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VOTE FOR
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THE

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ST. ANN'S WARD!

ELECTORS

VOTE FOR ALD. CONROY,

Who has so faithfully served you in the past.

*It would be a disaster for the Electors of this Ward
to lose the Chairmanship of the Water Committee at the
present time. MR. CONROY, as is well known, is favor-
able to an equitable readjustment of the Water Tax.*

ST. LOUIS WARD.

COMMITTEES OF

ALD. A. DUBUC.

1789 St. Catherine street.
491 St. Lawrence street.
635 St. Dominique street.

All the friends of Alderman A. DUBUC are requested to meet in the rooms of his
Committees every evening.

All the voters in favor of the candidature of MR. A. DUBUC are requested to
give in their names, and also the use of all the sleighs they can spare on the day of the
election.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATES.

For Mayor—HON. JAMES McSHANE.
St. Lawrence Ward—JAMES BAXTER.
St. Ann's—ALD. CONROY.
St. Gabriel—ALD. THOMPSON.
East—Ex-ALD. BEAUSOLEIL.
St. Louis—R. J. LATIMER.

MILLIONAIRES AND PAUPERS.

The following is an extract from a remarkable speech recently delivered in the United States Senate by Senator Ingalls of Kansas, and shows that the roar of discontent which rises up from every town and hamlet has at last penetrated the sodden intellects of the American House of Lords:—

George Washington, the first President of the Republic, had, when he died in 1799, the largest private fortune in the United States. Much of it came by inheritance, but the Father of his Country, in addition to his other virtues, was a prudent, sagacious, thrifty and forehanded man, who knew a good thing when he saw it—a great way off. As a surveyor in his youth he obtained knowledge which enabled him to make exceedingly valuable locations on the public domain. The establishment of the National Capital in the immediate vicinity of his patrimonial possessions had not diminished their value.

All of his belongings at the time of his death reached the sum total of between \$800,000 and \$900,000. That was less than a century ago; and it is within bounds to say that at the present time there are many scores of men and of corporations in this country whose annual income (and there is many whose monthly revenue) exceeds the entire accumulations of the richest citizens of the United States at the end of the last century. The population of the Union was then 5,000,000 and the estimated wealth of the country between \$8,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000. There was not a millionaire and there was not a tramp or a pauper in the country. A multitude of small farmers contentedly tilled the soil; and on the coast a race of fishermen and sailors, owning the craft which they sailed, wrested their subsistence from the stormy sea. Labor was the rule and luxury the exception. The prayer of Algar was then absolutely realized. There was neither "poverty and riches." Since that time the growth in wealth and numbers of the United States has had no precedent in the building of nations. The people of the United States now forms one-third of the world's mining, one-fourth of its manufacturing, one-fifth of its farming, and possess one-sixth of its accumulated wealth.

I have read in the morning papers Mr. Sherman's speech, a considerable part of which is devoted to the defence of millionaires, who had been spoken to as the "froth on the beer."

Mr. Sherman—Not millionaires, but speculators.

Mr. Ingalls—They are nearly the same, for the millionaires are not the producers and laborers of the country. They are arrayed like "Solomon in all his glory," but "they toil not, neither do they spin." Yes; they do spin. These gigantic accumulations have not been the result of industry and economy. There would be no protest against them if they were. The people had suddenly awakened to the conception of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the country is passing into the hands of those whom the senator from Ohio called by euphemism the speculators of the country. They are not of this country alone. They infest the financial and social system of every country. They are men of no politics, of all nationalities and of no nationality. They have no politics but plunder, and no principles but the spoilation of the human race.

One man in this country—the Midas of the century—at whose touch everything turns to gold, has in a lifetime acquired out of the aggregate of the nation's wealth, earned by the labor of all, a sum that exceeds the assessed value of four of the smaller States, and which is many times more than the entire wealth of the Republic when it was founded. This is the most terrible commentary ever recorded in the book of Time. And Nero fiddles while Rome burns.

A MOTHER AT SIXTY.

An old Swedish woman, by name Marie Johnsen, living in the outskirts of Lapeer, Mich., gave birth recently to her first child, after having been married thirty-eight years without offspring. The woman claims that she is sixty years old, and looks every day of that age. The physician called in at the accouchement refused to believe that she could become a mother, and it was not until

he saw the child that he could credit it. The baby, which is a boy, weighed only three pounds when it was born and had the appearance of an old person, with shriveled features and the stiffened joints of the aged, but otherwise seems a healthy, commonplace child.

The mother having, of course, no nourishment for it, it is being brought up on the bottle. The father is much mortified at the occurrence, and views the child as a monstrosity. He is some years younger than his wife, whose statement in regard to her age he corroborates. The woman says that she, herself, was born when her mother was 52 and that her grandmother, living near Linköping, Sweden, gave birth to twins at the age of 68, when people came for a hundred miles to view them.

Dr. Anderson, of Lapeer, who was born in Stockholm, says he recollects hearing when a boy, of the latter occurrence. Mrs. Johnsen is doing well, and is delighted with her baby, which was baptized by the priest, receiving the name of Isaac Jan. The physicians declare that the case has never had but two precedents in the annals of the profession.

A MIGHTY INJUSTICE.

Rich Men Not Assessed According to Standing.

Mr. George Osborne, writing to the Kingston Whig, makes the following pertinent observations on the inequalities of the system of taxation in vogue in the Limestone City, which are equally applicable to Montreal:

The total income of all citizens in Kingston is assessed at \$450,000, considering that there are about 4,000 families in Kingston, and each family, certainly not over 2,000, is entitled to exemption if its income is less than \$700. We are asked to believe that the remaining 2,000 families have an average income of only \$225. Or should 3,000 families be totally exempt, the average income of the remaining 1,000 families is only \$450 a year. Is this reasonable?

The majority of Kingstontians having incomes under \$1,000 a year, spend every cent. In doing so they contribute, by direct and indirect taxation, to the municipal and legislative government to the fullest extent of their earning power. Now, there are many favored individuals in Kingston whose yearly incomes range from \$10,000 to \$30,000, and perhaps they do not spend yearly over \$2,000 or \$3,000, but they reinvest their yearly accumulations; therefore, that yearly reinvested accumulation must escape every particle of indirect taxation. Now, I ask any fair-minded, honest person if a rich man should not be made pay taxes in proportion to the poor man?

Again, industrious men with incomes of under \$1,000 a year often wish to own a house of their own. That house is taxed to the very last cent, every little improvement being assessed at double, treble its cost. This home is a realistic taxable asset; its existence cannot be denied or hid as a bond for an equal value can. Now, there are residences in Kingston that have cost \$80,000 to \$40,000, but the highest assessment on residential property is \$12,000. Therefore the present system exempts the rich man on two-thirds of his taxable residential property. When the mechanic or artisan is concerned it not only taxes him on the full value of his residential property, but if he paints his front door or sods his front yard he is taxed for it; and this in the nineteenth century is called even-handed justice.

A Chicago Millionaire's Suicide.

CHICAGO, January 29.—The body of Millionaire Benjamin H. Campbell was fished out of the river this morning at the Rush street bridge. Early on the morning after Thanksgiving, Mr. Campbell, worried by the sickness of his favorite daughter, his own ill health and heavy losses sustained in the Chicago Safe and Lock Company, left his house on Dearborn avenue and proceeded rapidly down Oak street to the lake, being seen by the policeman who travels the beat, and that was the last seen of him alive. Though the river and lake near the shore were dragged, the body was not discovered until this morning. His daughter Jessie, who was ill at the time of his death, has since died. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The remainder of Mr. Campbell's fortune is estimated at considerably over a million dollars.