# THE TRIUMPH

TO CONTRACTOR CONTRACT CHAPTER IV.

"Lhear," said Lord Vivian to Lady Beatrice, as they sat after dinner in the golden gleam of the June sunset, "I hear that your new governess is something wonderful."

There was not the slightest interest In the beautiful face raised to his. "Indeed, I am sorry to hear it. I do not like wonders myself.

"The rector seems delighted with she is a very superior woman; so gentle, so refined."
"All the less fitted for her place,"

eneered the lady. "There are different degrees, it is true of refinement. The rector is no great judge." The haughty, sarcastic tone did not please Lord Vivian. He looked slight-

ly annoyed.
"I should say there is no truer gentleman or better judge of good breeding in all England than Dr. Hearne," he replied quickly. And for all reply my lady raised her dark brows and smiled.

Suddenly Lord Vivian remembered that if he wished to do good for the new-comer, he must propitiate, and not offend his wife. He made some laughing, complimentary reply, at which her eyes brightened and her face glowed. was thinking," he continued, that

If this Mrs. Rivers is what they say,

a refined gentlewoman, we might make

some additions to the comfort of the "If you wish it," she replied, still under the influence of that compli-

You might send a good selection of books," he replied; "we have such a superabundance; a picture of two

and a stand of flowers; two or three nice pieces of furniture, and anything else that you think of. Teaching must be a tiresome occupation: let her have plenty of brightness in her life out of "Those kind of people-teachers,

governesses, and tutors-are not like us," said Lady Beatrice; with supreme hauteur; "they make what you call brightness out of such materials as we pass over altogether,"
"Very probably. You will do as I suggest, Beatrice?" said Lord Vivian.

"You might occasionally send fruit and game down to the cottage." "I will," she replied. Then a sudden suspicion crossed her

'Who is this Mrs. Rivers?" she ask-. "You seem wonderfully considerate of her; have you known her be-fore?"

Lord Vivian laughed aloud.

What a superstructure, what a field of conjecture!" he cried. "No, Beatrice, I know nothing of Mrs. Rivers. She is a perfect stranger to this neighborhood and every one in

The half-formed suspicion died from my lady's mind, as she watched his open, handsome face. She had half thought it might be some one whom Lord Vivian had known or met elsely, as women believe men who are too proud and too honorable to lie. Nay, still more, she resolved upon complying with his wishes. Every-thing should be done to please him. cottage should be beautified; she would order a book-case and fill it with books; she would send pictures flowers to make the little home

bright and pleasant.

Lady Beatrice did everything well. She sent for workmen on the following day, and ordered pretty, gay papers for the little rooms; she ordered nice carpets for the floors, a cosy easy-chair and a couch; she ordered a book-case for the bright, pleasant parlor, and then went over the rooms to make a selection of books. found several in the library bearing the name of Violante Temple. did not care to take them all, but one, a very beautiful addition of Wordsworth's Poems, especially attracted her. It was nicely bound, and the illustrations were magnificent. On the

title-page was written: 'To my dearest Violante, from her beloved husband, Vivian Selwyn.' She flung the book far from her; she was jealous of the dead as she had been of the living.

"I believe," she said, in her anger, "that he values everything that wo-man ever owned."

Then she took the book from the floor and placed it with the others. "It shall go to the school-mistress," ne said. "I only wish 'my dearest Violante' knew its destination."

And when the little cottage was arranged there was no more pretty or cosy home in all England. The rooms were all so cheerful and bright, with flowers peeping in at the windows. Mrs. Rivers thought, when she entered it, that she had never seen a prettier little home.

For Mrs. Browne, the ex-governess. departed, and Mrs. Rivers was now installed in her place. She looked strangely pale and agreated when she took possession of her new home. The tector, who, with Mrs. Tatton, accompanied her, thought she was overcome with gratitude for Lady Selwyn's at-

tention, and it was, Mrs. Tatton thought, a very nice feeling." "You see, Mrs. Rivers," said Dr. "that we are fortunate in securing the services of a lady like your-

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He did not see the shiver that passed over her—the passionate grief and anguish that for one moment com-

pletely changed her face. . "Lady Selwyn has sent you books and flowers," he continued; "she will probably drive over to see that you have everything as you wish it to be." She thanked him in a few, faint words—he did not observe how faint they were.

