The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 16, 1893.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

One of the most significant speeches at the St. Paul reciprocity convention seems to have been that made by Dr. George T. Orton, of Winnipeg, whom many Canadians remember as the Conservative M. P. for one of the Wellingtons. The doctor while in Parliament was a firm supporter of the N. P., and was an especially strong believer in "protection" for the farmer. His speech at St. Paul was thus reported by one of the local

Dr. Orton reviewed the position of Canada in the previous operations of the tariff, and the circumstances leading to the abrogation of the treaty of 1854. He described the introduction of the Greeley tariff views, and the subsequent operations which have led to the desire for reciprocity. He explained that Sir John reciprocity. He explained that Sir John A. Macdonald and many supporters of the so-called national policy were really free traders, and that the time for joint action by the two countries was when both countries were willing to make un-usual concessions, which he hoped was near at hand. The low state of agricul-tural interests demanded it, and demanded also that other enterprises than farming be engaged in while there was so great an overproduction of wheat and two prices. He suggested greater attention to developing the mineral resources, to relieve the farming interest. Canada needs the enterprising men from the States to assist in this, which would come with a generous policy of reciprocity. He pointed out difficulties in the way, but confidently hoped success might soon be achieved. His idea of the practical steps to be taken was for the American tariff to be reduced to that of the Canadian so as to make the two meet, and thus protect the mother country, which Canada, in recognition of the generous policy of Great Britain towards her colonies, was bound to care for and not to discriminate against the staple manufactures: to admit to such country the manufactures peculiar to agriculture, either free or at the lowest revenue tariff and all natural products free. advocated waterway improvements and also development of a waterway down the Red River valley to the Hudson Bay as well as a railway. Canada also wants the American railroads to come in, including Mr. Hill's road, and including one to Alaska, through the United States and through British Columbia

It appears from this that Dr. Orton has lost his faith in agricultural protection, in the exclusion of United States railways and in the policy of restriction generally. As to the results of the convention, those on the ground seem to have strong hopes that it will secure at least indirect benefits. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press in discussing the convention says:

It will seem to those who attended this convention that a real advance has been made toward the actual legislation convention idea has become an old one, the cause that it represents will have been recognized by an agreement be-tween the two nations whose commerce, flowing side by side,, is now so senselessly divorced. No battle cry has ever been token up by the American of the with-in recent years with greater enthusiasm than that of "reciprocity." And every argument that tells in favor of recipro And every city with the other peoples of the American continent applies with tenfold force to the relation between this country and The issue is purely commer-Canada. cial, and therefore it cannot count upon the impulse of political self-interest. But both parties are alert to catch the breeze of popularity, and this idea of trade ple. It is a time for earnest, undivided effort, and the widening of our trade re-

lations to the north will surely accom-pany the advance of ideas and the development of the nation. The Winnipeg Free Press has the following comments: The men at Washington who are re-

sponsible for the conduct of the affairs of the United States will learn from what has taken place that a most important and influential section of country sincerely anxious to make more liberal trade arrangements with Canada than obtain at present. They will naturally be impressed with that information, the more particularly as they are believed to be in sympathy with the movement looking to the removal of every unnecessary restriction to the trade of the country. It will act as a warning, too, to the Gov ernment at Ottawa, whose members are publicly professing to be a favor of readjusting and modifying the present Canadian tariff on lines more just to the great mass of consumers. They will learn from it that there may be danger in trifling with the great question they have undertaken to deal with, and that nothing less than substantial reductions in the duties on all articles entering into the consumption of the people of this new country will be satisfactory to the Northwest. For although the representation from this side of the line was not large, it is well known that those who attended voiced the sentiments of the great majority of the people on this question of emancipating trade. Both at Washington and Ottawa, then, the influence exerted by the St. Paul convention will be felt and its opinions respect In addition to this the people of the great Northwest, the portion of it on this side of the international boundary as well as of that on the other, will feel themselves more closely drawn together, and will understand with a clearer light than formerly that there is no rivalry between them except the friendly one as to which shall do the more towards the general prosperity.

