

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

Canadian.

Tuesday was Labor Day at Halifax and over 2,000 men paraded the streets.

The Guards band of Ottawa has been forbidden to fulfil any more private engagements in uniform.

Hugh McPherson, a prominent farmer of Grenfell, Man., was killed by lightning while standing at the door of his house.

Two cases of smallpox—one a Chinese, the other a white man—are reported as arriving at Calgary, and there is one case at Macleod. The latter is said to have come from Victoria.

During the thunderstorm on Friday afternoon, F. Noyes, a baker of Belleville, was drowned while out sailing, and Miss Zufelt was killed on Huff's island, near Belleville, by a barn being blown down.

John Bennett, who was so seriously injured by the falling of Thomas McEachren's barn at Point Manada, during the terrible cyclone which struck Beaverton, Ont., on Friday last, has since died.

An escaped lunatic from Longue Pointe Asylum created a scene in Ottawa on Sunday during the Oddfellows' parade. He was removed to the police station, when he became greatly excited and tore his clothing to pieces.

According to instructions from Archbishop Cleary, collections were held throughout the archdiocese of Kingston in aid of the Home Rule fund on Sunday. In St. Mary's Cathedral in the city the collection amounted to between \$300 and \$400.

Arthur Ashton, employed in Murray's mill, North Bay, Ont., in pulling a slab away from the saws fell upon one of the circular saws and a slice was literally taken out of his left side from the hip joint down to the knee. Little could be done to save him.

Mr. James Ketterson, a wealthy citizen of Toronto, died on Sunday and was buried yesterday. He had amassed a fortune computed at \$250,000, and having no relatives, all his fortune is left to charities.

Charles Buck, a hired man with W. Cordingly, Trafalgar, Ont., got up and went to the stable. On his way he passed by a small building, used principally for a storehouse and where Mr. Cordingly kept paris green for killing potato bugs. He went into this house and mixed up some of the poison in a cup and swallowed it. He died the same evening.

Fred Wright was mowing in his field at Caistorville, near Hamilton, Ont., when his boy, nine years old showed him where there was a bird's nest with young birds in it. The father told him the mower would go over them and not hurt them. Just as the machine came up to the spot he took a step forward, and not noticing the knife behind, and the mower took the foot clean off about an inch above the ankle.

A sad death by burning took place at Brantford, Ont., on Tuesday morning. Miss Mary McMullen, of St. George, was staying with her sister, Mrs. Quinlan, in order to nurse her, and at 5 o'clock in the morning she got up at the request of the mother to get a little child in the room a drink of water. She either fell with the lamp or else it exploded. Her night dress was set on fire and she rushed out into the street. A neighbor finally threw a blanket around her. She had, however, sustained such severe injuries that she died in two or three hours. The house caught fire, but the flames were subdued. Deceased was 20 years of age.

American.

A huge sea serpent is said to have been seen by the captain of a schooner on Lake Erie.

The yellow fever scourge continues unabated at Vera Cruz and the rate of mortality is alarmingly large.

Doc Davis (colored) raped Alla Maddox, a white girl, aged 15, living near Jackson, Miss. Davis was caught and shot by a mob.

The situation at Wardner, Idaho, remains about the same except that work was resumed at Bunker Hill mine on Tuesday morning. The tramway is guarded day and night by troops.

The prisoners in the reform department of the Indiana female prison made three unsuccessful attempts on Tuesday to burn the institution. The prisoners were wildly insubordinate throughout the night.

The warden of the penitentiary at Zacatecas, Mexico, reports that last Friday three prisoners, who were serving life sentences for robbery, were instantly killed by an electric discharge during a thunder storm. Ten more were made insensible, five of the number having since died from their injuries.

The village of Tonawanda, N. Y., is in a state of excitement over a startling case of poisoning that has just come to light. Ella Holdridge, a 14-year-old girl, is charged with having given several of her playmates

rough on rats. Ella Holdridge came over to play with the children, and while there coaxed the children into the house and forced them to take the deadly poison, which she had mixed with chocolate.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road have offered a reward of \$40,000 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers who held up the train in the Indian territory on Friday night, and a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of any one of them.

European.

The schooner Argo, from North Wales, foundered on Tuesday off the Isle of Man and her crew of four men were drowned.

Typhus fever besides cholera is spreading in South Russia. Great mortality has already resulted from this new visitation.

The steamer Werra, from Genoa, is detained at the New York quarantine with a suspicious case of sickness in the steerage.

The outbreak of cholera in the suburbs of Paris is apparently diminishing. On Tuesday only three fresh cases were reported in Aubervilliers and two in St. Denis.

Cholera has appeared in Polish districts on the Austrian frontier and several deaths from the disease have occurred among the Russian troops stationed there.

