MUST DELIVER NOTES

Full Court Gives Judgment to This Effect in Pender vs. the War Eagle.

Stenographer Jones Ordered to Deliver a Transcript of the Evidence in the Case.

The appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in Pender vs. the War Eagle, deciding that Mr. C. F. Jones, who acted as stenographer at the trial of the action, was not called upon to deliver a transcript of the evidence, was yesterday reversed by the Full Court. Mr. Justice Walkem handed down the following written judgment, in which Justices Irving and Martin concurred:

"This is an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 22nd of February last, dismissing the plaintiff's application to compel Mr. C. F. Jones to deliver a transcript of his notes taken in shorthand at the trial of this action, which took place in Rossland in October last. Mr. Justice Drake dismissed the application on the ground that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Jones had been appointed a stenographer of the court by order in council, as required by the Supreme Court Act. But, it is said on the appeal that although such may have been the fact, yet as Mr. Jones acted as official stenographer he is responsible for what he did in that respect as far as the public is concerned. In sec. 171 of Taylor on Evidence, which has been cited to us, the rule is broadly stated that the fact that a person has acted in an official capacity is presumptive evidence of his due appointment to his office, because it cannot be supposed that he would venture to intrude himself into a public situation which he was not authorized to fill. A great number of cases are cited in which this rule has been applied, such as those of Lords of the Treasury, Masters in Chancery, Deputy County Court Judges, Sheriffs and others. The assumption of the office is also an admission on his part of his having filled it under proper authority. Taylor on Evidence, sec. 801. In Dickinson v. Coward, 1 B. & A., 677, in which the question as to whether certain persons were assignees of not of a bankrupt, Lord Ellenborough observed in respect of evidence showing that as such persons had been treated by the defendant as assignees, "I take it to be quite clear that any recognition of a person standing in a given relation to others is prima facie evidence against the person making such recognition that that relation exists." The rule thus laid down was adopted by Lord Lyndhurst in Inglis v. Spence, 1 C. M. & R., 436. We have nothing to do with the dispute which has arisen between Mr. Jones and the Attorney-General's department with respect to compensation; and it must be obvious that no suitor's right to a transcript of the notes, such as that now asked for, can be prejudiced in consequence of any such dispute. In sitting and acting in the Court at Rossland as official stenographer, Mr. Jones, in effect, held himself out to the suitors of that court as having been duly appointed, and there is no reason to believe that the suitors thought otherwise; hence they must have relied upon him for transcripts of the notes taken by him in their several cases if they should need them. The result of what has been said is that the apeal must be allowed, and, following the usual rule, with costs."

Joseph Martin, A.-G., for appellant, and A. S. Potts for respondent.

The hearing of the original appeal in Pender vs. the War Eagle, for which the transcripts were wanted, and also the appeals in the other cases in which Mr. Jones acted as stenographer, were adjourned until the next session of the court, Mr. Jones being given 30 days in which to deliver the transcripts.

THE BARRACKS BALL.

International Good Feeling Symbolized in Artistic Decorations—A Memorable Event.

The annual ball of the Garrison Quadrille Club at Work Point barracks on Friday evening proved to be one of the prettiest and jolliest dances of the season—one that will long be remembered by those favored with invitations, and one that exceeded anything of its kind ever held in the barracks.

The decorations were splendid, the most notable feature being the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes entwined, surmounted by a life-size photograph of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, emblazoned with swords and bayonets. The rich dresses of the ladies, combined with the various uniforms, formed a remarkably pretty tout ensemble.

The Sehl-Lombard orchestra discoursed sweet music in their usual fine style. Gunner Lyons kindly undertook the arduous duties of master of ceremonies, much to the satisfaction of every one present. The floor was in excellent condition, and dancing was kept up until 3:15 a. m. Once more the culinary department was successfully negotiated, and the supper room presented a very gay appearance, the tables being laden with everything one could wish for.

Thanks to the efficient service of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, those present were able to reach their homes conveniently soon after the ball was over.

THE Y. W. C. A.

Record of This Helpful Institution and a Plea for Its More Liberal Support.

The Young Women's Christian Association needs no words to justify its existence in any place where English-speaking women are to be found—a union which has for its twofold basis "prayer" and "work," and which seeks to join in an association women of all classes for mutual help and improvement.

The association here numbers 186. Work has been carried on quietly but faithfully, and is a source of help to many, although without any such figures as may be seen in the report of the work in Montreal, Toronto, New York or San Francisco.

Last October a report was published in full in this paper, so there is no need of repeating it, but it is necessary to remind people of the double nature of its work, in the boarding house and outside among the young women in the city.

