

**HOUSEHOLD MATTERS**

A PILLOW filled with dried hop leaves is said to induce sleep.

MILDEW will readily disappear in a dilute solution of chloride of lime.

BLOOD stains should be saturated in kerosene oil, and washed out in warm water.

STRAWBERRIES have the reputation of ameliorating and even curing gout and rheumatism.

DELICATE colors in embroidered handkerchiefs can be set by soaking for ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessert spoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

ENORMOUS dry palm leaves, with the edges in shreds, have lately come into favor for disposing about rooms; and a novelty in fireplace screens is a gigantic web, with a proportionate spider asserting his rights.

MIRRORS, with quaint, old frames, are slowly coming into fashion again, as the fancy increases for old world furniture. They are sometimes softened on one side by a draped length of rich material, or left unadorned.

TO FLAVOR JELLY.—Lemon peel and juice, nutmeg, sugar, and, if allowed, a little wine or brandy, are the usual invalid flavorings for jelly. Essences, delicious for people in health, should not be given without medical permission, as they are apt to disagree.

GREASE on cloth should be rubbed well with fuller's earth, or yet with benzine, or, again, with purified ox-gall mixed with yolk of egg. When nothing else can be obtained, common wheat flour should be made into a paste with cold water, and when dry rubbed on to a grease spot.

TOOTH WASH TO REMOVE BLACKNESS.—Pure muriatic acid, one ounce; water, one ounce; honey, two ounces; mix. Take a tooth-brush, and wet it freely with this preparation, and briskly rub the black teeth, and in a moment's time they will be perfectly white; then immediately wash out the mouth with water that the acid may not act upon the enamel of the teeth.

THE HEALTHFUL PROPERTIES OF FRUIT.—It would seem like a paradox to say that fruit both warms and cools the body, but such is the case. In summer its acids temper and equalize the heat; in winter its sugars warm. Sugar and acids, in fact, are so equally balanced in this food, formed in the great laboratory of nature, that neither preponderates unduly or to the detriment of the other.

STAINED GARMENTS.—Before any garment is wetted it should be thoroughly examined to see if there are any spots or stains which need special treatment. All stains made by acids should be treated with some alkaline preparation; while almost all fruit stains will readily yield to boiling water, which should be poured through them to prevent the stain spreading as it might do if they were dipped into the water.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH YOUR EYES.—Many people are troubled with itching eyes and try all sorts of washes. The eye is one of the most valuable organs of the body. Unfortunately for careless humanity, it is also one of the most delicate. It does not pay to trifle with it. The best way to treat itching is to use a cool, weak salt water wash every few hours. If this does no good, go to a physician who makes a specialty of eye diseases.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN, in writing about drinking water, says: "If, in any hotel or boarding house to which these lines may come, there should occur a single case of typhoid fever or diphtheria, test the drinking water or have it done. A few pence will buy an ounce of saturated solution of permanganate of potash at a chemist's. If, when a drop of this solution is added to a tumbler of water, its color changes to brown, it is unfit to drink; if it remains clear or slightly rose colored after an hour, it is, broadly speaking, safe."

THE HAIR AND THE HEALTH.—Physicians assert, and it seems at least reasonable, that the condition of the hair is an index to the health of the owner; that a scanty growth indicates impaired vitality, that where the hair is thick, glossy and rich in color, it indicates bodily vigor and health. Another alleged cause for the scanty growth is the custom of keeping the head closely covered, and this is supported by the fact that the peasant women of Europe, who work all day in the fields with little or no covering to the head, have the most luxuriant growth of hair.

HOW TO SOOTHE THE NERVES.—If you are worried and nervous, and feel as if you should fly into a thousand million pieces (writes a correspondent), sit down and fold your hands, close your eyes, and repeat mentally the word "Peace, Peace, Peace," and you will be surprised to find how soon the anxious fretted feeling will disappear. A friend who has often tested this experiment says that he defies any one to continue to feel nervous in this position. Peace is the open sesame to all good gifts. Restless, unhappy people and nervous invalids do not know how it would smooth out their tangled way and lessen the waste of the vital forces if they were to devote an hour at a time saying mentally "Peace."

