

STEEP STREET.

BY HENRY CLEMENS PEARSON.

CHAPTER XXVI.

DOWNS THE RIVER.

About this time, Mr. Lamson received a telegram, which, to judge by its effects upon him, did not contain good news. After its perusal he paced the floor for an hour, his beetling brows bent in deep thought. As one result of this hour of reflection, the rest of the day was spent at home in burning certain papers and the few business letters that he had preserved. He then sent an answer to the messenger who had agitated him. At ten that evening, a man emerged from the grove at the rear of the house, and advancing cautiously to a side door, entered. With accustomed step he made his way to the lawyer's study, and was at once welcomed.

"Yes," was the reply. "Why could you not get cash?" "I did at the last moment." "Has the sale indeed been made?" was the delighted inquiry. "Yes, I have the cash here in my bag." "Good! Now all will be right. I can make the investment that I wished, and reap a golden harvest."

The other made no reply, but watched the agent's face with the keenest attention, as if feeling that his partner was about to do something in which he was to have no share. He kept this attentive air through the evening, as they talked on various topics. Lamson was ever quiet and controlled in his expressions, yet a bright spark burned on each cheek, and the dilated pupils of his eyes, showed that he was laboring under excitement. His friend talked with a purpose, keenly alive to every hint that voice or countenance might suggest. The other knew that the man before him was schooled in reading men, and the knowledge made him restive. He had found it necessary to take him into partial confidence, and had purchased his co-operation at a large price, but he also had plans that he could not discuss.

When all was prepared, he slipped out of the back door, quietly locking it and stood for an instant looking up at his mother's window. He therefore guarded every word, although speaking with assumed candor. It was quite late when the stranger departed, and Lamson collected a few papers and a large bundle of fells, and prepared to go out into the night.

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The grove sloped gradually to the river below the mills. Taking a well-kept path, he soon gained the neat wharf, to which was tied a pretty wherry. One might reasonably presume that this boat was to aid in the flight, but it was not. A few rods farther down, the wherry was placed in a narrow channel, the water's edge that its advance guard stretched over and dipped its branches in the stream, was a small canvas canoe. With some difficulty, it was drawn from its security and laid alongside the wharf. Carefully the wherry was placed in it, and then with more skill than one would expect from so heavily built a personage, he stepped in, gave the wharf a powerful shove with the paddle, and was floating in mid-stream.

There was hardly any current in the black, narrow river, and the boat drifted slowly down to discover, if possible, whether he had been followed. Fully aware that he could not trust his partner in the police business, and anxious to destroy every clue to the manner in which he had left Steeville, he waited until sure that no one was watching him from the deep shadows of the pines in the grove.

The last doubt dispelled, he dipped the paddle into the still water and moved down the stream. A few strokes, and rounding a bend, he was alone—a lone on the river, dead to the Steeville world.

Shut in by the walls of trees that grew down to the river's edge, he moved along with no sound but the quick plunge of the startled muskrat, the hoarse double bass of the bullfrog, and the many voices that are audible only at night.

Following the prodigal curves and bends that doubled the distance, the light craft soon slipped out of the dense woods into a tract of country where only occasional clumps of oaks interspersed by thickets of alders and dwarf willows, obtained foothold on the banks.

With more confidence, and less of over-watching loneliness, the fugitive dipped the paddle deeper and oftener, sending the boat at a more rapid rate on its way. Yet even here the dangers of navigation at night were not trifling. There were sudden shallows where the keel grated ominously; drift wood logs that would sweep up stream, as if trying to hinder the crowding water back; masses of matted river-grass, that clung with obstinate tenacity to the boat's side, wrapped themselves about the paddle, and required vigorous efforts to shake them off.

lounging about for a little while, he bought a second-hand carpet-bag, transferred the contents of the valve to it, and started to walk the score of miles that intervened between him and the city. Why he feared to take the cars when so well disguised, does not appear. Perhaps it was from the impression that most defaulters, when apprehended, were found either on a train, or in some railway station.

Leaving him following the turnpike road toward the metropolis, he will turn back to the town from which he so hastily fled. A sweet-faced lady, scrupulously dressed, was walking up Steep Street. Her appearance created a deal of attention, of which she was unconscious, as no one accosted her, or challenged everybody. The walk was rather fatiguing, as her quickened breathing, and cheeks faintly tinged with red, suggested.

At length she reached the upper end, and stood looking back over the wretched tenement houses, the more dilapidated mill buildings and finally far away to the blue hills that were heaped up on the horizon.

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," she murmured. In the blue eyes was a pain that only the kindest eyes can express. An unselfish, lowly kindness that many a boy can recall when he thinks of his mother. Advancing to the Bowman cottage, she knocked.

"Is Mr. Chamberlain in?" "Yes, Mr. Chamberlain?" "Yes, Mr. Chamberlain?" "Yes, Mr. Chamberlain?" "Yes, Mr. Chamberlain?"

Chamberlain knew why I have come to you; but my boy often mentioned your name, and I thought possibly you might help me to trace of him.

Chamberlain, with quick perception, reasoned that the lad had run away. "It is hardly possible that he has fled unawares; they either start for the prairie, or the sea. I do not doubt, if you put a good detective on his track, he can easily be found, and will be glad to return. How old is he?"

"You do not recognize me?" "I do not recognize me?" "I do not recognize me?" "I do not recognize me?"

Chamberlain remembered and at once apologized, but was gracefully interrupted. "You have met me once or twice, and then only for an instant. It would have been wonderful if you had remembered me. I am to blame. Had I not been troubled by my loss, I should have introduced myself. Do you suppose there is any means by which I can get you to my boy?"

"Dear Mother,—Business troubles have overwhelmed me, and I am forced at once to leave Steeville. Please do not worry. There would be no help for me if I remained here, as certain business transactions to which I was party, would be misconstrued and made to reflect on you. My integrity remains unshaken. I shall one day return free from all suspicion. You may not hear from me for some time, as it will be best not to give any of my enemies a clue to my whereabouts. Remember this, dear mother, if I am in any trouble that you can help me, you shall know it. Let this thought comfort you."

"Your loving son," "EPHRAIM LAMSON."

Chamberlain's eyes were opened. It was not a younger son! It was the agent! The whole thing came before him in a flash. The "business troubles," was the discovery of the manufacture of polish, out of materials owned by the company, by help paid for by the company. This was a most serious affair, for he had, during the weeks past, been making careful estimates of the amount of stock thus consumed, and found it was very large. Lamson's profits in the business, must have netted him a snug little fortune. Since Sam had dismissed the night guard, there had been nothing done in the file works in that line, and Chamberlain learned, by writing to the city agency, that the right of manufacture had been sold to a rival.