The home of the association on Rae street has been open for a year, and here the lady superintendent is always ready to meet and welcome any women coming by train or boat, to remain only a few days, or to receive as permanent boarders any who may want a comfortable home at moderate charges. There are no hard laws binding on those who may stay there, but only such necessary rules as would be kept in any family circle. Of the need of such a home for women living alone there can be no doubt, but how few in this city make themselves acquainted with it, and see for themselves that all arrangements are most satisfactory.

There is a lack of interest and support. There must be, when a debt incurred last year in furnishing this home, is allowed to remain. Some well-wishers have already contributed towards the reduction of this sum, but there must be many who could and would help if they only became interested in the work.

In Vancouver last year a similar house for the Y. W. C. A. was started; it was furnished throughout, and on the day of opening there was not one cent of debt. This home is now being carried on most successfully, the only difficulty being that it is not large enough to accommodate all who wish to be taken in.

In connection with the home here there is an employment agency and a women's exchange. But the association, while it provides this home, has also for its object to try and interest young women and bring them together socially and in classes of all kinds, and in other places this branch of the work is always successful. There should be many in this city who would welcome the opportunity of spending an evening in learning painting, drawing, cooking, dressmaking and other useful employments, in joining a physical culture class (this is now being conducted by Mr. St. Clair every Wednesday), or in listening to a good lecture, or taking part in a debate.

Why should Victoria be behind in all this? Amusements, socials, dances, theatres—are these the only means of drawing together young women? How is it that so little desire exists for a club or union such as this association offers; why, when attempts are made to interest them in ways that satisfy the many thousands in older countries, are we met with the remark that this sort of work is not wanted here; that young women who are busy during the day require a different kind of recreation?

Within a few days letters will be sent to as many young women as can be reached, inviting them to discuss this matter, and the co-operation of older and more experienced women is earnestly invited. By too many in this city "women's work" is thought to contain the busy-body, fussing, interfering or political element, but surely a look out beyond this little island home would show us the doings of other countries, and how far behind we are in this respect.

Just now extensive and careful preparations are being made, not only for the Paris exposition of 1900, but for the gathering of women workers to be held in June this year in London, when over 300 chosen delegates will be present representing Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, the United States, Germany, France, Sweden, New Zealand, New South Wales and Italy, to discuss all the important questions of the day. But how many here will be interested? How many will study the discussions, how many will care for this means of influencing and benefiting women's work throughout the world? And what is the reason?

Because there is not a sufficient interest in women's work in this city. It is so easy to ignore; but what of the individual responsibility, each for the other? It is easy to criticize, find fault, ridicule, but that is no work for the wise. It is more difficult, but more straightforward, openly to oppose, but surely better than ignoring, opposing or criticizing, to lend the helping hand to try and encourage by active co-operation such work as the Young's Women's Christian Association; to look at them from the inside, and determine that what has been accomplished elsewhere can and should be effected in Victoria.—Com.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Resolution Passed Expressing Regret at the Resignation of Dr. Pope.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute was held in the North Ward school on Friday, the president, Mr. A. W. Curry, in the chair.

Mr. Hall, agent for Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who intend to give several Shakesperian recitals in this city in the near future, submitted a proposition to the Institute. On the suggestion of the president, Miss Cameron was appointed to make any necessary arrangements.

It was then decided by a unanimous vote of the Institute to give a reception to the teachers attending the Provincial Teachers' Institute meeting in this city during the Easter holidays. A management committee of seven, consisting of the following teachers, was appointed to take charge of the reception: Messrs. Paul, McNeill, Gillis and Tait, and Miss Cameron, Miss Williams and Mrs. Taylor.

It was moved, seconded and carried: "That this Institute place on record an expression of its deep feeling of regret at the resignation of Dr. Pope, superintendent of education."

The president, secretary and Miss Cameron were appointed a committee to draft a resolution to be forwarded to Dr. Pope in accordance with the wish of the Institute.

On account of the unavoidable absence of Principal Gillis of the Boys' Central school, who was to have given a lesson on "Decimals," Principal McNeill took his place and gave a most interesting and instructive lesson. During the progress of the lesson many questions were asked, which were answered in a very satisfactory manner. The discussion was taken part in by the Misses Speers, Gardner, Robinson, Dowler, Keast and Cameron, and by Messrs. D. S. Tait, L. A. Campbell, Curry, Winsby and Stephenson.

HOW HORSES CATCH COLD.

