ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

The cholera death rate in Meshed, Persia has reached 400 daily.

Ravachol's appeal has been dismissed, and he will be tried for murder shortly.

The Catholics have thus far been success small riots in several towns.

Fifteen lives were lost by an explosion on board and subsequent burning of the oil laden steamer Petrolea in the river Grande, near Bordeaux, on Tuesday.

The Italian Government has notified Mr. Porter, the American minister, that Italy accepts the invitation to take part in the International Monetary conference.

Five persons were killed and eight injured by a collision that occurred early on Tuesday morning at the Bishop's Gate Station of the Great Eastern Railway, London. Through some misunderstanding of signals or orders, two workingmen's trains which daily bring to their work thousands of peo ple from the suburbs, ran into eech other. Hundreds of working girls were in the carriages, and the excitement naturally attend ant upon accidents of this kind was added to by their wild shrieks. Many of them went into convulsions and hysterics, others fainted, and were carried from the carriages in an unconscious condition. The five dead were taken to the morgue, while ambulances carried the injured to the hospitals. The express of the Scotch route, on the Midland Railway, ran into an engine at the Leeds station the same day. Seven persons were severely injured.

at Prodluengo, Spain, collapsed. Eleven persons were seriously injured.

Several earthquakes occurred in Northern Greece on Wednesday, the shocks being to the school house that the real terrors of especially noticeable at the Hebes.

Official reports as to the Russian harvest prospects show that the general outlook is much worse than it was in the early summer of 1891.

Asiatic Turkey.

The Brussels' Independence Belge states that after the necessary reballots are taken the Senate will consist of 45 Clericals and 30 Liberals, and the Chamber of Deputies of 88 Clericals and 64 Liberals.

London Truth says Sir William Gordon Cumming, the principal in the famous baccarat scandal, will stand for a seat in the House of Commons in the Elgin boroughs at the approaching general elections.

American.

One of the largest fires that ever visited the water front of Baltimore, started a few minutes after 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon on the Old Bay line wharf at the foot estimated is nearly \$1,000,000. Besides the numerous wharves destroyed before the fire was extinguished many valuable steamers and sailing vessels were destroyed, and several warehouses and offices were badly

for export on Wednesday at New York.

The American Ice company's plant at East Hampden, Me., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, \$75,000; insurance,

Ex-Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney, has written a letter declaring he is not a candidate for the Democratic presidential

United States Consul, A. Williard, at Guyamas, Mex., died there on Wednesday of paralysis. He had been in the consular service for 30 years. He also acted as British consul.

Canadian.

A London despatch says: In answer to the call for tenders for the Canadian loan of two and a quarter million pounds, some seven millions was applied for. The minimum price asked for in the tender was 91. Tenders at £91 18s 6d get 50 per cent.

The Toronto Evening Telegram announces that Hon, Edward Blake had received from the leaders of the Irish parliamentary party an invitation to a seat in the British House of Commons. Mr. Blake was waited upon and asked as to the truth of the rumor. He said: "I do not know how this telegram became public. Had it not been made public in this way, I certainly would not have made it so. Seeing that it has been made public, I desire to correct the form. The words were: 'Irish parliamentary party unanimously invite you accept Irish seat at general election. It was signed as stated by Messrs. Justin McCarthy, John Dillon, Michael Davitt, T. M. Healy and Wm. O'Brien. I received it and now to correct the verbal inaccuracy in it." | rent.

News has been received of the death in the Seambehe region of Captain Stairs, the explorer, who was for some time with Stanley on his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and whose testimony as to Stanley's treatment of the rear guard created a decided sensation. A letter recently received from Capt. Stairs, dated Lake Tanganyika, described his journey through German East ful in the Belgian elections. There were Africa. He spoke in the highest terms of the German officials at Tabora, iu the interior. There is only one German officer with forty native soldiers, yet both Arabs and natives are completely under the officers' power. They fear him and many hate him, but his slightest order is promptly obeyed. Captain Stairs found that he could pass through the country without molestation. Unfortunately he found the country flooded with gunpowder. The news of Captain Stairs' death is received with deep regret, as his knowledge of Africa was considered highly valuable. Captain Stairs was a native of Halifax, N. S., and was a graduate of Kingston Military College.

The tornado which passed over this district on Tuesday afternoon was severely felt in the neighborhood of the little village of Ste. Rose, where several lives were lost through its violence. In Ste, Rose but little damage was done and that the village should have escaped while death and destruction were rampant only a few miles away seem miraculous. The settlement of Grand Cote Ste. Rose consists only of a few farm house and a school house. It was in this school house that the loss of life occurred. Like most of the school houses in the country districts it was but a frail wooden structure constructed with an eye to cheapness. The storm came on between two and three o'clock. The dark heavens suddenly grew even During a storm on Wednesday a church darker. There was a mighty rush of wind which swept everything before it and when it had seased the frightened people saw its terrible effect. It was not until they came the storm became apparent. The building was scattered all over the ground, portions being found over a mile away. Twenty-five children were in the building when the storm struck it. They were found scattered, mer of 1891.