At one time he had discovered exactly how things stood, he wrote a letter to the attorney of two of the other members of the company who were, at the best, but small stock-holders, requesting that the matter be referred to a committee, and advising accordingly. Lamson might be apprehended, and the stolen money refunded. In doing this, as was natural, he had many doubts, for it is easy for one to make a mistake, and accuse an innocent person. He was sorely puzzled by many things that came to light about the agent, and at one time he had thought him a fraud, and at another believed that he was all right, and the reports about him were malicious slander. Now, however, his sudden disappearance was an acknowledgment of guilt. From his reverie he awoke to the fact that the mother was patiently waiting for him to give her some encouragement.

"Do you know where he has gone?" she inquired. "I am sorry to say, I do not," was the reply. "Has he not made a great mistake, in going away like a criminal? Will not people say that he has done wrong and been forced to flee to save himself from punishment?" "I fear they will."

"Mr. Chamberlain, a few days before my son went away, he told me of your hopes with respect to the mill. He said that you had learned the business thoroughly, and that in less than two weeks your probation would be up, and you will be the heaviest stockholder and virtually owner of the mills. You are acquainted with all the facts. Can you not prove to people that my son's intentions were good? He may have been unfortunate in some of his undertakings, but he certainly was not dishonest."

Chamberlain remained silent. There was now no doubt in his mind as to the rascality of the son, but he could not say so to the trusting mother. He could not shake her confidence in her "boy," so he agreed to do all he conscientiously could to keep people from maligning him. Even as he talked with her the probable effect upon the business, of the sudden flight of the agent, would protrude itself. The works were fortunately shut down for a week's repairing. Before they started again, all must be straight. The sensation of a new and heavy weight of responsibility settled over Chamberlain. He knew that the agent was a man of ability, and had managed the affairs of the company so that they had

prospered. He had some time expected to see to many things in Lamson's business, and naturally wished for a longer training in that particular line. He was aware that a carefully systematized business, with competent clerks, will run itself for a while, in the absence of the head, but he also knew that it was unsafe.

The sweet-faced mother of the agent rose to go, as she saw the young man so deeply engrossed with his thoughts. She trembled as she crossed the threshold, and Chamberlain, stirred by the sight, caught his hat, and insisted upon accompanying her home. On the way she was chery and chatty, and when a shadow was cast upon her face, that could not be entirely dispelled. When they reached her home, alleging business engagements, he excused himself from coming in. She held out her hand, and keeping his, said with tears in her eyes,—

"Pray for Lamson! Chamberlain was startled. It had never occurred to his mind that he might pray for him. And then like a blow came the recognition of his own lack of faith. Pray for him! Certainly, and he felt re-luctant that when he had prayed for his dishonesty, he had not asked the Lord to soften his hard heart, and give him true repentance."

"I will, Mrs. Lamson, pray for your son, that God may forgive and save him from sin." CHAPTER XXVII.

It was August. Torrid, dusty Steep Street swayed under the burning sun. The "Araba" spent most of their time in the river. It was almost too hot to go to Sunday school, and for a while the mission languished. Business at the file-works was none the less pressing, and the men worked away steadily, suffering less intensely from the heat than did the hammock idlers in the town above. Among the changes that had come to the mill settlement, was one that was a great surprise. It was the appearance of Tam McDonald. He came quietly, as if he had been gone but a week, and the village folk received him with few manifestations of surprise. At the east end of the File Company's domain, was a large old-fashioned house, where lived a man who was half gardener and half farmer. Among his other possessions were twenty head of cattle. During the life of Robert Flint his man had been a favorite, and was allowed many privileges. Among others he was fitted up an extra building that adjoined the "packing-room," for a barn. When Lamson came into power, he tried in many ways to dislodge this man, as for some reason he had a most decided grudge against him. Fearing that he could not get rid of him, he had the building fitted up an extra building that adjoined the "packing-room," for a barn. When Lamson came into power, he tried in many ways to dislodge this man, as for some reason he had a most decided grudge against him. Fearing that he could not get rid of him, he had the building fitted up an extra building that adjoined the "packing-room," for a barn. When Lamson came into power, he tried in many ways to dislodge this man, as for some reason he had a most decided grudge against him. Fearing that he could not get rid of him, he had the building fitted up an extra building that adjoined the "packing-room," for a barn. 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LITERARY REVIEW.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, ETC.

Dr. Bourinot has republished, in a revised form, certain chapters of his large book on "Parliamentary Practice and Procedure in Canada," in a separate volume, with such additions and alterations as will make the sketch of the Canadian Constitution, as it appeared originally, complete down to the present time.

The Constitutional History and Practical Development of the United States, by Simon Sterne, of the New York Bar, is published in a fourth revised edition by Putnam's Sons, New York.

Another work from the same publishers is Taxation, Its Principles and Methods, which is translated from the "Scienza della Finanza" of Dr. Luigi Cossa, professor in the University of Pavia, with an introduction and notes by Horace White.

AMERICAN VERSE.

Putnam's publish a volume of poetry by David Skaats Foster, the author of "The Romance of the Unexpected." It is entitled Rebecca, the Witch, and other Tales, in metre, and shows much genuine poetic feeling with great facility in verse.

On a quiet morning,
Gleaming morning of September,
In the year which doomed the widows,
Sixteen hundred ninety-two,

With its weather-beaten houses,
Framed of solid oak timbers,
Straight and stately and goodly,
Sparingly scattered round the bay,

Save the thin blue smoke that upward
Edified from the great square chimneys.
At that early hour of morning,
Alas was motionless and great

Another volume of poetry of varied power and beauty is entitled Andiaroto, or the Bee of Lady Day on Lake George, with other poems, hymns and meditations in verse. It is by the Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, rector of St. Mary's Church, Albany, N. Y., and is full of religious thoughts, oftentimes so expressed as to leave the reader in doubt as to whether the writer is Protestant or Roman Catholic.

Know ye the mountains that feed the Schoharie
Where cradled lies the Kateskill rocky?
Saw ye at Tribes Hill the sweet stream meekly
Her placid life to the wild Mohawk's?

Among the more noticeable volumes of recent fiction we find a number of tales by J. H. Shorthouse, the author of "John Ingleant," published under the title, "A Teacher of the Violin," by Macmillan & Co. Also a story of unusual form by Rachel Buchanan, entitled A Debutante in New York Society: Her Illusions and What Came of Them. It is published by Appleton, and is bright and instructive. (Dawson Bros.)

REMEDY FOR IVY POISONING.
A person who had for many years suffered terribly from ivy poisoning claims to have found an antidote, as follows: Remembering that the young man's mother, when she was a child, used to bathe the poisoned member in a strong lye made from wood ashes and obtained instant relief. Subsequently I found that the dry ashes alone, followed by the lye, was the remedy.

RECENT FICTION.
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to which a foot note is attached telling how the late Archbishop Bourget was a descendant of Archibuteo the captive.