Ten deaths from cholera have been reported at Aubervilliers and one death at St. Ouen. Both of these villages are about five miles north of Paris.

The Brazilian Government has decided to impose a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French, Russian, American and Mediterranean ports. These vessels will be detained only a few days.

A special from Tangier says that refugees who have arrived there report that the troops have looted the houses in the villages and outraged women. In many cases they chopped off women's hands to obtain the rings and bracelets they wore.

The Province of Ravigo, in the northern part of Italy, has been swept by a terrific cyclone. An enormous amount of property was destroyed by the storm and it is believed many lives were lost. A despatch received late says that forty houses and the municipal buildings were destroyed in Polesville. So far at least two persons are known to have been killed.

At a meeting at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor of London, who presided, announced that the fund for the St. John's sufferers amounted to £10,025. It was resolved to cable a second instalment of £9,000 to St. John's. Archbishop Vaughan, in view of the fact that three fourths of the St. John's sufferers are Catholics, has promised to consider the issue of an appeal for help to the Catholics of Great Britain.

Eighteen deaths from cholera occurred on board a Volga steamer between Astrakhan and Kazan, Russia. During the last three days seventeen persons have died from the disease on the Trans Caucasus Railway. An official report has been issued, giving the number of cases in cholera reported and of the number of deaths which resulted from the disease on the 15th and 16th instant as 1,046 cases and 600 deaths.

The Earl of Orkney and the well-known concert singer, Connie Gilchrist, were married Tuesday in All Souls' Church, London, only a half dozen people, intimates of the parties, being present. There were no bridesmaids. The Duke of Beaufort—whose relations with Connie were long notorious—gave the bride away. The bride wore a fawn travelling dress and a princess bonnet trimmed with real violets. A wedding breakfast followed at the bride's house in Manchester street, the house which the Duke of Beaufort bought for Connie some years ago. The couple start at once for a honeymoon tour of the continent.

Good Bye, Boycott.

Capital to the extent of \$200,000,000 has combined in San Francisco and issued a warlike manifesto against the boycott. Their language is terse, forcible, emphatic. Their tone implies unlimited confidence. They talk like men who were not one bit afraid. The federated trades and labor organizations must kneel and kiss the rod. The weapon, and the only peaceful weapon, of the laboring man is knocked from his hand at the first pass made by the capitalist. The rich employers do not wait for their poor enemies. They take the initiative. The war of labor and capital is begun by capital. Everybody has anticipated the conflict, but few thought capital would be the aggressor. Labor must submit. Unconditional surrender is the ultimatum.

Poor, blind capital! Poor, wealthy fools! Better have left this war to your children who may be wiser than you. The boycott was a very harmless weapon compared to the one that European workmen are using. It is the mildest weapon in the world. Do you dream that laborers are so degraded that they will accept the lash without a murmur? Your money is very powerful, but are you sure it can throttle labor in open contest? Are you quite prepared for the

final, single-handed death struggle? Is America ready for the inauguration of a viler system of slavery than the war swept away? Can you who are rich make open threats against us who are poor? Can you afford to fire the opening shot?

Go to your bookstores and ask for Caesar's Column, by Ignatius Donnelly. Read it over two or three times. It will give you food for reflection. It will tell you what our fathers taught, that all men are created free and equal, and that your wealth will be a shield of straw in the day when you goad the American workman to desperation. We may be scum of the earth, but you must not forget that the scum will get on top. When it does, God help you.—Truckee Republican.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

Cario, Ill., hasn't a single non-union carpenter.

Bakers' strike at Hoboken won by the strikers.

The U. S. has now twenty-eight labor bureaus.

A new labor lyceum for Philadelphia is being talked about.

The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad, it is reported, will share profits with its employees.

The people's party of Missouri and the Federation of Labor of that State have joined hands in making a campaign fight.

During May, 1892, there were more strikes and lockouts in the United States than in any month since the foundation of the government.

Austin Corbin, coal and railway king, has a fence surrounding his game preserves twenty-eight miles long and costing \$1,000 per mile.

Trades unionists of Lancaster, Pa., are not in love with Whitelaw Reid's candidacy; hence a recent denunciation by the C. L. U. of that city.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers, after a fight of five years, have gained the victory at the Jefferson Works at Steubenville, Ohio.

Hon. Jerry Simpson says his estimate of the people's party majority in Kansas at the coming election is a conservative one. Jerry only claims 40,000 majority.

Delegate James P. Archibald, of the New York C. L. U., is being tried by that organization for violating its constitution by attending the Democratic convention at Chicago. The clause claimed to have been violated by him is in the delegates' pledge and reads: I further promise not to allow my name to be used in connection with either of the old political parties while acting as a delegate to this body. During the convention the telegraph despatches laid great stress upon the fact that he was a member of an organization with 42,000 voters back of it, and tried to make it appear that the C. L. U. was friendly to Cleveland, while directly the reverse is true. Heretofore Archibald had been considered a big gun in the labor movement, but the indications are that he will be expelled from the Central.—Cleveland Citizen.

