

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

Civil war is raging in Khartoum and vicinity.

A famine in Montenegro is driving the people to emigrate to Turkey.

Matthew Arnold's nephew committed suicide in London.

A heavy snowstorm interrupted traffic in the French capital this week.

Smallpox is epidemic on the island of Corin in the Mediterranean.

Foot and mouth disease has broken out among the animals in a dairy in South London.

A hurricane has passed over Batoum, the Russian oil port on the Black Sea, doing great damage.

President Carnot to-day signed a bill allotting 3,250,000 francs for the French exhibit at the World's Fair.

Opinion in England, as indicated in the British press, seems to forecast an early dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health and is daily taking six mile walks about Nice, without being thereby tired.

Thomas Healy, a brother of Timothy Healy, will contest John E. Redmond's seat, Waterford, at the general elections.

The Japanese Parliament has voted \$500,000 for the proper representation of the empire at the World's Fair in Chicago.

An American, who calls herself Flossie Blanche, is illustrating the wonders of physics force at the Concordia Theatre, Berlin.

The Walsall Anarchists in London were all committed for trial Tuesday in default of \$19,000 bail demanded for each prisoner.

A receiving order in bankruptcy was made in London under a petition presented against Ernest Benzon, better known as the "Jubilee Plunger."

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, was accorded an enthusiastic reception by 10,000 people at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Tuesday.

The police officials of Warsaw report that German agents have overrun Russian Poland and are secretly conducting a pan-German agitation.

At Frankfurt a professional nurse is suing a surgeon for taking too much flesh from her arm, she having consented to the loss of a little for transplantation.

John A. Wilcox, Conservative, proprietor and editor of the Liverpool Courier, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Everton division of Liverpool.

Miss Amy Harris, the daughter of Mr. C. W. Harris, of Toronto, who in 1889 went to Central India as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, has just died in London on her way home.

The Land League leader MacAulay, who was convicted in 1884 of complicity in the Cross Molina murder conspiracy, was released Tuesday in Dublin. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with Thomas Daly and four others.

The West London police court has decided that the proceeds of the sale, under distress, of the furniture of Prince Lucien Bonaparte be divided between himself and wife, Rosalie, who asserted that the property was purchased with her money.

While James Rogan, of Portaferry, was repairing a family vault in the slaves burying ground at Neuloward, Ireland, he found a rawhide bag containing a large number of guineas, half guineas and foreign coin all in splendid preservation, valued at \$10,000.

American.

Millionaire John W. Mackay has sold at Denver a mine for \$250,000.

A case of typhus fever has been discovered in Pittsburg. The victim is an Italian immigrant.

The City Council of Chicago has decreed that no buildings shall be erected in that city to a greater height than 150 feet.

By an explosion of benzine at the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia, David Jordan was killed and Sylvester Hoester and Patrick Carney fatally injured.

John Pratt and his little daughter have been killed in Sherman County, Kansas, by wild dogs, which infest the northwestern corner of the State.

Alfred Allen, a negro, in digging a well near Lathrop, Mo., struck at the depth of 48 feet a stratum of sand 15 feet thick, which assayed \$105 in gold and \$1.60 in silver a ton.

Marion Hedsbeth, leader of the Glendale train robber gang, arrived at St. Louis on Monday, accompanied by Detectives Byran and Whittaker, of San Francisco. The prisoner was heavily manacled and the detectives carried short guns and a brace of revolvers. Hedsbeth was at once taken to jail, where he met his wife.

James Stick died at San Antonio Wednesday, and confessed before dying that his real name was James Hicks, and that he was born in Troy, N. Y. Hicks was sent to the poor farm a few days ago for vagrancy, but was shot in the knee while making a desperate attempt to escape.

Canadian.

Measels is the prevailing epidemic at Kingston.

Dr. Smith, in charge of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., reports that on January 1 there were 25 lepers in the institution.

The mayor of Valleyfield headed a deputation from that town which waited on the Premier at his residence Wednesday in reference to the granting of certain water power privileges on the Beauharnois canal.

The Department of Customs was notified Tuesday of the seizure of four hogsheads of spirits, discovered at River du Loup, where they were hidden by Lower St. Lawrence smugglers during the summer.

THE SPORTING WORLD

THE TUG OF WAR.

