The Colonist.

FRIDAY APRIL 29, 1892.

A CHEERFUL VIEW.

Col. Engledue has been writing to the London Times about the British Columbia scheme for the development of the deep-sea fisheries. He describes the means proposed to induce fishermen from Great Britain to settle on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and says:

"Each crofter village will form the nucleus of a town, and in many instances of a seaport, so that in a few years the western coast, from Victoria to the border of Alaska, will be inhabitated by a thriving and contented population, adding to the wealth of the colony and the security and prosperity of Great Britain."

It will be seen from this that Col. Engledue is sanguine. He believes in the enterprise and feels certain that it will be productive of the best results, both for the immigrants and for the province of British Columbia. The gallant gentleman is not a mere dreamer, who allows his imagination to influence his judgment. He has spent some time in British Columbia. He has been on the fishing grounds, has seen fish caught, and has from the observations which he has himself made formed his conclusions with regard to both the number and the variety of the fish that swarm in the waters which wash the coast of this province. He has also examined the land on which it is proposed to settle the fishermen. He knows all about the climate of the country. In fact if he had lived here all his life he could hardly be in a better position than he is to form an opinion as to the prospects of the enterprise.

DAVITT'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Michael Davitt is regarded by his opponents, as well as his friends, as an honest, as well as an uncommonly able man. Men who believe that his political principles are unsound and his political creed erroneous judge him to be an earnest and sincere man, who wants to do what he believes to be right, in every relation of life. His word, wherever he is known, will be taken as to any matter of fact implicitly, and his judgment on matters outside of politics is considered sound. Mr. Davitt, last summer, took a tour through the Western States, and the West and Northwest of the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of finding a good place for those in the British Islands who desired to emigrate, to settle in. He gives his impressions of Northwest Canada in the April number of the Nineteenth Century. Those impressions are favorable. He saw in that immense region great possibilities. He says:

"I am persuaded, after a pretty extensive tour through these regions during last Autumn, that if anything like full and true information of the real extent, fruitfulness of soil and unequalled advantages of this immense and interesting portion of the Empire were in possession of the public of Great Britain and Ireland, the Northwest would not long remain so thinly populated."

He went to work in a practical way to find out what prospect the country held out to the intending settler who is industrious and self-reliant. He conversed with men who came to the country without a dollar and he found how they had prospered and under what circumstances. The accounts he heard from the mouths of the settlers themselves convinced him that the man who brought to the Northwest "a pair of willing hands and some knowledge of land labor" was almost certain to succeed even "without a penny of capital to start with." He found, too, who they were that failed in the Northwest and gave the country a bad name. He says:

"When a small amount of money alone was the equipment, and there was neither industrial training nor labor inclination, the settler either went to the wall, left the country or joined the mounted police. All those who thus failed placed the blame, of course, upon the country and climate. As a countryman of mine said to me in Calgary on this subject. 'We had a large number of young Englishmen out here with some money but little brains, and less love for labor. They dressed themselves on arrival in picturesque cowboy costume, rode about on Indian ponies during the day, and tried to teach us the Cockney way of pronouncing Manitoba, played cards and gambled until the small hours in the morning, lost their money and went to bed cursing the country. More remittances from home would be demanded and in the end such 'colonists' returned to England with harrowing accounts of Manitoba winters and mosquito summers, and a conclusion that the Northwest was only suitable for Indians and Halfbreeds, or they remained dead broke and volunteered to watch the cattle thieves and frontiers as mounted pelice for fifty cents a day."

It is a pity that so many ne'er-do-wells as these are sent out to Canada. It is folly to expect that they will do better freed from the restraints of home than they did while under their fathers' roofs. But it must not be thought that all gentlemen's sons make useless settlers. Not a few of them go to work with a will, adapt themselves to the circumstances of the new country, and in time achieve independence.

Mr. Davitt has a good word to say of British Columbia. "The climate," he says, "notwithstanding its latitude, is as mild in winter as that of the United Kingdom, but far more enjoyable in summer than ours." "The land in the delta of the Fraser River," he says, "is the richest soil to be found possibly on any part of the North American continent. It reminds one very much of the fat soil of Lombardy, along the river Po." But he laments that so much of this good land has been taken up by speculators. He evidently did not know that a change has been made in the land policy of the Government of the province, and that every possible advantage will hereafter be given to the actual settler.