Horses are very subject to nasal catarrh, and it is a widely prevalent belief among coachmen that if a horse goes into a fresh stable, and especially if a horse which has been out at grass goes into a stable with other horses, it will be most likely to develop a cold. So, too, it is noticed, will horses bought at a fair, and this is popularly attributed to the drafts to which they have been exposed. As it is admitted, however, that any other horses which may have been in the stable generally catch this cold from the new-comer, surely it is more reasonable to suppose that the latter has in like manner received the infection from some of its neighbors while on sale.

A medical friend of the writer's lately made an interesting experiment. He has two horses, and has been in the habit of turning one out for the summer months. When he brought it in again for the winter it used invariably to develop a severe cold. Coachmen will tell you that this is due to the unaccustomed warmth of the stable, which makes the animal "nesh." Last year, however, before bringing in his horse the doctor had his stable thoroughly disinfected and limewashed, and put no other horse into it. The one which came in from grass then remained perfectly free from any symptoms of catarrh.—The Spectator.

THE DEBTOR RELEASED

Mr. Justice Drake Grants the Application of Mr. Schultz in Lenz & Leiser vs. Kirschberg.

Decision Given on a Technical Point Respecting a Change in Partnership.

On the application of Mr. S. D. Schultz, Mr. Justice Drake yesterday ordered the release of Samuel Kirschberg, arrested on a capias on February 11, on the affidavit of Moses Lenz, of the firm of Lenz & Leiser, who alleged that Kirschberg was about to leave for Honolulu with the object of defrauding his creditors. The judgment in full is as follows:

"The defendant, according to his affidavit, was arrested on a ca. re on the 11th of February in respect of a cause of action arising out of the non-payment of two promissory notes, both dated 27th May, 1895, and payable respectively three and four months after date. The plaintiffs appear in the writ to be Lenz & Leiser.

"The firm of Lenz & Leiser consisted at the date the notes became due of Moses Lenz and Gustav Leiser; the latter died on the 5th December, 1896 and therefore the partnership terminated, but it was reconstituted by Sophia Leiser being taken into partnership with Moses Lenz. The name of the firm was not changed.

"The affidavit to hold to bail, sworn the 8th of February last, was made by Moses Lenz, who there deposes that he is a member of the firm of Lenz & Leiser, and that the defendant is indebted to his firm in $1,045.06 as to $874.60 for principal, and $170.46 for interest on the promissory notes above mentioned, payable to the order of the plaintiffs at the Bank of British Columbia, whereby the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiffs or order on the dates aforesaid the sum of $874.60 as aforesaid.

"On this affidavit of the 8th of February an order was made to hold the defendant to bail, and he was arrested on the 11th of February, and is stil in custody.

"The defendant now applies to be discharged on several grounds, amongst others, that the affidavit does not disclose correctly the cause of action, and that rule 104 does not permit an action to be brought in the name of the firm under the circumstances disclosed. As to the affidavit, it is, I think, clear that the affidavit is incorrect; it does not disclose that the firm of Lenz & Leiser is a new and different firm from the firm to whom the cause of action accrued. When a surviving partner makes an affidavit of debt he has to show that his partner to whom the debt was due jointly with himself was dedeed. See Edgar v. Watt, 108, 1 H. & W., Morrell v. Parker, 6, Dow, 123. The plaintiffs here are not the persons to whom the note was given; the affidavit alleges that the notes were made by the defendant payable to the order of the plaintiffs, evidently meaning the existing firm of Lenz & Leiser; and the plaintiff Lenz states that he is a member of the firm of the plaintiffs. The firm of which the deponent is a member is not the same firm as the firm to whom the notes were given, although the affidavit so alleges, and it is not shown that the plaintiffs hold the notes as endorsees from the original firm. On the other point, the rule 104 authorizes a firm to sue in the partnership name when such persons were partners at the time of the accruing of the cause of action. The firm existing at the time of the accruing of the cause of action are not in existence; the mere fact that the same name is continued makes, in my opinion, no difference. There is only one partner existing of that firm, and unless there are two or more persons existing of such a firm, the right to sue in the partnership name is not given.

"For these reasons the order for arrest must be set aside with costs, and the defendant discharged out of custody.

(Signed) "W. M. TYRWHITT DRAKE."

THE OLDEST QUARTZ CAMP.

McKinney Has That Honor in British Columbia—Now for First Time Has Fair Chance.

From the Rossland Miner.