A large and very enthusiastic audience was present in the Victoria Armory hall on Tuesday evening to witness the tug-of-war between the Garrison and Police teams. When the two teams came out upon the cleats they looked fairly well matched, but if anything the Police had the advantage in weight. The anchor man of the second team of Police might with advantage have been substituted for the man in the same position on the first team. Their anchor man gave far too much rope before he settled on his cleat, and the result was that at the end of the pull he was pulling with his arms alone, while Drysdale had every pound of his body on the rope. It was simply a case of superior skill, and the Garrison Artillery may fairly be proud of one of the best teams that have ever been seen on the cleats. The two teams took hold as follows:—Garrison—M. Goodbody, W. Goodbody, C. Gardner, J. Drysdale, anchor; Sergt. W. G. Fegan, captain.

Police—Constables M. Larocque, anchor; J. Larocque, St. Louis, Tremblay; Sergt. F. Loye, captain.

Both teams settled down even and for a minute neither gained an inch. Then the Garrison gathered in steadily. The police pulled unevenly, their anchor was down on the stage and could not help the team at all, and although each man on the team did his level best the superior combination of the Garrison hauled them over bit by bit until when Mr. Ross McKenzie finally put his foot on the lever the Garrison had won by 2½ inches.

The second pull was much more exciting, victory swaying in the balance until the call of time when the Garrison scored again by 1½ inches.

An open pull between the following teams also took place:

M. G. A. Second—Corporal Morrison, Gunner Brophy, Gunner E. Edmunds, Corporal Clarke, anchor; Brigade-Sergeant-Major Bentham, captain.

No. 6 Battery M. G. A.—Gunner E. Goodbody, Gunner E. Foote, Gunner G. Frazer, Gunner W. Robertson, anchor; Sergeant Fyfe, captain.

P. W. R. Team—Private J. R. Reid, Sergeant H. G. Brindle, Private W. Perrin, Sergeant A. Primean, anchor; Captain Frank Bond, captain.

Second team Police—Constables T. Menard, A. Brouillette, E. Trepannier, J. Filiatrault, anchor; Detective Campeau, captain.

The first to meet was the two Garrison teams the result being in favor of the second; then came the Prince of Wales team and the Police, the latter having rather a soft snap, as they gained about two inches at the drop and the volunteers could not recover lost ground.

The final tug between the two winning teams also proved to be very exciting, the second Garrison contesting stubbornly for victory, but the Police, who were a much heavier lot and pulled well together, ultimately won.

At the close cheers were called for Sergt. Loye and Col. Turnbull which were heartily given.

The whole entertainment was a decided success and reflected credit on the promoters, all the arrangements going off without a hitch. Sergt. Loye and the Secretary, Constable Holland, had a good deal of work to do in connection with the affair but they did it in a satisfactory manner.

SNOWSHOEING.

The steeplechase over the mountain course for the Club cup of the Hollies took place on Tuesday evening and was won by E. Outbet in 24 min. 15 sec., very good time considering the heavy state of the track. Having won the cup twice in succession it now becomes his own property. S. S. Drabble was second and G. Woodhouse third.

An open steeplechase under the auspices of the Hollies will take place on Saturday week.

SKATING.

The Canadian amateur championship for skating will be decided to-day on the M. A. A. rink. Among the strangers who will compete are J. Donoghue, champion of the world, and Carrol and Brown of Nova Scotia.

The speed skating contests for the championship of America will take place at Newburg, N. Y., on Feb. 22. The distances will be one-quarter, one, five and ten miles. Entries close Feb. 19 with Gustavus C. Walton, director of skating of the Manhattan A. C. The contests will be governed by the rules of the National Amateur Skating Association.

THE RING.

Tom Kelly, the 'Harlem Spider,' and Billy Plimmer of Birmingham, Eng., will fight to a finish for \$1,000 a side and the bantam weight championship of the world.

Tommy Ryan of Chicago says he will meet Jack Dempsey if he defeats Danny Needham in his fight before the Metropolitan A. C. March 2.

It has been stated that Joe Choynski will agree to meet McAuliffe before the California A. C. for a purse of \$3,000.

Joe McAuliffe will accept the offer of the New Orleans Olympic A. C. to meet Frank Slavin for a purse of \$5,000, providing his expenses are paid.

Jack O'Brien, the Welsh champion, has challenged Greggans, of San Francisco, for a fight before the California A. C. at \$200 to \$500 a side.

