

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

Through the neglect of a switchman a train at Marcell railway station, France, was telescoped by running into the terminus buffers. Fourteen passengers were injured.

At Gloucester, England, Henry Rudge, the senior curate of Newent, near that city, who was well connected and had been highly respected, died in jail. Drink caused his downfall.

Twenty thousand French workmen will make a pilgrimage to Rome this month. Count DeMun will accompany the pilgrims and read the address to the Pope. In this address Count DeMun will thank Leo XIII in the name of the working classes for his intervention in favor of the social question, and will attest to the great progress made since the publication of the recent encyclical letter.

The steamer City of New York, having on board the fast C. P. R. Japan mail, arrived at Queenstown at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, having crossed the Atlantic in 5 days 22 hours and 55 minutes, equalling the best eastward passage.

The Austrian Government has issued a circular to the effect that the Postal Bureau will in future refuse to deliver prospectuses or other documents sent out by the emigration agencies. This action forms part of a general scheme to arrest emigration.

The Italian Government has sent an urgent order for 50,000 rifles to the Terni factory, and has instructed General Ricotti, formerly Minister of War, to minutely inspect the forts in the Alpine districts.

By the swelling of a mountain stream running through the Weizklamm gorge, near Passail, Austria, roads have been torn up, many factories destroyed and many persons drowned.

Advices have been received of the wrecking of a Grimsby smack in Iceland and the drowning of twelve of her crew.

American.

An aeronaut fell into Peoria, (Ill.), lake on Sunday. This time it was Mme. Keefe, wife of the man who fell into the lake a week ago. She made the ascension under protest, as a strong wind was blowing. The woman sailed away, and when at a height of 5,000 feet cut her parachute loose and dropped. She fell into the lake and was fished out unconscious.

Train robbers who were thought to have escaped across the Rio Grande river with a sum said to be \$20,000, which they secured from an express car on the Southern Pacific railroad, were met on Sunday by a body of rangers who had been in pursuit, and a battle took place. Thirteen of the robbers and rangers were killed and several on both sides were wounded.

Forest fires have been raging in the Cascade Mountains, near Hot Springs, for three days. The fires now extend 25 miles along the mountain range, and are still spreading.

In Drake's, near San Francisco, the American ship Tahiti lies with 300 Gilbert islanders securely locked in the hold. The customs officers are investigating the matter, as it is claimed that these men are virtually slaves and being taken to Mexican coffee plantations.

Mrs. McGriffin, of McGregor, Texas, who gave birth to triplets ten months ago, broke the record Tuesday with a quartette. All are doing well.

Canadian.

Forty families of Jews, who have been expelled from Russia, have arrived at Toronto from Montreal. They were taken care of by Rabbi Elzas and a number of the members of the Richmond Street Synagogue. They were in a pitiful state of poverty and destitute of money and food. Most of the party will be sent to different parts of the Western States.

An offer has been made by G. H. Campbell, representing a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, to build a system of electric railways on the storage battery system in Winnipeg. Eight miles are to be built before next September if a franchise for 25 years and other privileges are granted.

The railway mail clerks held their third annual convention in St. John, N. B., this week. Delegates were present from all parts of Canada. J. E. Pidgeon, of the St. John, Montreal division, is the local president.

The Customs officers of Rimouski have seized a quantity of smuggled liquor valued at \$2,000, which they found on board of a yacht off Trois Pistoles.

An English syndicate has just paid \$200,000 for one of the mines at Illecillewaet, B. C.

The industrial exhibition was opened in Toronto on Tuesday by Major-General Herbert. The speech was a brief affair, very much to the point, however. He was delighted with the appearance of the grounds and the buildings, and took an additional pleasure from the plentitude of the exhibits because of his personal interest in matters agricultural. Major-General Herbert was dined by the directors, and one of the city aldermen took advantage of the occasion to make a slap at the Militia Department on

account of the difficulty with the rifle ranges. The gentleman, however, did not receive much backing or sympathy from the others sitting around the banquet board. From all appearances the fair is likely to be more successful than any of its predecessors.