OLD IRELAND.
G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing a series of volumes of "English History from Contemporary Writers," edited by F. York Powell, which are very interesting, as enabling us to study historical points through the eyes of those who lived at the time the events occurred. Most readers will be surprised to find how much material of this kind exists to work upon. Stronghold's Conquest of Ireland, for instance, is made up of translations and extracts from about twenty different works, selected by Francis Pierpont Barnard, M. A. headmaster of Reading School. By far the most important authority, however, is Geraldus Cambrensis, who gives a vast amount of such important and interesting matter as the following:—

Among all the various species of reptiles Ireland is happy in possessing only those that are harmless, for venomous creatures do not exist in the island. Some persons, indeed, conjecture by what is probably a flattering figure that St. Patrick and other saintly persons cleared the island of all living things that were poisonous. But history asserts with greater probability that from primeval times, and long before the first foundations of the faith were laid in Ireland, that country, owing to something being wanting in the soil or vegetation, has always been devoid of reptiles as it is of certain other productions of nature.

Now, to my mind, there is nothing to be wondered at as the fact that the snake is so generally deficient in Ireland, for to see it in some kinds of fish, and birds and beasts. But it is really astonishing that no venomous creature imported from elsewhere has been able to live here, and this is so still, for we read in the ancient writings of the saints of the country that on divers occasions, for the sake of experiment, snakes were brought over in brazen pots, but as soon as they were found to be dead. To such an extent, indeed, is this land antagonistic to venom that if garpans or any places in other countries are sprinkled with its dust poisonous reptiles are thereby expelled and will not re-enter them.

The latter belief, the editor says, still survives among the Irish in Australia. The subject of the volume is most fascinating, as it tells the story of the first contact between the newly organized feudalism of Anglo-Norman England and the far older and more primitive civilization of the last independent Celtic States. (Dawson Bros.)

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF BANKING CORPORATIONS UNDER DOMINION ACTS is a work by Mr. Frank Weir, B.C.L., of this city. The author's aim is "to present a clear exposition of those general principles of banking law with which every bank director, manager and officer should be fully acquainted." In an introduction a sketch is given of the history and development of Canadian banks and banking laws, which is very interesting and might with advantage have been made more comprehensive. A few pages devoted to the history of the Bank of Montreal, the Quebec Bank, the Bank of Upper Canada, the Banque du Peuple, as well as some of the other banks established later, would have been of great interest to "merchants" and might have proved instructive to bankers.

It appears that it was not until nearly the close of the first quarter of this century that chartered banks were opened in Canada. The Bank of Montreal was opened about the end of 1817, though not incorporated until 1818. A year later the Quebec Bank began business and the same year the Bank of Upper Canada at Toronto was established. The Canadian banks are, as is well known, modelled upon Scotch banks, but their method of doing business the author points out is more in accordance with the American model. The first bank to fail in Canada was the Bank of Upper Canada in 1866; its failure was due to the fact that it kept the Government account. Its total capital, nearly \$4,000,000, was lost, the creditors, including the Government, lost heavily, but, unlike the case of the Glasgow Bank, the double liability of the shareholders was never enforced. In the following year the Commercial Bank of Canada, with its head office at Kingston, and having a paid-up capital of \$4,000,000, failed, but not so disastrously, the shareholders losing two-thirds of their stock, but receiving the other third in stock of the Merchants Bank of Canada, into which it was merged. Only a passing reference is made to the Free Banking Act of 1850, under which Molsons Bank and several other banking institutions came into existence. The text of "The Bank Act" of 1850, of the "Winding-up Act," of the Acts respecting Currency, Dominion Notes, Government Savings Banks, Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec, Returns by Persons Receiving Deposits, Interest, Accessories Before the Fact to Felony, Larceny and Similar Offenses, and Forgery, is given. The commentary on the Bank Act deals with the organization and management of banks under the Act, and with charter rights and privileges, with official bonds, forfeiture of charter rights, responsibilities, powers and rights of shareholders, with collections and also with the duties, responsibilities and general work of the chief executive officer and the agents of banks. There is also full explanation of the law regarding bills and notes. In another chapter currency and legal tender are dealt with. The object of the law is usefulness, being a sort of handbook of reference. It contains a table of all the Canadian cases cited throughout the work, as well as a very carefully prepared index.

THE NEW KAISER'S SPEECH.
BERLIN, June 25.—Before the time set for the meeting of the Reichstag to-day, the Emperor went to the railway depot and met the King of Saxony. Troops were drawn up in front of them and proceeded to the castle. The ceremony of opening the Reichstag was marked by unusual pomp and brilliancy. After divine service in the Court chapel, the Emperor was escorted to the White Hall of the old castle, where after taking the oath, he said: "I greet you with deep sorrow in my heart. I know you mourn with me. The heavy suffering of my father and the afflictions of my people have called upon me to ascend the throne three months after the death of His Majesty the late Emperor. I will except of one thing upon the hearts of all Germans. Our sorrow has evoked warm sympathy from all countries of the world. Beneath the burden of these things, I have turned to God for help and support. He has given me the high duties to which his will has called me. Obeying this call I have before my eyes the example of peaceful rule which the Emperor William I., after bitter labors at the head of the nation, to which my late father's rule corresponded in so far as he was not prevented from executing his designs by his illness and death. I have summoned you, as King and Emperor, I am."

RESOLVED TO PURSUE THE SAME PATH by which my deceased grandfather secured the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people and good-will abroad. I also, with God's aid, will earnestly endeavor to accomplish the same end. The most important duties of the German Emperor lie within the province of assuring the military and political safety of the Empire. From above the two legislative bodies the Emperor receives the imperial laws at home. The chief of these laws regards the imperial constitution. To defend and guard it in all the rights which it guarantees to every German, and also to those which it assures to the Emperor and the confederated states and their sovereigns, appears to the chief rights and duties of the Emperor. In the legislation of the nation, I have in accordance with the constitution, to cooperate more in my capacity as King of Prussia than as German Emperor, but in both capacities will I do my utmost to secure the welfare of my fatherland. My grandfather began, and especially will I appropriate to myself, in its full significance, his message of November 17th, 1861, and shall continue to strive for its fulfillment. Imperial legislation may afford to the working people that further protection which, in accordance with Christian morality, is needed by the weak and oppressed in their struggle for a better life. In this respect, it may be possible to arrive at an equalization of unhealthy social contrasts, and I cherish confidence in the belief that, for the sake of our domestic welfare, I shall be able to do this. I am, however, fully conscious of the fact that the true friends of the Empire and of the allied Governments without division or party differences. I also bind myself to support our national and religious freedom within the limits of the law, and to oppose all efforts, the aim and tendency of which shall be to undermine public order. In foreign politics I AM RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN PEACE with every one so far as it lies in my power. My love for the German army and navy, and my desire never to induce an attempt to endanger for the country the benefits of peace, unless the necessity for it is forced upon us by a hostile attempt on the Empire or one of its provinces, will I never forget. My desire to see the German army enabled us to fight for it with honor, that, with God's help, will be possible for it to do by reason of the strength it has derived from the law laws you so recently proclaimed. My desire to see the German army enabled us to fight for it with honor, that, with God's help, will be possible for it to do by reason of the strength it has derived from the law laws you so recently proclaimed.

