

THE ECHO.

A JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 1.—No. 47.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

MEETINGS.

CENTRAL

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

LOUIS Z. BOUDREAU, - - PRESIDENT
J. B. DUBOIS, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
P. J. RYAN, - - ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY
A. LAFRANCE, - FRENCH REC. SECRETARY
E. PELLETIER, - FINANCIAL SECRETARY
JOS. RENAUD, - - - COR. SECRETARY
JOS. CORBEIL, - - - TREASURER
JOS. PAQUETTE, - - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to Jos. RENAUD, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 414

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7628.
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chaboulliez square. Next meeting Sunday, Aug. 23, at 2.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., P. O. Box 1458.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboulliez square. Address all communications to JOHN WILKINS, R.S., No. 222 St. Antoine street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

No. 3852, K. of L.
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.

Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M.
Address all communications to WM. JARVIS, Secretary, 111 St. Dominique street.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboulliez square, at 7 o'clock.
Address all communications to J. CARROLL, Rec. Sec., 135 Iberville street.

LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P.
Armine D. Nicolls.
John S. Hall, Jr., Q.C., M.P.P.
Albert J. Brown.
- Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown, ADVOCATES, Barristers, Commissioners, &c., TEMPLE BUILDING, No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal. Bell Telephone No. 42. P.O. Box 296.

Hon. H. MERCIER, M.P.P. C. BEAUSOLEIL, M.P.P.
F. X. CHOQUET, B.C.L. P. G. MARTINEAU, B.C.L.
MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU, ADVOCATES, No. 76 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., Savings Bank Chambers, 180 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
T. J. DOHERTY, CHAS. J. DOHERTY, Q.C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

B. E. MCGALE,
Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemist.
2123 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, MONTREAL.

PLAYED A FALSE PART.

HOW A DETECTIVE RAN DOWN A GANG OF THIEVES.

Sam Rivers, who was recently sent to Michigan City to serve three years at the Prison North, has been one of the shrewdest and most successful manipulators of crooked money in the country, his history reading like a romance.

John T. Riley was born and raised in Hartford, Conn., of rich parents. He was a wild, reckless fellow, and shortly after becoming of age he forged his father's name for \$3,000 and fled to Philadelphia. There he assumed the name of Thomas W. Foster, and engaged in the horse business, connecting himself with a lot of sharpers, whose business it was to fleece countrymen. He made considerable money and flew rather high. One night at a theatre he formed the acquaintance of a woman named McBride, whose husband was an alderman and quite wealthy.

The flirtation was so marked between the two that the husband was informed, and he hired a detective to watch his wife. As he was about to trap the guilty pair they eloped, and took with them several thousand dollars belonging to the alderman. It seems that they stopped off at Osgood, Ind., where Foster, with the money stolen by the woman, went into business.

Foster had not been in Osgood a great while until he became acquainted with the notorious Missouri Rittenhouse and Isaac Levi and his family, all of whom were counterfeiters and crooks. The whole lot became intimate, and when Foster bought a livery stable and ostensibly did a legitimate business, his barn was only a "fence" for stolen horses. He and Levi bought horses and passed counterfeit money, and, attending all the fairs and races, soon became acquainted with all the thieves and crooks of the country. A great many horses were stolen, men robbed on the highway, stores plundered and men beaten nearly to death.

Crime was rampant. The people raised a fund and a detective was employed to ferret out the marauders. When he got to Osgood he recognized his old friend Foster and the alderman's wife. However, he held out and moved to Columbus, O. There Foster and McBride's wife moved in the best of society, gave grand parties and were the associates of the most prominent people of that city. Two years of rapid living drained Foster's resources, and, becoming heavily in debt, he returned to Osgood. The woman deserted him and went to Washington, where she lives under an assumed name.