Camp McKinney is probably the oldest quartz camp in Southern British Columbia, except Ainsworth on Kootenay lake. It had its first boom in 1887 and 1888. It has never moved since till recently. The first prospectors came into the Boundary country from Camp McKinney. One old-timer told the writer he had gone over the Boundary country, but could find nothing but iron there, so why should he not go back to Camp McKinney, where there was gold. And gold there is there, and lots of it. Whether it is the source of the placer gold that made Rock creek famous or not, there can be no doubt as to the amount of value of the quartz croppings in Camp McKinney. It is a revelation to the outsider when he finds that the Cariboo, although it is so far the only developed mine, is surrounded by a score or more of other inside prospects, the few of which so far developed are showing corresponding results. Camp McKinney is likely to duplicate Republic in British Columbia. The development work done so far is next to nothing. Outside of Cariboo, the Minnehaha s down 200 feet, and the Waterloo about 80 feet, and a few prospectors have sunk shafts from 10 to 50 feet, and that is all. The prospectors in Camp McKinney have been, in many instances, unable to keep up their assessments, and have located claims from year to year.

The camp is for the first to get a chance this year for it to be seen what development will accomplish. The Waterloo, Wiarton, Fontenoy, Vernon, Radja, Sailor group Shannon-Dolphin and Aberdeen, not to mention the Manchester, which has been in operation for some time, have been taken hold of by men who are not accustomed to let grass grow under their feet in opening up a mining camp. Even with the snow on the ground, work is being started on some of them, and on all with the same result of finding some payable quartz at last.

Camp McKinney reminds one very much of Rossland in very early days, and has all the ear-marks of a great mining camp. The mines are around the settlement, for it could hardly be dignified by the name of a town yet, and one sleeps at night to the music of a 50-stamp mill. Camp McKinney does not require the very large capital sunk in development and transportation facilities to bring it to the front, that is characteristic of base ore camps. It has already a productive paying mine, notwithstanding its enormous distance from railway facilities.

Consequently its development will be much more rapid and the profits of those who get in early much more quickly realized. We are continually hearing from the tenderfoot, who mourns over the chances which the pioneers had and which he has missed by coming in too late. Let him go over to Camp McKinney and figure out how he would have enjoyed holding down a prospect there for ten years without a shadow of hope to make anything out of it, and then seeing, comparatively, speaking, newcomers coming in on the wave of capital and enterprise and making as much or more than himself, and he will have to admit that the old-timer has not all the best of it. And he will also have to admit that there are plenty of chances left for himself if he only has the grit to take hold of them.

D. B. Bogle and W. L. Reddin, of Rossland, have purchased the Radja for a Rossland company, the Canada Western. The Radja is one of the old claims in Camp McKinney. It is only distant the length of two claims from the Cariboo and adjoins the Waterloo, Fontenoy and Vernon. It has a very fine quartz showing upon it, and these gentlemen say it is likely to make a good mine when opened up. The quartz is a fine lively blue quartz, with a little iron pyrites through it and is identical in appearance with the best ore in Camp McKinney. The samples taken have not been assayed yet.

The Annie L. (Little Cariboo M. & M. Co.) in Camp McKinney, is down 50 feet in ore; the water is getting somewhat troublesome, and a hoist and pump will soon be in order on this claim.

An option was given on the Queen of Sheba in Deadwood camp, to E. C. Finch, of Spokane and Rossland, by L. A. Smith and George Andrews, and $200 cash was put up on the option. It lies 300 feet from the Mother Lode, and promises well.

The O'Shea in Camp McKinney has been stocked in Spokane, and the Kamloops in the same camp will shortly pass into the hands of Toronto capitalists at a large figure. It adjoins the Minnehaha, the Sailor and the Cariboo, and is owned by M. J. Moran.

The Waterloo mine in Camp McKinney is showing up in fine shape. The shaft started in October is down 83 feet, all in ore. A hoisting plant is now on its way to the property, which is owned by a Spokane corporation. The several strikes of late have appreciated the stock.

A GREAT SNOWFALL.

Ground Covered to a Depth of Nine and A Half Feet at Lowe Inlet.

News received from the north yesterday through the arrival of the steamer Willapa indicates that thase travelling over the trails into the Omineca country are experiencing very rough weather. Capt. Foot says that there was a depth of 9½ feet of snow at Lowe Inlet and there has been a very heavy fall on the Skeena. On the Naas the snow was not so deep and the weather was quite cold. No sooner, however, had the snow come than rain descended in torrents and considerable damage was done about the Claxton cannery, the great weight of snow and water having the effect of levelling the boathouse and cutting shed to the ground, as also destroying many of the fishing boats within the former.