PHILADELPHIA'S EXPERIMENT.
Over four thousand saloons were closed in Philadelphia last Thursday at midnight, because their proprietors had not been able to secure licenses under the new law. Only 1,340 new licenses were issued, and the remainder of the saloons were closed. The new law is maintained. But let it be distinctly remembered that this reduction is not due to high license. If that were the case, it would not be a gain, for experience proves that the more saloons there are, the more temptations there are to the drinking habit, and the more saloons there are, the more temptations there are to the drinking habit, and the more saloons there are, the more temptations there are to the drinking habit.

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THE MEGANTIC ELECTION CASE.

MR. WHITE'S ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
SIR.—In your edition of 14th inst., your Quebec correspondent in referring to the judgment in the Megantic contested election says: "It is generally considered the court acted with undue severity against Mr. Whyte, etc., and in an editorial in your issue of 19th inst., you say 'stands off, the country will say, if Mr. Morrice proposes to remove by legislation the disqualification of Mr. Whyte.'"

Will you kindly give me space for two letters and I will try to state my case to the public, and let them judge if the court gave me justice. And first as to the delays. The action was taken on November, 1886, we have been ready and urgent to go straight on to the end, but if we set Judge Andrews for two or three days it was always a delay. I will except of one thing upon the hearts of all Germans. Our sorrow has evoked warm sympathy from all countries of the world. Beneath the burden of these things, I have turned to God for help and support. He has given me the high duties to which his will has called me. Obeying this call I have before my eyes the example of peaceful rule which the Emperor William I., after bitter labors at the head of the nation, to which my late father's rule corresponded in so far as he was not prevented from executing his designs by his illness and death. I have summoned you, as King and Emperor, I am."

RESOLVED TO PURSUE THE SAME PATH by which my deceased grandfather secured the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people and good-will abroad. I also, with God's aid, will earnestly endeavor to accomplish the same end. The most important duties of the German Emperor lie within the province of assuring the military and political safety of the Empire. From above the two legislative bodies the Emperor receives the imperial laws at home. The chief of these laws regards the imperial constitution. To defend and guard it in all the rights which it guarantees to every German, and also to those which it assures to the Emperor and the confederated states and their sovereigns, appears to the chief rights and duties of the Emperor. In the legislation of the nation, I have in accordance with the constitution, to cooperate more in my capacity as King of Prussia than as German Emperor, but in both capacities will I do my utmost to secure the welfare of my fatherland. My grandfather began, and especially will I appropriate to myself, in its full significance, his message of November 17th, 1861, and shall continue to strive for its fulfillment. Imperial legislation may afford to the working people that further protection which, in accordance with Christian morality, is needed by the weak and oppressed in their struggle for a better life. In this respect, it may be possible to arrive at an equalization of unhealthy social contrasts, and I cherish confidence in the belief that, for the sake of our domestic welfare, I shall be able to do this. I am, however, fully conscious of the fact that the true friends of the Empire and of the allied Governments without division or party differences. I also bind myself to support our national and religious freedom within the limits of the law, and to oppose all efforts, the aim and tendency of which shall be to undermine public order. In foreign politics I AM RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN PEACE with every one so far as it lies in my power. My love for the German army and navy, and my desire never to induce an attempt to endanger for the country the benefits of peace, unless the necessity for it is forced upon us by a hostile attempt on the Empire or one of its provinces, will I never forget. My desire to see the German army enabled us to fight for it with honor, that, with God's help, will be possible for it to do by reason of the strength it has derived from the law laws you so recently proclaimed. My desire to see the German army enabled us to fight for it with honor, that, with God's help, will be possible for it to do by reason of the strength it has derived from the law laws you so recently proclaimed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Rate. Includes Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, Northern Messenger, and other rates.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Circulation advertisements, 2c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract rates for 1 year, \$7.50 per line, 6 months, \$4.00 per line, 3 months, \$2.25 per line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, or enclose a post office order in all cases we prefer the former as it protects the sender and ourselves.

A GOOD WAY to circulate the Weekly Witness is for our friends to send us a list of names, with the P. O. address, of their neighbors and friends who are not receiving the Witness, and we will mail sample copies free for a few weeks.

THE OFFERS.—One renewal and one new subscriber to the Weekly Witness, with the picture of "Suffer Little Children" to each for \$2.25; also the other of two new subscribers and one renewal subscription for the Weekly Witness to each one for \$3.00, are meeting with much favor.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would ask the attention of senders of queries to the following rules: 1. All communications should be addressed "Question and Answer Department."

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

The so-called vexed question of the Jesuits' estates should not rightly be a question vexed or otherwise. If this were a Protestant province there would be no such question; if it were a possession of France there would be no such question; it is doubtful, indeed, whether in the province, being what it is, there would have been any such question, at least before the Legislature, but for partisan political intriguing for the influence of religious societies and authorities in the elections.

Jesuits, and this new society has put in a claim for the property of the old society. It appears, too, that the successor of the Pope who deprived the old society of its existence, and therefore of its power to hold estates, puts in a claim as the head of the church to the property on the ground that the new society had some moral claim to inherit the property of the old one.

The Pope will be able to add half the land of England to the possessions of the Church. Everybody, including the Pope and the Jesuits, as well as Mr. Mercier, knows well enough that the Jesuits have no vestige of a legal claim to the estates, and they have declared as much in so many words. The Jesuits would not accept four hundred thousand dollars for estates worth two or three millions had they any legal claim. The moral claims of the Jesuits to property granted them for the purpose of enabling them to perform certain duties to Society and the State and taken from them when they had become a social evil not only in the eyes of the State, but in those of the Church, and when they were not wanted to perform duties of any kind, has no more existence than the legal one.

The last claim was made as late as 1885 by Cardinal Taschereau, but the Premier, Mr. Ross, answered that if the Government desired to re-open the question, Cardinal Taschereau would be informed of the fact—a reply which certainly committed the Government to nothing, and could hardly encourage the Pope in his claims. However, successive Provincial Governments, though knowing well that the church had no legal claim to the estates, were afraid—probably because the existence of the Government of the day of this Province is at the mercy of the church authorities—to dispose of the estates without the sanction of the church authorities, and Mr. Mercier only lately received authority from the Pope to sell a certain portion of the estates, provided, however, "that the sum to be received for them be deposited and left at the disposal of the Holy See."

A SERIOUS BUSINESS.