WHAT TO DO WITH OLD CARPETS.—This is one dreadful phase of "using things up in the spare room," i.e., the cutting up the old carpets from drawing room and dining-room for bedrooms. Such carpets always must look out of place, and really, especially for spare rooms, where the wear is not continuous—the plan is not even economical. Nothing is more surprising than the price realized by old carpets—if good to begin with. I would, therefore, advise old carpets from large sitting-rooms being sold, and the price going towards matting or carpets—clean, fresh and sanitary, as all should be in a bedroom—instead of wasting money on turning, patching, and contriving carpets, full of the dust of ages, and which must utterly spoil the bedrooms they are destined for.

**LABOR AND WAGES.**

**Cleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.**

London has 15,000 sandwich men. Ceylon coolies live on \$1 a month. California Chinamen won a strike. Pastors in Germany get \$400 a year. New York has women watch makers. California has a woman's press club. San Francisco has a woman bill-poster. Chinese immigration is rattling Russia. Pittsburg has thirty-three rolling mills. Vanderbilt is building a \$2,000,000 palace.

A diamond dug in South Africa is worth \$300,000. Laborers libraries and reading rooms are increasing.

The world's silk production in 1889 was 11,706 tons.

The Pennsylvania mines are half Uncle Sam's coal.

London unionists have been assessed \$5 a man for strike.

A Florida orange tree dropped 8,000 oranges in a year.

Boston cigarmakers sent \$1,000 to the Binghamton strikers.

At Pittsburg natural gas saves 8,000,000 tons of coal annually.

First grade cooks of St. Paul get \$100 a month; second \$75 and third \$50.

Cleveland clothing cutters and trimmers want nine hours and no reduction in pay.

Each charge for one of Krupp's guns costs \$1,500. The barrel is fourteen feet long.

The San Francisco moulders are out seven months. Only three returned out of 212 strikers.

The Ohio law compelling payment of wages every two weeks has been declared constitutional.

The coopers' dispute in the North of Scotland has been amicably settled, the men accepting 11d per barrel instead of 1s asked for, with 33s per week during nine weeks of the herring fishing season.

Several firms of Liverpool team owners have conceded the demands of their carters, and about 700 union men are at work. The dock laborers have refused to unload carts driven by non-union men.

Statistics show that 100,000 persons are out of employment in Lombardy, 60,000 in Piedmont and 50,000 in Romagna and Southern Italy. The condition of most of these unfortunates borders upon destitution, and the results of the industrial stagnation are likely to be very serious.

The dwellings for the workmen to be built by the Government in North Berlin, Germany, are to cost £200 each, and are to be purchasable at £150 and a payment of a crown weekly until the whole sum is paid. If the experiment succeeds the work will be extended. The Railway Minister is arranging cheap fares for workmen.

In view of the large number of workmen preparing to emigrate to America in consequence of the McKinley bill, the United States Consuls in the different cities are giving the widest publicity to the provisions of the contract labor law. It is said, however, that this law is being openly violated by the agents of American manufacturing establishments and especially cotton and woollen goods manufacturers.

There is a strike among the women employees of the New York Store, a large dry goods establishment with 400 clerks, recently re-opened in Indianapolis. The trouble is caused by an order that the clerks should enter and leave the store by the rear doors. About twenty-five of the number complied with the new rule and quit work. Others refused to leave by the rear door and the manager was compelled to order the opening of a front door for them.