Foster handled crooked money and dealt in stolen horses, and on July 9, 1884, the detective became a hostler in his stables. He did not get a good "pointer" until in the fall, when Sam Rivers hired a buggy at the stable and was driven to the country by young Sam Rittenhouse. That night a horse was stolen, and when young Sam was arrested the detective's evidence cleared him and he was looked upon as a "safe man." He became Foster's right-hand man. He introduced him to Henry Underwood, Sam Rivers, Walter Hammon, John Kelly, Hiram Kelley, William Wainwright, Frank Elder, Skinny Douglass, John Holloway and other thieves. The thieves would average a horse each week, and in warm weather the animals were kept in a thick woods until a shipment was made.

Henry Underwood stole a fine roan horse in Indianapolis, and two days after Foster got the animal. He sold it to a prominent whisky dealer of Aurora, Ind. The Indianapolis parties traced their horse to Aurora, and Foster paid the money back, claiming he bought the horse from a man named Howard, living in Ripley County. But the Marion County people were not satisfied. Foster was arrested, tried and sentenced to three years in State's prison.

The Supreme Court reversed the finding, and he came back for another trial. As soon as he returned he was arrested on two indictments from Boone County, two from Dearborn County and three from Ripley County. He was put under \$3,000 bonds, his father-in-law (he having after the alderman's wife deserted him married the daughter of a Versailles druggist) becoming his surety. He jumped his bond and fled to Canada. He is now living in Hamilton.

Foster being out of the way, Missouri Rittenhouse became the leader of the gang. Strange to say, the detective was still unsuspected and boarded with Mrs. Rittenhouse, sharing the fullest confidence of the thieves and crooks that made her house their headquarters. His

life there was one continuous adventure, and many times did he warn men who were to be robbed or their stores broken into. Night after night he would scout around and confer with the authorities, and as the gang one by one became entangled in the meshes of the law, he was able to divert suspicion from himself.

Henry Underwood and Walter Hammon robbed an old man named Downing in Boone County, and because Downing protested Underwood nearly brained him with his revolver. Underwood, Hammon and John Kelley robbed a store at Mechanicsburg of \$600 worth of goods but the owners got most of the goods back. Lyle Levi and Hiram H. Kelley plundered a store in Osgood, and took the plunder to a house where lived a young woman with whom they were both in love. They gave her most of the fancy goods stolen, and, getting into a quarrel with her, Levi shot Kelley, but unfortunately did not kill him.

Levi kidnapped the girl and took her to Arcadia, Hamilton County. The detective traced her there, then to Shelbyville, Columbus, and at last found her in a log hut in the midst of a thick woods, ten miles south of New Gibson. John Kelley was with her, and a desperate fight he handcuffed them both, and on her testimony he convicted Kelly, Levi and Wainwright.

Of course, then, his real character was revealed, and the gang, what was left of them, swore to kill him. Henry Underwood tried to shoot him twice, but didn't make it. Underwood and Foster planned to kill W. G. Holland, the prosecuting attorney at Osgood, but he warned him in time.

Every one of the gang has been convicted. Except old Sam Rivers. In the three years 165 horses were stolen, 20 stores robbed, a great many cars plundered and highway robberies without number committed. The men were all desperadoes, and scrupled at nothing. Henry Underwood, before coming to Indiana, killed a man in Texas. He was sentenced to twenty-one years in prison, but broke jail, and, stealing a horse from the Judge who sentenced him, escaped North. It cost three years' work and \$10,000 to break up that gang.

UNDER THE KNOT OF THE CZAR.

Cruelties Practised in Russia.

The despotic rule of the Russian Czar is heaping outrages fast and cruel upon the unfortunate nation which, among those of Europe, is the only one, except Turkey, still doomed to suffer under the iron heel of absolutism. Here is one more of the terrible atrocities inflicted upon the poles by the brutal minions of the Romanoffs:

