

# THE ECHO.

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## MEETINGS.

### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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R. KEYS, . . . . . VICE-PRESIDENT  
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O. FONTAINE, . . . . . COR. SECRETARY  
JOS. CORBEIL, . . . . . TREASURER  
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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to O. FONTAINE, Corresponding Secretary, 391 Amherst street.

### RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7628.  
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chabolliez square. Next meeting Sunday, March 5, at 2.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., 29 Basia Street.

### DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.  
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chabolliez square. Address all communications to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

### PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

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

### BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.

Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chabolliez square, at 2 o'clock.

Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON, 7 Archambault street.

## LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P.P., Armand 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 996.

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## BUSINESS CARDS.

B. E. MCGALE, Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemist, 2123 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m. m. 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

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## TORONTO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, March 2nd, 1892.

The 24th annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the common gaols, prisons and reformatories in the Province of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1891, has been recently placed before the Provincial Legislature now in session. Through the courtesy of Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, I am in possession of a copy. For self-evident reasons, the following data extracted from it will be of interest and sometimes of much service to the interested in the many phases of the labor movement in Canada. Dr. F. F. Chamberlain, Inspector, in his letter of transmission to the Lieut.-Governor, while speaking of gaols, takes occasion to say that the vagrant and tramp class, when physically able, are compelled to break stones during the term of their imprisonment, and a very salutary effect has been produced in reducing the number who, during the winter months of previous years, were wont to seek the seclusion that our common gaols afford. They are finding by experience that the same amount of labor outside the gaol walls will give not only freedom but a much better dietary.

"I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year there has been a large decrease in crime throughout the Province, the number of commitments having been 1,387 less than the previous year, or a decrease of 11.75 per cent. In no year since 1883 have the commitments been so low.

"The number of adult males committed during the past year was 1,153 less than 1890, and the number of adult females 166 less. The number of boys under 16 years was 40 less. The number of girls under 16 years of age was 18 less. The total number of commitments for 1891 was 10,423, as compared with 11,810 in 1890. The commitments of adult males in 1891 were 8,469, as compared with 9,622 in 1890. The commitments of adult females for 1891 were 2,501, as compared with 1,677 in 1890. The commitments of boys under 16 years of age for 1891 were 421, as compared with 461 in 1890. The commitments of girls under 16 years of age for 1891 were 32, as compared with 50 in 1890."

"The decrease has not been peculiar to any section, but has been generally distributed over the whole Province. The most noticeable decrease is in Toronto, the number of commitments during the year being 3,371, as against 3,984 in 1890, or 613 less.

"The marked reduction in the number of commitments for drunkenness during the past year of 959 is no doubt due in a great measure to the very stringent statutory regulations in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors, the efficient supervision of the license inspectors and the growing conviction on the part of the people of the Province that an excessive use of stimulants is both physically and mentally injurious.

"The greatest difficulty, and one which interferes with the proper management of our gaols so far as their legitimate use is concerned (which is the safe-keeping of prisoners committed for trial and their proper classification before and after), is the growing disposition to convert them into poor-houses and receptacles for a class of demoralized individuals whose friends or protectors wish to be no longer disturbed by their presence in their homes.

"It is a disgrace to the people of this Province to allow their aged poor, who have committed no crime against the laws of the land, to be incarcerated within prison walls, clothed in the distinguishing prison garb of criminals. In most cases these people have lived honest and respectable lives, and, perhaps, have reared and educated large families, but from circumstances over which they had no control, have lost children, property and health. It is inhuman, unchristian and unpatriotic, and should be prevented by the most stringent legislation, if not immediately remedied by the authorities of the various counties.

"The Government has made liberal provision by legislation for aiding every county in the Province in establishing a poor-house or industrial home, where the unfortunate class above referred to may find the ease and comfort they need and such employment as they are able to undertake. It under such favorable conditions suitable homes are not provided, I think such compulsory legislation should be enacted as will meet the exigencies of the case.

"With the removal of this class from our gaols, arrangements could then be made at little expense for the carrying out of the most important factor in the prevention of crime, a proper classification of prisoners.

"I may add that there are a few industrial homes in the western part of our Province which are in very efficient working order. I have visited them all during the past year and have been told by the managers, who are generally members of the county councils, that since the establishment of these institutions there has been a feeling of greater satisfaction amongst the municipalities of the respective counties from the knowledge that their old and poor people are being kept respectably and comfortably at no greater cost than under the old system of caring for them."

The total number of commitments in 1891 was 10,423, accounted for as follows: Born in Canada, 5,516; in England, 1,662; in Ireland, 1,796; in Scotland, 504; in the United States, 653, and in other countries, 292. These 10,423 inmates of the gaols cost the Province in 1891, for rations, clothing, fuel, etc., \$58,110.73; for salaries and wages of gaol officials, \$79,741.59, and for repairs, \$2,183.02, or a total of \$150,035.34.

In referring to the Central Prison (Provincial) the Inspector takes occasion to say that "the expenditure for industrial work has been \$60,833.94 and the revenue has been \$64,633.86, which, with the stock on hand at the end of the year shows a balance in favor of Industrial account of \$12,894.78." He also says that "the brick yard industry has not been profitable during the past year. The large staff of officers necessary to carry on this work, owing to the number of prisoners employed outside the prison walls, and the cost of hiring free labor during the season of brick making, together with the low price of brick and the difficulty of making sales, is the explanation of the unsatisfactory result. I would strongly recommend the abandonment of this industry and would advise that the plant and clay be disposed of to the best advantage. By so doing, the very large expenditure in that direction can be made available for some other industry. The expenditure in connection with the brick yard during the year has been \$5,998.60, and the sales have amounted to \$4,732."

Of the total number in custody during the year, 341 were over from the last year, while 674 were committed during 1891, total 1,015 or an average of 345 for the year. The manufacturing expenditure of the institution for the year was \$60,833.91, and the maintenance expenditure, \$65,055.63; while the revenue from the various industries was \$67,274.77. Of the 674 committed during the year 384 were Canadian, 74 Irish, 108 English, 54 United States, 19 Scotch, and 35 of other countries and unknown. I will give your readers some items of interest next week culled from the Annual Report on Public Charities for Ontario.

I forgot to observe in last week's letter that a few days before its date Messrs. G. T. Beales, Chas. March and Geo. W. Dower of the Executive of the Dominion T. & L. Congress, had a lengthy interview with Hon. Attorney-General Mowat and Hon. Messrs. Hardy, Gibson, Ross and Harcourt, in reference to such matters of a Provincial character as were dealt with at the Congress at Quebec and upon which legislation is sought on behalf of workmen. They were very courteously received and their views listened to with marked attention as well as being discussed with freedom. As to the ultimate result time alone will tell. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. David Hastings (late of Toronto but now residing in the city of Hamilton) representing the T. & L. Council of that city whose special mission on this occasion was to ask the Government to enact a law prohibiting municipalities granting bonuses to any firms or lines of business as an inducement to carry on work within their limits.

The Bookbinders' Assembly (5743) K. of L. of this city celebrated their sixth anniversary on the evening of Friday last, by holding a banquet at the Avondale hotel. Some seventy-five gentlemen sat around the amply provided board and after justice had been done "the material man" speeches, songs and recitations were the order of the evening. Mr. R. Glockling, a member of the Assembly (and Secretary of D. A. 125) filled the chair. He was supported on the right by Mr. D. A. Carey, D. M. W., D. A. 125 K. of L., while Mr. T. W. Banton, President of Toronto T. & L. Council, occupied the left flank. This arrangement was but one more evidence of the cordial and harmonious feeling existing between all sections of the labor movement in this city. After the usual preliminary toasts that of "Our Craft" brought Messrs. V. Shaw and R. Snowdon, two of the oldest bookbinders in our city and members of the Assembly to their feet in speeches. The next was "the Toronto T. & L. Council," and it is needless to add that the popular and genial president of that body responded in a well-timed address and during which, while dilating upon the good work being done by that body, he exhorted the bookbinders to persist, as in the past, in assisting that body in its never-flagging efforts in the interest of the working people not alone of Toronto but of the whole Dominion. The toast of "District Assembly 125" called forth an eloquent response by Mr. D. Carey,

D. M. W. The speeches were interspersed with songs and recitations by Bros. J. Whitten, W. Glockling, G. T. Beales, E. Glockling, W. Brooks, Ray Parks, A. Glockling, F. Doaney and others. The toast of "the Chairman" enabled Mr. R. Glockling, in his usual clear and incisive way, to review the history of the bookbinders' organization during the last twenty-three years which had led up to the present very satisfactory condition. In concluding he earnestly exhorted the young men to join their elder fellow-craftsmen in still further improving their trade and pointing out that perfect organization was the surest and only true means to that end. Altogether the company had a most pleasant and enjoyable time—a fact due mainly to the untiring efforts of the committee, composed of Messrs. J. Whitten, F. Doaney, G. Brown, W. Allen and J. Giles.

Messrs. D. A. Carey, A. F. Jury and D. J. O'Donoghue have been duly authorized by District Assembly 125, K. of L., "to watch legislation and speak on its behalf on any occasion during the present session of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario as well as at any and all places where they deem the interests of wage-earners are concerned."

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

## QUEBEC NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, March 2nd, 1892.

Nomination day for the Provincial elections is over and no Labor candidate nominated in this city. We were going to have two, but man proposes, and, in this instance, party interest disposes. In the candidature of Quebec West, Ed. Reynolds was the nominee of the Labor party, and he likewise sought the support of the Liberal party, which was, I believe, if current rumor be true, promised him. On the other hand, in the Sauveur Division, D. Marsan would not at first accept the candidature, but at length, after repeated promises from some of the rich and generous-minded Conservatives of the division, he entered the fight. A good deal of work was done, including the opening of committee rooms, canvassing, elaborating electoral lists, speech-making, etc., in fact, all that goes to make up the usual election. He was dubbed by the Conservative press as the Ministerial candidate. His deposit and other necessary legal expenses were to be given him on Monday, the eve of nomination day. And on Monday, when it was too late to obtain the deposit from the Labor bodies or otherwise, he was presented by the above-mentioned generous friends with a document to sign something in this form:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly promise on my honor to withdraw from the electoral contest in St. Sauveur, and not allow myself to be put in nomination by my friends in that division on Tuesday, March 1st, 1892, for election to the Provincial Legislature of Quebec."

He did not sign this celebrated cheque, but under the circumstances he was forced to retire. He did so, but at the same time informed his opponent, Mr. Parent, the Liberal candidate, of the fact.

It would appear from the explanations given by the politicians, if they can be believed (for myself, I don't like to be guilty of believing any foolishness of that kind), that it was deemed expedient to have no election in the West or in St. Sauveur, so that an arrangement had been made whereby for the withdrawal of Marsan by the Conservatives in St. Sauveur, Carbray, the Conservative candidate in Quebec West, would be returned by acclamation by the withdrawal of Ed. Reynolds by the Liberals. Now, it must be borne in mind that Marsan, never having been put forward by the Conservatives, could not be withdrawn by them; but the entire deal shows only too plainly that rather than accept a genuine bona fide Labor candidate, such as both Reynolds and Marsan were, the political parties would unite to deprive Labor of a representative.

There is still going to be some fun over the elections, as both divisions are at the present time contested, and both candidates accuse the other party of having acted in bad faith with the labor population of this city. It is the old cry of the kettle calling the pot black. Now, as knowledge can only be gained by experience, this celebrated deal will, I hope, be treasured up in the memory of our workers as an expose of the feelings of the party politicians towards the toiling masses. It has created enough feeling to make a last-

ing impression, and, as Lincoln once put it "You can't fool the whole people all the time." They have been fooled before and they are being fooled at present again to the top of their bent. Let us hope, for the sake of humanity, that this shall be the last time.