Er. Davitt was delighted with the scenery of British Columbia. This is part of his description:

"The countless giant peaks clothed in everlasting robes of snow, the glaciers, waterfalls, lakes, rivers, valleys and pine woods, which pass before the gaze of the bewildered traveller, from Banff, in Alberta, to Vancouver, would make half a dozen Switzerlands, and leave enough of Alpine material and glacier wonders to supply every other country in Europe with as much of the marvellous and the sublime in nature, as would suffice for home admiration."

Mr. Davitt has a scheme of his own for the settlement of the Northwest, which we have no space left to comment upon. His paper is an exceedingly interesting one, and will, no doubt, do much towards making Western Canada better and more favorably known in the British Islands.

HODGE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Rev. Mr. Tuckwell, in the March number of the Contemporary Review, shows how miserably the English agricultural laborer lives under the present system, where he is nothing more than a wage-earner, and where the pittance he receives barely keeps starvation from his door. The Rev. reviewer compares his position with that of the French peasant farmer, who owns the bit of land he tills, and has some encouragement to be careful and provident. Not only does the French peasant save enough to buy a plot of land, but he contrives, by foresight and frugality, to make provision for his old age. But the workhouse or the grave is all that the English farm laborer has to look to in his declining years. How many of them hope and pray that the latter may come first, it is pitiful to think.

Mr. Tuckwell does not think that the higher condition, social and material, of the French peasant is owing to any natural superiority in the Frenchman. He believes that Hodge is as good a man as Jacques, any way you can take him, and that if he had as good a chance he would do quite as well. He says:—

"Grant him an acre of land of his own, as a park and mansion are the squire's own, so long as he pays the rent, he will, at once, begin to save upon it, as my Stockton allotment-holders find that they can save £10 to £11 a year; will increase his take, build a cottage on it through a building society; marry, by and by, a sensible, thrifty girl, who understands marketing, needlework, cooking, washing; who brings her savings to add to his, and by her management of bees, poultry, fruit, adds ten or eleven shillings a week to the income. He will extend his acreage till he becomes a farmer and abandons wage-work, or he will live in a home that is comfortable and his own, with money accumulating in the bank as a provision for old age and sickness. He will stand up alongside the Frenchman upon equal terms, instead of blasting like a mildewed ear, the presentment of his wholesome brother."

We on this side of the Atlantic do not need to be convinced of the capabilities of the English farm laborer. We have seen him arriving in Canada with barely a sovereign or two in his pocket, settling on land which he soon made his own, bringing up his family respectably, becoming independent, buying farms for his sons and ending his days a man of property. This is not a solitary instance. Men who have risen in this way from small beginnings are to be found in every province of the Dominion. It is really astonishing to see how Hodge, when he has a farm of his own, developes into a man of business. He becomes ambitious, and his children start in life from a far higher plane socially than that from which he began his career. These men have stuck to the land. They have not been afraid of hard work, and the trough living of backwoods or prairie life had no hardship or privation for them. They were sober, too, as a rule. In America they soon discovered that beer is not a necessary of life, and that they worked better without it than they ever did with it. The stimulus of independence and prosperity was sufficient for them. The knowledge that they were getting on, that what they had was their own, and that, if they kept on, they would have something to leave their children when they died, kept them in heart. Their views often expanded with their circumstances, and they became, in course of time, new men. It is not only English farm laborers who have undergone this metamorphosis; the farm laborers of Scotland and Ireland have done equally well, and they have all, as a rule, beaten the French settlers out of sight, although the latter have been much longer in the country, and have enjoyed what, at first sight, appear to be greater advantages.

If, then, Hodge cannot get his "three acres and a cow" at home, let him not be afraid to cross the ocean. If he is steady and minds his p's and q's, he will soon own in Canada a much bigger piece of land than a three-acre plot and many more than one cow, and he will be able to do much better for his children, if he and they stick to the land, than he could ever hope to do in the Old Country.

A HALF-MEASURE.