It has been stated in certain quarters that the Imperial Institute incident is to be taken as an evidence of the feeling which representative Englishmen entertain towards Mr. Gladstone. We should be sorry, for England's sake, to believe that the crowd of well-dressed geese and donkeys who there displayed their most prominent characteristics were representative of anything but themselves. Their innate boorishness found vent in other time and money to cover the 15 miles redirections than the vulgar display of which Mr. Gladstone was the victim, for a prominent colonial gentleman, evidently from South Africa, writes thus to Truth first time, and gladly accepted an invitation, which I took as a compliment.

sands of well-dressed people rushing and pushing and hustling and crushing to get a sight of the Prince of Wales, I tried to think that their ill-mannered behavior was due to excessive loyalty; but when soon after I saw the same people using still more strenuous and excited efforts to get within arm's length of the free claret cup and the gratuitous ices, I altered my opinion. The Bushmen in my country would have blushed to He concludes his letter behave so." with an expression of regret that "an institute erected to promote imperial federation should have so far only induced colonial disgust." The institute may be a good and great affair, but the circumstances a ttending its opening will do very little to commend it to any decent and self-respecting person, whether Englishman or colonial.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe appears in the following paragraph to have settled a question of grave national importance:

The question having been raised Toronto as to whether a volunteer compelled to salute an officer when he meets him in plain clothes on the street; and a Toronto paper having twice as-serted in its military columns that volunteers were obliged by military regula-tions to do so, I asked the adjutant-general and officer commanding what the rules of the Canadian militia were on the subject. He replied in effect that there was no order on the point, and that it was therefore optional with the volunteer as to whether he saluted an officer in civilian's dress when he met him on the street. As officers were com-missioned by the crown, and not elected by members of the force, the volunteers were not supposed to know one man from another in civilian's dress. Of course, if he happened to know an officer of his corps, under such circumstances it would be quite a proper thing to salute, but it was not obligatory. It is obvious to those acquainted with our volun er system that this construction of the rule by the adjutant-general is the only workable practice.

It is somewhat surprising that such a question should ever have been raised in this free country; and we should say that the men who would oblige a volunteer to "salute" an officer in plain clothes ought to be embalmed and preserved as first-class specimens of the genus "snob."

VALUE OF A FRANCHISE. To the Editor: It has been the practice in Victoria to grant franchises to all apants without any return to the city. This practice is a good one for the various companies applying for a franchise, but the city receives nothing in return the privileges granted. In California the legislature passed a law requiring all franchises to be sold by auction to the highest bidders. A similar law is in operation in Indianapolis. The franchise of the company that had been running all the street cars in that city recently expired, and in anticipation of this event the board of public works prepared a new franchise and offered it been made toward the actual legislation that must consummate the reciprocity idea. The principle is one that will not down. The first reciprocity convention was an experiment. The second finds the delegates vastly reinforced in numbers, and their hopefulness and their determination both increased. The next will see added to their ranks the representatives of great business communities lying farther to the east; and before the convention idea has become an old one. sold for five years ago. The charter for which this remarkable bid has been made and accepted contains twenty-nine sections, almost all being designed to protect the public interests at the expense of the company. The following conditions, among others, are included in the

> The charter is limited to thirty years.
> The rentals are to be paid quarterly,
> and are to be in addition to city taxes.
> The fares are to be checked by a register in each car. Fares are limited to five cents, six

> tickets to be sold for a quarter, and transfers to be given, good on any line in the city.
>
> Paving between rails and tracks and for eighteen inches outside to be done at the expense of the company with granite blocks on concrete foundations, with the same material used in the rest of the

street, at the discretion of the board of public works. company to sweep, clean and sprinkle its portion of the streets that are cleaned and sprinkled by the city.
Specified varieties of rails are to be used, to the end that the passage of vehicles and the flow of water may not

First-class equipment to be provided. conductors to be empyloyed in addition to motormen or drivers for all cars, the cars to be heated and lighted by elecor other means acceptable to the board, and to be furnished with life-

guards Cars to be run over each line at intervals not exceeding ten minutes from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. and one hour for the rest of the night, but the company to be permitted to charge 10-cent fares beteen 1 and 4 a. m.