The diphtheria scourge is rampant in the city, and has been semi-epidemic for over a year. We have a Provincial Health Board as well as a municipal one. Both of the Boards combined, if press reports are true, are doing their utmost to stamp out the disease. I said it true; now for a sample of their methods of stamping out. A recent case in Scott street, the child of a green-grocer who had contracted the disease. The house was placarded, inside the inner window, close to the corner, where the placard would escape observation unless attention was drawn direct to it. The shutters were kept open, and children went in and out buying sugarsticks, &c. The owner, however, had prudently removed his other child—quite a philanthropic minded man. What he did not want himself he had hesitation in allowing others to share. The attention of the Health Board had to be drawn to the case more than once before the house was placarded on the outside.

Another source of annoyance, carefully attended to by the myrmidons of the board, is the fumigation of houses which have been infected; they call it the disinfecting process. It consists in burning sulphur in the lower portion of said houses, the material is supplied by contract, and the more used the higher the bill the owner will have to pay, materials are not spared, the inevitable result is that every one is sick from the fumes of sulphur and the clothing small probably like what Each Mimos or Khamadanties would if a snif were obtained. It has probably never entered the minds of the Health Board that the disease is preventable if due precautions are taken. There can be no doubt that a large number of the cases (if not all that have occurred all over the city) are directly attributable to defective drainage plumbing work. This is a sweeping assertion to make. Still there are very few plumbers in Quebec, although quite a large number who call themselves plumbers. It is not at all uncommon to read on a sign the following: Tinsmith, Roofer, Plum, Steam and Gasfitter. Bellhanging is a times thrown in, and in these shops it will probably be employed one journey and one or two apprentices. The journeyman's trade is a matter of doubt, so we dub him as a Knight of the soldering. I don't want your readers to imagine there is an opening in the city of Quebec for some good plumbers, practically and reticently masters of their trade. Not a few we have a few of them, very few, they are being gradually starved by competition from the other.

What is required is a thorough competent practical plumber, who shall be named by the city as Plumbing Inspector whose duty should be to inspect all plum and drainage in every building, both public and private, and who should do this duty without fear or favor. This is done, diphtheria will be stamped out before. So long as we continue to gander the germ of this disease by all sewer gas to roam at pleasure through houses, just so long will we have to placarding, fumigation and all their attendant discomforts, irrespective of the those nearest and dearest to us, of course, our aristocratic and exclusive neighbors, whose domiciles are fitted up to the cally perfect, will have to stand their as the disease is contagious, and although may not be contracted by them through defective plumbing, it may be by a much more expeditious manner. I do not to be unnecessary severe upon our rulers, for I am quite willing to admit any project that calls for the appointment of an inspector is received with suspicion more so since the adoption of the Facts of 1885, seven years ago, and since that time there has not been one single prospect under this act in the city of Quebec may be, and no doubt are, a very law-people, yet there can be no doubt that that during the period mentioned, from until '92, we have had the explosion boilers in the worst factory and another where a factory owner walked in unprotected well of an elevator, resulting in injuries that nearly proved fatal. I repudiate any desire to attach to the inspectors. The boilers of the said factory had no business to be there if they had done their duty as they would not have done so, even although were unable to bear the pressure to they were subjected. Equally so other case of the man alluded to only had had his eyes open he would have fallen down the trap. So too Health Boards, people have no business catch diphtheria and thereby incur death-rate, besides giving the city name.

There is a good joke going the here now at the expense of one wholesale fish merchant, who, it is called upon the care of one of our churches regarding the fasting, a lack thereof, during Lent this year, hearing that the decree was about worthy merchant declared the P. no business man; if he were he would have issued a manifesto of that more especially as the wholesale merchant had their stores full of fish which now be a dead loss.

# LADY BOUNTIFUL.

A STORY WITH A MORAL FOR SOCIAL THEORISTS TO ACT UPON.

## CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

'I shall never forget old friends, my dear,' she said, kindly, when Angela had read it through, 'never! and your kindness in my distress I could not forget if I tried.' The tears stood in her eyes as she spoke. 'We are standing now on the very threshold of Greatness; this is the first step to Recognition; a short time more and my husband will be in his right place among the British Peers. As for myself, I don't seem to mind any, Miss Kennedy. It's for him that I mind. Once in his own place, he will show the world what he is capable of. You only think of him as a sleepy old man, who likes to put up his feet and shut his eyes. So he is—so he is. But wait till he gets his own. Then you will see. As for eloquence, now, I remember one fourth of July—but of course we were Americans then.'

'Indeed, Lady Davenant, we shall all be rejoiced if you succeed. But do not forget Miss Messenger's warning. There is a moral success, and there is a legal success. You may have to be contented with the former. But that should be enough for you, and you would then return to your own people with triumph.'

'Aurelia Tucker,' said her ladyship, smiling, gently, 'will wish she hadn't taken up the prophesying line. I shall forgive her, though envy is indeed a hateful passion. However, we can not all have illustrious ancestors, though, since our own elevation, there's not a man, woman, or child in Canada City, except the Dutchman, who hasn't connected himself with an English family, and the demand for Red books and books of the County families is more than you could believe, and they do say that many a British peer will have to tremble for his title.'

'Come,' said Angela, interrupting these interesting facts, 'come, Lady Davenant, I knew beforehand of this letter, and Miss Messenger has given me work in anticipation of your visit.'

She led the little lady to the show-room, and here, laid on chairs, were marvels. For there were dresses in silk and in velvet: dresses of best silk, moire antique, brocaded silk, silk that would stand upright of itself, without the aid of a chair-back, and velvet of the richest, the blackest, and the most costly. There could be no doubt whatever as to the person for whom these dresses had been designed, because nobody else had such sloping shoulders. Never in her dreams had her ladyship thought it possible that she should wear such dresses.

'They are a present from Miss Messenger,' said Miss Kennedy. 'Now, if you please, we will go into the trying-on-room.'

Then Lady Davenant discovered that these dresses were trimmed with lace, also of the most beautiful and delicate kind. She had sometimes seen lace during her professional career, but she never possessed any, and the sight of it created a kind of yearning in her heart to have it on, actually on her sleeves and round her neck.

When she dressed in her velvet with the lace trimming, she looked a very stately little lady. When Angela had hung about her neck a heavy gold chain with a watch and seals; when she had deftly added a touch to her luxuriant hair, and set in it a small aigrette of brilliants; when she had put on her pair of gloves and given her a large and beautifully painted fan, there was no nobler-looking lady in the land, for all she was so little.

Then Angela courtesied low and begged her ladyship to examine the dress in the glass. Her ladyship surveyed herself with an astonishment and delight impossible to be repressed, although they detracted somewhat from the dignity due to the dress.

'Oh, Aurelia!' she exclaimed, as if in the joy of her heart, she could have wished her friend to share her happiness.

Then Miss Kennedy explained to her that the velvet and magnificent silk dresses were for the evening only, while for the morning there were other black silk dresses, with beautiful fur cloaks and things for carriage exercise, and all kinds of things provided, so that she might make a becoming appearance in Portman Square.

'As for his lordship,' Miss Kennedy went on, 'steps have been taken to provide him also with garments due to his position. And I think, Lady Davenant, if I may venture to advise—'

'My dear,' said her ladyship, simply, 'just tell me, right away what am I to do.'

'Then you are to write to Miss Messenger and tell her that you will be ready to-morrow morning, and say any kind of thing that occurs to your kind heart. And then you will have undisturbed possession of the big house in Portman Square, with all its servants, butler, coachman, footman, and the rest of them that are your orders. And I beg—that is, I hope—that you will make use of them. Remember that a nobleman's

servant expects to be ordered, not asked. Drive every day; go to the theatres to amuse yourself—I am sure, after all this time, you want amusement.'

'We had lectures at Canaan City,' said her ladyship. 'Shall we go to lectures?'

'N—no. I think there are none. But you should go to concerts, if you like them, and to picture galleries. Be seen about a good deal; make people talk about you, and do not press your Case before you have been talked about.'

'Do you think I can persuade Timothy—I mean, his lordship—to go about with me?'

'You will have the carriage, you know; and if he likes he can sleep at the theatre, you have only to take a private box—but be seen and talked about.'

This seemed very good advice. Lady Davenant laid it to her heart. Then she took off her magnificent velvet and put on the humble stuff again, with a sigh. Happily it was the last day she would wear it.

On returning to the boarding-house, she found her husband in great agitation, for he, too, had been 'trying on,' and he had been told peremptorily that the whole of the existing wardrobe must be abolished, and changed for a new one which had been provided for him. The good old coat, whose sleeves were so shiny, whose skirts so curly, whose cuffs so worn, must be abandoned; the other things, which long custom had adapted to every projection of his figure, must go too; and, in place of them, the new things which he had just been trying on.

'There's a swallow-tail, Clara Martha, for evening wear. I shall have to change my clothes, they tell me, every evening; and frock-coats to button down the front like a congressman in a statue; and—oh! Clara Martha, we are going to have a terrible time!'

'Courage, my lord,' she said. 'The end will reward us. Only hold up your head, and remember that you are enjoying the title.'

The evening was rather sad, though the grief of the noble pair at leaving their friends was shared by none but their landlady, who really was attached to the little bird-like woman, so resolute and full of courage. As for the rest, they behaved as members of a happy family are expected to behave—that is to say, they paid no heed whatever to the approaching departure of two out of their number, and Josephus leaned his head against the wall, and Daniel Fagg plunged his hands into his hair, and old Mr. Maliphant sat in the corner with his pipe in his mouth and narrated bits of stories to himself, and laughed.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### LORD DAVENANT'S GREATNESS.

Probably no greater event had ever happened within the memory of Stepney Green than the arrival of Miss Messenger's carriage to take away the illustrious pair from the boarding-house. Mrs. Bormalack felt, with a pang, when she saw the pair of grays, with the coachman and footman on the box, actually standing before her own door, for all to see, as if she had not thoroughly appreciated the honor of having a peer and his consort residing under her roof, and paying every week for board and lodging the moderate sum of—but she could not bear to put it into words. Now, however, they were going.

His lordship, in his new frock-coat tightly buttoned, stood, looking constrained and stiff, with one hand on the table and the other thrust into his breast, like a certain well-known statue of Washington. His wife had instructed him to assume this attitude. With him were Daniel Fagg, the professor, and Harry, the rest of the boarders being engaged in their several occupations. Mrs. Bormalack was putting the final touches to Lady Davenant's morning toilet.

'If I was a lord,' said Daniel, 'I should become a great patron to discoverers. I would publish their works for them.'

'I will, Mr. Fagg, I will,' said his lordship; 'give me time to look around and see how the dollars come in. Because, gentlemen, as Clara Martha—I mean her ladyship—is not ready yet, there is time for me to explain that I don't quite know what is to happen next, nor where those dollars are to come from, unless it is from the Davenant estates. But I don't think, Mr. Fagg, that we shall forget old friends. A man born to a peerage, that is an accident, or the gift of Providence, but to be a Hebrew scholar comes from genius. When a man has been a school-teacher for near upon forty years he knows what genius means—and it's skuroe, even in America.'

'Then, my lord,' said Daniel, producing his note-book, 'I may put your lordship's name down for— How many copies?'

'Wal, Mr. Fagg, I don't care how many

copies you put my name down for, provided you don't ask for payment until the way is clear. I don't suppose they will play it so low on a man as to give him his peerage without a mite of income, even if it has to be raised by a tax on something.'

'American beef will have to be taxed,' said Harry. 'Never fear, my lord, we will pull you through somehow. As Miss Messenger said, "moral certainty" is a fine card to play, even if the committees of the House of Lords don't recognize the connection.'

The professor looked guilty, thinking of that 'Roag in Grane,' Saturday Davenant, wheelwright, who went to the American colonies.

Then her ladyship appeared complete and ready, dressed in her black silk with a fur cloak and a magnificent muff of sable—stately gracious, and happy. After her Mrs. Bormalack, awed.