The gentle face, the sweet eyes, and sweet lips so charmed the rector, that when he once began to talk to Mrs. Rivers, he always felt some difficulty in knowing when to stop.

"Dr. Hearne," she asked, "are there any children at the Hall?"
"No," he replied; and for one moment the palor of death overspread

her face. There are no children," he continued; "but there is one boy; the finest little fellow in England." "A light, like the golden gleam of

a June sunset came into her eyes. "Lord Vivian's heir, I presume?" she

"Yes, Lord Vivian's heir; and a nobler child I have never seen. He is as good as he is handsome, and that is saying something." "His own mother-" she faltered then stopped.

"His own mother is dead," said the rector. "Rupert is like her. "I knew the late Lady Selwyn, but not intimately. She was very lovely, and the boy has his mother's hair and eyes." "I should imagine the young heir should imagine the young heir of Selwyn to be terribly spoiled," she said; and in her clear voice there was an inflection of proud, sad tenderness that might have struck him.

"Lord Selwyn worships him," was the reply, "but," he continued, laugh-ing, "Lady Selwyn seems sometimes half feelous of him." A bright color came into the pale

"That must be nonsense." she said: who could be jealous of a child? I love children so much, Dr. Hearne. should like to see this young heir of

the Selwans. "You will see plenty of him if he teases you as much as he did poor Mrs. Browne," laughed the rector again. He used to ride down to the cottage several times in the week, and completely destroy her flowers by making furious efforts to increase their growth.

Again the tender light shone in the shadowed eyes, and the good rector, thinking he had stayed long enough with the school-mistress, went away. "You may make your life here very pleasant," said Mrs. Tatton, when the time came for her to go. not find the duties of the school heavy. the hours are from nine to four, the of the time is all your own. You will have a little girl to wait upon you, and you will make many friends; every one is sure to love you, and there are many nice people at Thornleigh."

But there was no expression in the calm, pure face of Mrs. Rivers, save that one clear, vivid flame, for it had not yet died away.
"Good bye," said Mrs. Tatton, as
they stood in the pretty flower garden
together. "You will want some little assistance here; what a pity that large

vase was broken. Mrs. Browne grew fine heliotropes there. Rupert destroyed it. See, that ball belongs to him. "That colored ball there?" said Mrs. where, but she believed him implicit-ly, as women believe men who are too proud and too honorable to lie.

Rivers, with a strange, confused earnestness; "did that belong to him?" "Yes," laughed the lady; "you had better save it for him; it is a cricket

ball, and he values it, I have no doubt." The next moment she was gone, and Mrs. Rivers, in all haste, went to the spot where the ball was lying. She picked it up, and went into the house -not into the parlor, where from the high road one could see all that passed to her own room, where she could lock herself in and feel se-

One would have thought her mad to have seen her with that ball-how she kissed it and fondled it, how she wept as though it had been something living.

"My darling," she cried, "my lost, loved darling, your hands have touched this. My heart will break. Oh, heaven, that I could cease to think, to

suffer, and regret." And when the storm of passion and tears had passed away, Mrs. Rivers lay for hours, white, mute and motionless on the ground.
She rose at last, for the new life, in which she would require so much strength, had to begin soon. On the morrow she opened the school, and the

children's hearts warmed to the sad, gentle face. The sweet voice had a charm for them, as it had for others. "I shall be happy in my duty, at last," said the lady, when school hours were over, and she sat among the flowers with her book.

Then down the high road came a footman in livery. He opened the lit-tle gate and stood before her. "My lady's compliments, and she

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had sent Mrs. Rivers a basket of fruit. She would call with some friends to see the school on the morrow."

And Mrs. Rivers, when she heard the message, raised her face to the evening skies, and with colorless lips prayed-

"So soon! Heaven help me through this, the most bitter hour!"
(To be Continued.)