At the expiration of the franchise the

city to have the right to buy the lines at their apraised value.

These are some of the conditions with which a company of presumably level-headed capitalists in Indianapolis has thought it profitable to comply. Indianapolis is only about one-third the size of San Francisco. If its street car privileges are worth so much, what would be the value of the franchises we have given away :

OUR NORTHERN MAIL SERVICE. To the Editor:-Taking advantage of your well-known and valuable assistance in the ventilation of public grievances, venture to send you a few notes concern-

ing this important matter.
The only "mail steamer" "mail steamer" recognized by the postoffice and government officials for this route is the "fast and commois" Barbara Boscowitz (the same which was described by a 59er as "the boat that sails on one side and steams on the other"). This vessel seems to have no regular schedule for sailing, but departs and arrives according to taste and fancy of her managers; this, however, affects us but little, as for reasons best known to her captain, we are seldom favored with a call from her, she having been here once, I believe, since last September. Our mails are carried up to Essington, some 15 miles hence. and we have to send there for our letters as well as with any we have to send off few of us, however, care to write more

quired to catch the "mail steamer."

If the Boscowitz is paid by the government for carrying the northern mails, can you, or anyone else, explain why she should pass within a quarter of a mile of about the reception at which this affair occurred: "I am visiting London for the first time and cladly accepted an invimails for this district and subject (and probably others) to this outrageous But now I know better; for of all the treatment and inconvenience? It seems ill-behaved, discourteous, selfish, badly- a farce that we should have a regular managed crowds I ever found myself in, that at South Kensington was far and that at South Kensington was far and away the worst. As I watched thouwith the knowledge that this is only on

a par with numerous other brilliant govntal arrangements. We have sent to the postoffice authorities a petition concerning this matter, signed by over 40 residents of this place, and if that brings no fruit we propose sending round a subscription list for consending round a subscription list for contributions to help the postoffice department to subsidize one or more steamers and give us a northern mail service in reality, instead of in name only.

J. T. MENNIE.

Irving, Skeena River, June 5.

WORLD'S PHILANTHROPISTS. Opening of the Fifth Great Congress at

the World's Fair To-Day. Chicago, June 12.-Prominent humanitarians and philanthropists of both sexes, representing nearly every state in the union and many foreign countries, took possssion of the memorial art palace on the lake front this morning. Here was opened the fifth in the great world's congresses, that of the International Charities, Correction and Philanthropy. There was one face, the absence of which was commented upon even by the delegates when assembling, that of the late Rutherford B. Hayes, who for more than a score of years had never failed to inscribe his name upon the first page of the register at these gatherings.

the register at these gatherings.

Conspicuous among the early arrivals were Robert Paine, Massachusetts; Alexander Johnson, Indiana; John M. Glenn, Maryland; Joseph P. Byers, Ohio; Charles Booth, England; Lord Catheart, England; M. Alexis Chevalier, France; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, California: Dr. Menger, Austria; Dr. Kolatsch, Vienna; Signor Dustamante, Mexico; Dr. H. Merke, Berlin; Dr. Stumptf, Amsterdam; Dr. Jules Morel, Ghent; Dr. Clouston, Edinburgh; and Hou. Goldwin Smith, Canada. Smith, Canada.