'I am ready, my lord,' she said, standing in the door-way. 'My friends, we shall not forget those who were hospitable to us, and kind in the days of our adversity. Mr. Fagg, you may depend upon us. You have his lordship's permission to dedicate your book to his lordship. We shall sometimes speak of your discovery. The world of fashionable London shall hear of your circles.'

'Triangles, my lady,' said Daniel, bowing.

'I beg your pardon, Mr. Fagg. I ought to have known: and the triangle goes with the fife and drum in all the militia regiments. Professor, if there is any place in Portman Square where an entertainment can be held, we will remember you. Mr. Goslett—ah, Mr. Goslett, we shall miss you very much. Often and often has my husband said that, but for your own timely aid, he must have broken down. What can we now do for you, Mr. Goslett?'

Nothing could have been more generous than this dispensing of patronage.

'Nothing,' said Harry. 'But I thank you all the same.'

'Perhaps Miss Messenger wants a cabinet made?'

'No, no,' he cried, hastily. 'I don't want to make cabinets for Miss Messenger. I mend the office stools for the Brewery, and I work—for Miss Kennedy,' he added, with a blush.

Lady Davenant nodded her head and laughed. So happy was she that she could even show an interest in something outside the Case.

'A handsome couple,' she said, simply. 'Yes, my dear, go on working for Miss Kennedy, because she is worth it—and now, my lord. Gentlemen, I wish you farewell.'

She made the most stately, the most dignified obeisance, and turned to leave them; but Harry sprang to the front and offered his arm.

'Permit me, Lady Davenant.'

It was extraordinary enough for the coachman to be ordered to Stepney Green to take up a lord—it was more extraordinary to see that lord's noble lady falling on the neck of an ordinary female in a black stuff gown and an apron—namely, Mrs. Bormalack; and still more wonderful to see that noble lady led to the carriage by a young gentleman who seemed to belong to the place.

'I know him,' said James, the footman, presently.

'Who is he?'

'He's Mr. Le Breton, nephew or something of Lord Jocelyn, I've seen him about; and what he's doing on Stepney Green the Lord only knows.'

'James,' said the coachman.

'John,' said the footman.

'When you don't understand what a young gentleman is a-doin', what does a man of your experience conclude?'

'John,' said the footman, 'you are right as usual: but I didn't see her.'

There was a little crowd outside, and it was a proud moment for Lady Davenant when she walked through the lane (which she could have wished a mile long) formed by the spectators, and took her place in the open carriage, beneath the great fur rug. His lordship followed with a look of sadness, or apprehension, rather than triumph. The door was slammed, the footman mounted the box, and the carriage drove off—one boy called 'hooray,' and jumped on the curbstone. To him Lord Davenant took off his hat. Another turned catherine-wheels along the road, and Lord Davenant took off his hat to him, too, with aristocratic impartiality, till the coachman flicked at him with his whip, and then he ran behind the carriage and used language for a quarter of a mile.

'Timothy,' said her ladyship—'would that Aurelia Tucker were here to see!'

He only groaned—how could he tell what sufferings in the shape of physical activity might be before him? When would he be able to put up his feet again? One little disappointment marred the complete joy of the departure—it was strange that Miss Kennedy, who had taken so much interest in the business—who had herself tried on the dresses—should not have been there to see. It was not kind of her, who was usually

so very kind, to be absent on this important occasion.

They arrived at Portman Square a little before nine.

Miss Messenger sent them her compliments by her own maid, and hoped they would be perfectly comfortable in her house, which was placed entirely at their disposal—she was only sorry that absence from town would prevent her from personally receiving Lady Davenant.

The spaciousness of the rooms, the splendor of the furniture, the presence of many servants awed the simple little American woman—she followed her guide, who offered to show them the house and led them into all the rooms, the great and splendidly furnished drawing-room, the dining-room, the morning-room, and the library, without saying a word. Her husband walked after her in the deepest dejection, hanging his head and dangling his hands, in forgetfulness of the statuesque attitude. He saw no chance whatever for a place of quiet meditation.

Presently they came back to the morning room—it was a pleasant, sunny room; not so large as the great dining-room, nor so gaunt in its furniture, nor was it hung with immense pictures of game and fruit, but with light and bright water-colors.

'I should like,' said her ladyship, hesitating, because she was a little afraid that her dignity demanded that they should use the biggest room of all—I should like, if we could, to sit in this room when we are alone.'

'Certainly, my lady.'

'We are simple people, she went on, trying to make it clear why they liked simplicity; and accustomed to a plain way of life—so that his lordship does not look for the splendor that belongs to his position.'

'No, my lady.'

'Therefore, if we may use this room mostly, and—keep the drawing-room for when we have company—'

She looked timidly at the grave young woman who was to be her maid.

'Certainly, my lady.'

'As for his lordship,' she went on, 'I beg he may be undisturbed in the morning when he sits in the library—he is much occupied in the morning.'

'Yes, my lady.'

'I think I noticed,' said Lord Davenant, a little more cheerfully, 'as we walked through the library, a most beautiful chair.'

He cleared his throat, but said no more.

Then they were shown their own rooms, and told that luncheon would be served immediately.

'And I hope, Clara Martha,' said his lordship, when they were alone, 'that luncheon in this house means something solid and substantial—fried oysters now, with a beef-steak and tomatoes, and a little green corn in the ear, I should like.'

'It will be something, my dear, worthy of our rank. I almost regret now that you are a teetotaler—wine, somehow, seems to belong to a title. Do you think that you could break your vow and take one glass, or even two, of wine—just to show that you are equal to the position?'

'No, Clara Martha,' her husband replied, with decision. 'No—I will not break the pledge—not even for a glass of old Bourbon.'

There were no fried oysters at that day's luncheon, nor any green corn in the ear; but it was the best square meal that his lordship had ever sat down to in his life. Yet it was marred by the presence of an imposing footman, who seemed to be watching to see how much an American could eat. This caused his lordship to drop knives and upset glasses, and went very near to mar the enjoyment of the meal.

After the luncheon he bethought him of the chair in the library, and retired there. It was, indeed, a most beautiful chair—low in the seat, broad and deep, not too soft—and there was a footstool.

His lordship sat down in this chair, beside a large and cheerful fire, put up his feet, and surveyed the room. Books were ranged round all the walls—books from floor to ceiling. There was a large table with many drawers, covered with papers, magazines, and reviews, and provided with ink and pens. The door was shut, and there was no sound save of a passing carriage in the square.

'This,' said his lordship, 'seems better than Stepney Green—I wish Nathaniel were here to see me.'

With these words upon his lips, he fell into a deep slumber.

At half past three his wife came to wake him up. She had ordered the carriage, and was ready and eager for another drive along those wonderful streets which she had seen for the first time. She roused him with great difficulty, and persuaded him, not without words of refusal, to come with her. Of course she was perfectly wide awake.

'This,' she cried, once more in her carriage, 'this is London, indeed. Oh! to think we have wasted months at Stepney, thinking that was town. Timothy, we must wake up: we have a great deal to see and to learn. Look at the shops, look at the carriages. Do tell! It's better than Boston City. Now

that we have got the carriage we will go out every day and see something; I've told them to drive past the Queen's Palace, and to show us where the Prince of Wales lives. Before long we shall go there ourselves, of course, with the rest of the nobility. There's only one thing that troubles me.'

'What is that, Clara Martha? You air thinkin', perhaps, that it isn't in nature for them to keep the dinners every day up to the same pitch of elevation?'

She repressed her indignation at this unworthy suggestion.

'No, Timothy; and I hope your lordship will remember that in our position we can afford to despise mere considerations of meat and drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed.' She spoke as if pure Christianity was impossible beneath their rank, and indeed she had never felt so truly virtuous before. 'No, Timothy, my trouble is that we want to see everything there is to be seen.'

'That is so, Clara Martha. Let us sit in this luxurious chaise and see it all. I never get tired o' sittin', and I like to see things.'

'But we can only see the things that cost nothing, or outside things, because we've got no money.'

'No money at all?'

'None; only seven shillings and three-pence in coppers.'

This was a dreadful truth. Mrs. Bormalack had been paid, and the seven shillings was all that remained.

'And oh, there is so much to see! We'd always intended to run round some day, only we were too busy with the Case to find the time, and see all the shows we'd heard tell of—the Tower of London and Westminster Abbey, and the monument of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle—but we never thought things were so grand as this. When we get home we will ask for a guide-book of London, and pick out all the things that are open free.'

That day they drove up and down the streets, gazing at the crowds and the shops. When they got home, tea was brought them in the morning-room, and his lordship, who took it for another square meal, requested the loaf to be brought, and did great things with the bread and butter—and having no footman to fear.

At half past seven a bell rang, and presently Miss Messenger's maid came and whispered that it was the first bell, and would her ladyship go to her own room, and could she be of any help?

Lady Davenant rose at once, looking, however, much surprised. She went to her own room, followed by her husband, too much astonished to ask what the thing meant.

There was a beautiful fire in the room, which was very large and luxuriously furnished, and lighted with gas burning in soft-colored glass.

'Nothing could be more delightful,' said her ladyship, 'and this room is a picture. But I don't understand it.'

'Perhaps it's the custom,' said her husband, 'for the aristocracy to meditate in their bedrooms.'

'I don't understand it,' she repeated. 'The girl said the first bell. What's the second? They can't mean us to go to bed.'

'They must,' said his lordship. 'Yes, we must go to bed. And there will be no supper to-night. To-morrow, Clara Martha, you must speak about it, and say we're accustomed to later hours. At nine o'clock or ten we can go with a cheerful heart—after supper. But—well—it looks a soft bed, and I dare say I can sleep in it. You've nothing to say, Clara Martha, before I shut my eyes. Because if you have, get it off your mind, so's not to disturb me afterwards.'

He proceeded to dress in his most leisurely manner, and in ten minutes or so was getting into bed. Just as his head fell upon the pillows there was a knock at the door.

It was the maid who came to say that she had forgotten to tell her ladyship that dinner was at eight.

'What?' cried the poor lady, startled out of her dignity. 'Do you mean to say that we've got to have dinner?'

'Certainly, my lady; this young person was extremely well behaved, and in presence of her masters and mistresses and superiors knew not the nature of a smile.'

'My!'

Her ladyship standing at the door, looked first at the maid without and then at her husband, whose eyes were closed, and who was experiencing the first and balmy influences of sweet sleep. She felt so helpless that she threw away her dignity and cast herself upon the lady's-maid. 'See now!' she said, 'what is your name, my dear?'

'Campion, my lady.'

'I suppose you've got a Christian name?'

'I mean that Miss Messenger always calls me Campion.'

'Well, then, I suppose I must, too. We are simple people, Miss Campion, and not long from America, where they do things different, and have dinner at half past twelve and supper at six. And my husband has gone to bed. What is to be done?'

(To be Continued.)

# Read and Reflect

## CARD

### To the Electors of Montreal Centre:

In appearing before you as a candidate for the honor of representing Montreal Centre in the Legislature of the Province, it becomes necessary for me to state my position and to give the reason why I, a comparative stranger to most of you, look for your suffrages. The position I now occupy is not of my own seeking. As most of you are probably aware, the Trades and Labor Council, a body representative of a very large portion of the workingmen of Montreal, has placed me in the field, and having done so it does not feel that, in a constituency so largely made up of the working class element, any apology is necessary for endeavoring to secure a representative from its own ranks in the Provincial Parliament. No one can better appreciate the wants of workingmen than a workingman himself, and, while I would earnestly endeavor to secure equal justice and fair legislation for my fellow-workmen it would not be at the expense of any other class.

My attitude towards either of the two political parties would be one of complete independence, giving a hearty support to any administration which shall endeavor to carry out the wishes of the people and honestly administer the finances of the Province.

If elected I will, while giving a cordial support to all good measures by whomsoever introduced, devote my best energies to secure legislation on the following lines:

#### Free Education.

This is the greatest gift that could be given to any community, and I would endeavor to secure it for the Province of Quebec. In my opinion the moral effect of an absolutely free educational system upon the people would greatly over-balance any increased expenditure. It is much cheaper to multiply our school houses than to enlarge our prisons.