Although the Canadian Pacific has received the equivalent of fifteen millions in quitance of its monopoly claims, it is attempting to preserve its monopoly privileges in Manitoba and the North-West by a course of bulldozing and boycotting. The city of Winnipeg is to be punished by the removal of the shops and workmen, to some municipality that is still inclined to worship at the feet of the great mogul of the prairies. All the men that can be taken away under the Company's contract with the city, are to be removed, and the Province is to be lashed into subjection by the Company's refusal to build branch lines. By the original syndicate contract, which Canada has learned to her cost binds her tightly but the Company not at all, the branch lines necessary for the development of the country were to be built as well as the main lines. When, during the famous contract debate, it was pointed out again and again that the land and money grant for building the prairie section was far in excess of the cost of the work, the contract defenders insisted that the branch lines would make it all right. The Company has not, however, extended its branches rapidly enough to satisfy the Manitobans, and as an inducement for them to do so there has been a standing offer on the part of the province of a subsidy of seven thousand five hundred dollars a mile, which is more than the cost of building a prairie line. Mr. Van Horne has on his hands a line of road from Winnipeg to Emerson, which the Red River Valley Railway will render useless, and he has informed the Provincial authorities that unless they rent this useless line from him for fifty thousand dollars a year, he will not build another mile of branch line in the Province this year. As the Red River Railway, when completed, will only cost the Province about twenty-five thousand dollars a year, Mr. Greenway very properly declines to make any such arrangement, and if the Company, in violation of its pledges, refuses to extend its branch lines, it will have to face the consequences. It may be a piece of smart practice to boycott Mr. Greenway, and endeavor to make political capital against him on the ground that his hostility to the Canadian Pacific is injuring the Province, but it is just probable that the people of Manitoba may be smart enough to see, that as long as they are ruled by a railway so long will they be the serfs of that railway, and that their prosperity depends upon supporting the man who will fight the monopoly, not the man who cringes to it.

THE CAUSE OF THE LEAK.

Sir Charles Tupper's eloquent speech in favor of Canada as a field of emigration for English people is one which will attract attention in Great Britain. Its arguments as to the benefits to be derived by both the Mother Country and the Colonies by continuing emigration to the empire are unanswerable. But how is emigration to be so confined? It is useless for the British and Canadian Governments to assist emigration to Canada, if the emigrant thus assisted takes the first opportunity to move over to the United States, and we know that both Canada's native born sons and her sons by adoption emigrate in large numbers to the republic south of us. It is, of course, inevitable that a large number should be attracted from a new and comparatively poor country to a wealthy, prosperous and populous country which adjoins it. But if Canada's natural attractions are all that Sir Charles Tupper claims—and they undoubtedly are—there must be some reason for the fact that in spite of large emigration year after year, in spite of the fact that Canadians are a fairly prolific people, the increase of our population is not as great as it should be by ordinary natural increase only. It seems to us that our statesmen, instead of expending money and energy in trying to increase the volume of emigration poured into this sieve-like country, should give more of their attention to the stopping of the holes in order that we may retain our native population, which is worth a great deal more to Canada and the empire than any foreign population which can be induced to emigrate. Instead, however, of stopping up holes the Government has increased taxation year after year, thus adding to the pressure which is driving the population of Canada out of it. If Canada could retain her own native population the volume of emigration already flowing thither is so large that if we could retain it also not many years would pass before Canada, like the United States, would be taking means to discourage rather than to encourage emigration to her shores. So long as Canada is governed by rulers who borrow money at over three percent, which they are compelled to lend at less than one and a half, who regard high taxation as a positive benefit, and who subsidize one class of the people at the expense of all others and then look to that class to furnish money with which to keep the rulers that subsidize them in power, just so long will Canada be comparable to nothing but a sieve which lets out its population as fast almost as it is poured into it.

THE AYERS' CUSTOMS CASE.

The judgment of Sir William Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Government against Ayer & Co., is a most scathing denunciation of the system. It fully justifies the very worst which the Witness in its exposure of the Customs system declared concerning its evils, and it must be remembered that, in spite of the public indignation aroused at the time of that exposure, in spite of the promises then made by Cabinet ministers on behalf of the Government, the very worst features of the system remain unchanged to the present. Some reforms were introduced, but practices, which were exposed and denounced by the Witness, and which are now condemned as unjust and unrighteous by the Chief Justice, are still in existence. The most pernicious of these is perhaps the holding out to customs officials of a reward over and above their salary of a certain proportion of the amount of the fine levied by the Government. To offer a reward to salaried officials who represent the Government in dealings with the public, in order to stimulate them to act as detectives, is bad enough, as the disproportion of the reward to the salary is so great as to make it quite certain that the official will do his very best to become a successful detective rather than a faithful public servant. But the offer of a large reward to a poorly paid officer for detective services is a small evil as compared with the method by which the amount of the reward is established. The fine is in proportion to the extent of fraud, and if systematic fraud is allowed to go on over the whole period of three years, during which the firm can be worried, the amount is made as large as possible. Thus a premium is paid by the Government to its servants to nurse frauds. The Chief Justice came to the conclusion that the honest mercantile portion of the community is in jeopardy. Another evil exposed by the Witness was the vague way in which the customs laws and regulations are worded. Importers cannot in the majority of cases tell just what the duty amounts to, and even when they submit anything to the Government for a decision, and comply with its demands, they may still be made the victim of further claims, and even of fines. No greater condemnation of the system could be made by a judge than that implied in the declaration of Chief Justice Ritchie, who, after detailing the summary, harsh and unjust treatment of the Ayers, declared: "He was bound to say he could not understand how honest business men like the Ayers, making honest importations in order to carry on business in the Dominion, could do more than they had done in this case; namely, to apply to the Customs authorities to understand on what terms the goods could be imported into Canada." Yet the Government organs are never tired of saying that honest men have nothing to fear from the Customs laws and methods. It is true that the Ayers, with an exceedingly large amount at stake, wealthy enough to defy the Government, intrepid enough to defy the temporary odium which attaches without doubt to being placed in the position they were placed in, have, after a long legal struggle, been triumphant, but how many honest firms would, rather than face the publicity of such proceedings, compromise by the payment of the largest sum they were capable of raising without absolutely ruining themselves? All cases should be proceeded with before the courts, so that secrecy, which so many are willing to pay for, may be done away with entirely, thus eliminating a necessary element of the blackmailing system. The mercantile com-

munity owes a debt to the Ayers for the struggle they have made, and it is to be hoped that all firms will be encouraged to carry their cases into court.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