The general session of the congress was called to order at 10 o'clock in the Hall of Columbus with prayer and singing of the hymn "Blessed be the Tie that Binds." A hearty welcome to the delayer of the egates from home and abroad was extended on behalf of the world's congress auxiliary by Hon. C. C. Bonney, while Mrs. Potter Palmer gave greeting to the women delegates. Responses were made by Frederick Howard Wines of Ulipois secretary of the state compilis-Illinois, secretary of the state comprissioners of public charities, and by M. L. Bruyere of France, president of the international society for the study of questions of public relief. The annual oration was delivered by Prof. Francis P. Peabody of Harvard university, after which the delegates adjourned to attend which the delegates adjoined to attend a lunch and conversazione tendered by the philanthropic citizens of Chicago. To-night Prof. Wines will deliver a me-morial address for Gen. Hayes in the

Hall of Columbus. The International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy is di-vided into eight sections. The first of vided into eight sections. The first of these sections during the week will consider the question of public treatment of pauperism, and was called to order at noon by Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo. An address on "The American Poor Law System" was delivered by Prof. Oscar Craig, of the New York state board of charities and papers relating to the charities, and papers relating to the treatment of papers in England were read on behalf of Thomas Mackay, William Vallance and J. Lowles, all prominent in the administration of relief to the peop in different parts of Great Bri-

the poor in different parts of Great Bri-Section two is devoted to the care neglected, abandoned and dependent children. It was salled to order by Miss Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence, and discussed the various measures employed cruelty to children In section three, presided over by John S. Billings, U. S. A., of Washington, the hospital care cruelty to children

of the sick and the training of nurses was considered at length. Among the papers read were the fol-lowing: "The Organization of Boards of Trustees of Hospitals and Their Duties," Richard Wood, University of Pennsylvania Hospital; "The Relation of Nurses' Training to Hospitals," Miss L. L. Dock, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; "The Relation of the Medical Staff to the Governing Bodies of Hospistali to the Governing Bodies of Hospitals," Dr. Edward Cowles, McLean Hospital, Somerville, Mass.; "Hospital Administration," Dr. H. Merke, director, Krankenhaus Moabit, Berlin; "The Relation of Hospitals to Medical Education," H. M. Hurd, Johns Hopkins Hospi-

tal, Baltimore.

Section 4, which was devoted to the consideration of the commitment, detention, care and treatment of the sane, was called to order by Dr. G. Alder Blumer, superintendent of the state hospital at Utica, N. Y. After the chairman's addres of welcome and the preliminary work of organization, the folowing programme was proceeded with:
"The Treatment of Certain Non-Mental Maladies in the Insane, and the Effect of such Treatment upon Mental Disease," Dr. George H. Rohe, superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville; "Disease of the Heart and Cerebral Arteries as Causes of Insanity," Dr. W. B. Fletcher, anapolis; "What Improvements Have anapolis; "What Improvements Have Been Wrought in the Care of the In-sane by Means of Nurses' Training Schools," Dr. C. B. Burr, Pontiac, Mich. Charlton T. Lewis, president of the New York State Prison Association, called section five to order, which the branch devoted to the consideration of the prevention and repression of crime and the punishment and reformation of criminals. The proceedings were of an informal nature, and after the opening address by the president a general discussion was inaugurated on the nature and causes of crime, and the statistics of the increase or decrease of

The organization and affiliation of charities in countries, states and cities, towns and villages, and preventive work among the poor was considered at length by section six, which was presid-ed over by Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Charity Organization Society, Baltimore. The subject of the day was "The Demarcation of the Field of Voluntary Charitable Work," and nearly a score of addresse were made on the different branches of voluntary charitable work by individuals, churches and socie-

Section seven, to which was allotted the consideration of the question of the introduction of sociology as a special topic of investigation and instruction in nstitutions of learning, was called to order by E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown university, Providence, R. I. A long programme has been prepared for this branch of the congress, and the gathering will remain in session as long as may be necessary to dispose of it.
The first topic, and the one considered today, was the study of criminology in
Italy, and an exhaustive paper on this subject was presented by the Baronne Raffaele Garofalo, of Rome, Italy.