#### Compulsory Voting.

I believe in the principle of compulsory voting, feeling that it falls upon the State to see that her citizens do their duty as such, and believing also that it would minimize bribery, corruption and telegraphing.

#### Seizure of Wages.

I believe that through the action of this law thousands of our citizens have been driven from their homes, and that untold misery has come upon many poor families through their bread-winner losing his situation by a seizure being placed upon his wages. I would substitute for this act a simple legal process of collecting small debts at a minimum of cost.

#### Payment of Jurors.

I believe that when a man is called upon to serve as a juror he should be paid equivalent to his loss of time, and would therefore support any measure increasing the remuneration now paid to jurors.

#### Public Offices.

I believe that all positions under government should be open to public competition, and that political influence should have no effect in civil appointments. Greater economy and increased efficiency in the service would result.

#### The Contract System.

I am in favor of abolishing the contract system on all public works, and substituting therefor day's labor under the supervision of qualified government officers. The contract system is responsible for the greater part of the boodling of the present day, and I believe that under day labor better wages could be paid to workingmen on all public works and yet prove less costly to the taxpayers. "Scamped" work and "extras" are necessary to enable a contractor to pay his political subscription; under day labor there would be no inducement to "scamp" and no sham necessity for extras.

#### The Factory Act.

I am in favor of a more stringent inspection of factories and the appointment of female inspectors for factories where female help is largely employed.

#### Gear and Tackle Inspection.

The numerous casualties on our wharves during the shipping season, too often the re-

sult of defective tackle, calls loudly for a thorough inspection of the same. I would advocate the appointment of a thoroughly qualified inspector in this department of labor.

#### Employers' Liability.

I believe that the liability of employers for accidents through defective or unguarded machinery, or through the fault of incompetent persons in their employ, should be more strictly defined, and that it should not be possible for wealthy corporations to avoid responsibility and defeat justice by technicalities enabling them to drag the claimant through costly and harassing law proceedings. I would take the earliest opportunity of introducing amendments to the provincial act in this direction.

#### Mechanics' Lien Act.

I am in favor of every workingman and every mechanic having a lien, to the extent of his wages, upon what his labor produces.

#### The Franchise.

I am in favor of extending the franchise to the sons of workingmen, living with their parents, on a similar basis as now enjoyed by the sons of farmers and professional men.

#### Masters' and Servants' Act.

I am in favor of radical changes in the law relating to master and servant, and would introduce amendments to bring its provisions more in accordance with the times.

#### Temperance.

Believing as I do that the drink traffic is directly responsible for a great amount of the misery and destitution which prevail at all times in this province, I am in favor of placing the fullest restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and would support any measure calculated to secure that end.

#### GENTLEMEN,

Above I have outlined my programme, and it is for you to say, by your votes, whether or not it meets with your approval. If you favor me with your confidence and return me as your representative, I shall endeavor to merit that confidence by a diligent discharge of the duties devolving on the representative of such an important constituency as that of Montreal Centre and while carefully looking after your interests in particular, will work and vote for any measure calculated to advance the material and moral welfare of the people of this Province in general.

Your obedient servant,

L. Z. BOUDREAU.

#### Are Men More Clever After Marriage.

This is a question of the greatest possible interest. The scope afforded for research is so great that one is tempted to write a formidable treatise upon it, but that is not desired at present. There are many men who before marriage led the most restless of lives; they do not appear to be able to concentrate their energies upon a particular line of work, or upon any tangible object except the attainment of that hope which they believe will bring them domestic happiness. There are many men who have been entirely unknown to fame until after marriage. No doubt a man when married, if he has solely to depend upon his own efforts to maintain others besides himself, finds it absolutely necessary for the purpose of existence to brace himself to conquer all conceivable difficulties, and this in a great degree accounts for his ultimate success. But the most important factor, perhaps, is the influence of his partner, and it is a well-known fact that women have the power of exercising a profound influence on the lives of their husbands.

Weak men are said to display real public virtue, and strong men have been made stronger, because they had by their side a woman of noble character, who exercised a fortifying influence over them. Huber, the great authority on bees, who was blind from the age of seventeen, was so helped by his wife that he one day declared he should be miserable were his sight given back to him. It is said of Lord Eldon that his wife made him Lord Chancellor, and one of the most eminent politicians of our day owes much of his success to the devotion of his wife. Flaxman, on being told by Sir Joshua Reynolds that his marriage had ruined him, as far as an artist's life was concerned, went home and told his wife. They both journeyed to Rome, and in a few years' time returned to prove the fallacy of Sir Joshua's statement.

Sir William Hamilton, of Edinburgh, the well-known Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, who was paralyzed, was always assisted by his wife in the preparation of his elaborate lectures. Sir William Napier's handwriting was of the most illegible character, and many of his productions would

never have been known to the world had it not been for his wife. Amongst those who have publicly acknowledged the expansion of genius owing to the share born by their wives are Burke, Sir Walter Scott, and Daniel O'Connell, while Prince Bismarck once, speaking of his wife, said, "She it is who has made me what I am." Lord Beaconsfield admitted that a great part of his knowledge was due to his wife's criticism.

It will need a good deal of argument to prove that men are not more clever after marriage. It has been well said that when we see a great man, like a ship, sailing proudly along the current of renown, there is a little tug—his wife—which you cannot see, but which is directing his movements, and supplying the motive power.

#### A Magnificent Aviary.

The most extensive aviary in Great Britain is owned by the Zoological Society of London, at their gardens in Regent's Park, having 1,273 birds, containing 300 varieties of parrots and other members of the feathered tribe. It is considered the best arranged aviary in the world. For a single bird £100 has been given, and a great black cockatoo cost £30. The first two birds of paradise cost £300. The gardens cover 26 acres, and provide accommodation for about 3,000 reptiles, quadrupeds and birds. The society has correspondents in every corner of the globe, who use every effort to procure the latest and best specimens for the gardens. The specimens which cost the authorities most is a two horned rhinoceros, which cost £1,200. During the summer of 1890 about twenty species of birds were bred in the society's gardens. There are 22 keepers, and 22 helpers, and four men who attend to the heating arrangements of the houses; 17 stoke holes, and six miles of hot water pipes. There is a complete establishment for food, containing huge supplies of everything dear to the hearts of birds, beasts and fishes. The surroundings are so comfortable that a parrot has lived here for fifty years, and a polar bear for forty five years. There are 367 different kinds of birds in England, only 200 of which breed within our shores. The money value of a complete set of eggs of the British birds is about £200.

#### Salaries of Bishops.

Amongst these the largest amount is that derived by the Archbishop of Canterbury from his diocese. It reaches the princely figure of £15,000. The two next largest amounts are attached to the Archbishop of York and the Bishopric of London. These are each invested with a yearly stipend of £10,000.

Then the Bishopric of Durham, which stands alone with £7,000.

The next largest on the list—£6,500—falls to the possessor of the Bishopric of Winchester.

Then a step lower, to £5,500, which figures represent the amount attached to the Bishopric of Ely.

The next figures—£5,000—represent the value of several bishoprics, comprising those of Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford and Salisbury.

The Bishoprics of Carlisle, Lincoln, Norwich, Peterborough, and St. David's are each worth £4,500 to their respective owners.

These are followed by the Bishoprics of Bangor, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lichfield, Llandaff, Manchester, Ripon, and St. Asaph, each with £4,200. In the case of the Bishopric of Bangor only the amount of £2,200 is now being paid.

After these the Bishopric of Rochester brings to its possessor the yearly amount of £3,800.

Close behind this amount are the Bishoprics of Liverpool, Newcastle and Southwell, each worth £3,500, followed by those of Truro and Wakefield with £3,000, the Bishop of Worcester receiving £3,000 pro tem.

Then the Bishoprics of Westminster and Windsor with £2,000 each; and, finally, the Bishopric of St. Albans, to which is attached £1,700 pro tem.

#### Where Money Was of Little Value.

An Englishwoman, describing a visit to an extensive gold mine in Victoria twenty five years ago, says that many of the workers in the mine were shareholders and very rich men. Few of them seemed to have the slightest idea of the value of money or how to spend it.

Many of those who can count their money by thousands live in the same little shanties which they built on first coming to the diggings. They treat their friends on every possible occasion, and when they go to the nearest town buy for their wives the most expensive dresses they can find. Few of them have any higher idea of the pleasures or the advantages or even the comforts to be attained by the possession of wealth.

As illustrating the characteristics of such men, a gentleman told me this story: He arrived at a port in Australia, and

finding no one who looked like a porter by profession to take his portmanteau to the hotel, he said to a rough looking man who was standing on the wharf with his hands in his pockets:

"Here, my man, if you'll take this up to the hotel for me, I'll give you half a crown. The man scowled at him, took a couple of sovereigns out of his pocket, threw them into the sea, turned away without a word, and marched off with the most contemptuous expression on his face."

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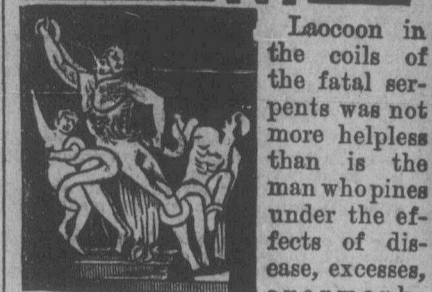
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### ADVERTISING RATES:

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Display or contract advertisements are taken at special rates, which will be made known upon application.

Business notices published in local columns charged at the rate of 10 cents per line. All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

Advertisers entitled to change of matter should send in their copy not later than Wednesday morning to ensure insertion same week.

THE ECHO is mailed to subscribers at a distance every Friday evening, and delivered in the city early on Saturday. Parties not receiving their paper regularly should communicate with the office.

### MONTREAL CENTRE.

If additional proof was wanted that the two party candidates in Montreal Centre are utterly unfit for the position they aspire to, McShane and Kennedy supplied it themselves on nomination day. After the Returning Officer had declared the nominations closed, the above-named gentlemen pitched into each other in a way that brought to memory the story of the Kilkenny cats, and we have no doubt the evening of the 8th of March will give the sequel to the same story. It was naturally hoped that both McShane and Kennedy would have had something to say about the important issues before the electors, but not a word. What little they did say was vituperative of each other, in an endeavor to fasten the breaking of an alleged compact, which amounts to nothing as far as the electors are concerned, and ended, as such quarrels generally end, in a mutual application of "You're another!" What a spectacle for an intelligent electorate to witness. But this is only a specimen of what has been going on during the campaign. Every public appearance of McShane and Kennedy has been utilized by each endeavoring to prove which is the liar. Neither have a record to which they can appeal as a guarantee of future conduct, and neither have anything to offer in the line of reform as a justification for their appearance in the field.

In marked contrast was the sensible little speech made by the labor candidate, who has placed something tangible before the electors, in the shape of a platform of reform, not one of the planks of which is antagonistic to any particular class. On this he appeals for the support of his fellow-workmen, the majority of whom we believe will appreciate it and vote accordingly. While McShane and Kennedy have an army of paid canvassers endeavoring to bamboozle the electors and their employers at the same time, Mr. Boudreau has not one. Those who are working for him have voluntarily placed their services at his disposal, and although no systematic canvas has taken place, the indications are that the Independent candidate will be returned by a good majority. Within the last week a complete revolution has taken place in the minds of men. This is mainly due to the excellent form Mr. Boudreau has shown in his public utterances when contrasted with either McShane or Kennedy, and we have no doubt that feeling will be permanent until the ballot is deposited.

### THE LABOR CANDIDATES.

Early on Tuesday morning next every workingman in the respective divisions of Montreal Centre and St. Mary's should cast his ballot for the gentlemen represented below:—



L. Z. BOUDREAU.

Mr. Boudreau is by trade a printer, and holds the office of treasurer of the Montreal Typographical Union, of which he was also president for several terms. He is an ardent apostle of labor reform, and has always taken an active part in the business of the labor organizations with which he is connected. At present Mr. Boudreau is president of the Trades and Labor Council, by whom he was placed in the field to contest the Centre Division as an independent.



