

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK

## Canadian.

The body of an unknown man found in the river at Pointe aux Trembles, a few days ago, has been identified as that of Francis McDonald, an Indian pilot of Caughnawaga. He had been missing since April 22nd last.

Mr. James Davis, aged seventy-six, died on Saturday at Kingston, Ont. Until a few days before he was a staunch member of the Church of England, but turned Roman Catholic. He was the father of the Rev. Father Davis, of Madoc. Archbishop Cleary visited the deceased a few hours before his death.

The threatened legal fight between Mr. Brinstin, merchant, of Toronto, widower, of Miss Jennie Nixon, over a \$5,000 claim for breach of promise of marriage, has been declared off. Brinstin made satisfactory amends for his conduct on Good Friday evening last, when he deserted Miss Nixon at the altar, by quietly marrying her last week. Mr. Brinstin is about seventy years of age and has a grown up family, while his newly made wife is but 27.

R. C. Skinner, judge of probate, for St. John, and brother of C. N. Skinner, M. P., was drowned Saturday afternoon while salmon fishing on the Southwest Miramichi by the upsetting of a canoe. Walter White and the guide, who were with him, succeeded in making the shore. His body was recovered soon afterwards.

W. S. Scott entered a boarding house on Third street, Cornwall, on Tuesday evening, and brandishing a revolver, threatened to shoot the inmates, whom he drove out into the street. Word was sent to police headquarters, and Policeman Smith, after a struggle, took the revolver from Scott and lodged him in the cells. Wednesday morning he appeared before the police magistrate, and was committed to jail as a dangerous lunatic.

Inspector Sweetnam has concluded his investigation at the Kingston post office regarding the disappearance of a registered letter containing \$100. One clerk is taxed \$66.66 and another \$33.34; the first because he could not positively declare that the letter was placed in the safe or not at night, and the other because he could not show that he had checked the letters in the morning.

## American.

Malignant smallpox has broken out at Pomeroy, Mason City and Letart, W. Va. There were reported yesterday twenty-six cases at Pomeroy, with four fatalities, and a dozen cases at Mason City, with several deaths.

Heavy rains have again caused the streams in Oklahoma to rise rapidly, and much damage has been done. An entire family—man, woman and three children—were swept away and drowned while fording Canadian river.

Maria Morgan, known as the foremost woman writer on horses and cattle in the country, died Tuesday morning in the St. Francis hospital, Jersey City, N. J. Miss Morgan was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1828.

The floods in Indiana continue to increase and disasters are reported on every hand. White river and Fall creek are flooding all contiguous territory, and many bridges near Indianapolis are expected to succumb. Several persons are reported drowned.

## European.

John Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has declined to contest Limerick for Parliament.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of India, is to resign, and that he is to be succeeded by Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

French colonial affairs are in a very bad way. In Madagascar there are serious difficulties, and in other parts of the country there is trouble with the East African Company. The latest news is that two nuns have been assassinated and that the French Government intends to make reprisals.

An appalling accident has occurred at the Birkenberg silver mine, near Prizbram, Bohemia. The timbers used in supporting the roof of the mine and for other purposes caught fire, and the flames spread with almost incredible velocity from one part of the workings to another until the whole interior of the mine was a seething mass of fire. The escape of the men working in the mine was cut off, and many of them were killed. After a struggle the fire was extinguished and volunteers went down into the mine to rescue the men who might have lived through the fire. The galleries and other passages were found to be badly obstructed with the charred timbers, and much difficulty was found in making progress in any direction. The rescuing party found no trace of life but they discovered many bodies, which were sent to the surface. There were 500 men in the mine when the fire broke out. Many men who were seri-

ously injured were brought to the surface. The work of rescue was suspended during the night owing to the suffocating gases with which the mine was filled. The latest news from the scene of the disaster indicates that the loss of life is much larger than was at first reported. After investigation, it is reported that the list reaches the startlingly large number of 200. It is believed by those who made an investigation of the mine that the fire was caused by the recklessness of a miner, who carried a naked light into one of the chambers. Another rumor is that the fire was of incendiary origin. The mines belong to the state and have been worked since the year 1330. They are the deepest in the world and yield fifteen tons of pure silver annually.

A despatch from Vienna of date June 1st, says:—The mail train running from Agram to Brod was struck by a cyclone to-day while it was at the Nowka station. The terrible force of the wind is shown by the fact that two of the carriages composing the train were lifted bodily into the air and hurled down an embankment, causing the greatest consternation among the passengers. Other carriages were knocked over by the violence of the storm and were badly smashed. Twenty persons on the train were badly injured, some fatally.

## THE SPORTING WORLD

## LACROSSE.

Quite a big crowd went to see the Shamrock-Cornwall match on Saturday, and came away very well satisfied with the game they had witnessed; indeed, much better lacrosse was played than might have been expected so early in the season. The new blood on the Shamrocks, on the whole, showed up well, while Duggan, Murray and Dwyer played a fine defence game. McKenna in the goals was as cool and reliable as ever, doing as usual very effective work. Dagher and Turner were the stars of the Cornwall team, although the majority played a remarkably good game, but there was little or no combination play by either of the teams. The match ended rather unsatisfactory for the spectators in a draw, three games each.