Prince Edward Island is about to abolish its Legislative Council. That Council consisted of thirteen members, and it was elective. The members of the House of Assembly are elected by manhood suffrage, but the voters for the Legislative Councillors were required to have a property qualification. The Islanders looked upon the Council as a conservative body that would preserve to them laws and institutions which the radicals, without this check, would be likely to destroy. The principle of the Council has, we see, been embodied in the new law which abolishes it. The new Legislative Assembly is to consist of thirty members, fifteen of whom are to be elected by manhood suffrage, as at present, and fifteen by electors who must have a property qualification. These qualified electors can vote for the whole thirty members, but the manhood suffrage electors cannot vote for fifteen of them. This gives the property holders a double vote, and greatly increases their influence in the electorate. We hardly think that this fancy franchise will be permanent. In these times, when the popular cry is "one man, one vote," it can hardly be expected that a law which gives the property owner two votes to the non-property holder's one, will be allowed to last very long. The distinction which will, we think, be found in practice to be something worse than invidious, is unnecessary. In Ontario and in this Province, where there is only one Legislative Chamber, the members are elected by a uniform franchise, and no evil effects have resulted from giving all electors the same power at the polls—or appear likely to result. The Island Liberals have been too timid. They profess to have great faith in the people, but, like Liberals elsewhere, when it comes to the test, they are afraid to trust them.

THE COLUMBIAN'S ARTICLE.

As an effort is being made to produce the impression that the article of the Columbian about which so much has been said and written and which has caused so much excitement, was nothing more than an ordinary political screed such as is written every day about public men in good standing, it may be well to reproduce part of it to see if it is of such a harmless character.

The article is headed "Outrageous Presumption," and it comments upon the way in which a bill then before the Legislature had been treated by the Private Bills Committee. Here are its opening sentences:

"The conduct of certain members of the House—to wit—the Attorney General and a majority of the Private Bills Committee—in the matter of the charter which has been applied for by the Twin Cities Railway and Telephone Company, for power to construct and operate an electric or steam railway line and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines between the cities of Westminster and Vancouver, has been, since the very introduction of the bill, a scandal and an outrage on free institutions and pure government, if, indeed, these can be mentioned in the same breath; and the acme of rottenness and impudence was reached on Tuesday last, when the Private Bills Committee reported to the House that they had decided not to grant the petition of the Twin Cities Railway and Telephone Company. The history of the treatment of this bill, and others for a like purpose, so far, in the House, if read between the lines ever so cursorily, throws a perfect glare of light upon the dark and devious ways, and crooked methods pursued in such matters; where unscrupulous politicians are induced, by the most questionable means to make private and monopolistic interests paramount over all considerations of right principles or the public welfare."

After giving what purports to be the history of the progress and withdrawal of the Short Line Tramway Bill, the article goes on to relate more in detail how the Twin Cities Bill had been treated by the Private Bills Committee. It says:

"After its introduction this bill was, in regular order, referred to the Committee on Private Bills and Standing Orders, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Eberts, Hunter, Booth, Milne, Semlin and Keith, which reported, nearly three weeks ago, that the usual conditions for the introduction of such a bill had been complied with. Then the bill should, in the ordinary course, have gone to the Railway Committee, consisting of eighteen members of the House, for examination and report, but, by the interference of the Attorney-General, it is said, the bill was sent back to the star chamber of the Private Bills Committee for mock trial and private strangulation."

It will be observed that the Columbian's remarks are not general or indefinite. It points clearly and distinctly to the persons on whose conduct it animadverts—the Attorney-General and the majority of the Private Bills Committee. It goes even further than this. In order that the public shall be under no mistake as to the persons to whom its criticisms and denunciations apply, it mentions the Private Bills Committee by name, making an exception of Messrs. Semlin and Keith. These are the men whose conduct is "a scandal and an outrage on free institutions and pure government." It was they and no one else who, in their capacity as members of the Private Bills Committee, "reached the acme of rottenness." Let the reader ask himself how representatives of the people act when their conduct is "a scandal and an outrage to free institutions"? Where do public men stand when they "reach the acme of rottenness"? Could more than this be said of Rykert or Mercier, or even Tweed and the San Francisco boodlers? This language is applicable only to the most dishonest of public men—men who have been notoriously venal and unfaithful.

How did these five men, according to the Columbian, act with regard to the measure more particularly under consideration? It declared that the ways of these five members of the Legislature were "dark and devious", and that their methods were "crooked," such as are pursued by "unscrupulous politicians" when they attempt by the "most questionable means" to sacrifice the public welfare to private interests. Is it possible to say worse than this of the most shameless boodlers that ever disgraced a legislature. What are the boodler and the bribe-taker but "unscrupulous politicians," who by the most "questionable means" make "private and monopolistic interests paramount over all considerations of right principles or the public welfare?" Does not the Columbian's language aptly describe the men who betray their trust and sell their votes to contractors and railway companies? We are quite free to admit that it is not very plain English, but, rightly interpreted, it means that the majority of the members of the Private Bills Committee are not fit to occupy places in any legislature. Can the men who hold a mock trial over the bills submitted to their consideration and who strangle them privately be said to be honest and faithful servants of the people. If it can be shown that the majority of the Private Bills Committee have done this in the way indicated by the Columbian they deserve to be driven from the Legislative Assembly with every mark of ignominy.