The nomination of Governor Harrison, of Indiana, by the Republican party simply means that the presidential campaign will be fought out on the issue of protection with such other aids as the bribing planks of their platform may afford. Had the Convention been perfect liberty to choose its candidate, it would probably have chosen Mr. Blaine who months ago practically laid down the platform. Before the Oregon election Mr. Blaine had no hope of a Republican success and he refused the nomination in such explicit terms that he could not when that election showed a reaction in the west in favor of the Republicans have withdrawn that declaration without alienating a section of his party. His personal friends tried hard to win over those who had espoused the cause of other candidates, but they would not be won, and their intriguing in Convention resulted in a concentration of the support of the chief opponents of Mr. Blaine upon one of their number the moment they saw that a stampede in favor of Mr. Blaine or a dark horse was about to be attempted. They chose the candidate who was least objectionable to all. Mr. Harrison has no national strength and must depend on that of the party and of its duty. He will probably be able to carry Indiana, which is one of the doubtful States. To win, the Republicans will have in addition to carry New York, which it does not appear likely at present they will be able to do. Mr. Cleveland had too many triumphs in the State of New York to be in great danger of a defeat in it, and with a Western candidate. The second place on the Republican ticket has been given to New York, but the State will prefer, so far as that goes, the first place on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Cleveland's strength is one great factor in the problem of the coming election, protection is another, and the temperance issue is a third. The Republican party base their hopes upon the desperation of the protected manufacturers who, they think, will spend enough of money to buy up the election, if necessary, and who may be depended upon to make a great demonstration against tariff reform by closing down their factories and mills a week or a month in order to frighten the operatives. This trick has already been tried and its effect will be weakened by repetition. It was thoroughly exposed before an election trick, and the Republicans know that it may be tried once too often. The greatest mistake of the Republicans in Convention, however, was to declare in favor of free tobacco, and even, under certain circumstances, of free whiskey. A large number of respectable Republicans will refuse to go so far as to vote in favor of such a policy, and the little tail which they have tacked on to the platform in favor of the promotion of temperance and morality, will not deceive the meanest intellect. The issues seem to be clearer and more vital than they have been since the days of Lincoln, and it is to be hoped that upon them the campaign will be fought out.

THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

The Liberal Unionists certainly have the courage of their convictions to give the Government a majority of ninety-three in defence of Mr. Balfour's imprisonment system. They must have voted to a man. This firmness in face of the fact that their candidates have all been defeated of late in the constituencies they carried most triumphantly two years ago demands admiration. The motion was intended to place on record the attitude of all parties in order that it might be used in the general elections whenever they come off. The Government's majority was expected to reach eighty-five at the outside so that there was cause for the Conservative cheer when the result was announced. It must be remembered, however, that some of the Irish members were prevented by circumstances over which they had no control, but over which Mr. Balfour had control, from voting against Mr. Balfour's administration of the Crimes Act. The result will, on the whole, strengthen the Government, which had, in consequence of defeats, both in the constituencies and in Parliament, become very weak, and it will probably discourage the aggressiveness of the Opposition, which had grown greatly as a result of their recent successes. The Opposition is, however, committed to another attack upon the Government, this time upon the Local Government Act. The Government proposed dropping the Sunday closing clause of the Act, which enables municipal councils to close all public houses on Sunday. It appears that temperance education has progressed so little in the higher social, religious and political circles of England, and that special temptations to Sunday drinking and the real benefits of such a provision in securing a quiet restful holiday are so little known or understood that the London Spectator, once a Liberal, if not Radical paper, and still one of serious and orthodox religious character, talks of Sunday closing as an "abundant arrangement based, as the Bishop of Peterborough recently observed, on the idea that it is worse to get drunk on Sunday than on any other day of the week." Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, not unfrequently substitutes plainness for sense and is not noted as a progressive moralist. Prudent shepherds who do not lead their flocks are, however, in due time under the necessity of following them.

ABOLITION OF EXILE TO SIBERIA.

It is not too much to say that a great feeling of relief will be caused all over the world by the news that the administrative council of the Penitentiary Department of the Russian Government has reported in favor of the abolition of the punishment of exile to Siberia. No other system or institution now in existence under the control of human power, the liquor traffic only excepted, has caused one-half of the horror, despair and misery of this system during the century and three-quarters in which it has been in existence. It is doubtful whether slavery caused as much real misery, for the number of noble or refined natures who suffered was comparatively small. It is only the simple truth that Siberia has been the grave of the noblest and most self-sacrificing patriotism, of the highest love of humanity which Russia has ever produced during the last two hundred years. Genius and self-sacrifice have under the Russian system been almost *prima facie* evidence of sufficient guilt to merit Siberian exile. Three great literary men have risen in Russia during the last quarter of a century; of these one is in Siberia, one was an exile at the time of his death, having escaped Siberia by fleeing to Germany, and the third who lives the life of a toiling peasant and gives all his means to the poor, who has had no sympathy with political revolutions, who in fact believes it wrong to resist evil, is under almost continual police supervision. With the exception of the bureaucracy nearly all the most cultured and best educated people of Russia are opposed to the present system of government, and the Revolutionists are almost to a man drawn from these classes. The colleges where the young men of the noble classes are educated are hotbeds of discontent; they are all under strict police control, every hour of every student's life having to be strictly accounted for. To keep clear of suspicion is almost impossible for old or young who have any patriotic feelings, and to be suspected has hitherto meant almost certain exile in the end, for political exiles decreased without trial. Exile meant simply death. Unless he escaped an exile was seldom heard

CAR VENTILATION.

The popular fight for the continuous steam heating of passenger trains has been practically won. It is true that the more conservative railway companies still refuse to have anything to do with the innovation, but the principle has proved to be a sound one, and as soon as certain purely mechanical defects have been surmounted, the economy, cleanliness and safety of the system will force its use upon all important railways. The electric light has also been used with such great success that its general adoption is merely a question of time. A safe, easily regulated heating apparatus and a safe, pleasant and steady light will add greatly to the comfort of railway travel, but unless they are supplemented by an improved system of ventilation an hour or

two spent in a railway carriage will still be decidedly dangerous to health. There is nothing that modern science has grappled with with worse results than the problem of ventilation. The modern steamer with triple expansion engines, a steel hull, a speed of twenty miles an hour, and the most gorgeous furnishings, smells of the pantry, the engine-room, the oil used in building her, the bilge water, and other nameless odors, from the time she makes her first trip to her last. A railway car, a long narrow box filled with people, either becomes uncomfortably stuffy in a few hours, or if windows and clerestory sashes are opened cascades of cold air, fine grit and cinders pour down upon the heads and into the eyes of the unfortunate passengers. If the rather rough ventilating apparatus with which passenger cars are provided were properly used and weak human beings were impervious to colds and cinders, plenty of fresh air could be obtained, but as a large number of passengers and the majority of train hands object to fresh air in the shape of draughts and combined with cinders, too little air rather than too much is admitted. The present furnaces must carry off a great deal of the impure air, and, therefore, have a favorable effect upon the atmosphere of the cars, and the introduction of the steam coil must, therefore, increase the evil. As present railway managers think that plush, polished wood, silk hangings, plate glass and mirrors are more appreciated by the public generally than pure air, and, perhaps, they are not wrong; but it is probable that public indifference to bad air will be broken in upon by the stench of the steam pipes. What is wanted is an apparatus that will introduce a large volume of strained air, duly warmed, into the car in such a manner that it will not cause draughts.