JOSEPH BELAND.

Mr. Beland is a tricklayer by trade, and has long identified himself with labor reform. On the increased representation being given to Montreal, the Trades and Labor Council, of which body Mr. Beland was then president, determined to run him in the labor interest in St. Mary's. His candidature met with a gratifying reception from all classes of politicians, the result being that he was elected over a very influential opponent by a majority of 87 votes. During the time he sat in the House Mr. Beland was very attentive to business, and whenever he had the opportunity sturdily upheld the cause of labor. The electors of St. Mary's will not go back upon him on this occasion.

### THE "STAR" AND THE LABOR CANDIDATE.

According to the Star it would be dangerous to the existence of the De Boucherville government to return a labor representative, as in the event of Mr. Mercier introducing an eight hour bill Mr. Boudreau would vote in favor of it and against the government. Most certainly he would vote for any such measure if it was brought forward. But if the Star cannot see a way out of the difficulty we will point it out: What is the matter with the De Boucherville cabinet adopting such a measure if introduced by a private member? Is this too radical a move for the Tory organ? But it does not follow that the present government would have to resign if Mr. Mercier carried an "eight hour bill. As a general rule governments do not stake their existence on every measure introduced by private members, and in such a case as this it is not all likely that the De Boucherville or any other ministry would risk their downfall upon such a question. The Star must be at a loss to find excuses for its opposition to the labor candidate when it descends to such absurd reasoning, and with the working-classes especially will it fail to have any effect. If labor candidates "are all right on most occasions," this is one of them, and the

present candidate is just as much interested in pure and honest government, if not more so, than a hide-bound party man possibly can be. It is not so long ago since the Star raved over the lack of independence among the conservative party at Ottawa; does it suppose the same thing may not occur again in Quebec? What an honest electorate wants, and what the province needs at the present time, is not straight party men, but men sufficiently independent to cast their vote against their party if necessity requires it should be done to maintain purity.

The Star also throws out the nuendo that Mr. Boudreau has not all along been opposed to Mercier and his boodling gang by the way in which it makes an announcement to that effect. There are none who know better than the Star that Mr. Boudreau's first appearance was signalled by a repudiation of the dark ways of Meroierism, and they also know that it was solely on account of the scandals unearthed at Quebec and Ottawa that has made Mr. Boudreau, and men like him, independents not only in name but in fact.

### PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

Who killed David's Seizure of Wages bill? McSHANE.

Who was against relief work for the unemployed?—KENNEDY.

Who saddled the Centre and West Wards upon St. Ann's to neutralize the workingman's vote?—McSHANE.

Who voted for pauper wages to Corporation laborers and big salaries to heads of departments?—KENNEDY.

Workingmen, remember this:

If you vote for McSHANE you vote for a continuation of the boodle system.

If you vote for KENNEDY you virtually vote to disfranchise yourselves, as he does not understand your needs, and could not voice them if he did.

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR FRANCHISE by voting for ther.

Vote for BOUDREAU and you will never regret it.

### AT LAST!

(From La Presse.)

Mr. McShane solemnly declared himself an independent on Monday night; that gives the exact status of the virtue and sincerity of the independent Liberals of this category.

The already beaten independent Jimmy tries to raise against his most redoubtable adversary, race prejudices. Speaking of Mr. Boudreau, he said: It is an accepted fact that one of the representatives of Montreal should be an Irish Catholic, and that Mr. Boudreau insults the people in presenting himself.

It is Mr. McShane who insults the people in general and the Irish in particular, in speaking in this manner. Mr. Boudreau is a Catholic; as to his being Irish, he is as much Irish as Mr. McShane's children. Mr. Boudreau is born of a French-Canadian father and an Irish mother. In what way is he unfit to represent the Irish in the eyes of our popular mayor? Is it on account of his French-Canadian father or his Irish mother? Only Mr. McShane could solve that absurd problem.

Does Mr. McShane mean to say that if he had a son he could not represent Montreal Centre, and if he does not, has he the audacity to pretend that the son of an Irish woman is unfit to represent the Irish in Parliament?

The name is not always an indication of nationality in Canada. There are McDonalds, McNaughtons, McMillans, Warrens and Harwoods that are pure Canadians, and who have been elected by exclusively French counties like Vaudreuil. Why should Mr. Boudreau

not represent the electors of Montreal Centre? Is it simply because he has a French name?

The savage attack made by Mr. McShane, who cannot forgive his adversary having a French name and a French-Canadian father, show the labor candidate's chances of success.

On the 8th of March the honest electors of Montreal Centre will prove in their turn to Mayor McShane that they want an honest man for their representative, no matter whatever name he may bear.

### Electoral District of Montreal. DIVISION NO. 6.

Public Notice is hereby given that David Taylor, Printer, 769 Craig street, Montreal, has been appointed Agent of L. Z. Boudreau, one of the candidates at the election to be held of a member to represent the Electoral District of Montreal, Division No. 6, in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec.

Given under my hand at Montreal this 4th day of March, 1892.

J. P. CLARKE,  
Returning Officer.

### Electoral District of Montreal. DIVISION NO. 6.

Public Notice is hereby given that J. D. Puroell, Advocate, 107 St. James street, Montreal, has been appointed Agent of Patrick Kennedy, one of the candidates at the election to be held of a member to represent the Electoral District of Montreal, Division No. 6, in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec.

Given under my hand at Montreal this 4th day of March, 1892.

J. P. CLARKE,  
Returning Officer.

### Electoral District of Montreal. DIVISION NO. 6.

Public Notice is hereby given that A. J. Brice, Merchant, 10 St. Peter street, Montreal, has been appointed Agent of James McShane, one of the candidates at the election to be held of a member to represent the Electoral District of Montreal, Division No. 6, in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec.

Given under my hand at Montreal this 4th day of March, 1892.

J. P. CLARKE,  
Returning Officer.

### A PERFECT ARTICLE!



Only the purest Grape Cream Tartar and Finest Re-crystallized Bicarbonate of Soda are employed in its preparation.

Thousands are using the Cook's Friend. Just the Thing for your Christmas Baking.

All the best Grocers sell it.

McLaren's Cook's Friend the only Genuine.

## PIANO AND ORGAN

PURCHASERS

ARE INVITED TO THE WAREROOMS

— OF —

## WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St.,

(NEAR MCGILL STREET,)

MONTREAL

to examine their large stock of PIANOS and ORGANS.

Knabe, Bell and Williams  
PIANOS

— AND —

BELL ORGANS.

Old Pianos and Organs taken as part payment, and full value allowed

### CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

## New Mantles!

LATEST NOVELTIES  
FOR  
SPRING TRADE

Just received, consisting of all the latest European styles in

LADIES' SPRING MANTLES  
LADIES' SPRING JACKETS  
LADIES' SPRING ULSTERS  
LADIES' CLOTH PELERINES

In Black and all New Shades for the season.  
S. CARSLEY.

## New Mantles.

The new Empress Cape, stylishly made, handsomely trimmed in all the following shades: Spanish Brown, Myrtle Green, New Grey, New Fawn, Navy, Cardinal, Grenat and Black.

NEW TWEEDS

Suitable for Paletots, Ulsters, and Ladies' complete Travelling Costumes.

THE BALANCE

Of our Fall and Winter Garments to be cleared at Half Price. Amongst the stock will be found Garments suitable for Spring wear.

S. CARSLEY.

## New Dress Goods.

New French Delaines in cream and several colors printed in handsome designs.

NEW COSTUME TWEEDS  
NEW COSTUME CLOTHS  
NEW DRESS SERGES

Latest Designs. Newest Shades. For the Season.

Just Before Going to Press

Several cases of New Dress Goods arrived, which will be ready for next week's business.

NEW MATERIALS  
NEW COLORS  
NEW DESIGNS

S. CARSLEY.

## New Sateens.

Best Quality French Sateens. Best Quality English Sateens In Exquisite Designs.

INDIGO BLUE

In buying Blue Sateens or Prints, ladies, be sure and ask for the Indigo Blue, as it gives great satisfaction in washing.

NEW DELAINETTES

So much resemble the French Delaines that it is impossible to detect the difference at a glance, the patterns in every case being perfection.

New Prints arriving daily.

S. CARSLEY.

## Men's Furnishings.

A Job Lot of Silk and Satin Ties, in all Colors and Designs, reduced to two for 25c.

Heavy Winter Socks, 3 pairs for 20c  
Shetland Lambs' Wool Socks, 33c  
Ribbed Winter Hose, 3 pairs for 50c

SPRING UNDERWEAR.

First delivery of Underwear, suitable for Spring wear.

Natural Merino Underwear  
Natural Wool Underwear

PYJAMA SUITS

In all Gentlemen's sizes and at all prices.

S. CARSLEY.

## Costs No More!

The Rigby Waterproof Clothing costs no more than other makes, although acknowledged to be the best in the market.

Will be for sale this Spring by first-class clothiers throughout the Dominion.

See that you get the real Rigby. The name Rigby is on every garment. None genuine without it.

## Fridays and Saturdays.

In future, all remnants and odd lots such as the

LAST FEW MANTLES

of a kind, the

LAST FEW PIECES

of Dress Goods of a lot, &c., &c.,

WILL BE OFFERED

on Friday and Saturday at specially low prices to clear.

S. CARSLEY.

## FOR INSTANCE,

All remnants of Prints, Dress Goods and Linens will be thrown out and marked extra cheap.

Also! Also! Also!

Also several lots Boots and Shoes will be marked down for

FRIDAY'S AND SATURDAY'S SALE

— AT —

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:  
a. m. until 6 p. m.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"If the workmen of Montreal Centre have but half as much gumption as they are credited with, Boudreau will be elected by an overwhelming majority," said Brown. "The average man realizes from observation and experience that the 'interest' which does not look after itself is going to get left. He sees capitalistic organizations, such as the Manufacturers' Association, regard an election as a mere matter of business. The men who compose these organizations have no politics except such as will advance their interests. They meet and compare notes, and whichever political party or candidate is prepared to pledge himself most to advance their interests; that is the party or candidate who will receive their individual support. Each of them is a little anti-poverty society of one, and workmen should follow their example. To us an election should also be a matter of business and, like our capitalistic friends, we should only support those candidates who are the most likely to advance our interests. Now, in the Centre Division we have two candidates who come before the electors with absolutely no platform at all. Mr. McShane has been a member of parliament for almost a lifetime, yet, despite this fact, he cannot point to a single act which he has placed upon the statute books of this province, or which he has helped to place there, calculated to benefit the working classes. As a matter of fact, he has been the greatest stumbling block in the path of labor reform with which we have had to contend in the past and is certainly not one whom we can support. Without even noticing his close connection with the boodling transactions of the late Government we can safely say, from a purely labor point of view, that he has been tried and found wanting. Ald. Kennedy has been in public life almost as long as the people's Jimmy, ye he, too, is unable to point to a single public act of his which could be construed as favoring any of the many demands made by organized labor on behalf of the workers of this city during the past. The reason of this may, perhaps, be found in the fact that he is utterly unable to understand their importance or necessity, for what Ald. Kennedy don't know about labor reform would fill a large-sized book, not to speak of what he don't know about other things. For a workingman to vote for a candidate like that is to simply throw his vote away. Then compare their record and knowledge of labor reform with that of the labor candidate. Here is a man who, though young in years, is as well posted on the question of capital and labor as any in this province; who has made the labor question not only a study, but who, by bitter experience, has gained a correct understanding of the disabilities and wrongs under which the people labor. For years and years he has taken an active and prominent part in every scheme and movement calculated to advance the interest of our class, and in recognition of his devotion to the cause the labor organizations of Montreal in convention assembled unanimously tendered him the nomination. The honor came unsolicited and unexpected, but coming unanimously, he accepted it in the same spirit as he would have accepted the discharge of any other unpleasant or onerous duty, and it now incumbent upon every man who works for wages to rally to his support. He comes before the people with a platform bristling with good things. Each and every plank in it has something which we need—is something calculated to improve our condition morally and materially, something which will advance our interests and which none of the other candidates understand or approve. Clearly, if from no other motive, self-

interest would prompt every worker to cast his vote for Boudreau, for his election will show the Government that hereafter the demands of labor can no longer be ignored, and that public opinion is ripe for such changes in the laws as we have from time to time petitioned for. If you want free education

VOTE FOR BOUDREAU!