The London Times reports that on May 31 the little daughter of a general named Pusew was playing ball in the Saxon garden of Warsaw. Her ball hit a boy aged 10 years old, named Winter, who threw back the ball, hitting the little girl's nurse. The latter at once began to pound the boy with her fists. He defended himself and uttered some sentiments showing that the boy was imbued with the hatred of all patriotic Poles against their Russian oppressors. The nurse caused the arrest of the boy who was imprisoned at once, and a report was sent to the Governor-General Gurko who ordered that the boy be given 25 lashes with the knout. As the law prescribes that children in Russia must not be punished except by the consent of their parents and the boy being fatherless, his guardian, a restaurant keeper of the name of Obschewski was commanded to inflict the lashes under a threat that his business would be closed by the police unless he obeyed. Obschewski, for fear of losing his livelihood, undertook the awful task. In the presence of a surgeon the boy was stripped naked and when the seventh lash had been applied the surgeon declared that the life of the boy, a small child of nervous temperament, was in danger. When Obschewski heard that statement he threw away the knout, declaring that he would rather be ruined by the police than continue the torture.

Thereupon a despatch was sent to the Governor-General, asking for further instructions. The reply of General Gurko, the "Great Victor of Plevna," was: "Give him the full punishment." And they really carried out the order. A policeman grasped the knout and gave the boy 18 additional lashes. Unconscious, and his back literally hacked to pieces, streaming with blood, the boy was carried to the house of his mother who then heard for the first time what had happened to her little son.

The population of Warsaw was enraged on learning of the fiendish brutality, and several arrests have been made of men who denounced General Gurko.

COURTSHIP IN TURKEY.

There is No Coming Out Party in That Medieval Land.

In Turkey there is no such thing known as a coming out party or any kind of a debut made by a young girl. The seclusion of the lives of the young women and the sacredness in which they are held are opposed to it, besides which it is considered somewhat of a disgrace to appear to have a daughter who seeks instead of being sought.

When girls are nine years old they reach their majority, and they are often given in marriage at that age, though the more generally observed rule is to marry at fourteen or fifteen. The girl who is not married at twenty is looked upon as very unfortunate and classed among the old maids.

No man can ever behold the unveiled face of his bride until after the marriage, and he really does not know what she looks like, nor does he ever speak one word to her until she is irrevocably his own.

But the young man generally succeeds in getting as pretty a wife as he could have chosen for himself, and most likely fares better than half our own bridegrooms, for he sets his mother or his nearest female relative to find out for him all he wants to know.

It is not considered proper for any parents who have a daughter to appear to wish to find a husband for her, but there are certain old women who make a business of knowing all the marriageable girls and young men, and to them is due the possibility of arranging the affair. They will see the girls at the bath or in their homes, and then go to the mothers of the young men and go over a list of the girls she knows and give a summary of their beauty, wit and accomplishments. When the young man's mother hears of one whose family, position and dowry, as well as personal attractions, seem suitable to her son's merits, she signifies that she would like to see the maiden at the bath.

The old woman then visits the young lady's mother, and invites her and her family to the bath, which is equivalent to inviting any one to the matinee. The mother is carefully enjoined to take her own family. No word is said, but the mother knows that her daughter is to be inspected and judged upon, but all parties utterly ignore the fact. The young man's mother pays the expense of this treat, and is there with all her family—of course, only the female members—and several of her personal friends.

When the invited guests have all arrived there are introductions and compliments, and then disrobing for their steam cooking process, after which they all plunge into the basin and have a general good time. Then slaves bring lunch and they all sit around clad in soapuds and eat lunch, after which they plunge into the basin again, and when weary of sport they come out to have their toilet made for going home.

On such occasions all the young girls who are to be at the bath are dressed in the most exquisite manner as to bathing robe and such garments, which she takes good care to display before and after her bath, but during the interval she has no garment but that which Godiva wore.

If the young man's mother likes the girl she asks permission of the girl's mother to visit her the next day. If she does not, she simply bids her adieu politely and that ends it. It is very mortifying to fail to be approved of and greatly lessens a young girl's chances.

If, however, the visit is to be made, there will be a formal demand for the young lady's hand, which is referred by her mother to the girl's father, and he makes his investigations, though probably less exciting ones, and if the young man is eligible the mothers are at liberty to talk it over to their hearts' content, while the fathers make out the contract. The girl gets a dowry of clothes, jewels, household goods and money, according to the position of the parents. This always remains hers, and in case of her husband's death reverts to her, as also it does in case of divorce, though her husband has virtual control of it during their married life.