from by his friends, nor did he ever hear of them except by the mere chance. When allowed whole families accompanied the exiles into Siberia,—a proof of the hopeless nature of the captivity. The hope of the immediate abolition of such a system is surely a cause of great rejoicing. The main reason given by the Council for abolition is the prejudice caused to Russian interests throughout the world by the existence of the system. Probably the real reason is that the transcontinental railway, which is being rapidly pushed through to the Pacific, will create a line of swift communication straight through the most populous of the exile districts of Siberia. The horrors of the exile system have already been exposed in books and magazines, but not accounts just from the hearts and heads of travellers would make the evils intolerable. Siberia, moreover, internally, one of the richest portions of the Russian empire. Its development is now a practical necessity, as Russia is at the beginning of the end of her borrowing powers, unless new resources are opened. The future of the empire lies there, as ours does, in the north-west, and it would be the worst policy in the world to sow it any longer with energetic disaffection. Industrial and commercial development is, of course, incompatible with the continuance of the exile system. It is therefore probable that Alexander III. will carry out a greater reform than Alexander II. for the abolition of exile to Siberia, is the removal of a greater racial evil than was serfdom.

THE REPUBLICAN PRO-LIQUOR AND TOBACCO PLATFORM is likely to promote the prohibition party. The temperance rider attached at the tail of the pronouncement at the vehement demand of the Chicago Tribune and a very powerful section of the party is so ridiculous that it only makes matters worse. It so closely resembles the moral remarks always introduced into the declarations of the licensed victuallers that the party is likely, on the strength of its Chicago work, to lose by common consent the first syllable of its name and get the nickname of the Publican party. The Republicans claimed as seceders from their own ranks almost the whole of the Prohibitionists at the last Presidential election, and notwithstanding the large Mugwump schism which actually supported Mr. Cleveland, visited on the Prohibitionists who did not support him their chagrin at the party defeat. Prohibitionism ought to make much larger inroads on the Republican party now that it has declared for free tobacco and hinted at free whiskey than when those who had always supported it as the party of morals could still with much color declare it to be the only hope of the prohibition movement. The Republican party is now a protectionist party pure and simple, and those who set protection before prohibition as an issue will adhere to it while those who regard prohibition as the thing of first importance will have to leave it. The Republican chance of success is probably regarded now worth less than before the party had been defeated, and it is always easy to desert a sinking ship. Only time can show what the effects of these forces may be, but one thing is certain, the cause of unrighteousness must in the long run decrease while the cause of religion and morality must go on from strength to strength till it triumphs.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST, having secured a substantial control of the production of sugar in the Atlantic States, is about to make an attempt to establish something approaching the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association. The American trust proposes, after the first of July next, to boycott any broker who handles, or corresponds with a broker who handles that accursed thing, sugar made outside of the combination, by refusing to allow him a commission. The result they hope for is, of course, that the brokers will refuse to have anything to do with the competing free sugar, that even if the latter is not driven from the market the expense of selling it will be increased, and the outside makers will be given a new reason to desire to get into the ring. It is probable, however, that this attempt to boycott the distributors and outside producers will so arouse public opinion that the result will be the complete destruction of the trust. The American people are not as tolerant of combines and trusts as they were a few years ago, and such a barefaced attempt to prevent competition can hardly fail to attract attention and provoke a storm of indignation. "Whom the gods would destroy they first maketh." It is certainly foolish on the part of a highly protected industry to show its horns in such a prominent manner on the eve of a battle royal between stalwart protectionism and tariff reform.

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WHEN A CLERK or cashier goes wrong "on the street" because of stock speculation, brokers shrug their shoulders and say "I never knew it was the firm's money he was using." A New York Court has refused to accept this plea. In 1880, S. H. Warner, cashier of the First National Bank of Albany, N.Y., speculated in stocks through Kissam, Whitney & Co., of New York; and to cover margins put up to the extent of \$10,000 he drew cheques without authority on the Third National Bank, New York. The First National Bank recently took suit against the brokers, on the ground that they must have known that the cheques they received from Warner had been misappropriated when they credited them to his account. The Circuit Court and jury had the case before them for a fortnight, and gave a verdict for the Bank, with interest. The judge held that the brokers were guilty of bad faith as they must have known, as bankers, that while the cashier had the right to sign drafts on the Third National Bank he had no right to apply their proceeds to his own private business. Some day courts and juries will go further still and take the ground that when young clerks and business men pay over heavy sums on margins the brokers ought to know that they are doing so with money that is not their own.

ABOUT THE COOLEST PROPOSAL EVER MADE

in all seriousness to a representative body was that of Judge Kelley in the United States House of Representatives to the effect that the Mills bill, which is approved by the Administration, and which was proposed by the House Committee, should be dropped until after the next Presidential election, and that the House should repeal the excise duties upon tobacco at once, a proposal which is opposed by the Administration and by the majority of representatives. Mr. Kelley's idea that the parties having joined issue on these party questions, and having laid them fairly before the people to vote upon at the next Presidential election, their judgment should be awaited, is not a bad one; but his proposal that the Democratic policy of tariff reform should lie over and that the Republican policy of abolition of the tobacco duties should not lie over, but be at once carried out, is about as impudent a one as could have been made. If a plebiscite could only be taken upon measures quite distinct from a vote for political parties or for political personages it would be a great advantage to an intelligent, self-governing people. There would then be some chance of viewing public affairs under that daylight which is necessary if right action is to follow.

WE HEAR ENQUIRIES FROM TIME TO TIME

as to why there was no examination into an accident which occurred recently to the steamer "Passport" in the Cornwall canal. There should, we think, be an independent and competent official enquiry into every such accident, whether the circumstances are or are not such as to suggest carelessness. In the case in question there does not seem to be the least reason to blame anybody. One has only to think a little to be forced to wonder much at the fewness of such misadventures. Steamboats are big and clumsy craft. The wind and the current and the amount of their own load have great and varying effects upon them, and when the critical moment is reached in approaching a wharf or a lock they have no steering way, and the rudder is almost powerless. The officer in charge has, therefore, to gauge exactly the power required to bring his boat up to the wharf or lock, and no more, and to do this he has to gauge the effect of wind and current, and of the momentum of his cargo. If the engines make one revolution more than they should, if there is an instant's delay in backing the engines, if he under or over-estimates the effect of wind current or head, or if a snubbing line is not made fast at the proper moment, there may be serious trouble; perhaps disaster. As it is but seldom accidents of this kind occur, it is evident that the men who handle our river boats are as a class both skilful and careful, and that the system of signals by which they control them is effective. When, however, such an accident as that which befell the "Passport" takes place, something in the shape of an enquiry which would reveal the cause of the trouble should be made. To discover the cause of an accident is going a long way toward preventing similar ones in the future, and the effect of such an enquiry upon all boat-owners and handlers would be for good.