EUROPEAN.

The telegraphers in Spain are on strike. The international congress of glove-makers is to open at Brussels on August 26th, with a view to forming an international union for the industry. The invitation is signed by a committee of Belgian glove-makers.

The owners of the Bohemian glass factories stand fearfully self-accused by their own statements in the Diamant. An article in that periodical upon the strike of the glass pearl makers reveals the fact that the wages of these men had fallen so low that they worked from seventeen to eighteen hours a day to earn a pittance of 94 to 96 kreutzers (about 50 cents) a week.

Le Soleil, a bourgeois (middle class) journal, says of the late municipal elections: By means of the ballot the labor party has become master of the municipalities of Marseille, Toulon, Narbonne and many large cities in the north, the district of the Loire, and the southwest. We may term this a kind of revolution, and the labor party may now rely upon its own strength. The success that it has gained is the pledge of a glorious future.

The platform of the British Independent Labor party is as follows: 1. Payment of members of parliament. 2. The eight hour day in all trades and immediately among railway workers, chemical workers and in the unhealthy trades. 3. Employers liability reform. 4. Reform of parliamentary registration laws, including the abolition of plural voting. Under the present law a man owning property in several counties can vote in all of them. 5. Repeal of the conspiracy laws. 6. Creation of a labor department similar to our state and national bureaus of labor. 7. Old age pension re-

form of poor law. It is time that the stigma attached to old age should be utterly swept away and that the community should make provision for those of its members who have done a useful life's work without dishonorable conditions attaching to its receipt. The acceptance of poor relief must no longer carry with it the loss of citizenship. 8. The insertion of the Trades Union clause in all government contracts as is now done in all municipal contracts of the city of London.

A letter written by the Barcelona city councillor Ballis to the Madrid Imparcial throws some light upon the causes of the late Barcelona strikes in which the workmen were severely handled by the troops. He says: In 1891 the men demanded more wages. The official head of the administration of the province, General Blanco, persuaded them to wait till the treaty with France was signed. This year they repeated the demand. The manufacturers replied by shutting down their factories for eight weeks. When they re-opened not only did the bosses lengthen the workday but cut down the rate of wages which had been paid in Barcelona for the past eleven years. Large orders from America and the colonies remain unexecuted on account of these troubles. The Temps says General Blanco has confirmed the sentence of the courts upon those workmen who offered resistance to the soldiers. The terms of imprisonment to which they are condemned varies from two to four years. Meantime, though work has been resumed, the ferment among the laboring classes continues.

Ben Butler's View of Carnegie's Coup.

General Butler in an interview on the Homestead riots expresses himself of the opinion that the Carnegie Co. are responsible for the bloodshed and they are legally responsible for the same. Said he:

"I have a right to defend my property, but in so doing I have no right to commit breaches of the public peace. As I learn the Carnegie Co. has been preparing for an armed resistance to any action against them. The company submitted a schedule of wages for the acceptance of the workmen and gave them three days in which to come to a determination to accept or reject them. On the first day, however, some ill-advised persons hanged Mr. Frick, the manager of the company, in effigy. That was no breach of the peace; at most it was libel only, and a fair minded, well disposed gentleman should have taken not the slightest notice of it, but the company immediately shut down its mills and locked out the workmen. Such a performance would of course brew very bad blood. That was accompanied with the fortification of their premises, which was likely to provoke a riot.

"Assuming that the Pinkerton men were acting for the Carnegie Co., that company prepared for a bloody riot, simply nothing that they did being under the sanction of the law. An armed water expedition was prepared, and 250 men, more or less, were brought from New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, supplied with weapons which they were to use and did use to effect a landing. If the facts are as I have stated them, such occurrences ought never to happen again in this country, and the most stringent laws, as well of the United States as of States, should be passed to prevent it.

"Pinkerton's men should be disbanded by the law if the lesson they got at Homestead will not disband them. No railroad under an act which interstate commerce rights will protect should be allowed to bring them from one state to another under the severest penalties. The existence of such an organization under any form or pretext should be made felonious. I further as a lawyer, believe fully that those having charge of the Carnegie Co. and organized this riotous invasion, could be indicted and punished with great severity under the present law for conspiracy to break the peace and commit murder, and I hope they may be if there is any law or justice in the State of Pennsylvania not overshadowed and controlled by miserable political considerations.

"But the question may be put to me: 'You say the Carnegie Co. have a right to protect their property. How should they do it?' It is easy to reply to that question by stating how they should not do it, not by organize bands to shoot their workmen and fellow citizens indiscriminately, but to appeal to the courts."

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