ATHLETICS.

On March 13, 1891, the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union determined to award prizes for individual excellence, scoring to be done on the basis of five points for first place, three for second, and one point for third in each contest, points to be scored and aggregated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive of each year, and the prizes to be rewarded on or before Feb. 1 of the following year. The committee have concluded their labors and awarded the prizes as follows:

For excellence in the championship meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union: J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., 14 points; G. M. Hammond, New York A. C.; L. H. Cary, Manhattan A. C.; T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., and C. A. J. Queckberner, M. A. C., a tie for second and third prizes, each scoring 10 points.

For excellence in the championship meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union and its several associations:

Running—L. H. Cary, M. A. C., and T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., a tie, each scoring 20 points.

Walking—C. L. Nicoll, M. A. C., 16 points.

Hurdling—A. F. Copland, M. A. C., 15 points.

Bicycling—W. F. Murphy, N. Y. A. C., and C. M. Murphy, N. Y. A. C., a tie, each scoring 5 points.

Jumping—A. Nickerson, N. Y. A. C.; C. S. Reber, Pastime A. C., St. Louis, Mo., and T. Luce, Detroit (Mich) A. C., a tie, each scoring 10 points.

Heavy Weights—J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 25 points.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dempsey brothers, double scull champions, will hereafter row under the colors of the New York A. C.

The Canadian wrestler, Quinn, has challenged Gallagher. The challenge has been accepted.

Graham, the champion runner of Lockport, won the twenty-seven-hour foot race at Albion, N. Y. He covered 106 miles to 103 by Miss Howard.

Owen Clark, a catcher for the Brotherhood team two years ago, died in Brooklyn recently.

Governor Abbott Urges Labor Legislation.

New Jersey's Governor, in his message to the Legislature the other day, said: "I recommend in the interest of labor favorable legislation upon the following subjects:

1. A law authorizing the incorporation of trade unions or societies, so as to enable the members to protect their funds and to give them power to bring suits when their interest demands it.
2. A limitation of the number of hours per week for labor in factories and workshops.
3. The weekly or semi-monthly payment of wages by persons engaged in mining, manufacturing, quarrying and mercantile pursuits.
4. The payment of wages in cash.
5. A bill to prohibit employers from asking or obtaining from employees written or verbal pledges not to belong to trades unions or any other lawful societies.
6. A bill prohibiting the employment of non-resident detectives as peace officers in New Jersey.
7. The establishment of a State Board of Arbitration or Conciliation, which can deal practically with disputes between employers and employees.

THE BREAD SUPPLY OF LONDON.

Of such paramount importance is the part performed by bread in the daily life of Londoners that it is appalling to think what the consequences might be should the supply, for some reason or another, suddenly cease. The possibility of such an occurrence is happily remote: but, nevertheless, some particulars concerning the manufacture and delivery of what to most people is still the "staff of life" may prove of interest.

Not so many years ago the bakehouses of London were generally nothing better than dark cellars, overrun with vermin, smelling of sewage, and reeking with filth of every description, while the workmen in them smoked and chewed and spat to their hearts' content. There are a number of well-authenticated cases where the workmen were actually in the habit of kneading the dough with their perspiring feet.

All this, however, was changed on the passing of the Bakehouse Regulations Act of 1863, and though there are still dark rumours that some of the small bakehouses in the East End are not quite what they should be, still, on the whole, a reasonable amount of cleanliness may now be relied on. As a matter of fact, a very considerable proportion of London's bread is now baked in factories under the most favorable conditions for cleanliness, purity, and regularity of quality.

It will be sufficient for the purposes of this article if two of the largest of these big bakeries be selected and their methods described—namely, Mr. Nevill's and that of the Civil Service Bread Company. The former is perhaps the greatest of them all, and has features peculiarly its own; while a description of the latter will give an idea of the methods adopted by the remainder.

Nevill's bread is produced in four large factories, and is distributed daily by 140 vans to many hundreds of shopkeepers, by whom it is sold to the consumer. Where possible every operation is performed by bodily labor. No machinery of any kind whatever is permitted, and it is in this particular that Mr. Nevill's system differs so materially from that of the other large bakers in London. Mr. Nevill even goes a step further than this, and will only use English flour, which must be ground by the mill-stone process in place of the roller system.