We pass over the other injurious expressions that are applied to the Private Bills Committee in the article. We have quoted sufficient to show every man who understands the English language that if those members have acted in the way described by the Columbian, they have not only betrayed the trust placed in them by the people, but they deserve the severest and most ignominous punishment that the law has devised for men who are unfaithful public servants.

But it will be observed that the champions of the publishers have not attempted to show that there are the slightest grounds for the accusations which they in their newspaper have preferred against the majority of the Private Bills Committee. They confine their remarks to the discussion of abstruse law points and to a denial of the authority of the Legislative Assembly. This line of defence may be considered legitimate by persons who are fond of litigation, but it does not recommend itself to fair-minded men who believe that the man who injures his neighbor should not wait until he finds out whether or not the injured man can get his remedy in a court of law before he thinks of making reparation. The impulse of right-minded, fair dealing men is to right a wrong as soon as they find that they have, either intentionally or unintentionally, inflicted one. We very much regret that the Messrs. Kennedy, as soon as they found out the real significance of the article they were induced to publish, did not at once retract what was injurious to the reputation of the members of the Private Bills Committee. We find it hard to believe that they intended to defame those gentlemen or to attribute to them such conduct as the article describes. They have, we are satisfied, been made victims of by men whom they trusted, and have been led into a difficulty blindfold, as it were. Their confidence has, we believe, been sadly abused. If they had known the real nature of the article which appeared in the Columbian of the 17th ult. we do not believe that they would have assumed the responsibility of publishing it. The men who are morally responsible for libelling the members of the Legislature are in the background far out of sight.

A CHECK TO BOODLING.

The arrest of Count Mercier must have been a surprise to Quebec Liberal politicians. It was believed that he and his colleagues and agents were safe from arrest. They might be threatened, but it was thought that the Government would not proceed to that extremity. When, therefore, they heard that the ex-premier and his friend, Pacaud, were in the hands of the officers of the law, they were filled with dismay.

The Quebec Government is to be commended for the courage it displayed. It was high time that the politicians, great and small, of that province, had learned that it is just as dangerous to rob the Government as to rob a company or an individual. It is evident that the Government had come to be considered fair game by many in that province. Ways of doing business that would not be tolerated among private persons, were looked upon as legitimate when the victim was the public treasury. It is to be feared that this laxity of view and practice has extended beyond Quebec. It should be understood all over the Dominion that practices which would not be tolerated in private business cannot be carried on with impunity in transactions in which the Government is one of the parties. In Nova Scotia loose practices, to say the least, have been tolerated in the Road department, and we all saw what the investigations in Ottawa brought to light. No doubt there is much still to be discovered there and elsewhere. If Mercier, Pacaud and a few more who are accused of making too free with the people's money are called to account by the authorities, the effect will be wholesome. When it is known that what is wrong and irregular in private business is regarded as equally wrong in public affairs, and when every one is convinced that the Government looks as carefully after its interests and is as strict in its business methods as are the most careful of private concerns, the boodler will find that his occupation is gone.

THE SESSION.

The session of the Legislature that closed, yesterday, was one of more than usual importance. The work done will, we hope and believe, affect the Province beneficially for many a long year to come. The Act to encourage the Deep Sea Fisheries of British Columbia is one of the most important measures ever passed by the Legislature of the Province, and will, if carried into effect, be the most far-reaching in its results. It will aid in the establishment of a great industry, and be the means of making parts of the island and mainland which are now uninhabited and unproductive, the homes of an industrious population engaged in a business which will not only yield them a comfortable livelihood, but will quicken the pulse of trade in both town and country. It is impossible to over-estimate the benefits which this law, if it once goes into successful operation, will confer on the people of British Columbia.