An Eloquent Defense of the Bargain by Premier Ross.

Object of the Agreement Is to Promote Valuable Industry, and to Further Settlement in the Unproductive Parts of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Ross, in the course of his speech on the adjourned debate in the Local Legislature on the motion to ratify the agreement with the Spanish River Pulp Company, said the object of agreements of this kind was to pro-mote the establishment of a very valuable industry and to further settlement in the unproductive parts of Ontario. Three such agreements had been alunanimously ratified by house, namely, those for the establish-ment of pulp works at Sault Ste. Marie, Nipigon Lake and Sturgeon Falls. In the case of the Clergue factory at Sault Ste. Marie, \$2,000,000 had been invested and 700 hands were employed. Last year \$300,000 was expended in wages, and this year it would be twice that amount. Further, Mr. Clergue proposed to expend \$6,000,000 in building a railway through a section of Northern Ontario, for which he only asked a subvention of land, and to build at a cost of \$1,500,000 works for the refining of copper and nicket. Mr. Clergue had not yet fully indicated the extent of the industries he might guide and direct, but was arranging within the next few years to make an outlay of from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 of money. The energy displayed by Mr. Clergue and the success which he had achieved showed him to be a remarkable man. The next agreement entered into was for the development of an industry on Lake Nipigon, but this had fallen through. The agreement was with the Sturgeon Falls It called for the investment of \$1,000,000 and the production of 30,-000 tons of pulp annually. The resuit of the bargain was that the population of Sturgeon Falls had rapidly locations on the adjoining land in order to take advantage of the market that in any area of land there were so thus created. The question was, should the government stop here? Had anything occurred in connection with these agreements to show that a mistake or blunder had been committed? The premier answered these questions in the negative, and declared there had been no failure of results, except perhaps in the case of the Nipigon Com-

SOME GOOD FEATURES.

The government had reason to assume that inasmuch as the three previous contracts were unanimously ratithe present bargain would also meet with unanimous approval, more the province than the others. Pine and all hardwoods were excluded from the agreement, and the woods to be cut were limited to spruce, poplar and American capitalists, the Sturgeon Fails agreement with English capitalists, and the present agreement would be carried out by Canadians. If there was one thing more than another that deserved to be encouraged it was the investment of Canadian capital in Canadian enterprises. Here was an abundance of capital forthcoming on the most favorable terms, and yet it must be refused if the opposition had their way.

The company proposed to erect a pulp mill at an ultimate cost of \$500,000, guaranteeing to manufacture 20,000 tons of pulp annually and to employ an average of 250 hands. It meant a considerable employment of labor and the transformation of a considerable amount of raw material into a marketable commodity. An output of 20,-000 tons, at \$20 per ton, meant \$400,-000. An investment of \$500,000 of Canadian capital was an evidence of enterprise which was worthy of consideration.

This agreement was more favorable to the province than the previous ones because it excepted, in the conditions, all the hardwoods. It was quite clear that all the contractors were entitled to was fifty square miles on which to operate, with a reserve area of unsold lands along the Spanish, Vermilion and Onaping rivers of five miles. Fifty square miles was not a large area; it was 32,000 acres, a very small town-ship, a very few 321-acre farms. They to cut a certain proportion from the fifty mile reserve, and the balance along the shores of the rivers, subject to the approval of the crown lands department. Was not that a most provident bargain? They were not allowed to roam for pulp ad libitum. They were under the control of the department of crown lands as to where their field of operations might be car-

ADVANTAGES FOR SETTLERS. It was not true that the conditions mposed interfered with the settlement of the country, said Mr. Ross. Clause 12 provided that 'this 'concession is not to impede or retard settlement by actual bona fide settlers," and who might cut the pulpwood on their lands and sell it to this company. (Cheers.) There was an invitation to the settler to go there and to sell his labor or his products to the company. Had the government studied weeks and months they could have found nothing that would better promote the settlement of the country. As a result of the estab-lishment of the Sault works, the province was asked to co-operate in opening an agency in Toronto and others in the old country to secure settlers for that region. Were we to leave the northern regions for the wolves, whose destruction we sought by legislation, or the moose which roamed over its wilds? Development was the watchword of Ontario, of this government, and of this great country of ours. (Cheers.) There was no monopoly, as other companies had the right to enter there, so long as they did not interfere with the company's opportunity for getting all the pulp woods it required. (Appleuse) There was proquired. (Applause.) There was provision that the company should not export pulpwood.