If you want a simple form for collecting small debts at a minimum cost, if you want to escape the costly procedure of our law courts, vote for Boudreau! If you want to receive a full day's pay as a jurymen, vote for Boudreau! If you believe that your son should have as good a chance to secure a Government situation as the son of the biggest wire puller in the Division, vote for Boudreau! If you believe that all public works should be done by day's labor, under the supervision of Government officials, then vote for Boudreau! If those of you who work on the wharf don't want to be killed or maimed for life, then vote for Boudreau and proper inspection of the gear and tackle with which you work. If you don't want to be humbugged as the C. P. R. is humbugging the Widow Flynn, then vote for Boudreau and an Act that will clearly define the liabilities of employers. If you don't want to be swindled out of your wages by thieving contractors and designing knaves vote for Boudreau and a Mechanics' Lien Act which will give you a lien upon what you produce to the extent of your wages. If you believe that your son is as much of a man as the son of a farmer or professional man, then insist that he shall have a vote like they, by voting for Boudreau and an enlarged franchise. If you believe that an apprentice should not become the chattel slave of his master, then vote for Boudreau and amendment to the Masters and Servants' Act. If you believe that if the thirty-seven million dollars annually spent by the Canadian people in liquor were spent in boots and shoes and wearing apparel the people of this country would be just so much the richer, then vote for Boudreau and temperance. If you have any regard for yourself, for your family or home, then vote for Boudreau and the principles he represents."

BILL BLADES.

TORONTO NOTES.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

The annual dinner of the Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' Union, No. 46, took place last Monday evening, 29th ult., at the Athletic Club Restaurant, and a most enjoyable time was spent by those who were present. Invitations had been sent out to all journeymen in connection with the trade, and these had been generously taken advantage of, for over one hundred sat down and "Gazed around them to the left and right, With the prophetic eye of appetite." Among those invited were T. W. Banton, President Trades and Labor Council; D. A. Carey, M. W. District Assembly 125, K. of L.; Alf F. Jury, D. J. O'Donoghue and John Armstrong. After the good things provided had been disposed of in that easy style so well known to our brothers of the soldering iron, President Jas. Morrison arose and proposed the toast "Toronto T. & L. Council," which was drunk in "the best that Lake Ontario affords," President Banton, on behalf of the Council, responded, and expressed the hope that Union 46 would always take that deep interest in labor matters which had characterized it in the past; he paid a high tribute of praise to the delegates who had represented the Union at the Council, and gave expression to the pleasure it gave him to be present and fraternize with them. "District Assembly No. 125, K. of L.," brought D. M. W. Carey to his feet. He pointed out the appropriateness of the motto on the invitation "Tis not the single strand that makes the rope," He referred to the harmony that has always existed between the different labor organizations in this city, and hoped it would always continue. Messrs. D. J. O'Donoghue and Alf F. Jury replied to "Our Sister Organizations." Mr. Jury said that the Plumbers and Fitters, in common with all other callings,

must, in order to secure a fair share of the wealth they helped to create, meet combination with combination. Mr. O'Donoghue pointed out in a most convincing manner the unfairness of those who held aloof from the Union, in that they accepted the Union rate of wages, yet they contributed nothing towards its support; he showed in a few telling illustrations the advantages to be gained by organization.

Mr. John Armstrong replied to the toast "Our guests," in his usual happy style.

Organizer W. J. Spencer, on behalf of "the United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters," outlined the work accomplished by the association. He said they were evidently profiting by the experience of the past, for although but two years old the association now numbered nearly 100 locals, and they were still coming in in a steady procession, and that they would ere long present a solid phalanx and be enabled to place their craft in the position its importance entitled them to.

Mr. Dan Glynn replied to the toast "Our Craft," and "Our officers" was responded to by President Jas. Morrison.

During the evening instrumental music, songs, etc., were interspersed between the toasts, and contributed in a great measure to its enjoyment.

Your correspondent cannot let this occasion pass without a reference to the good work done by No. 46. Though its existence has been brief, it has accomplished much. It has succeeded in raising the rate of wages fully 40 per cent. and in establishing the eight-hour work-day. "Tis true this has not been accomplished without a struggle, and their recent strike has shown how men can fight and what sacrifices they can make when they have the consciousness of right and justice on their side. Let us hope they will continue on in the good work.

The Union must be congratulated on the success of their dinner, and no small measure of praise is due to the committee who had charge of the arrangements.

The friends of the labor cause in Toronto are anxiously awaiting the result of next Tuesday's provincial election in Montreal, in so far as the same affects Messrs. Boudreau and Beland.

I have been threatened with a libel suit and heavy damages because your compositor tampered with my manuscript last week, in changing a name therein. In the proceedings of the T. and L. Council I wrote the name of Chas. March as treasurer, and yet the ECHO had the name of one "Calbaroh" as the incumbent of that important office.

URIM.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMNT.

Political Prophets

Do abound in the land; their name is Legion. The vaticinations of a political prophet are fearfully and wonderfully made: the constituent elements are many and various, but of these the chiefest is GALL. Political prophets survey their lesser brethren of weather renown from an altitude of historic disdain. And yet—alas!—and yet, even the grandest of political prophets, a seer indeed, the late Lord Beaconsfield, enjoined the wise caution, "Do not prophesy—except you know." In the sphere of trade, ladies, we lay the maxim to heart! We do not prophesy! We do not predict! But we affirm our reasonable faith in the fact that we are destined to do a larger business this season than ever before. Stock and Prices warrant the belief! Call! Examine! and Compare! ladies, and you will then conclude that we have not believed in vain.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

Dress Goods Department.

A very cheap lot of New Dress Goods just put into stock. This lot is a special one and consists of

- Fancy Checked Dress Goods
- Fancy Diagonal Dress Goods
- Fancy Broche Dress Goods

All colors to select from, and the price is only 15c per yard.

New Costume Tweeds.

We claim to have the largest variety of Costume Tweeds in the city to select from, and the Newest Patterns.

New Costume Tweeds from 25c to \$2.00 per yard.

New Bedford Cords.

Now in stock a complete assortment of Bedford Cords, in plain and mixed colors, all wool and double widths.

New Bedford Cords from 75c per yard.

New ALL-WOOL FRENCH CHALLIES.

Ladies, know that we have every year shown the largest assortment of

CHALLIES

in the city, and nicest patterns and colors. This year we shall offer the choicest selection we have ever had. We are now showing our first shipment. Ladies, call and see them.

New Black Cashmeres.

We have just received our complete stock of

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES

and we find them better value than ever before.

Black French Cashmere from 20c per yd.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter. Terms Cash and Only One Price.

INSURE your Property and Household Effects, also your Places of Business and Factories, against Fire, with the old, Reliable and Wealthy

PHENIX INSURANCE CO'Y, OF HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$ 2,000,000 00  
PREMIUM INCREASE 1891..... 3,007,591 32  
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Bring me Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap.



XMAS AND NEW YEARS' PRESENTS!

HAVE YOU ONE OF OUR \$3.00 PLATFORM ROCKERS? IF NOT, PLACE YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

Finest Assortment of Fancy and Useful Furniture in the City.

H. A. WILDER & CO.

232 to 238 McGill Street.

OPEN EVENINGS.

TEA! T TEA!

Housekeepers, look to your interests and

BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES

Have you tried STROUD'S 30c Black, Green or Japan Teas? If not, so and save 10c to 20c per lb. This is no catch, and any person finding the Teas not as represented will have their money refunded.

Stroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouse 2188 NOTRE DAME ST. NEAR MOUNTAIN.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK

## European.

A French officer has submitted to the War Minister a rifle that will project a stream of vitrol for a distance of seventy metres. He proposes that this weapon be used only against savages, to prevent their making frenzied rushes.

The Chronicle says: "The Vatican is desiring to reform Church music with the view of eliminating the profane element. The congregation of Rites has addressed a circular to the principal musicians and composers of Europe and America soliciting their views on the subject."

Mr. Gibby, a prominent Conservative and a member of the Pembroke Board of Aldermen, committed suicide on Thursday by blowing his brains out with a gun. No reason is given for the act.

The Cologne Gazette is to be prosecuted on the charge of lese-majesty for having published an article commenting unfavorably upon the Emperor's recent speech at Brandenburg.

Herr Reimer, leader of the Hamburg Socialists, drowned himself on Wednesday. He suffered from an incurable disease.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that several of the colonial Legislatures had been considering what taxation, if any, was necessary to make up the loss of revenues occasioned by the McKinley bill. The Legislative Council of Jamaica, he said, would probably concur in the views of the Government, that it would not be necessary to levy new taxation, as the revenue was prosperous. The governments of Trinidad, St. Vincent and Barbados had approved some new taxes. Measures for St. Lucia, the Leeward Islands and British Guiana were under consideration.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt made a speech at the Liberal club on Wednesday night. He said he had snatched a moment from his duties. He said he was happy the Liberals had had the joy of welcoming to the House the commander-in-chief, who had returned full of life, strength and hope, and never had an army more experienced and trained leader, never had a leader more courageous or disciplined force. These facts assured them of success in the coming national struggle.

The inhabitants of Arva, the northernmost county of Hungary, are suffering from epidemics of typhus and other deadly diseases, in addition to the famine which is prevailing there. The people are reduced to such straits for food that they are compelled to eat the bark of trees and pine cones. The president of the Lower House of the Austrian Diet announced yesterday that he had made arrangements for sending relief to the suffering people.

The London Chamber of Commerce recently sent a circular to the leading financial and commercial houses with reference to Mr. Goschen's currency scheme. Out of 300 replies 200 are in favor of the issue of one pound notes, with an increase of the gold reserve in the Bank of England. This result determines Mr. Goschen to place his proposal before Parliament.

## American.

A Valparaiso Indian special to the World says: Mrs. Mary Robinson, an inmate of Starke county poor house, has been asleep eighteen months. The regular pulsation of the heart alone indicates that she is alive. When her eyelids are pried open her eyes stare into space with no gleam of intelligence in them. A sound rap on the head or a pin thrust into the flesh causes no movement. Milk, her only nourishment, is given her through a rubber tube inserted in her nose. The sleeper is placed in a rocking chair during the day and at night is carried to her bed near by.

The Democratic state convention at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday instructed the national delegates to vote for Cleveland, and the platform calls for honest money and tariff reform. The delegation to Chicago is solid for Cleveland. The convention lasted eight hours and was a most bitterly fought contest.

The crisis of the fight between the Alabama and Pennsylvania iron products is felt to have arrived. The market has gone down to pieces and Birmingham firms have 100,000 tons in their yards. The railroads have been called upon to reduce freight to the lowest possible point and a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages has been determined on. Representatives of three leading companies have gone to New York to consult with other stockholders and directors of railroads interested in this section. In the meantime the furnaces continue in operation.

## Canadian.

A Fredericton, N. B., despatch says: It is stated here on excellent authority that the appointment of Hon. Peter Mitchell as Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, in succession to Sir Leonard Tilley, whose term expires shortly, is contemplated by the Dominion Cabinet. The news is very favor-

ably received here, Mr. Mitchell's claim as one of the few surviving fathers of Confederation and his ability to fill the position being indisputable.