In the intermediate championship match between the Crescents and Glangarrigians the former managed, after a severe struggle, to retain the coveted honor, the result being three games to two. There was a good deal of rough play during the match, both teams sharing honors equally in this respect.

The White Stars won by three games to two in their match against the Montreal Junior second twelve on Saturday. This was the first match in the junior league.

The Gordons defeated the Junior Shamrock second twelve in their scheduled match on Saturday afternoon by three straight games.

McConaghy will be seen with the Torontos this year. He was Ottawa's famous little goal keeper and will be much missed this year by the Capitals, who will find it difficult to replace him.

## BASEBALL.

The Hawthornes visited Lachine on Saturday and won handily from the local club by 13 runs.

The Clippers and Montreals met on Saturday in the first match of the Montreal Amateur League series. The game took place on the Cote St. Paul grounds, and was won by the Montreals by a score of 11 runs to 9.

Five hundred spectators witnessed the opening match in the Ottawa Baseball League on Saturday between the Pastimes and Clippers, which was characterized by heavy hitting and grave errors. At the close the score stood 19 to 9 in favor of the Pastimes.

## FOOTBALL.

The Druids and Thistles played a draw game in the Association series on Saturday afternoon at the Montreal Driving Park. Neither side scored.

## CRICKET.

An interesting match was played on Saturday afternoon between Mr. J. Fenwick's eleven and the St. Johns School. Mr. Fenwick's team finished two innings with 59 runs to their credit. St. Johns School captured 16 runs to the first innings and 18 for seven wickets in the second. The game was remarkable for the excellency of the bowling on both sides.

## QUOITS.

The friendly game played between the employees of the firms of Messrs. Pillow & Hersey and Peck, Benny & Co. on Saturday, on the Caledonian grounds, resulted as follows:

Pillow & Hersey—J. Watson, 21; G. Tate, 7; J. Ganley, w o, 0; J. Fuller, 14; J. Irvine, 14; J. Hale, 21; J. Cunningham, 21; J. Hutchison, 19; total, 117.

Peck, Benny & Co.—P. Bauman, 12; A. Lindsay, 21; E. Carragher, w o, 0; W. Stewart, 21; W. Wilson, 21; J. Lefoyer, 6; W. Heaney, 4; B. Pitts, 21; total, 106.

The employees of Pillow & Hersey won by eleven shots. A return match will be played on the same grounds on Saturday, June 25. Mr. H. Trepanier acted as referee.

## THE RIFLE.

The first match of the season of the Canadian Rifle League took place on Saturday afternoon, the firing being simultaneous all over the Dominion at the ranges of the several competing associations. Twelve teams were entered at Cote St. Luc. Lieut. Colonel Hood, of the 5th Royal Scots, officiated as range officer. Firing began sharp on time and continued without any delay, and was finished long before six o'clock. The first team of the Sixth Fusiliers headed the list of the local teams, leading the Victoria Rifles' first team, next in succession, by 59 points, and taking thirteenth place among the entire list of competitors.

## THE RING.

Peter Jackson, the colored Australian heavyweight pugilist, knocked out Frank P. Slavin, also of Australia, in ten rounds on Monday night before the National Sporting Club. The match was made for twenty rounds, and the purse was \$10,000. The published reports show that the fight was very severe, and there is great indignation because the police did not put a stop to the spectacle. A fact which is severely commented upon is that a great many men of fashion were present. The club house was packed with sporting men, and outside 200 policemen were kept busy in keeping back the immense crowd that gathered to learn the result. Although Slavin had been the favorite in the beginning, the victor was vociferously cheered when the referee gave his decision. Lord Lonsdale acted as master of ceremonies. Sporting men, while applauding Jackson's magnanimity in not finishing Slavin off earlier in the fight, say it would have been more humane had he done so. The negro, it is remarked, is not a savage fighter, and when in the tenth round Slavin, who was blind and dazed, declined to lay down and admit that he was beaten, but held up his gory head to receive blow after blow in a helpless, dogged manner; Jackson stopped and looked around the ring as much as to ask: "Haven't I done enough?" His adherents warned him that under the rules he had to knock his opponent out and Jackson again rained blows on the already defeated Slavin. The latter swayed to and fro, but for a time stood up against Jackson. Finally the negro hit him a terrific blow and Slavin sank in a heap on the floor. In the opening rounds Slavin played for his opponent's head, while Jackson made deadly play for Slavin's stomach. The latter displayed remarkable recuperative power. Although he received most of the punishment he did most of the following and made such a stand that Jackson's admirers sometimes feared the upshot. Twenty-five sovereigns was the price of the ticket of admission. There was a strong American contingent present, and also a large number of actors, etc.

## So Much a Year.

It has been observed that persons who have a fixed income, without any bother or worry about making provision for its coming, live longer than anybody else on the average. To know that for certain, whatever happens to the rest of the world, you will have bread and a roof over you, conduces particularly to peace of mind and health of body. Under circumstances like this the poet, artist, preacher, philosopher or man of science ought to do his best and noblest work. During all the last third or quarter of one's life to get away from the wild worry and suspense of money making and quietly allow all that is best and most beautiful in one's nature to come uppermost, to pursue the music, the art, the studies one loved in youth, but had to abandon for money grubbing, this is the ideal existence.