The Willapa picked up Sergt. Langley of the provincial police at Fort Rupert, where the officer had gone from Quatsino. He went up the West Coast from here and travelled across the northern end of the island on the new government trail a distance of twelve miles. The expedition was made to endeavor to get some traces of the robber or robbers who plundered the post office at Quatsino a few months ago, but so far as known nothing was found of them. It was a difficult task to cross the trail mentioned at this time of year, and the journey made through mire and water in places up to the hips, occupied from exactly 7:30 in the morning until 5 in the evening. On the sergeant's arrival at Fort Rupert a "high-you" potlatch was in progress, as the Indians were celebrating the feat of their ability. Sergt. Langley says he heard nothing of the wreckage reported a few weeks ago at Cape Scott. The shaft, he states, has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet on the Quatsino coal mine, and had yet to be sunk another 20 feet before reaching the vein reported by experts. Passengers with him to arrive on the Willapa were S. A. Spencer, R. Drainey and G. W. Brewster.

HONOR FOR SIR JULIAN.

Likely to Be British Representative at the Czar's Peace Congress.

Washington, March 10.—The name of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has been under consideration for some time as one of the British delegates to the disarmament congress called at the instance of the Czar, and there is little doubt that he will be chosen for this important duty. As yet, however, there as been no official announcement and about the only thing definitely and officially known here is that the foreign office has not made a final selection but is considering the name of Sir Julian along with others. It is understood that the ambassador has been consulted unofficially on the subject with a view to learning whether the assignment would be agreeable. The appointment if made would be a signal recognition of the high esteem in which ht is held in official circles at home.

It is said in influential diplomatic circles that the suggestion of Sir Julian's name for the disarmament or peace congress comes about largely through the part he took in negotiating the Anglo-American peace treaty also the Olney-Pauncefote treaty. Aside from this prospective appointment the British government recently has shown in another way its favor toward the ambassador by extending his term of active diplomatic service for one year from May 1st next, during which period he will remain as ambassador to the United States. This is a second extension, the first one occurring last fall and continuing for six months up to May 1st next. By this second extension there is assurance that if Sir Julian is given the special mission to the disarmament congress it will not terminate his service here.

Owing to the war last summer the ambassador did not take his usual two months' leave for a trip abroad, so that he is likely to take a four months' leave this year during which he would be able to take part in the congress if his appointment is finally determined upon. Sir Julian called at the state department to-day.

SMALLPOX AGAIN.

Raleigh, N.C., March 13.—Dr. Wm. Lewis, secretary of the state board of health, says smallpox is steadily increasing in North Carolina. He reports the disease prevalent in seventeen counties and a letter from Burlington, forty miles from here, states that there are eleven cases there.

THE SPRING MONTHS

Are most likely to find your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless and are troubled with spring humors. Relief is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOW TO GO TO ATLIN

One of the Last Men Out Chats Entertainingly of the Three Routes to the Mines.

A Victorian's Fast but Fearful Tramp Through the Cold Moonlight—The Paying Creeks.

While Mr. W. Wallace Grime lies in his bed out at the Jubilee hospital, waiting for time to complete the good work of the doctor and enable him once more to use his frozen feet, he offers a splendid opportunity for the interviewer—in that he can't possibly get away. Not that he is at all anxious to avoid an interviewer, for he is just as enthusiastic concerning the Atlin country as the most sanguine friend of that district can be, and he is by reason of his recent arrival from Atlin, particularly well qualified to discuss the conditions and prospects of the region.

"The route to Atlin is three-fold at the present time," he says. "From Skagway to Log Cabin you follow the White Pass trail over the usual route, as though going to Lake Bennett. Just before the town or settlement of Log Cabin, however, about half a mile from the customs house, the Fan-tail trail to Atlin branches off to the right. This is the shortest known route to Atlin. It crosses twenty miles of undulating country, the latter of which is through timber of no great size. At the end of this twenty miles you come to Otter lake, and from there to Atlin it is nearly all water travel, except for a few miles between Otter lake and Taku Arm, and a two mile portage between Taku City and Atlin lake.

"This Fan-tail trail is used only for hand sleds and dog sleds. It was in the latter part of February when I crossed it, in first-class shape for travel of the above description, and I met numerous prospectors drawing their own hand sleds and carrying on them loads varying from 150 to 300 pounds to the man. Two hundred and fifty pounds is quite enough for an average person, yet one man I know left Log Cabin while I was there with 450 pounds on his sled. He wound be a very strong man before he had taken it many miles, as the hardest part by far is the first twenty miles. When you reach the lakes there is no more trouble, as it is flat ground and good travelling.