J. E. Tatu, formerly immigration agent at Winnipeg, whose name was frequently mentioned during the recent boodle investigation, died on Wednesday morning in St. Boniface hospital. He had been at the point of death for a long time and had wasted away almost to a skeleton. He was brought to Winnipeg from Dakota last week, his dying wish being that his last moments be spent in Canada.

On Wednesday while workmen were tearing down the old Normal school to make room for the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel a partition toppled over, falling upon six men. Three of them were badly injured. One of them, named Morrissette, had his head badly cut and a leg broken in two places. He is supposed to be internally injured. The injured men were taken to the Hotel Dieu.

At a recent public meeting held in Toronto, Lieutenant Macdonald, an officer in the 12th Battalion, declared in favor of Political Union with the United States. This declaration has evoked a protest from the Canadian Militia Gazette, which says editorially: "It appears to us that whether Mr. Macdonald has or has not the right to express such opinions in public he has certainly made a serious mistake in accepting a commission in the militia while entertaining such views, and we would strongly recommend him to avail himself of the first opportunity offered to resign from a position which might possibly call for his services to oppose the ultimate destiny which he fancies he sees for this country."

## SPORTING NOTES.

## THE RING.

Peter Maher, of Ireland, aspirant for heavy-weight honors, and Robert Fitzsimmons, the New Zealander, who is the middle-weight champion of the world, met on Wednesday night before the Olympic club of New Orleans, for a purse of \$10,000, of which the loser gets \$1,000. The Olympic has an arena which seats nearly 5,000 people. By the addition of galleries, the utilization of corners and space in every possible way the capacity was increased to 6,000, which was all taken up. Fitzsimmons' fine condition was apparent to all who saw him. His broad shoulders and chest are masses of muscles, and his long arms and long thin legs have actually graceful lines to them. He weighed between 168 and 172 pounds at different periods of his last work days.

Maher was in great form. Although not as tall as Fitz he looked much stronger and full of vim and stamina. From the way the Irishman spoke and acted he was very confident.

The gladiators entered the ring at exactly 9 o'clock; Maher first, dressed in black trousers with black stockings and black fighting shoes. Gus Tutthill, Billy Madden and Jack Fallon were his seconds. Fitz entered a moment later and grasped Maher's hand and was cheered to the echo for so doing. Fitz wore a scarlet breech cloth with black fighting shoes and black stockings. The official weights as announced were:—Fitzsimmons, 165; Maher, 178. Time was called at 9.15 and the men met in the centre of the ring. After fighting 12 rounds with varying success, Maher gave up and the referee declared in favor of Fitzsimmons.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The great contest for the chess championship of the world between Steinitz and Tschigorin, going on for some time past at Havana ended in favor of the former by the following score: Steinitz, 10; Tschigorin, 8; draw 5.

In the snowshoe races at Ottawa, George Paris, of the Argyles, won all the open events, viz., 100 yards, one mile and quarter mile. For some reason or other the M. A. A. men who entered did not show up.

The figure skating competition at St. John, N. B., was won by Moses Rubenstein, of this city.

The Holly steeplechase last Saturday was a decided success. The track was in good order and everything favorable for record-breaking. Unfortunately there was an accident to the timekeepers' sleigh and no official time was given but it is believed to have been in the neighborhood of 17 min. Davies, of Lachine, again proved his superiority, coming in a good 100 yards winner, with gentleman second and Mason third.

The National amateur skating races were held at Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday. Champion Joe Donoghue had the events all his own way.

Louis Cyr has been doing some great lifting feats in London. Recently he put up a dumbbell weighing 174½ lbs to the full stretch of his right arm; afterwards, with both hands, he raised a barbell weighing 301 lbs.

## LABOR AND WAGES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of millionaires in Prussia increased from 523 to 565 within one year.

Journeymen bricklayers and plasterers of Easton, South Easton and Phillipaburg, Pa., ask for the nine hour day at 30 cents an hour after May 1.

Prophet Carnegie is preaching the Gospel of Wealth in churches where the needle's eye has been so enlarged that the billionaire can ride through it on a camel.

The Queensland Government has decided in consequence of the large number of unemployed workmen in the colony, to prohibit immigration for the present.

Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, is delivering lectures on political economy before labor organizations in the West, and is meeting with great success.

The Legislature of Ohio has been asked to extend the jurisdiction of the State Inspectors of factories and workshops over hospitals, asylums and medical institutions.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Company has issued orders requiring its passenger conductors to give bonds to the amount of \$500 each in the United States Guarantee Company of New York.

Tom Mann, the British labor leader, is persistently urging his plan for the city to build a new set of docks in London, and he claims that it would make a saving of 38 per ton in the handling of goods.

For refusing to rise in honor of Emperor William when a toast was proposed to the health of that personage Frank Hannig, of Bentengrund, Germany, a stonecutter, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The conductors of all the street cars, omnibuses and other vehicles for public accommodation in Warsaw, Russia, are women, and they are said to fulfil their duties more accurately and to the better satisfaction of the public than men.

The next international congress of mine workers will be held in June at London. One of the objects to be discussed is an international strike for eight hours. Some of the most influential organizations in England are opposed to such a strike for the present.

A despatch from Leavenworth, Kan., says that the Kansas Wagon Company, which has been manufacturing wagons and buggies for the last seventeen years with convict labor at the State Penitentiary, has announced, through the President, Alexander Caldwell, that in the future it would employ free or outside labor exclusively.

The Belgian workingmen's party and the miners' federation are preparing a manifesto urging the Belgian miners to restrict the output of coal so as to aid the English miners. In the strikes that have occurred in Belgium the miners have received support from the miners of Great Britain, and now that the opportunity offers, their leaders think it no more than justice that they aid by every means in their power their British brethren in securing the end they are struggling for.

At Grenoble, France, it is said that 1,200,000 dozen pairs of gloves are manufactured annually. This represents a value of \$7,000,000 to \$7,200,000, and gives employment to 25,000 workpeople of both sexes. There are 4,000 men and 21,000 women residing in a radius of 38 miles around Grenoble who live by this work. Glove making, then, is interesting from a social point of view, as it is one of the few callings open to female labor in which they can earn respectable wages without abandoning husbands, homes and little ones. The writer adds that out of the \$7,200,000 worth of gloves made in that region at least \$8,000,000 are distributed in wages among an almost infinite number of families.

The Emperor of Petroleum, Rockefeller I, has given another million dollars to Chicago University, "as a special thanks offering to Almighty God for returning health." This makes the total gift so far made to the University by Mother Earth and American Labor, through the hands of Rockefeller, amount to \$2,600,000. While the divines connected with the great institution, where the pork fed intellect of the West is to be filled with theology and law, may well join Rockefeller in thanking Almighty God for returning health, they should not forget to bless the shoemaker, whose providential peg, by poisoning the magnate's blood, made him realize the vanity of wealth to the extent of one million out of an annual income of twenty times as much.—The People.

A well attended mass meeting of brassworkers, metal polishers and platers was held on Friday, the 26th, at 193 Bowrey. Worthy Foreman Thomas Finn, N. T. A. 252, who presided, opened the meeting by explaining the aims and objects of the National organization, and then introduced G. K. Lloyd, of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, who spoke at length on the necessity of men belonging to their trade unions, citing the tin and sheet iron workers as an ex-

ample for them to follow in initiation fees, and dues, and shorter hours, etc., and impressing on his hearers the fact that the brassworkers, by working ten hours a day, were only aiding the community at large to support the idle element, and concluded by urging those present to enlist at once under the banner of organization. He was followed by Edward King, of the Type Founders' Union, with a spirited address of an hour's length, frequently interrupted by applause, in which he showed the immense strides labor had made in Great Britain and other European countries in the last twenty years by agitation, and drew parallels between the activity of the workers of those countries, in labor matters, on the one hand, and the inaction of the workers of this country in allowing their antipathy to labor organizations to stand in the way of their own interests. The chairman then announced that 23 names, with their initiation fees, had been handed in, and after a vote of thanks to the speakers the meeting adjourned.

Typographical Union No. 274 (Typographical No. 7) is an organization of compositors working in the German language in New York city and vicinity, and with 21 sister organizations in all parts of the country, form the Deutch-Amerikanische Typographie. The composition of all German newspapers is performed by members of this organization, the New York Staats Zeitung and San Francisco Abend Post excepted. In 1886 the German compositors changed the system of type measurement from the em to the alphabet plan, and increased the scale of prices from time to time until now a fair rate of wages is obtained in union offices, in addition to which the hours per day were reduced to eight. Not many years ago the force of the Staats Zeitung composing room numbered 12 to 16 union men out of an entire force of about 40, who, as a rule, work seven nights a week, averaging \$18 per week. The office has always been non-union, but gradually, as the necessity for competent men presented itself, union printers were engaged by Frank Schmidt, the foreman, in order that the paper might be got out in decent shape. Mr. Schmidt is deeply opposed to organized labor in any form, and will go to any length to antagonize union men. An appeal was made to Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, the proprietor, to remedy this state of affairs by making his office a thoroughly union one, where all would be treated alike. Mr. Ottendorfer addressed the men and assured them of his unbounded friendship for workingmen in general, and stated that he had no objection to them belonging to the union, and that if he were a compositor he would be a union man. He desired his foreman and everybody else to understand that all men were to be treated alike in the office, and no discrimination made in matters of advancement. It seems, however, that the servant was superior to the master, or else Mr. Ottendorfer's professions were hypocritical, for the foreman paid no attention to his instructions, but rather increased the annoyances to union men, and acted as if Mr. Ottendorfer said one thing while meaning another. Finally, the situation became so unendurable that No. 274 took official action in the matter and demanded that all men be treated alike in the office. A committee was appointed, and waited upon Mr. Ottendorfer and again the grievances were laid before him. In spite of this the foreman continued to act in the same arbitrary manner as previously, and on February 23 No. 274 closed the office to all union printers by calling its men out until the differences were adjusted. Twenty eight union compositors responded, many of whom had been for years in the Staats' employment, their places being supplied by 15 disreputable renegades and a number of notorious rats who have been kicked out of every office they ever worked in.

This animal, ladies and gents, said the showman, is the chimpanzee. The remarkable thing about the chimpanzee, ladies and gents, is that it comes nearest being a human person of any species of the monkey tribe. This here is the chimpanzee, ladies and gents, he continued, the one inside the cage. Please stand a little farther back, sir! You'll get mixed. And he glared at a masher who was poking the animal with his cane.

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The Best of Spruce Gum Preparations. 25c a Box.

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1608 NOTRE DAME STREET

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Redpath



We are now putting up, expressly for family use, the finest quality of PURE SUGAR SYRUP not adulterated with Corn Syrup. In 2 lb. cans with moveable top. For Sale by all Grocers.

GLENDINNENG'S "LEADER" Stoves  
Embrace every requisite necessary to delight the good housewife. In manufacturing them neither time or money is spared, nothing overlooked. Our endeavor to make a stove second to none, and the popular verdict is we "GET THERE!"

What say you, Sir Knight (or his wife)?

## Salesrooms:

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W. Glendinneng & Son,  
MONTREAL.

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364 St. James St., Montreal.

## ADVERTISERS.

It will pay you to advertise in THE ECHO. It circulates extensively in the homes of the most intelligent workingmen in the City of Montreal and other Towns and Cities throughout the Dominion.

A WARNING.

He formed a certain plan to make him great,  
Which rigidly he followed all his days;  
And when he breathed his last—a common fate—  
He, dying, got a mighty lot of praise.

A decade subsequent to this his name  
By all mankind was totally forgot,  
His spirit reading o'er the scroll of Fame,  
Wept sore to find that there his name was not.

And now he sits dejected on a cloud,  
In dark oblivion, and constant grieves  
To find himself one of the common crowd,  
And deep sad sighs his spirit bosom heaves.

"I might have known that immortality  
Can be achieved by scheming," so he wails,  
"No more than robins can be caught—ah me!  
By putting salt upon their little tails."