Hall ten was well filled with physicians Hall ten was well filled with physicians and philanthropists interested in the care and training of feeble-minded children. Dr. William B. Fish, of Lincoln, Ill., called the gathering to order, and the proceedings of section eight were inaugurated on 'The Etiology and Classification of the Feeble-Minded," by Dr. W. W. Ireland of Preston Pans Scotland: cation of the Feeble-Minded," by Dr. W. W. Ireland, of Preston Pans, Scotland:
An animated discussion followed, and was participated in by Dr. George E. Shuttleworth of London, and Dr. I. N. Kerlin, of Elwin, Pa. Papers on the prevention of idiocy were presented by Dr. M. Durloo, of Copenhagen, and Mrs. Dr. Geo. M. Brown, of Barre, Mass. The sessions of all eight branches will con-

CANADIAN CRIME STATISTICS

Interesting Bulletin About to be Issued by the Census Department.

HOW DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES STAND

Figures That Will Prove Canadian People Are Very Law-Abiding and Sober The Government and Cardwell-Are They Afraid of McCarthy?

Ottawa, June 5.—The next census bultin will be one of considerable interest to the people generally, as it will deal with crime in Canada. In the first instance it will show that criminals, according to convictions, increased faster than the population in British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario, while the numbers decreased in Manitoba. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. Take Manitoba in the first place, and it shows that while the population increased 131 per cent. there was an actual decrease of convict criminals. This is certainly a striking contrast to records of the Western States. In 1883 there was one conviction to every 26 of the population, while in 1891 there was only one convicted criminal in every 153 of the popu

According to sex the total convictions in Canada for the period of 1884-1891 were: Males, 26,383; females, 2536. In regard to female criminals Canada has a far less number, according to its population, than any other country. For instance, in England female criminals are one-sixth of the criminal convictions, in Scotland one-third and in Canada one-tenth. In Victoria colony they are onefourth, in France one-sixth and in Germany one-fifth. This fact is greatly to

the credit of Canadian women.

According to the occupations, agricul-

According to the occupations, agricultural pursuits furnished 4.6 per cent. of the convictions; commercial pursuits, 9.27: domestic, 5.6; laborers, 41.17, and those under the head of "not given" or "no occupation," 22.6.

Take again the tables in regard to nationalities. England furnishes 9.3 per cent.. Ireland, 7.8; Scotland, 2.2; Canada. 68.2, and the United States, 5.8; other foreign countries, 33.1; other British possessions, 0.3; and "not given." 3.3.

The English constitute 4.6 of the population and commit 9.3 of the crime; the tion and commit 9.3 of the crime; the Irish constitute 3.1 of the population and Irish constitute 3.1 of the population and commit 7.8 per cent. of the crime; the Scotch constitute 2.2 of the population and commit 2.2 per cent. of the crime; Canadians are 86.5 of the population and commit 68.2 per cent. of the crime. The summing up of all this is that the Irish and English contribute a larger portion in comparison with their numbers than any other nationality the English head. any other nationality, the English heading the list. After the English and the Irish follows closely the United States. Then comes other foreign countries, but considerably below the preceding three. Canadians are far below the percentage and the Scotch are also slightly under the percentage.

In respect to ages. There were under 16 years, 13.7 per cent. of convictions. Sixteen years to 21 years, 17.9 per cent. 21 to 40 years, 49 per cent.; 40 and over, 14 per cent.; the ages not given, 4.8 per

The Dominion statistician points out that the year 1892 was one of the cleanest years of which there is any record, as shown by the number of convictions in all four of the great divisionsoffences against the person, against property, felony and minor misdemeanors and drunkenness. Despite the number of Scott Act con-

stituencies decreasing, drunkenness has not increased. The law is shown to be well administered in Canada, and escapes from charges are fewer than in most countries. The native born population is much less criminal in its tendencies than the for