"At the end of Otter lake there is a beautiful little stream called Hall river. I believe it has never been frozen over this winter, as it bubbles merrily over its boulder-strewn bed at a pace that defies the frost. And truly its music is refreshing to one's ears—that rippling melody after the long miles of silent snow. It is real life, as it were, after ever-present and oppressive silence.

"There are plenty of stopping places along this route—good, bad and indifferent. From Log Cabin the first is the Twelve Mile House, kept by a good lady familiarly known as "the old woman." It is nearer sixteen miles than twelve as the trail twists. Then eight miles farther on marks the half-way point between Skagway and Atlin. This Half-way House is a good, comfortable log cabin, with nice people, but possessed, unfortunately, of limited accommodation.

"Hale's is the next of importance, just a little beyond Otter lake, and before the crossing of Taku Arm is made. At Hale's you can get a cup of good black tea and a comfortable and warm bed for the night, and nothing gladdens the heart of the proprietor more than to find a good whist player among his guests. From Hale's, the next stopping place is the Golden Gate Hotel, a pretty good place. After it comes Mrs. Bell's—where an excellent meal is obtainable. Her restaurant is known as the Eighteen-Mile House, as it is eighteen miles from there to Atlin City.

"This energetic woman supports her family and herself by marked industry and perseverance in the heart of the wilderness. She ran a restaurant between Atlin and Discovery City last fall, and holds a number of very good claims in Otter district.

"Ten miles from the Eighteen-Mile House you strike Taku City, a straggling collection of log buildings and tents, with a useful Japanese restaurant. Then are had two miles of portage. The Atlintoo river opens just here, and any quantity of trout may be caught at certain points. Across Atlin lake the trail runs in a diagonal direction for eight miles, and you strike Atlin City.

"So much for the Fan-tail trail.

"The Toochee trail for horses and sleds leaves Log Cabin on the other side of the town and is twenty or thirty miles longer than the fan-tail. It is a good trail except in one place, where for four or five miles the water and slush ice are troublesome. This trail comes into the fan-tail at Golden Gate. By this route it is about fifty miles approximately. There is one stopping place about ten miles from Log Cabin—and then no more for forty miles, until Golden Gate House is reached.

"The Lake Bennett route is about 30 miles longer than the Toochee and a better road—so I understand from men whom I met and who had just traversed it. It also comes into the other trails at Taku. I think that heavier loads could be hauled over this road than any of the others—only of course it is farther."

Speaking of the progress of events generally in the north, Mr. Grime says: "The White Pass Railway Company ran their first excursion train to the Summit, through The Flagpole, on February 20, but some days after they were not running their trains there, owing to a blocked cutting, where I was told sixty feet of snow had lodged for a mile in a single night. Five hundred men were employed cutting through, I was informed, and I myself saw a large number at work, although I could not, of course, be sure that the above figures were correct. I think they were, however.

"Until the weather moderates the railway people are fated to have much trouble, of which this is an example.

"At Log Cabin, as you know, is situated the customs house, and quite a busy little place. There are seven hotels and good accommodation at all of them. One dollar a meal is the charge, and fifty cents for a bed. These prices rule along the trails also, at the various stopping places. At Atlin City the chief hotel is conducted by Andy Galarno, who is also constable of the town. Meals here are $1.25 each, and I think the rate is $5 a day for bed and board.

"The Bank of Halifax opened up during the time I was at Atlin, just prior to the 20th of February, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce proposed doing so, in the same building, about a month later. The N. W. M. P. headquarters were also located in the same building, which had a number of excellent office rooms overhead, commanding a magnificent view of the lake and mountains. There is one very steep hill about four miles on the way to Discovery, or Pine Creek City, where there are two hotels and one saloon.

"I visited the discovery claim and had a chat with Fritz Miller and his companion. They had come in over the Taku trail, from Juneau, I believe, and were getting ready for work when the season opened. The people here as well as at Atlin City speak with the utmost confidence of the results of the coming season. In almost any of the creeks, they say, a man could take out at least $20 or $30 a day, simply with the pick and shovel.

"On February 19 I went to see a snowshoe race at Atlin lake. It was blowing a veritable blizzard, but both the competitors turned out—Jamieson and Sinclair. Before they had been out of the house five minutes, four of the party had frozen noses, ears, etc., and in the face of these conditions all were heartily ready to abandon the sport sine die, and retreat to shelter.

"It was the following day, February 20, that I left Atlin with one companion, the weather having moderated. We left Atlin at 8 a.m., and made the Half-way House, 52 miles distant, the same night. I reached there at 9:20 p.m., just thirteen hours and twenty minutes after the start.