The different railway Acts to which the Lieut.-Governor gave his assent are calculated to greatly aid in the development of the resources of the country. The construction of the Canadian Western or the Canadian Northern will mark a new and a prosperous era in the history of the province. It is simply impossible for the most sagacious and farsighted to foresee the consequences which will certainly follow the opening up of a region of immense possibilities and connecting that region with the great railway systems east of the Rocky Mountains. If either of the companies succeeds in carrying out its projected enterprise the beneficial effect will be felt not only in this province but throughout the whole Dominion. The provision made for the extension of the Mainland line to the Island will be found to be of the utmost importance to Victoria. It is now seen that this city's being the nearest sea port to the Pacific, gives it an advantage which cannot fail in time to make it one of the greatest maritime cities of the continent.

The railway enterprises in the south of the province which the measures passed during the late session are intended to encourage will be of great immediate advantage. The mineral wealth of Southern British Columbia is no longer conjectural. Men of experience know that the country is immensely rich, and the Legislature has done no more than its duty in doing what it can to aid in its development. The people are to be congratulated that business rivalries and sectional jealousies have not been able to prevent their representatives giving the south of the province the encouragement that men interested in its welfare asked for.

The Legislation of the session may not have been all good. Some of it may have been meddlesome, and some unnecessary, but on the whole we believe that the work done will be found to be of very great importance and of immense and permanent benefit.

THE KENNEDY CASE.

The Kennedy case has come to a lame and impotent conclusion. We do not know that this is a misfortune. We believed from the first that undue importance was attached to the bombast of the Columbian. It slandered the members of the Private Bills Committee in the most outrageous manner, but we do not believe that tirades of that kind ever do public men of standing and character the slightest harm. The members of that Committee, notwithstanding the diatribe, stand as high in the opinion of the public as ever they did. Violent censure and undeserved abuse carry with them their own refutation, and all that newspaper ruffianism does is to lessen the influence of the press.

The Messrs. Kennedy may have been the victims of misplaced confidence, or they may have been the willing tools of more crafty men, but it is quite certain that they were not champions of the freedom of the press. Their attempt to establish their right to do wrong, will not raise them in the estimation of right-thinking men. That they did wrong in traducing and misrepresenting the men whom they denounced, no one can deny—indeed, no one attempts to deny. Whether the Legislative Assembly has or has not the power to call them to account, and to punish them, makes no difference in the moral aspect of their case. Neither will the decision either way be of much consequence to the community.

If Parliaments have the power to punish those who malign their members and treat them with contempt, it is quite certain that in these days they very seldom exercise that power. The widest range of criticism is permitted to the press, and it is left pretty much to the good sense and good taste of editors what they say of the parliamentary bodies of the different countries. And it is but just to editors, and others connected with the press, to say that they very seldom go beyond the bounds of decency and moderation. When they become violent and abusive, Parliaments, as a rule, leave their correction to public opinion, which generally does the work very effectively.

It is said that a case is to be submitted to the judges in order to find what authority the Provincial Assembly has in such cases as that for which the Messrs. Kennedy have been called to account. We must say that we do not attach much importance to this reference to the judges. Press prosecutions are not in accordance with British public opinion or with the spirit of the age, and it is not likely that, whatever may be the decision of the judges, the practice of our little Provincial Parliament in such matters will differ much from that of the big Parliaments of larger countries. The press in these days has very much more to fear from the want of principle and the want of moderation of those who wield its influence than from the power of Parliaments or the "Czarism" of of Governments.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

The progress which the Southern States have made since slavery was abolished in the United States has been astonishing. Previous to the Civil war those states were almost purely agricultural. They had no manufactures to speak of, and their commerce was only such as was required to supply the needs of an agricultural community.

Society was composed chiefly of two classes, the slaves and their masters. Manual labor in those states in those days was degrading. As nearly all that kind of labor was done by slaves, the white men who worked with their hands were not recognized as belonging to the dominant class. They were called "white trash" by both the slave-owners and their slaves, and no one, either black or white, attempted to conceal the contempt he felt for them. But all that is changed since slavery has been abolished. Manual labor is no longer regarded in the Southern States as beneath the dignity of a white man. The consequence is, industries of all kinds, agriculture as well as the rest, have received an impetus since the war, which is becoming more and more powerful as time advances. The South is in manufactures and in commerce becoming the rival of the North. In an address recently delivered by Mr. Carrol D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, he gave some figures which will be read with pleasure and surprise by the friends of freedom everywhere. These are some of them, as quoted in a recent number of the New York Herald:

"In ten years—from 1880 to 1890—cotton mills increased in number from a hundred and sixty-one to three hundred and thirty-four, spindles from a half million to two millions and the value of products from sixteen to fifty-four million dollars. During the same period the capital invested in woollen manufactures increased from four to ten millions.