Juvenile crime is on the increase among males, but on the decrease among females. Coming to religious beliefs, the bulletin when issued will show that Roman Catholics. Church of England and Baptists have evidently a tendency to produce criminals beyond their numeri-cal proportion, while Methodists and Presbyterians have not contributed their proportionate number. In 1892 the Roman Catholics formed 48.8 per cent. of the total convicted criminals, and in the previous eight years they averaged 48.1 per cent. The proportion of Roman Catholics of the whole population of the Dominion was, in 1891, 41.2 per cent. They have therefore more of the crime charged to them than their relative number in the Capadian community recorrects. ber in the Canadian community warrants. The English church is credited with an increase from 16.2, for 1884 to 1891, to 18.3 in 1892. They form 13.37 of the whole population. Methodists have decreased their population of convicted criminals from 10.5 in 1884-91, to 9.8 per cent. in 1892, and Presbyterian criminals decreased from 7.3 to 7.1. The proportion of Methodists in the whole population according to the census is 17.40 per cent, and of Presbyterians 15.62. Each was therefore considerably below the average from its relative po sition in the population. The Presby-terians furnish a smaller quota to the criminal class than any other denomina

tion.

The cities show a slight increase in 1892 and the rural districts a decrease. There is general surprise in political circles that no mention was made by the ministers, at the demonstration at Orangeville, as to the opening up of the constituency of Cardwell, and the appointment of Mr. R. S. White to the Montreal collectorship of customs. It is a well known fact that the meeting was called for the purpose of preparing for an election. Since, however, it was for an election. Since, however, it was called the members of the Government were notified that it was impossible to carry the riding. Having convinced themselves on this point, they beat a retreat. A prominent Conservative mem ber of Parliament, speaking to your correspondent to-night, says that the Government, in the face of the challenge issued by Dalton McCarthy, defying them to open Cardwell, cannot afford not to do so. By shirking an answer to that challenge and turning their atten-tion to abusing the tion to abusing the man who boldly defies them to a contest in which the people are to be the judges of his policy and theirs, the Government has made a big blunder. Better, said he, that it should be badly beaten in the fight than to be accused of cowardice with such an immense majority at its back, and held up in ridicule in dreading to meet Mr. Mc-Carthy in one of its own greatest strongholds. He concluded by saying that the ministers would have to open up the constituency and show, no matter what the result might be, that they were willing to let the people vote on the question, as between themselves and their old colleague. If not, the people must conclude that Mr. McCarthy is greater than the Government. SLABTOWN.

Nineteen cases of oranges and pine apples were received on the steamship Miowera by the department of agriculture for the province, from the Queensland department of agriculture. The fruit was packed in different ways and most of it arrived in good order. The person who shipped the fruit stated that the oranges were not the best to be obtained. Five cases will be shipped to Ottawa.

WHEN you buy Eddy's Matches I'm told, Though it seems a most strange paradox, The boxes are full as they'll hold,

> Yet matchless you'll find every box. and the same of

EDDY'S MATCHES

The Best.

Mammoth Works: HULL, CANADA.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next seasson, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

MINING NEWS AND NOTES.

Interesting Jottings of Progress of ing in the Interior. (Golden Era.)

The arrivals in general this week have been so numerous that we are utterly unable to record same.

J. F. Armstrong returned from upper country last week and says there are a great number of prospectors in camp.

There are several prospectors encamped around Golden. In a few days they will leave for the various sections selected by them for prospecting. Mr. Pollock has been in from the Vermont claim this week. He returned on Tuesday and will commence active mining there, and then the shipment of

Connacher and Kimpton have entered three horses for the Calgary races. They left Golden on Thursday and will have a good time for training on the prairie

Tuesday last, when near Hog Ranch, Baker, a miner, slipped over the side of the Duchess and was drowned. Un-

successful endeavors have been made to

find the body. Mr. Kelog, well known in mining circles in Portland, Ore., has visited the McMurdo basin this week with George McCabe. As a result the Bobbie Burns has been purchased and practical development will take place in a very short

time.