THERE ARE EIGHT HUNDRED EMPLOYEES

in the great Amory cotton mills at Manchester, New Hampshire, and only eighty of these—one-tenth of the whole—are Americans. The remainder are French-Canadians and representatives of the "pauper labor" of Europe. A generation ago, when there was no protection, all the employees of these mills were Americans, largely healthy, bright-faced girls from the surrounding country. How does the duty on cotton protect the American laborers that ought to be working in this mill from the "pauper labor of Europe?" When the American workman pays twenty or thirty percent more for his shirt in order that cotton weaving may be protected, does he do it in order that foreign laborers may be imported to make that shirt for him in his own country at wages which he will not accept? These figures are more interesting to the Canadian than to the American workman, however, for there must be some reason why three hundred out of the eight hundred employees of this typical Manchester mill are French-Canadians. Manchester has no natural advantages over

Valleyfield or any number of other Canadian towns, for the manufacture of cotton, and yet our French Canadian labor is compelled to seek a market in New Hampshire instead of finding it in Quebec. Is not the reason simply that Quebec has no market to sell the cotton her cheap labor could turn out, and is it not plain that all that is required to turn this province into the Lancashire of America is continental Free Trade.

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AN AMERICAN WOMAN with a hundred thousand dollars a year has become Duchess of Marlborough, and the American papers are chattering over the calculation that, according to court precedence, she will be tenth from the top. Doubtless that would be well worth while giving a hundred thousand a year for, with body and soul, whatever they may be valued at, into the bargain, but the calculation is sadly out if that is what the poor creature looks for. She will not get into court circles at all. The man who has, perhaps, a score of "livings" in the Church

OUR ONTARIO BUDGET.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TORONTO, June 29, 1888.

CONSOLIDATION OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES
is a topic of some public interest here just now. It has long been a puzzle to the uninitiated why there should be so many of these associations...

SECONDARY EDUCATION.
is "booming" in this locality just now. Owing to the rapid growth of Toronto both geographically and in population the one secondary public school of the city has become utterly inadequate to its demands...

TRINITY UNIVERSITY.
according to the announcement made by the Chancellor at its recent convocation, has decided to make such changes in its curriculum as will enable the Education Department to accept...

THE PANAMA CANAL.
The Standard, referring to the Panama Canal, says: A year hence its promoters will be a company with a capital of debts amounting to \$200,000,000...

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 30.—The Maritime Labor Union have resolved that the Chinese hands on board the steamer "Alameda" must be replaced by Europeans...

THE NIAGARA ASSEMBLY.
is a comparatively new organization, this being practically its first year of operation as a summer resort. It grew out of the great Chautauque movement...

TORONTO.
(Special to the Witness, June 30.)
THE CITY COUNCIL to-day will inspect the park site in the north-western part of the city offered by Mr. James Austin for four thousand acres...

THE JUDGMENT of the Master-in-Ordinary in the Central Bank case yesterday was a great blow to many of the shareholders. With the exception of some half-dozen cases yet to be heard all the claimants for release were placed on the contributors' list for double liability...

THE MON. JOSEPH ROYAL, who was in the city yesterday, will be sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories at Regina on Wednesday. Dr. Schultz will be sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba on Monday.

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MONTREAL NEWS.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

MONTREAL, June 29, 1888.

THE KERMESSE in aid of the Notre Dame Hospital closed \$9,340, the gross receipts having been \$12,225.

A GAME OF LACROSSE was played in Montreal the other day between the Montreal team and a team from Cambridge. The Americans were the victors, but they could not play lacrosse with the veteran ex-champions.

CHARLES A. PITCHER, the teller of the Union Bank of Providence, R.I., absconded on the 25th of June, leaving the bank half a million dollars short, and arrived in Montreal on the 28th. He bought a ticket for Liverpool and landed himself in the hands of the British police...

MURDER IN MONTREAL.
On the afternoon of the 25th of June Thomas Dwyer, aged 38, a grocer on Young street, in Griffintown, was shot and killed by the son of his neighbor, a young man of 27 named John Kehoe...

THE ROYAL VISITS.
LONDON, June 30.—Prince Bismarck will take his departure for Friedrichshagen or Varzin in a few days for the purpose of recuperation. He has been in Berlin almost constantly since January 29th, and greatly needs the repose he seeks...

A GREAT LABEL SUIT.
The trial of the label suit of Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the London Times will begin on Monday. Lord Spencer, Lord Aberdeen, Sir George J. Goschen, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman and Herbert Gladstone have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

BIRTHS.
DES BRISAY.—At the Rectory, Strathroy, Ont., on the 16th of June, the wife of L. Des Brisay, Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, a daughter.

DEATHS.
WELLS.—Died in this city on the 29th inst., Edward, youngest son of George Adams, aged 7 months and 8 days.

DEATHS.
BENTLEY.—On the 25th June, 1888, of inflammation of the lungs, at the age of 79 years and 8 months, Henry Bentley, an old resident of Quebec and native of Yorkshire, England, and uncle to the late J. H. Richardson, of Quebec.

DEATHS.
MCCLELLAN.—In this city, on the 28th of June, at the Montreal General Hospital, James McClellan, late of the police force.

DEATHS.
WILSON.—After a short illness, at 86, Peel street, on Tuesday morning, the 25th June, of congestion of the brain, Florence Isabel, second daughter of the late Dr. Lorne Macdonald, Esq., and beloved wife of James Reid Wilson, Esq.

DEATHS.
WILKINSON.—In this city, on the 29th June, after a short illness of hemorrhage of the lungs, George Wilkinson, aged 11 years, son of George Wilkinson.

DEATHS.
WILSON.—After a short illness, at 86, Peel street, on Tuesday morning, the 25th June, of congestion of the brain, Florence Isabel, second daughter of the late Dr. Lorne Macdonald, Esq., and beloved wife of James Reid Wilson, Esq.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
A DISTRESSING DISEASE.—"I wish to give my testimony in favor of Burdock Blood Bitter. I had been troubled with erysipelas and was in need of this valuable medicine, and I have ever used three bottles and am now well as ever."

ADVERTISEMENTS.
WELL TESTED.—"I was nearly dead with cholera morbus, one bottle of Extract of Wild Strawberry cured me, and at another time I was so bad with summer complaint that I thought I would never get over it, when two bottles cured me."

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FOR RICKETS, MARASMS AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES IS UNEQUALLED. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful.

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THE NEW AMERICAN 100 MUSIC TUNES BOX. For Exhibition at the American Music Box Co., 77 Broadway, N.Y.

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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. 22 to 24 King Street West, Toronto. Incorporated by Special Act of Dominion Parliament.

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