The total number of applications to the Quebec Government for one hundred acre lots by the fathers of families of twelve children amounts to over 1,500, which represents a population of perhaps 20,000. Nearly 1,000 claims have been granted, and already 800 families have settled on their lots.

THE SPORTING WORLD

CRICKET.

The Montreal eleven and the Bohemians met on the M. A. A. grounds on Saturday. The Bohemians scored 95 runs, while Montreal for the loss of one wicket ran up a total of 85 runs.

In their match against the Wire Company of Lachine the Bonaventure Club scored 25 runs, while for the loss of four wickets the Wire men ran up 27 runs.

BASEBALL.

The Hawthornes and Clippers met on the Mount Royal Driving Park on Saturday, and put up a good game of ball, but owing to the rain it was impossible to continue the game after the fifth inning, at which time the score was a tie, five runs each.

Clippers.....0 2 0 2 1-5
Hawthornes.....2 0 0 2 1-5

SWIMMING.

The 1000 yards amateur championship of Canada was competed for off Hanlan's Point, Toronto, on Saturday. The course was a 14 lap one, the water very rough and choppy, with a strong wind blowing off shore. There were only three starters: Geo. Hyslop and A. Delegosse, of Toronto, and C. Benedict, of Montreal. Benedict had things all his own way from the seventh lap. He won by 40 yards in 19 min., 14 1/2 secs.

LACROSSE.

The Shamrocks have been showing such an improvement in their practice lately that their many friends have been counting on wins every time, but even their most sanguine admirers were not prepared for the whitewashing they gave the Ottawas last Saturday—six to nothing. The match was extremely one-sided throughout and on that account was rather uninteresting.

The Cornwalls did up the Capitals five to one which places them in the position of having won seven games and lost none. The Junior Shamrocks won from the Montreal Juniors by a score of 3 to 1.

St. Gabriel won three straight from the Crescents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Breaking records seems to be a common every day occurrence in England, judging from recent performances. Another one has just been lowered. G. D. Begbie, of the North Road Cycling Club, succeeded in lowering the 50-mile bicycle record to 2 hours 35 minutes and 17 seconds, nearly 10 minutes faster than the record made by P. C. Wilson 11 months ago. Begbie was timed by F. T. Bidlake, of the Road Record's Association, so that there is no question as to the authenticity of the time.

A recent issue of an Edinburgh paper says: "This controversy arising from the competition at Powderhall grounds a week ago, has been creating some interest and excitement in regard to the respective merits of the rival champions—Macpherson, of Canada, and Duffy and McRae, of our own country. It will be remembered that the Canadian was defeated at the Edinburgh meeting, and much comment was made as to whether he really was capable of doing what he was credited with. During the week, however, he has made matters speak for themselves, and these surely place his records in their proper light. On Monday at Dunfermline his "put" of 36 feet 3 1/2 inches with a 23 lbs. ball, against Duffy's 35 feet 4 inches, was the first event to turn the tide in his favor; but the climax was reached on Saturday when at Musselburgh sports the positions of the rivals in putting the 16-lb. ball stood—Macpherson, 43 feet 8 inches; McRae, 43 feet 3 inches; and Duffy, 43 feet.

The following are some of the batting averages in English county first-class matches, calculated up to and including Saturday, 22nd ult., from which it will be seen that Arthur Shrewsbury, who has been playing in magnificent form lately, has now taken a decided lead, while Abel has fallen to third place:—

	Inns.	Runs.	Avg.
Shrewsbury.....	22	178	950 50 0
Gunn.....	29	161	1025 39 11
Abel.....	23	197	1012 37 13
Bean.....	33	145*	972 33 16
Stoddart, A. E.....	22	215*	650 30 20
O'Brien, T. C.....	27	111	744 29 19
Ward, A.....	27	186	768 29 14
Read (M.).....	26	135	714 28 14
Newham, W.....	29	134*	762 28 6
Barnes.....	23	104	565 28 5
Marchant, F.....	23	123	584 27 17
Palairat, L. C. H.....	31	100	770 25 20

*Signifies not out.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

In the case of a big merchant in Chicago it has been discovered that while he gives \$25,000 per year to charity he is keeping a hundred employees in his store on starvation wages. Some of his married clerks had to pawn most of their furniture to get through the winter.