There is a universal belief that this summer will witness in East Kootenay one of the most thorough successes mining that has ever been witnesed here. The indications are so strong that even the most pessicistic look forward to the realization of this prediction. The shaft of the North Star mine

stopped on account of water. Another cut was opened between this and the shaft and the bed rock taken up to a depth of three feet, but no vein could be found. There has been so much water on the hill that surface work was difficult, but it is drying up now, and cuts are being run both north and south ock. The drift is very heavy, being from 10 to 15 feet deep.

(Kootenay Star.) Sam Bickerton is desirous of starting a new temperance society. Recruits wel-

It is stated that Dan McGillivray has obtained the contract for constructing the Nakusp & Slocan railway. As a result of the recent hot weather (80 degrees in the shade) the river is again rising, but it will hardly reach last

promise to build a three-story hotel at the station if they are granted a on business in the old libra block while the said three-story hotel in course of erection.

West Kootenay is booming and the towns are participating in boom. Revelstoke sees a lot of faces every day. Some stop a day or two, others a week, but their destination is further on. The immense de-posits of silver, lead and copper ores now being unearthed in West peginning to attract mining men of all classes from the United tSates, Eastern Canada, England and elsewhere, and the towns are full of men who will shortly scatter to the mountains in quest of new

discoveries. The rush to Big Bend may not this year be as great as it is to the Lardeau and Slocan, but many prominent mining men have expressed their intention of going up there this summer, among them Chas. F. Blackburn of Seattle, J. H. Anderson of Hamilton, and J. Kellie, M. P. P. W. E. Losee and J. Douglas of Victoria left here with three green guided them as far as Carne's Creek, where they cached their supplies and Bob brought back the horses. They told him that they were going to "look at carrier in their supplies and be brought back the horses." some timber and do a little prospecting.
We understand that all the timber lim its in that district have been sold or leased to a Michigan company, so that the story of "looking for timber' merely a blind.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The Waste of Life and Money in the Great Struggle. In discussing the German army bill the Militaerische Wochenblatt contains a statement, which is said to have never been published so fully before, relative to losses in the Franco-Prussian war.

The shart of the North Star mine is sunk to a depth of sixty feet, and the cross-cut driven west 70 feet, and as there is no signs of a vein the cross-cut is stopped. An open cut was run 170 feet north of the shaft and across the supposed course of the lead. A mass of galena boulders was found, and what looked like a vein with a regular foot wall. An incline shaft was sunk left on the foot wall, but the country rock came in from the hanging wall side and cut off the mineral. This incline was stopped on account of water. Another

who died for their country during this memorable war.

On the other side, it is estimated that the French lost 2000 officers and 136,000 men by death, of whom 17,633 died in German hopitals. There fell of infantry, at its average strength, 4.47 per cent.; of cavalry, 1.49 per cent.; of artillery, 1.28 per cent., and of pioneers, 3.7 per cent. As to the separate contingents, the Hessians paid dearest with their blood for the restoration of the unity of the German Empire, losing 5.97 per cent. the Bavarians, 5.58 per cent.; the Saxonians, 5.40 per cent.; the Prussians, 4.85 per cent.; the Badeners, 3.76 per cent. and the Wurtemburgers 3.51. A very large number of German soldiers had to be placed upon the invalid list after the war, numbering 60,895 subalterns and men who were in active service in 1870-71. This is 6.28 per cent. of all the German soldiers who went into the field. The pension appropriation of the German Empire amounts to about 500,000,000 marks, or \$119,000,000, out of which the wounded and dependent survivors of the late war receive their pensions. Foes of the Beef-Steak.

Foes of the Beef-Steak.

A petition to the Molson's bank has been extensively signed by our business men for the establishment of a branch here. A bank is an actual necessity to Revelstoke.

It is high time that a night constable was appointed in Revelstoke. Several robberies have occurred of late and the irrepressible hoodlum is again on the rampage.

Little Tommy Tapping, the 3-year-old son of Mr. Robert Tapping, while playing at the back of the house yesterday, fell into the pool of water at the intake of the smelter company's pipes and was carried over the dam and drowned.