The preparations for the wedding are always showy and always reach the utmost limit of the bride's parents' means. An ulema comes the day of the ceremony and gravitates between the selamluk, where the men are, to the door of the harem to ask the usual questions, and when a certain number have been answered the groom is led to the family sitting room in the harem, where the

two join hands and exchange rings and are pronounced wedded. Not even then is the bridegroom permitted to see his bride, for all the married women now take possession of her and she has to eat the 'leg of mutton' dinner with them, which signifies that now her girl's life of pleasure is ended and she must come down to matter of fact life.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

A Sturdy Young Ironworker Fulfills a Boyhood Promise of Marriage.

Eight years ago Hattie A. Statts and Frank A. Lynch attended school in Pulaski county, Ills. The girl was twelve and the boy sixteen years of age. One afternoon he accompanied her part of the way home from school and told her his plans. His purpose was to go to Pittsburg, where he would enter some iron establishment and prepare himself for the battle of life as a mechanic. He had no taste for farming.

Some day he would return to the neighborhood and claim her as his bride if the girl's love was not changed. One year later the parents of Hattie died and she was placed in an orphan asylum, where she remained for several years. She finally secured employment as help in a private family in Springfield. A few weeks ago she came to Gainesville from Illinois to accept employment in a private family. Three days after her arrival she received a letter, forwarded from Springfield, postmarked Birmingham, Ala. It was from Frank.

Inquiries among former friends and acquaintances in old Pulaski secured him her address in Springfield. He was now a man able to provide, and, if she desired it, he would come to redeem the parting promise. He had gone from Pittsburg to Birmingham a few years ago.

Hattie's answer reminded Frank that eight years had intervened since they parted. It was a long time, and vast changes in personal appearance took place between boyhood and manhood and girlhood and womanhood. Before she could answer his question and accept his offer of 1883 he must see her as she is. Her removal from Springfield to Gainesville and the circumstances under which it was made was quickly told.

"Yours, as ever," preceded the signature, which was followed by the inevitable postscript. It was confined to the sentence, "Send me your picture in your working clothes, and by return mail I will send you mine in my best."

The following Tuesday Frank put in his appearance preferring, as he said, to see her in her working clothes and to judge of the state of her heart by taking her unawares. Friday the license was obtained and Saturday they were married. The "private family" were given one week's notice of leaving.

The following morning he took the 8 o'clock train for Birmingham to prepare a home for her, leaving her amply supplied with funds to make the journey to Alabama, when he wired her "Come." The message soon came. It is a three room cottage, with a flower garden in front.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LABOR DAY!

Route of the Procession and Other Arrangements.

The committee in charge of the Labor Day celebration have arranged the route of procession as follows:—

Form on the Champ de Mars, proceed by Craig to Bonsecours, to Notre Dame, to St. Lambert, to St. James, to McGill, to Wellington, to McCord, to Notre Dame, to Chaboulliez Square, to Inspector, to St. James, to Craig, to St. Lawrence, to Exhibition Grounds.

The procession will start at 9.00 o'clock sharp and the various organizations should make arrangements for mustering previous to that hour.

The marshalls will meet shortly to arrange the order of places for the different organizations, which arrangement will be duly announced.

Should any organization have been unavoidably overlooked the secretaries of same are requested to communicate with Mr. P. J. Ryan, secretary to the celebration committee, 20 St. Phillip street, who will also be happy to furnish any information in his power to those who may desire it.

The programme of sports is an excellent one comprising a full round of athletic sports open to amateurs, a lacrosse match, etc., besides other attractions in the shape of Japanese fireworks and balloon ascensions. The committee are working assiduously to make the event a success and should the weather prove favorable they have every reason to hope that it will prove one of the finest demonstrations ever held in this city and one of the most attractive of picnics.