A plague has broken out in Mesopotamia, the country between Euphrates and Tigris rivers. It is thought to be cholera which, travelling east from Persia, has entered teacher, Miss Lacasse, was also badly in-

The Newest Wonder in Type-

It is stated that as many as 22,000 letters have been set up in an hour by an expert compositor using the Clowes' electrical composing machine. With a month's practice an ordinary compositor can easily set up 12,000 types per hour, and including the time taken up in "justifying" the types—that is breaking up the text into lines and columns-experience shows that an average of 10,000 words may be accomplished hourly. As in other type-setting machines, the types are contained in a series of troughs, each trough holding of Union Dock. The loss as near as can be one kind of letter or mark of punctuation; and the types are abstracted from these receptacles, in the order desired, by the opening of a small trap which allows the types to fall upon endless moving tapes carrying them forward to the "collector," which builds them into a line. This line is continuous and re. kin Middlewick type, whom she (rightly or being total abstainers, if not prohibitionists. Two million dollars of gold was ordered quires to be broken up into paragraphs or wrongly) suspected of a flirtation with a justified" by hand. The discharge of the types from the troughs is affected by means of I deemed the job an eary one, and "shadowed" an instantaneous electric current passing my man without much difficulty for several questions of the day. through a series of electro-magnets, correspondays. How he guessed that I was doing so I ding to the series of troughs. What the compositor does is to send this current through the electro-magnet of the proper type; and the process of liberating simply consists in in the Brixton Road one morning, and took portance. touching the proper "contact plate" with a metallic point which he carries in his right hand. A wire from the battery brings the electric current to the metal stylus in his hand, and when he touches the contact plate with the stylus he completes the electric circuit and sends the current through the electromagnet corresponding to that contact piece. Electricity acts so quickly that the process of touching the plates is only limited by the rapidity with which the compositor can read his copy and move his hand; and to facilitate his reading, a "sliding copy-holder" is e ployed to keep the line of the copy at the same level so as to guide the eye of the compositor.

Deep Sea Explorations.

The Austrian Government has had a scientific party engaged in a series of deep sea explorations in the eastern part of the Med-set off at the rate iterranean. At one point there was found He had evidently planned the whole thing, a depth of 14,500 feet, which is the greatest yet recorded in this sea. In explorations conducted some years ago in the Central Mediterranean, it was observed that the density of the water and its saturation with salt increases with the depth, and the same has been noted in the western part. But in the Eastern Mediterranean the density of am in communication about it. I would the water varies very little in the different have said nothing at all had the telegram strata, and is higher on the whole than in not been published, and I merely desire the west, and, in addition, is more transpa-

"SHADOWING."

BY AN EX-DETECTIVE.

Every reader of the nineteenth century fiction is familiar with the sleuth-hound of the police force, who "shaddows" the suspected individual, following him or her like their shadow, hoping to obtain evidence which shall of the office to the client who has applied for warrant a civil prosecution or procure the conviction of a criminal. "Shadowing" has, in these latter days, become a fine art, one in which the employes of the Private Detective Agency have thoroughly graduated, and it is generally admitted that a good "shadower" must be born, not made-must possess a natural genius for the performance of his duties.

There is one golden rule about the profession of the "shadower" which takes precedence of any other. Never let the "shadowed" one suspect that he is being followed, for, in detective parlance, "the game's all up if you're spotted." Once let the suspected individual know that his movements are watched and he must indeed be a fool if he cannot shake off his "shadow."

Let me give one or two instances of the way in which a "shadow" can be "left." I was once watching a stockbroker, who was suspected of embezzlement. It was feared that he would bolt to sunny Spain, and I held a warrant for his arrest, which was only to be executed if he were on the point of leaving the country, as the evidence of his mal-practices was far from complete. In some mysterious fashion he became aware of the fact that I was on his track, and for twenty-four hours tried many of the old dodges to get rid of me. He would go into a corner public-house, at an hour when it was crowded, and leave it immediately by the opposite entrance. He would enter a cab on the stand at dusk by one door, giving the cabman a direction to which to drive, and quit it by the other door before the horse started. But I was up to all these. and similar moves, and never lost sight of my

But he "did" me at last. He entered Moorgate Street Station, spoke to the colle .tor at the entrance to the middle platform, mentioned that he was not going by train, but wanted to meet a "crippled" sister who venience to anybody. This arrangement prewas to come in by the next train from Clapham, tipped the man, and was allowed to pass on to the platform. I was after him at once.

