

The New Treaty with Canada.

The new treaty with Canada, presented to the United States Senate for ratification a few days before the adjournment of that body, was laid over till next session. There is a general outburst against it. Before the Senators return next session they will have been impressed with the fact that the country is largely against the treaty.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in writing of the treaty, says: "Are we not now down low enough? Are we in addition to our present depressed condition to be handed over to competition with Canadian cheap labor, cheap agricultural products and light taxation, while we are carrying an immense load of national, State and municipal taxation?"

The fact is the attempt to negotiate this treaty is an usurpation of power, and if a subsequent Senate ratifies it the Senate will be a party to this usurpation. While the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," this treaty cuts off the House, without its concurrence, from raising revenue for twenty-one years from imports from Canada.

Now, if the State Department and the Senate are competent to do this, what is to prevent them from negotiating similar treaties with all the world, and thus providing for the free admission of all foreign merchandise of every description for twenty-one, fifty or one hundred years to come? Nothing, whatsoever, not even the will of the people, for they are not consulted by this modern system.

In such a case, and it is well now to contemplate the consequences, the House of Representatives would be enabled to levy only internal taxes, and we should, in addition to crushed and ruined industries, have restored the internal taxes of the war. Then it would remain for the people to determine whether they would submit to foreigners having rights in their own country which they did not themselves possess, or whether they would oblige Congress to abrogate these treaties and run the risk of war with Great Britain and other countries for a violation of them.

We call upon the people now to rise up and protect themselves against this dangerous entering wedge of usurpation before it becomes too late, and while they can do it in a peaceful manner. Let them not place any reliance in the magnanimity of Great Britain in releasing them, but bear in mind that when France was almost ruined she was given to understand by that Power that she need not ask to be released from any of her treaty obligations because her requests could not and would not be granted.

Independent of the ruin to our interests, agricultural mining and manufacturing; independent of the usurpation of personal and Senatorial power now threatened them, we demand the rejection of this treaty on the ground that no present Executive, Senate or even House of Representatives has the right by treaty to deprive a future Executive and Congress of the power to levy such taxes as the constitution of the United States permits them to levy on either foreign or domestic products.

It is not only the entering wedge for free trade between Great Britain and this country, but it is free trade itself, absolute and unrestricted. When the last Reciprocity Treaty with Canada was abrogated there was universal satisfaction expressed by the country, and yet that treaty was in every single particular more favorable to our industries than the one now before the Senate. This one means ruin for the manufacturers of our State, and it should therefore be so vigorously contested as to make its ratification impossible.

We fear there is more than we imagined in this third term agitation. The Washington Republican is out in an article, boldly advocating it. Among other things it says: "Frequent changes in the Executive have a tendency to make the policy of the country, both foreign and domestic, fluctuating and unstable. The magnitude of the interests now dependent on the conduct of the Government makes constancy to a settled policy of the greatest importance." All this may be true. It is also clear that there is nothing in the written law of the country prohibiting it. But we are very certain that there must be a vast deal of corruption employed to induce the people to accept any person for a third term. And it is the impression gets out that it is being sought, by the friends of President Grant, in his behalf, there will be trouble.—Pittsburg Gazette.

ONE of the incidents of the Old Abolitionists' reunion, in Chicago, was the story related of Jonathan Walker, or "the Man with the Branded Hand," now living in Musk-gom, Ohio, at the advanced age of 77 years, and in such straitened circumstances that he could not afford to be with them in person as he was in spirit. Walker was branded in his right hand with the letters "S. S.," meaning slave-stealer, in 1843, by order of the United States marshal for the district of Florida, for aiding slaves to escape from bondage. His story was told in the convention, and a goodly amount of money subscribed and sent to him.

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"Me and my wife, My son, Joe, and his wife, We four, and no more, for God's sake."

The Congressional joint committee reported just previous to adjournment that two Washington detectives were implicated in setting up the blowing up of the safe in the office of the District of Columbia, for self-aggrandizement, and the disgrace of a prominent citizen whom they did not like.

A great catastrophe has overtaken the people of Syracuse, N. Y. The floor in the Baptist church gave way, killing twenty persons, and injuring about two hundred others. A strawberry festival was being held in the parlor of the Central Baptist Church, when without any warning the floor gave way, precipitating a roomful into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor and the room underneath was also full of people. Soon ten thousand people were there and tremendous excitement prevailed. Thousands are gathered here asking after friends, waiting for the dead, or attending to the injured. The entire police force and fire department of the city was called out and took charge of the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The walls of the bridge did not fall in, but are seriously damaged. The church is comparatively a new one. A few minutes before the floor gave way it trembled so that many persons left the room, fearing an accident which had been predicted by many. The accident was caused by the giving way of a joist which supported the floor. The joist ran from both sides of the room across a stringer, the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the ceiling and roof over upon the pulpit and precipitating them into the room below. The scene within the building was terrible in its details and that without the edifice heartrending; fathers and mothers searching for their children, husbands looking for their wives, wives inquiring for their husbands, brothers for sisters and children for their parents, of whose fate all were uncertain and in dread. Quietly but rapidly the work of extricating the people was carried on by the aid of lanterns, while some busied themselves by moving up the slanting sections of the floor. Many others were aiding men, women and children to free themselves, and as fast as the living and dead were rescued they were passed out through windows and doors, where ready hands assisted to convey the dangerously injured and dead to physicians' offices and neighboring houses. The work was vigorously but slowly prosecuted, and before midnight the last of the living and the dead had been taken out. The floor which fell was supported by iron rods from a wooden buttress under the roof; these rods went through the lower but not through the upper chord of the truss. The lower chord had been spliced wrong side up, and at that point was first to give way. The floor, having no props beneath it, sank in the form of a letter V. Most of the deaths were caused by the falling timber of the truss. Some victims, however, were smothered by the plastering. The floors of the church were supported originally by iron pillars. A short time ago the church building committee, with the consent, they say, of the architect, removed the iron pillars. The result was this terrible calamity. It was put in green and has the dry rot.