"In 1880 the banking capital of the South was ninety-two million dollars; in 1890 it was a hundred and seventy-one millions. The total capital invested in manufactures and establishments of all kinds rose from a hundred and seventy-nine millions in 1880 to five hundred and fifty-one millions in 1890."

If the South continues to advance at this rate it will, before very long, become a perfect hive of industry and will be a wonderfully rich region. It has immense resources, and the climatic conditions are favorable.

A "FUTILIST."

The Vancouver News-Advertiser complains that land has been given to the company which builds the railway through the Northern section of the Island. It tries to create the impression that the land granted along the line of railway is all good, and that what the company gets is lost to the province. Its whole article is grossly deceptive. The land granted is not all good. It is hard to say what proportion of the land that runs through a mountainous country can be made use of for any purpose. It is, however, safe to say that the figures of the grant do not represent, with any thing-like correctness, the extent of the area which will bring in a return to the company in any shape. Fourteen millions of acres sounds large, and sound is the only thing that the Advertiser regards as of consequence in most of its discussions. But how many of these fourteen millions of acres will be of any use to the company, neither the Advertiser nor any other of the growlers has the slightest idea.

The land given to the company will not be lost to the country. In the first place it will get for it a railroad, which will make accessible an extensive region which, without it, would be wholly unproductive. In the next place, the Company, in its own interest, will have to sell the land to farmer and others, who will not only pay taxes on it, but will be revenue producing in other ways. In fact, the interest of the Company in the land will be necessarily limited and temporary, while it will be all under the jurisdiction of the Government and available for its use for all time. If the Company can be induced by the grant of land, large as it is, to build the road, the province, in our opinion, will have by far the best of the bargain.

Perhaps the Vancouver solon will inform the people of this province how they are to get roads built through the rough and unsettled parts of this province, if they do not encourage their construction by grants of land. The province has no money with which to subsidize railroads. It would be most unwise to burden the future revenue with guarantees for railroads, many of which would, no doubt, be built as they have been in the Argentine Republic, principally with the view of securing the guarantee. All that the province has to give the railroad builders is some of the land.

Of course, it would be better to get the roads built for nothing, but in new countries, whose resources are undeveloped, roads are not built in that way. The people have decided, and very properly, too, that the roads are of more use to them than the land given to encourage their construction. Giving away the land may cause some inconvenience, but to be without the roads would be infinitely more inconvenient. They have counted the cost, and are willing to pay the price, and we are pretty sure that the rival economists of Vancouver and Westminster cannot convince them that they have come to an unwise conclusion.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MR. JOHN GRANT speaking, no doubt, for a large number of persons who are interested in the development and progress of the Kootenay district, on Saturday afternoon asked the Premier "If the Dominion House of Commons refuse to grant a charter during this session to the Nelson & Fort Sheppart railway company, will this Government protect the rights conferred upon said company by this Legislature during the present sitting of the House?"

The Premier replied "Certainly. The Government will in every way protect the rights of the company as granted under the charter."

This is satisfactory. The Provincial Government will, no doubt, carry out in its integrity all that the Legislature has given to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway company. To do otherwise would be to break faith with that company, and the Government has never given any one reason to believe that it is not ready to carry out its engagements to the letter.

BIG BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Rothschilds Robbed by one of Their Most Trusted Employes.

BERLIN, April 20.—Herr Jaeger, for 20 years in the service of the Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-Main, is a fugitave and an embezzler of nearly $2,000,000. The Jaegers have for two generations been trusted employes of the Rothschild family, and their name to German-Austrian financiers is almost as familiar as that of the Rothschilds themselves. The father of the defaulting cashier was himself cashier of the Frankfort house of Rothschild. He was so upright and faithful that when the firm lost his services his son was given the position. The son seemed thoroughly qualified for the post and was treated with as much confidence as the Rothschilds treat anyone. They keep close watch on all their employes, and it is surprising that Jaeger got away with the amount he is known to have embezzled. The stolen money, it is rumored, he lost in stock gambling, and then fled. The house will, it is said, spare no effort or expense to bring the defaulter to justice as a lesson to other employes. The direction of his flight is suspected.

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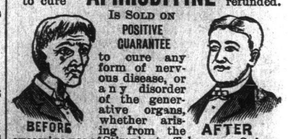

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