A Mr. Atherton, on behalf of "The Revelstoke Hotel Co." will apply for a license at the sitting of the license board next Thursday. The company

nother New Y

REMARKABLE MADE BY A WI BUSINESS

d with Locomoter Years-Did Not Wall Years-Was Given U Physicians of New charged from the as Incurable—His Ma In Detail.

From the New York Tribu For some time, there creasing number of sic the newspapers of New ing of marvelous cure eases. So remarkable stories in their nature, has been aroused in t masses as to their autare true in detail, sure of the physician is gone reason why anyone sho thing but old age. If t it would be interesting such testimonials and stained. The first question are there any such per they really cured as at liberally paid for the us. The latter explanation and doubt suggests itself. no doubt suggests itse thinking newspaper

It has long been the Tribune to investigate interesting cases that give the truth to the wof news. An especially for investigation offere shape of the following came into the hands of the source. a most reliable source:
Februa
Gentlemen:—"I feel i
form you what Dr. Wi
for Pale People have

have been cursed with for 15 years, and hav walk without assistance years. I was turned Manhattan Hospital, and Park avenue, by I curable, and told I was of the disease. I have oills with water treatme ber last, and been impr November 1st. I can down stairs with the wife, which is someth been able to do for the My pains have decrease say they are bearable, fall to be able to attend

Yours, GEO. L'HO Sec'y Marchal & Sr Residence, 271 W. 13 York City. When the reporter ca

L'Hommedieu, at the cousin, Mr. Edward E W. 134th street, he fo on his bed; he had just writing for the Marchal Company, with whom nected as secretary for met the reporter with a and a grip of the hand to not show any signs of the of power. To look at his suppose that he had be 15 years with one of the suppose that he suppose the suppose that he was a sup diseases known to med pronounced incurable best known physicians City. He expressed his ness to give a stat publication.
"In fact," said Mr. L. feel it my duty to give n

the world for the bene

men and all those who

with the same affliction,

no doubt, have long ago hopes of ever being relier "I am 51 years of age in Hudson, N.Y. I ser the army, being corporal
21st N. J. volunteers, ar
exposure of army life wa
which has sprung all m has been about 15 noticed the first symptom The trouble began with stomach for which I o lief. I consulted Dr. ville, and also Dr. Pratt and with remarkable pronounced it smokers' seemed probable, for at a great smoker. gradually became more to extend to my limbs came on at intervals of and while the paroxysm in almost incredible mis I did not leave a sing ed in my search for reli at every straw. Finally, by Dr. Gill to go to specialist, Dr. Hamilton a most thorough examinastripped for a full half ease excepting one nerv year later my friend to Hamilton privately said very grave disease of th
"My condition continue
critical and I was bare when I went to the Man at 41st and Park avenu treatment there for six under Dr. Seguin, who with injections. Here Mr. L'Hommedi trouser leg and showed scars of innumerable pu uing, he said:
"I must confess I fel
time being and gained so ousiness matters, however to give up the hospital to was but a short time un as ever. From this on worse. The pains wer my legs were numb, an growing weaker every d growing weaker every day to the hospital, and this treatment by Dr. Seguin me for about three month the first time. I was t locomotor ataxia and was of medical science. Dr. my wife that there was in the world and to expe any time. I was now cal wreck; all power, I was now a

would take it fully six we find the night I would have to find my legs. My pa with many legs with many legs. My pa with many legs with many legs. My pa with many legs wit with many legs with many legs with many legs with many legs wit matter, and at his reque He was so interested he made a machine, or rate for me, free of charge, with pads and straps to chin and at the back of the floor twice a day, ceived no benefit from the shall always feel grateful for his great interest and

or his great interest and So severe had my c

had left my legs, and it had left my legs, and it for me to feel the most even the thrust of a need "If my skin was scratche no flow of blood who would take it fully six we lin the night I would have