There was not a scintilla of evidence to support the charge that in any of the agreements there had been political favoritism on the part of the govern-

PUBLIC COMPETITION. As to the question of whether greater profits would accrue to the province by throwing these preserves open to public competition. Mr. Ross pointed out that such a course could not be adopted. In the first place, nobody sought pulpwood in the sense that pine at all Druggists.

the province had to be exploited in the including the power to increase manner they had been, or else the industry would never have been initiated. In the next place, unlike pine, the areas of pulpwood were very much scattered, and you could not estimate. many thousand acres of pulpwood, in the same way that you could estimate so many thousand feet of pine. Before pulpwood could be placed upon the open market the areas needed to be delimited and defined. Then, again, while it needed only a few thousand dollars to purchase and operate a timber limit, from \$400,000 to \$500,000 were required to make a decent start in the manufacture of pulp. The Lloyds, who were conducting the manufacture of pulp at Sturgeon Falls, had not found

excessive, not had Mr. GOOD FOR SETTLERS. Furthermore, in the early stages difficulties encounteretd in settling the remote districts of Ontario was that the settler, if a poor man, had to live in the best way he could until the land became productive. The very moment he took up land in a pulpwood district he could earn a livelihood for himself with the axe. If these lands were de-limited and sold in the open market it would be open to the purchaser to keep them uneil there was a rise in the price per cord, and then resell. In the case of these agreements, it was provided that the lands must be made productive within eighteen months, and employment given to so many men. Another difficulty in the way of placing pulpwood areas in the open marwas that water-power must be would be a danger of loss to the treasury from not selling in the open mar-

contiguous to the supply, otherwise the manufacture could not be carried on. It did not necessarily follow that there ket, as the government had the power by order-in-council to increase the dues per cord. In the case of this company the dues had been raised from 20 to 40 The government would receive under this agreement, say, \$24,000, in the way of revenue, and there was nothing to prevent them from making it \$50,000 or \$60,000 by a reasonable increase of duty. EXPLORATION TO BE MADE. The premier had announced long ago in his Whitby speech that a survey and

exploration of the northern districts of Ontario would be made, and the estimate contained \$40,000 for the purpose. Reckoning all the concessions that had been made, it only comprised 500,000 or 600,000 acres at the very outside, leaving available between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres of virgin spruce. the policy that would effect settlement, give employment to our people, furnish a market for our products and supply traffic to our railways not better than the laissez faire policy of the opposition? Mr. Rss said he did not understand

any opposition in a matter of this kind any more than in the improvement of roads, the drainage of the country or the development of Northern Ontario. He had thought it was the policy of the honorable gentlemen opposite to be progressive. But under the leadership of Mr. Whitney a change had come over their spirit. They were not courageous, and they would be doomed to undergo forty years in the wilderness of opposition. (Ministerial applause.)
"The country," said Mr. Ross, "does not want a pusillanimous government. It may have an opposition possessing some of those qualities. I do not believe it has, and until I see the honorable gentlemen opposite rise in their places and one by one vote against this agreement I will not believe it is possible. Two little pulp mills are sufficient for our ambition; that and nothing further seems to be the policy of our opposition. (Cheers.) AMENDMENT TO THE AMEND-MENT.

Premier Ross concluded by moving the following amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Whitney favoring public competition in dispos-ing of such concessions: "This house, believing that until, as the result of further experience in the sale and disposition of pulpwood, it is found practicable to establish general regulations on the subject, the control of the

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same from time to time, as well as the numerous advantageous stipulations on behalf of the crown contained in the said agreement, amply safeguard the best interests of the province, and that every facility should be afforded for encouraging the establishment of important manufacturing and industrial enterprises in the northerly and unorganized portions of the province."

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