Typographical Union No. 98 has issued a statement declaring that the scabs employed by the Brooklyn Eagle were compelled to hold a meeting, in which they signed a document prepared by the management of the paper, stating that the union had no grievances whatsoever. The union insists that the proprietors of the Eagle are enemies of organized labor, and that the boycott against the Eagle should be maintained.

The national organization of clerks and salesmen is now publishing an official organ whose office is in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cincinnati local union of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has almost unanimously indorsed the People's Party's ticket.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 47, of Quincy, Ill., had a drummer of a New York scab firm named Henry Dreyfuss arrested last week for selling cigars with counterfeit union labels. He was fined \$100.

The Board of Walking Delegates ordered a general strike last week upon buildings in Eighth avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, New York, because the contractors had discharged a union hod hoisting engineer and let a member of the firm work the engine himself.

Seventy-five painters in the employ of the New Jersey Central railroad at its Elizabethport shops have been laid off indefinitely. Only fifteen painters remain at work. Dullness in the painting department of the shops is assigned as the cause of the dismissals. The men fear they will be idle all the winter.

The Italian branch of the New York Cloakmakers' Union has adopted resolutions requesting all labor organizations in this country to demand that immigration be restricted.

At the last meeting of Cigarmakers Union No. 149, Brooklyn, a resolution was adopted not to patronize any firm which advertises in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, as long as the imposed boycott shall last.

The local bakers' unions of New York are voting upon the question of sending an agitator through the country in preparation for a national movement for shorter hours in 1892. The reports so far show that unions are in favor of the proposition.

Over 100 employees of the Patterson Coal Company at Mt. Carmel, Pa., went on a strike last week. The men claim that they have not been paid for the past three months.

The American Cereal Company has reduced the wages of all the girls, 75 in number, employed in the Akron, O., mills between 40 and 50 per cent. Reductions are expected in all other departments. Twenty girls have left.

The Chicago cabinetmakers, about 1,500 in all, have renewed their fight for the eight hour day and abolition of piecework. Their bosses say it is impossible to comply with the demands of the men, but the latter will strike until they are successful.

An organization of colored cotton pickers who have agreed not to pick cotton after September 2nd for less than \$1 per hundred pounds and board, has been organized in Texas.

Ten thousand window glassblowers went on strike in Pittsburgh last Wednesday. The strike will continue at least seven weeks, and if neither side makes concessions it will last longer. At a meeting last week the manufacturers agreed to pay last year's wages. At Tuesday's meeting the Workers' Committee refused to withdraw their demand for an increase of gatherers' wages, and recalled their consent to the change of some of the rules. Seven weeks must elapse before the association can consider the matter.

EUROPEAN.

According to inquiries recently made it appears that in Belgium there were more than 384,000 workmen employed in large industries. Of these 8,607 worked less than nine hours, 173,246 worked from nine to eleven hours, 188,148 worked from eleven to twelve hours, and 14,046 worked more than twelve hours.

John Burns, the famous English labor leader, says: Not much can be hoped for by American labor till it absolutely prohibits, not so much for its own protection, but even in the interests of the foreign nationalities concerned, the immigration of contract and pauper labor.

Official statistics in Vienna have shown that over 1,500 children of workmen visiting the public schools of that city are not properly nourished, most of them being sent to school without breakfast or lunch every day in the year.

Workmen in British collieries have been more fortunate this than last year. The number of accidents during the first part of

1891 was unusually small. The total number of persons killed by explosions of fire-damp was only 18, against 276 in the corresponding period of 1890, and 56 in the same time in 1889.