"We stopped two hours only after that on the way out, for rest and refreshment, making the whole trip in very fast time I assure you—or at least it was so accounted by the residents of the north. It was on Otter lake after nightfall that the cold became so frightfully intense, and in the last four miles of the walk I felt Jack Frost continually inside my moccassins. My eyes froze up repeatedly, and I had to break the icicles off the lashes with my numb fingers. I was alone, too, for the last sixteen miles of the journey, my companion having gone on in advance with some dog teams, and did the walk at night, in the cold moonlight that made the trail as bright as day.

"That tramp, every foot of the distance I covered on foot, I regarded as the walk of my life—and a walk for my life it also became ere I got through. I had a very good reason for wishing to get to Skagway as quickly as possible, and I might say that I achieved the objects I had in view in spite of my frozen feet.

"The man who started from Atlin with me was frozen a little too, but not as badly as myself. We walked eight miles the morning after we were frost-bitten, and it was tough indeed. After the eight miles I felt that I could stand it no longer, and having a lucky chance to hire a dog team I did so, and my companion and I rode in to Log Cabin. The thermometer then registered 40 and 45 below zero, with little wind at times, while the night previous it had touched 60 below. I made the remainder of the trip, from Log Cabin to Skagway, on a horse sled, and it was a very shaky business, too, with my frozen feet, until I caught first the train, and then the homeward bound steamer. I'll soon be all right I hope now, with the splendid nursing and care I am receiving in this delightful hospital. Its comforts can be thoroughly appreciated after the hardships one gets accustomed to in the northern winter.

"Regarding the creeks of the Atlin district—the following are all considered good and the work done on them indicates excellent results: Pine, Spruce Otter, Wright, Boulder (or Musket), Hemlock, and Birch. There has been nothing much done on the others, I believe, as yet. Several new and important finds have recently been made, but of these, for personal reasons, I cannot say much about as yet. Spruce creek has not been frozen up this winter, and work has gone on steadily. Pine creek was breaking up when I came out, and some little work was being done there."

CAPT. LANGLEY DISQUALIFIED.

Full Court Dismissed His Appeal With Costs—Bank of Montreal v. Williamson.

The Full court yesterday gave judgment in Falconer v. Langley, dismissing Capt. Langley's appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Drake, declaring that the Captain was not qualified to sit as a member of the aldermanic board for South Ward. It was also decided that under section 20 of the Municipal act Capt. Langley could be sued for the penalty. As Capt. Langley is not likely to carry the case any further, arrangements will now probably be made to elect his successor.

The court also gave judgment on the technical points raised by Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., in the Bank of Montreal v. Williamson. The new Supreme Court act reduces the time for filing appeals of interlocutory orders from 30 to 8 days and provides that appeals from actions commenced on the Mainland shall be he heard before the Full court at Vancouver. In this case notice of appeal was filed on the day the legislature prorogued and consequently on the day the new act was assented to. The time for filing had expired under the new act. The court decided that the appeal should go on but before the Full court at Vancouver.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Victoria and Vancouver Merchants Organize an Association for Mutual Benefit.

The organization of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of British Columbia was effected yesterday, representatives of the Victoria and Vancouver firms meeting for the purpose in the parlors of the Driard hotel. Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P., was elected president, and Mr. William Braid, of Vancouver, vice-president. A secretary and board of directors have yet to be elected. The object of the association is to further the interests of the wholesale grocery trade of the province, without, however, affecting prices. The efforts of the association will be directed to securing the best railway, steamboat and telegraph rates possible, and in fact to do all in their power to keep the natural trade of the province for provincial merchants.

After the organization meeting yesterday the members had a conference with Mr. George McL. Brown, executive agent, and Allan Cameron, district freight agent of the C. P. R., in respect to the rates to Kootenay points, the idea being to secure such rates as will enable the Coast merchants to compete successfully with the merchants of the Eastern provinces for the trade of the interior.

Another meeting of the association was held last evening at the Driard, when freight rates were again under consideration.

DELAYED BY A STORM.

Northern Pacific Liner Victoria Battles With the Elements on the Japan Coast.

Wreckage Found at Cape Scott Supposed to Be That of Schooner Myrtle.