The members of the Liverpool Coalowners' Association decided to make no concessions to the men, but to import others. The men afterwards met and resolved to continue the strike. The coal merchants, however, at another meeting conceded the men's terms, and work was resumed. The coal merchants are not members of the Coalowners' Association. About thirty other masters have conceded the terms asked for, and altogether about 1,500 men have resumed work.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in a speech at Sheffield, England, said he believed the new United States tariff law would disappoint its framers and prove oppressive to American consumers, especially farmers. Austria, Germany, Belgium and France, he said, would suffer most from the law. He had no doubt, however, that England would overmaster the dear labor of America, and if the Canadians proclaimed free trade they would be masters of the situation.

The London papers say that by securing the adoption of the piece-work system instead of the hourly system, the Dockers' Union has won a great victory. But the union has received a severe blow in another direction by the employment of the dock companies of regular gangs of laborers at weekly wages. By the new arrangement the men are paid whether they work all the time or not, and the companies have received hundreds of application in excess of the number required. While union men are employed, non-union men are also accepted.

A Washington despatch to the Toronto Globe says: "The Treasury Department is having a great deal of difficulty in enforcing the Alien Labor law. There was considerable trouble last fall because of laborers who crossed the river at Detroit, working during the day in the United States and returning home at night to their homes in Canada. Now complaint has been made to the Treasury Department because laborers in the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been engaged to repair the track of that railroad for the short distance of six miles, which

it runs in the State of Vermont, from Richfield Springs to the terminus point again in Canada. It seems that recently a number of laborers were brought in from their section in Canada to repair this portion of the Canadian Pacific track in the State of Vermont. Before the Treasury could act on this complaint the section hands of the Canadian Pacific had returned to their station in Canada. The probability is, however, that if similar attempts shall again be made a formal protest will be entered against the violation of the Alien Labor law by the Canadian Pacific.

At the annual session of the Sailors' and Firemen's National Union held last week, in London, Mr. John Rogers, of Liverpool, moved: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for the federation of all Seamen's Unions, and instructs the Executive Council to proceed in the matter at the earliest possible moment, and the delegates present from New Zealand, Australia, the United States, and other foreign parts be requested to bring the subject before their various unions." Mr. James Bean, Wallsend, seconded, and, after discussion, the resolution was carried unanimously.

STONEY, N.S.W., Oct. 19.—The employers' representatives have written a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, who sought to arrange a conference between the employers and the strikers, in which they decline to meet the strikers. They say the strikers broke their agreement and coerced the free-men, to whom the employers owe a debt of gratitude, but while refusing to dispense with the free-men, as the Unionists demand, they express a willingness to forget bygones and to receive the strikers back on the terms in vogue before the strike in order to restore the commerce of the colony. This offer involves no animosity toward the men's union, the employers themselves having unions, being convinced that the strikers made an unhappy mistake and that the majority are willing to resume work. The letter asks the Governor's influence to settle matters.

The corn porters employed by the Allan and Wilson Hill Steamship Companies at London, have struck for "obligation money" and "stetch money." They appear to be exasperated at the charges made against them by the owners, and seem determined to fight the matter out. They allege they are justified in their present demands owing to the bad quality and dirty condition of the grain in these steamers. Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co. have telegraphed to Mr. Mann: "Carmen still refuse to discharge Tower Hill and Grecian. Former has been idle a week. Will you personally investigate, and if necessary call in independent expert?" In reply they have received a telegram from Messrs. Mann and Tillett accepting the offer made by them respecting the disputed cargoes as reasonable.

Messrs. Allan, in a letter to the press, state that they pay on the average 5s a day for eight hours' easy work for unskilled, uncharacterized men. Unless a change is effected their boats will return to Milwall Docks. Mr. Morgan, secretary of the Joint Docks Committee, said to-day that the state of things was so bad at the Albert Docks that Messrs. Tillett and Mann cannot control the men, who strike without the sanction of the leaders. The Committee find it impossible to work amicably with the Union. Mr. Beckett Hill, of the Wilson Line, says: "We do not mean to stand this any longer. The Shipowners' Association is only waiting for the cold weather. We shall then open the register and form a Free Labor League, contributing to its sick fund; lock out the Union men, and employ only free labor."

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