A Clapham train came in, and he peered into every carriage, with a look of expectation. At the same time another train going in the opposite direction was leaving the platform; and my man suddenly turned round with a half-crown held up in his fingers, grasped the ers. handle of the guard's compartment—the last of the train-leaped lightly on to the footboard, and was pulled into the carriage by the

I ran after the train, but it was no good. followed by the next train, but lost all clue of him. I caught the guard some time afterwards, and learned that the "gent" had got out at Wandsworth Road; but I never got on his scent again. He sailed-as I afterwards learnt-from Liverpool the next day; reached Bilbao in a cargo steamer; and was declared a defaulter on 'Change two days after I lost him at Moorgate Street.

Here is another instance, I was employed by a jealous wife to watch the movements of her husband, a retired butterman of the Per-"chorister" at one of the West-End theatres. cannot say; but he "tumbled" to the fact, ganizations, when the social side of the natures and shook me off in a manner which was as of their members is cultivated, and, in the comic as it was vexatious. He left his home crowded modern city, this is of special imhis place on the box-seat of a Streatham omnibus, on the knife-board of which I was soon seated.

Descending at the White Lion, he walked lessurely out into the country, till I began to fancy I was on the point of discovery, and expected to see him call at one of the insolated villas to b i and in that district. But nohe stuck. oul, Went on for ,while I con gratulat noked round, " s following

with a capital the side of the road a paper, and I was The n y life than I was neve " " mount quickly into round, wave his , while the mare miles an hour.

and arranged for the gig to be there at a certain time. Pursuit was hopeless, and I returned to town to report my failure and to be terribly chaffed by my brother officers.

Considering that the "shadow" is often on duty, night and day, getting a few hours' sleep at odd times; that his work is fatiguing, not only to the body but to the brain; and that

command. "A guines a day and expenses" is the average rate charged by a private inquiry office for a "shadow," of which the "shadow" gets from half-a guines to fifteen shillings; his account of expenses being, commonly enough, a much more modest affair than that which is rendered by the proprietor

Trade Unions, Benefits

George William Childs, Editor of the Philadelphia Leager.

I am a believer in trade unions. It is my opinion that they are of advantage alike to workmen who belong to them and to the public at large. All classes are benefited by them. Organized labor wins respect; greater respect and greater consideration than it could possibly do were it unorganized.

I have reached this conclusion after many years' experience, both as an employe and an

Of all the unions I believe the printers' is the most intelligent. The printing business is one calculated to enlighten probably more than any other.

It is a trade which keeps one especially well informed and in touch with the public. The oldest union in the United States is that of the Carpenters' Company in Philadelphia. It is over 100 years old. Their building, Carpenter Hall, is one in which the early Congress met, and is still in good preservation.

Every year for many years the bricklayers there have met at the beginning of the season, and on consultation decided what they could work for each year. This they always do before the contractors take their regular con-

Thus the contractors know exactly how to figure on their work. Of course it would not be right for members of those unions to raise wages after the contracts have been made.

For this reason they act in advance. If they think they should have more than they have previously been paid they simply notify the contractors in time, and it can be considered and acted upon without any inconvents needless and often injudicious strikes.

Were it not for the Typographical Union the printers of this country would not now be getting what they do for their work by at least one third.

I believe in equal rights for all classes, and cannot understand why employes have not as much right to organize as have their employ-

There is scarcely room for more than one opinion about labor organizations on the part of intelligent and impartial men who have complaisant and half-crown-expecting guard. investigated their claims, and that is favorable

> What human organization is free from fault? No organization is entirely without them.

> Labor organizations are not merely economic organizations in a narrow sense Well conducted they can, within certain

> limits, raise wages, or keep wages from falling. They enable labor to make the best of the existing situation, and this can be as clearly proved perhaps, as anything in political eco-

Labor organizations are generally active tem-

Furthermore, they are educational societies, training their members in discussion, out of which proceeds a better understanding of the W. Clendinneng & Son

They are, finally, social and beneficial or-

All this makes it plain how a good deed is done by any one who helps to develop the best features of labor organizations.

The following is from my friend Professor

**The experience of Professor Thorold Rogers, of the University of Oxford, is so typical that it is worth waile t quote it here. I may say s quite similar to my ex-

do not expect so much ricia is of labor alone as does o and 1 s . . repressed with passionnant watchfulness as a vice lo i i (c s) do so. to relax the sever

h were still perseities I C cute is a commerce ever oppression couldent 1 es 866A . 101 an ncipated they

have to 1: a poent he object of alarmist calumnies and sinister predictions. I do not speak of the language of newspapers and reviews. Far graver were the allegations of Senior and Thornton. Even my friend, Stuart Mill, treated these forces of industrial life with a strange indifference.

" I confess to having at one time viewed them suspiciously, but a long study of the history of labor has convinced me that they are not only the best friends of workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public and that to the extension of there associahe requires long practice ere his natural astu-teness can be turned to account, no one can grumble at the high rate which his services to the exceleration of these associa-tions political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some among the most pressing and the most difficult problems of our times."

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