The flour used is received one day each week, and the carmen who deliver it are required to carry it, sack by sack, up a short stair to the store loft. Below the flour loft are the bakeries, in long, narrow ranges. Above each pair of baking troughs hangs a flexible canvas shoot, with a receiver in the flour loft, and through that shoot the flour is poured down as required. The kneading and mixing and shaping operations are then performed by journeymen bakers, who plunge their arms through the troughs and knead the dough by hand. The bread is then placed in the ovens, which are heated by a system of hot water pipes.

In marked contrast to the system in vogue in Mr. Nevill's establishments is that adopted by the Civil Service Bread Company, whose principle is that no manual labor shall be used where machinery can be employed instead. From the time when the flour arrives at the factory in Horseferry Road, and is taken three stories high by an elevator, it has to pass through a number of mechanical processes, more or less elaborate, before the transformation into a loaf of bread is complete.

The flour is first tumbled into hoppers on the floor of a long gallery. It then descends into a semi-circular trough, and, during the descent, is thoroughly cleaned and sifted by delicate machinery. Water, filtered and warmed to a fixed temperature, is then added, together with the necessary quantity of yeast, and a series of revolving arms which are set in motion perform the mixing operation. In due course, the "sponge," as it is now called, is tilted by automatic action of machinery into another trough, which is raised to the gallery, where the temperature is evenly heated.

Fermentation then takes place, and more water is added, after which the contents of the trough are run into a shoot, which carries the material back to the first machine on the bakehouse floor. More flour is then added, and, after another mechanical mixing, the material is once more tilted into a trough and is left there for an hour or two in order that fermentation may be completed. The dough is then moulded into loaves and baked in ovens heated by flues.

The delivery of the bread is another point of difference between the two systems. While Nevill has no dealings with the consumer, but sells to retail shopkeepers of all kinds, the Civil Service Bread Company has a number of shops of its own, through which it reaches the consumer direct. In the former case, the retailer disposes of the bread at a certain price, which, at the present time, is 6½d. per 4lb. loaf, and the difference between that and the price he pays is his profit.

The profits of the baker himself are by no means large. By an Act passed in 1266 he was allowed to raise, and obliged to lower, his price with each variation of 5s. in the price of the "quarter" of flour, and the scale was so fixed

that for all expenses and profits he was to have a margin of 13s. 4d. on a measure of flour calculated to produce between eighty and ninety 4lb. loaves. Curiously enough, although that Act was repealed as far back as 1822, the great bakers still continue to raise or lower the price of bread with each variation in the price of flour, while the margin of profit remains about the same as it was four centuries ago—namely, 13s. 8d.—Tit-Bits.

About Barbarism.

Thirty years ago, under the hopeful reign of Alexander II, Czar of Russia, more than forty millions of serfs, in that empire, were granted their freedom. The great event caused a jubilee throughout the civilized world. It gave a powerful impetus to the rising cause of abolition in this country, as we were at that time in the midst of the throes of the great rebellion.

To day there comes the astounding news from St Petersburg that the Czar is planning for the restoration of serfdom. It seems hardly credible that this can be so. But for years the condition of the peasantry in that land has been growing more and more hopeless; oppression, persecution, and famine have been their lot, and now to cap the climax these millions of poor suffering creatures are to be relegated to slavery.

Evidently that great world-power is rapidly filling its cup of iniquity, and its day of doom may come speedily.—Buffalo Christian Advocate.

Really, this is dreadfully shocking, and that horrid Czar ought to be ashamed of himself. It is just too mean of him, for we will now have to take up another collection to send missionaries to Russia. Something must be done or these Russians may degrade themselves to the level of American barbarism.

But what a silly fellow the Czar must be to be sure. How foolish to adopt such clumsy methods to enslave his people. Now if he were a bright fellow, he would probably adopt the American system of controlling land, transportation and money. He should be taught this scientific method of enslaving people, then he will escape the ceasure of Christian newspapers. The Advocate is not perhaps aware that under our system of barbarism, we have in the last two years killed off and maimed 47,000 railroad men; is not aware that the country is full of half starved tramps and unemployed men; is not aware that our system is packing men; women and children in tenements and degrading them to the condition of serfdom; brutalizing and pauperizing them on every hand.

Let us pray—for the Russians.—Sunday Truth.

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