Annual annuities are what fit the case exactly. They have long been popular in Great Britain, where the government itself superintends the distribution of the semiannual dividend. The person who desires to lay by an annuity for his old age begins to skim and save from his wages in youth. The process does not hurt him any—on the contrary. By and by, after long years, when he has reached the age of from fifty to sixty, he has a sum sufficient, put out at interest, to guarantee him a modest income the rest of his life. He then "buys an annuity," as it is called, from the government. That is to say, the government takes his money and pays him the highest rate of interest that is considered profitable to itself, usually 6 per cent. Every half year as long as he lives hereafter the annuitant calls on the British empire for his dividends. At his death, however, the government becomes sole owner of the principal, and here is where its end of the profit comes in.

In Great Britain the annuitants are largely old maids and bachelors. Particularly this is an excellent investment for women, such as teachers and others who work in youth. We ought to have something of the kind in the United States, though it is not at all certain that the government should sell the annuities. But some organization of co-operative workers might do it. There are such in existence now on a small scale, but some plan should be devised that would put the system upon an absolutely sure basis, as fixed as the government itself.

## OIL AS A FUEL.

The Arrangements That Should be Made to Supply it to Boilers.

Oil as a fuel is coming into more general use with each succeeding year and in many of the plants where it has been introduced it is giving excellent satisfaction. In the majority of plants where oil is used as a fuel good results are obtained, but where the furnace is not properly arranged or where certain defects are overlooked for a time, we hear of bad results following its use. Some months ago we had occasion to record the fact that the use of oil had caused the bulging of a plate in each of two boilers, set side by side, and where the oil flame was introduced through brick arches so arranged between the boilers that the flame could spread and strike the boiler shell about eight inches from the back end. Near this point bulges were formed on the back sheet of each boiler, and although no scale was found on the inside of the plates, it appeared that the heat of the flame had been so intense and so concentrated that it had caused the steel plates to soften and a bulge of a few inches in diameter to form. In another case, which we described at the time, a deep pocket had been formed in the fire sheet in front of the bridge wall, and this was attributed to the intense heat of an oil fire, but was, more probably, due to an accumulation of scale and sediment on the inside of the boiler at that point.

A short time ago seven tubes were burned out of a water tube boiler, where an oil fire was used, and, so far as could be ascertained when they were taken out, no extensive formation of scale had taken place in the tubes, and the overheating and burning was due directly to too great a concentration of heat over a small portion of tube surface. In this particular case the iron being burned away. The tubes were replaced with new ones, and before the boiler was again put in operation the construction of the furnace was changed so that the concentrated flame could not strike the iron. After several weeks' run no indication of overheating has been shown. It is but just to state, in this connection, that the arrangement of the furnace at the time the tubes were burned was made against the recommendation of the engineer in charge of the boilers. The use of oil fuel, like everything else, requires considerable practical experience to enable a person to obtain good results. Injurious effects seldom follow its use in a furnace constructed in accordance with the principles of combustion and the application of heat with which nearly all our engineers are familiar.—Stationary Engineer.

## LONGEVITY OF MEDICAL MEN.

The general average of life in persons over twenty is nearly fifty-two years. The average among professional men—ministers, lawyers and doctors—is considerably higher than this; in the case of clergymen, sixty, or a little more, and in that of lawyers and medical men, about fifty-six and a half years.

It will be seen that doctors lose nearly four years of life as compared with clergymen. This can hardly be due to the greater liability to disease arising from broken rest, irregular meals, bodily fatigue and much responsibility, for the doctor's active life, much of it out of doors, and his special knowledge how to care for himself, must more than compensate for such disadvantages.

The medical man needs more mental diversion. It would be well for him to cultivate flowers, to study some science, or some department of history, literature, or art, or take up some simple mechanical occupation, to which he could turn from time to time for refreshment.

He needs more active exercise. It would be well for him oftener to substitute the bicycle for the carriage. He needs more sleep, too—fully seven hours—and as his sleep is often broken in upon at night, he should form the habit of sleeping at odd moments, even by day.

The folly of incessant work is well illustrated by the case of the late brilliant Dr. Golding Bird.

A few months before his death a professional friend, Dr. Routh, had occasion to call on him. The waiting-room was full, and it was three hours before Dr. Routh gained admission. Naturally he made some remark about his friend's great popularity.

"Yes," said Dr. Bird, "you see me at a little over forty, in full practice, making my several thousand pounds per annum. But I am to-day a wreck. I have a fatal disease of the heart, the result of anxiety and hard work. I cannot live many months, and my parting advice to you is this:—

"Never mind at what loss, take your annual six weeks' holiday. It may delay your success, but it will insure its development. Otherwise you may find yourself at my age a prosperous practitioner, but a dying old man."

The foregoing facts and suggestions may profitably be taken to heart by business men as well as by doctors.—Tit-Bits.

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