Close behind the R. M. S. Empress of India, with which ship she was in company in a terrific storm on the Japan coast, came the Northern Pacific liner Victoria from the Orient last evening. She left Yokohama on the 25th of last month, 24 hours late, by reason of the gale she came in contact with. Her delay in reaching Yokohama, however, was greater than this, for, as reported by the India, she had to put about in the storm and lay to for three days, while a big French liner had to run back to Kobe. Fine and moderate weather was experienced on the Pacific, and the William Head quarantine station was reached at noon. Here 212 Asiatics were put through the inspecting process, there being of the number 71 Chinese and 91 Japs for this city, and 2 Chinese and 48 Japs for Tacoma. There were as saloon passengers on the steamer Mrs. T. Skinner, the wife of the N. P. company's engineer at Hongkong; M. Ridley, second officer of the Victoria up to the time of her change of flag; R. M. Cadwallader and wife, who are going to Prince Albert, N. W. T.; and F. B. Woodruff, president of the Pacific Commercial Company, of Tacoma. The last mentioned has spent some time in Japan studying her commerce. He says the Japan market is glutted, and that in his opinion it will take at least six months to work off stocks which were rushed into the country prior to the raise in the tariff on January 1 of this year. In consequence of this the export trade of Canada and the United States to the island kingdom will, in Mr. Woodruff's opinion, be very limited for some time to come, the demands of China completely overshadowing it. Another result of the glut has been the impoverishing of the banks to a great extent, and now these institutions are paying on time deposits from 7 to 8 per cent.; on six months' deposits 5 to 6½ per cent.; and call deposits 4 to 5½ per cent. Merchants drew heavily on the banks towards the end of last year. Tobacco and cotton are the two great commodities in demand, and the trade in these will grow apace.

REPORTED WRECKED.

"There are serious grounds for the belief that the Seattle fishing schooner Myrtle has foundered off the Vancouver coast, and that the wreckage found there during the early part of February was from her," says the Seattle Times. "Terrible gales swept up the coast from the south during the latter part of January, and George S. List, who sent the boat out under contract, has booked her as lost. Unless saved by a miracle, the entire crew of the vessel—skipper, two sailors and a cook—went down with the vessel. The men were: Capt. Jim O. Hanson; Peter Johnson, sailor; Edward Larson, sailor; and a cook, unknown. The Myrtle loaded ice and supplies for a halibut cruise January 21. She was off Flattery on the 23rd, but was driven into Neah Bay by the forerunner of a big gale that is supposed to have wrought her destruction. The schooner Admiral Dewey was also stormbound in the bay. The two vessels put out to sea on the morning of the 24th and were in sight of each other all day. That night the Dewey was forced back into the bay. The Myrtle did not return, nor was she seen afterwards off the Cape."

The wreckage reported as being found on the West Coast some weeks ago may have been from the Myrtle, but some of it, however, belonged to a craft larger than a fishing schooner.

PASSENGERS BOOKING FAST.

Steamer Willapa brought down news from the North yesterday that the Tees will arrive here on Tuesday. Accordingly the vessel's date of sailing has been fixed for the following day. Already a large number of passengers have been booked for her, including the party of 41 French-Canadians who arrived from Quebec city a few days ago, together with a second party from the same place, comprising 12 members, who arrived last night.

LAUNCHES FOR YUKON RIVER.

The Marine Vapor Engine Company, of Jersey City, N. J., are now very busy, says the New York Herald. The shops are full of work, and the indications point to a particularly active season. Prominent among the launches under construction are two of the open type, ordered by the Northwest mounted police of Canada, for service on the Yukon river. This company supplied the same department with a similar boat some time ago, and it has given such satisfaction that the other orders followed. These boats are to be shipped overland to Victoria, and from there 2,000 miles by steamer to St. Michael, and the balance of the way, 1,600 miles, will be made under pressure. The boats are 50 feet over all, 10 feet wide and 28 inches draught. They are to be fitted with detachable pipe, awning frames, sleeping accommodations for six, and will be of two tons freight capacity. The equipment consists of 15-horse power four-cylinder compound alco-vapor motors, with all necessary appurtenances. The hulls are copper fastened and riveted.

FINE SEALING WEATHER.

In a letter to Mr. Richard Hall of this city, dated San Francisco, March 7, Donald Ross, of the Bay City, gives the following sealing notes:

"Capt. McIntyre of the steamer Bristol arrived here to-day and reports having seen two sealing vessels yesterday north of Cape Blanco, some with boats and some with canoes, shooting all around. The weather was fine but a little hazy. South of Cape Blanco he met two more, the same weather and seals plentiful. Between Cape Mendocino and Point Arena he met a vessel with all boats out and evidently doing well. I cannot understand from his description what vessel it would be, but surmise that it is the Diana, because Capt. Byers did not call in at Fort Ross and I do not think he is to the northward. I have had no word from any of the sealing schooners since my last letter to you. I have instructed our gasoline schooners to go well off shore going up the coast, and keep a sharp look-out for them."

Scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.