At a conference of labor representatives in Edinburgh, at which 67 delegates representing 84,500 members of trades in Scotland were present, the following motion was carried: This conference, recognizing the need for direct representation of labor in Parliament and on local administrative bodies, recommends that wherever a candidate is put forward by recognized local labor organizations, and whose candidature is in no wise connected with either political party, every possible effort should be made by the trade organizations of this country to assist him, financially and otherwise.

The amalgamated society of railroad servants in England has a total membership of 27,000 railroad employees, being an increase of 7,000 during the past year. Its total income for the year amounted to \$180,000, and it had a balance in the bank on May 30 of no less than \$500,000, and no liabilities, its receipts over all expenditures in 1890 being \$80,000.

From Nov. 1, 1890, until July 1, 1891, labor editors, speakers and officers of labor organizations in Germany have been condemned to an aggregate of about 70 years' imprisonment, and fines to the amount of \$3,484, for violating the law restricting free speech and the liberty of the press.

Three members of the New South Wales Typographical Association have been returned to the Australian Parliament. Their names are T. J. Houghton, H. Sharp and J. D. Fitzgerald.

NAPOLEON'S RELICS.

The Little Camp Bed, the Long Gray Coat and other Memorials placed Near His Tomb.

The bed on which Napoleon I. slept during his great campaigns and on which he died at Saint Helena!

This must always be an object of affectionate interest to the millions of admirers of the famous general's career and exploits when they see it henceforth in the magnificent mausoleum where the Emperor reposes in the Invalides.

By decree of President Carnot this humble camp bed and a few other relics of the celebrated leader of men have been removed from the Louvre Museum in Paris, where they have been since 1871, and may now be seen at the Invalides in the Tomb.

The little iron bed, with its draperies in light blue silk now hanging in tatters and the red silk coverlet embroidered with gold pierced through and through by the envious moth, is certainly an object of profound interest.

How many times Napoleon has sprung from it at dawn to mount horse and ride away to direct a battle on which the fate of millions was hanging! How many times he has been awakened from dream of home and friends, to find the cold morning air blowing in his face, and to hear the tramp of the tens of thousands march to execute the orders which he has given over night. This bed was in the retreat from Moscow! What a story it would tell if it could speak!

All the noted captains have liked the narrow camp beds. Some kings, imitating them, always slept on them. The old Emperor of Germany never slept on any other, and he died on one. The Duke of Wellington had one so narrow that it made him daily illustrate his own maxim: "When the soldier turns over it is time to turn out."

He believed that sleep should be dreamless, fast—the repose after absolute fatigue; and so did Napoleon. It was because he slept on a camp bed and had trained himself to do so that he could spring up after a slumber of three or four hours and begin dictating to three or four secretaries, at the same time carrying on a discussion on government measures and conducting the campaign also.

Besides the little camp bed, the relics comprise the noted old grey riding coat in which the Emperor was so often seen, and for which the tailor, Lejeune, charged him 160 francs—not a very expensive uniform coat for an Emperor. The small cocked hat seen at Malmation in 1867—when there was a restoration of the imperial mansion as it was when Napoleon and Josephine lived there together—and the uniform which the Emperor wore at Marengo are the only garments left. They will be hung at the foot of the tomb in glass cases.

The bed and the bench on which Napoleon sat for hours at Saint Helena are to be placed in a small hall by themselves. Thousands will flock to see them every Sunday, as thousands go to visit and to gaze with almost tearful affection upon the uniforms and swords of Nelson at Greenwich in England.

The history of the bench which served the Emperor for an outdoor seat at Saint Helena is simple. It was brought from the lonely island by Sir Peregrine Maitland, admiral of the station, and offered by him to Queen Adelaide, of England, who in her turn gave it to the Royal Colosseum in Regent's park, and the director of that institution in process of time gave it to Napoleon III.

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