And when I heard him make this sage remark,  
It seemed to me—who still am but a youth—  
In its veracity 'twas truly stark;  
In other words, a bit of naked truth.

And I resolved upon that very day  
That scheming for the laurel is not best,  
I'll press whatever buttons come my way,  
And let relentless Fate do all the rest.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

WHERE MEMORY SLEEPS.

Where memory sleeps the soul doth rise,  
Free of that past where sorrow lies,  
And stretch against future ills  
The courage of the constant hills,  
The comfort of the quiet skies.

Fair is this land to tired eyes,  
Where summer sunlight never dies,  
And summer's peace the spirit fills,  
Where memory sleeps.

Safe from the season's changing cries  
And chill of yearly sacrifice,  
Great roses crowd my window sills—  
Calm roses that no winter kills;  
The peaceful heart all pain denies  
Where memory sleeps.

—Harper's Bazaar.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Teacher—What is the Equator? Pupil (confidently)—An imaginary lion running round the earth.

Aspirant—What is the chief requisite for a young lady entering the literary field? Editor—Postage stamps.

The original whale was quite a male-carrier; but Jonah probably first impressed upon him the need of a free delivery system.

I have fifteen clocks I'd like to sell you, I don't buy stolen goods, sir. Why, they weren't stolen, my dear sir; I was married yesterday.

It is a great thing to be friendly and sympathetic; but a man needs to discriminate a little before he tries to be friendly with a strange dog.

Somebody says true happiness is found in pursuing something, not in catching it. The man who pursues the last car at night knows better.

Small Boy—Papa, what makes you so bald? Papa—Oh, that's because my mother used to pat me so much on the head for being a good boy.

Mr. Smith sends his compliments to Mr. Jones and finds he has a hat which isn't mine: so if he has a hat which isn't yours, no doubt they are the ones.

Charming Widow—And what are you doing nowadays? He—Oh, amusing myself looking out for number one. And you? Charming Widow—Looking out for number two.

A man in Florida recently exchanged a weekly paper for a mule. This trade was not so inappropriate as it would seem at first blush. They are both elevators of the human race.

A young melodramatist, telling the story of the new play to a theatrical manager, said: As the robbers crawl in at the window the clock strikes one. Ah, said the manager, which one.

Opulent Father-in-law—What ails you, George. Since you have been married you seem to have lost all your ambition. George—Well, you see, sir, I reached the height of my ambition when I became your son-in-law.

You say, Mr. Smith, said the girl, in a low, thoughtful, this-is-a-serious-matter sort of tone, that you have loved me for five years, and have never dared to tell me so until to-night. Yes, he replied. Well, I cannot be your wife. A man who has no more courage than that would feign to be asleep while a burglar stole his baby's shoes.

The Man She Was After.

He came home with a serious face. She who was all love and smiles, saw in an instant that something was the matter. He turned his face away when she attempted to plant the warm kiss of greeting on his lips. Her soul sank within her. It was the first time he had repulsed her.

George, she said, eagerly, tell me what it is. Has your love grown cold? Treat me frankly; it is better to know the truth than to be kept in suspense.

He kept his head averted a minute, his lips trembled, then he said: Oh, heavens, Florence! how can you wear that mask of deceit when I know it all?

All what? Spare me the sad recital, he continued; there are some things better left unsaid. I will not spare you; I insist on knowing what you mean. Some perjured villain has abused your mind.

Alas! no, he said. I was an eye witness of it all. I was there and saw it. So what? she cried. What have you seen? Are you mad?

Calm yourself madam. I saw you—you, my wife—when you did not think my eye was on you. You were in town mingling with the giddy throng. He was hurrying on, you beckoned to him, you made telegraphic signs until you attracted his attention.

Merciful powers! she gasped. You see I know all, he continued; you did this in a public street with the eyes of the passers-by upon you. At first he would have gone on and disregarded you, but you were importunate. You caught his eye; you beckoned and smiled; you went down the Main street together.

'Tis false, as false can be. Madam, it is too true; I tell you I saw it. Then she sank upon the sofa. The diamond tears began to come through her fingers. Helplessness, indignation and shame were struggling together in her soul. Suddenly she looked up.

Perhaps, sir, you will tell me who he was. Certainly, replied the wretch. He was the conductor of a street car.

He Wilted.

He (gently)—Are you not afraid someone may marry you for your money? She (sweetly)—Oh, dear, no. Such an idea never entered my head.

He (tenderly)—Ah, in your sweet innocence you do not know how coldly, cruelly mercenary some men are.

She (quietly)—Perhaps not. He (with suppressed emotion)—I—I would not for the world have such a terrible fate happen to you. The man who wins you should love you for yourself alone.

She—He'll have to. It's my Cousin Jennie who has money, not I. You've got mixed. I haven't a penny.

He—Er—very pleasant weather we're having.

Friend—So you're at work on another picture? Artist—Yes, it's the scene of a duel. One of the combatants is supposed to be saying: Draw, villain! Friend—Well, old fellow, I must say you have carried out your idea admirably. The drawing is villainous.

Inspector—How many wives may a man marry, Johnny? Please, sir, only one. Why not? The Bible says you mustn't. And pray which text in the Bible forbids a man marrying more than one wife? He cannot serve two masters.

A man who was well dressed but without a cent in his pocket, bespoke a most admirable dinner at a well known restaurant, and enjoyed it; he then gave his order to the obsequious waiter: And now, my man, you may bring a policeman.

Dot boy of mine ish going to make a good business man, said Mr. Bechstein. Yesterday I told him I was going to leave all my property to him ven I died, and vat do you s'pose he say to dot? Vell, he say he vill remit five per cent for ready money.

The crowd was sitting expectantly beneath the canvas and the animals were just coming in, when the leading camel stopped at the entrance and whispered to her neighbor: Is my bustle on straight? All right, was the reply, and the show went on.

A Curious Notice.—The vestry meeting will be held quarterly every six weeks instead of two months as usual. Next Tuesday being Ash Wednesday an open air meeting will be held in the vestry, to decide which color the church will be whitewashed.

Manager of the World's Fair, Chicago (to special commissioner)—We want the Venus de Milo at the fair. Commissioner—Yes, sir. Manager—I learn that most of the Venus de Milos are broken. Commissioner—Well? Manager—Get us one that is perfectly sound.

Johnnie (to rich prospective brother-in-law)—I say, Mr. Brown, you look out for pa after the weddin'. He's goin to play a joke on you. Brown—What makes you think so Johnnie? Johnnie—Oh, I heard him tell me he should put the screw on you as soon as you'd married Kate. (And Brown did laugh.)

VERY REMARKABLE FEATS OF MEMORY.

On one occasion an Englishman presented himself to Frederick the Great and informed him that he was possessed of such retentive memory that he could remember, word for word, any speech or treatise of considerable length, after once hearing or reading it. The King resolved to put him to test, and did so with a somewhat amusing result. Voltaire happened to be announced at the time, and as he was going to read a copy of verses which he had just written, Frederick looked upon it as a favorable opportunity for proving the truth of the man's assertion. He therefore concealed the Englishman in a closet, and commanded him to remember every word he should hear during his incarceration.

The poet read his verses, but the King listened with apparent coolness, and at the end charged Voltaire with attempting to pass off the verses of others as his own work. Of course, the author was indignant, and asserted that he had only that moment finished the composition of the verses which he had just read. "Well," replied the King, "I have just seen an Englishman who has repeated them to me as his own writing," and he thereupon directed the man in hiding to come forth and repeat the lines. This he did without the variation of a single word, and the performance naturally threw Voltaire into a rage, and led him to remark that the gentleman must have dealings with the Evil One.

At length, however, the King let him into the secret, and dismissed the Englishman with a suitable reward for the amusement he had caused by his extraordinary memory. La Croze seems to have had a similar memory, for we are told that after listening to twelve verses in as many different languages, he could not only repeat them in the order in which he had heard them, but he could also transpose them. Scaliger, too, was proud of his memory, and he became so thoroughly acquainted with one Latin work that he undertook to repeat any passage with a dagger at his breast, which had to be used against him in the event of any failure of his memory.

Gassendi acquired six thousand Latin verses by heart, together with the whole of Lucretius's poem, "De Rerum Natura." He thought that a little daily exercise was good for his memory, and consequently he was in the habit of reciting six hundred verses from various languages every day. Leyden had also a strong predilection for amusement of this nature, and it is said that he could repeat correctly, after having heard it read, any deed or Act of Parliament, or other long, dry document.

Seneca at one time was equal to repeating two thousand words exactly as he had heard them pronounced, and an actor named Lyon had such a wonderful memory that on one occasion he repeated the whole contents of a newspaper from beginning to end. This was for a bet of a bowl of punch, and we are informed that he accomplished the task without making the slightest mistake. The newspaper was the "Daily Advertiser," and he certainly earned a bowl of punch—or something better and more elevating—after wading through "all the varieties of advertisements, prices of stocks, domestic and foreign news, accidents, offences, law intelligence," etc.

Another case is mentioned, however, in which a man is said to have read a newspaper once through, and then repeated it without omitting a single word. Stranger still, he afterwards repeated it backwards with the same success, but this is almost too good to be true.

"Memory-corner Thompson" had also a capital memory for anything he saw, and it is related that on one occasion he drew, in twenty-two hours, a correct plan of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, with portions of the parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Ann, and St. Martin. This plan contained every square, street, lane, court, alley, market, church, chapel, and all public buildings, with all stable and other ards. He also pointed out every public-house in the parish, the corners of all streets, and such things as pumps, posts, trees, bow-windows, etc. It was produced entirely from memory, and without any reference to books or papers.

At another time he did the same with respect to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and also undertook to draw plans of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Paul's, Convent Garden, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement's, and three-fourths of Marylebone, or St. George's. He was also able to take an inventory of a house, from the attic to the ground-floor, and afterwards write it out from memory. These remarkable feats are referred to in the papers of January, 1820.

The mathematician Saunderson could repeat all Horace's "Odes," as well as long extracts from the works of other Latin authors. Pope, too, had an excellent memory, and it is said that he could turn with great readiness to the precise place in a book where he had seen any passage that had struck him—an acquisition which would often prove of great service to him; and a French novelist, a printer, composed a volume in type, and thus printed a book without first writing it.

On the other hand, some people are very unfortunate in the matter of memory, and Lessing seems to have been one of these. At any rate, he once gave three of his friends, at different times, a commission to buy at any price a book which was about to be offered at a public sale. They accordingly bid against each other up to ninety crowns, and then one spoke to the others and it became known that they were all bidding for the same individual. As no person had bid against them after ten crowns, this forgetfulness cost Lessing a nice little sum.

Illiterate Soldiers.

The question has been asked: "Which army in Europe contains the greatest number of illiterate soldiers?" The armies of Russia and Servia appear to be on a par in this respect, having 79 per cent of their respective armies illiterates, unable to read or write. Two other European countries have at least 40 per cent illiterates in their armies, namely Italy with 45 per cent, and Hungary with 40 per cent. In Sweden and Denmark there is not a single illiterate in the army of either country. As to the general population, illiteracy is most prevalent amongst the Slavic States of Russia, Servia and Roumania, the Latin races in Italy, Spain and Belgium being also very backward in education, while in the purely Teutonic States the percentage of illiterates is merely nominal. In Switzerland it is 2.5 per cent, in the whole German Empire it is only 1 per cent, and in Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg there is practically no one who cannot read and write. From the latest army return we learn that 97 per cent of our soldiers can read and write, and that 80 per cent possess a liberal education.

The Smallest Inhabited Island.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands. At low water it is 30 feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is 26½ feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast, and fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth breakwater. Flatholme, an island in the Bristol Channel, is only a mile and a half in circumference, but, consisting mostly of rich pasture land, supports a farmhouse, besides the lighthouse, with a revolving light 156 feet above the sea. There are about 100,000 islands—large and small—scattered over the oceans. This country alone has 5,500 around its coasts, there are 365 in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16,000 between Madagascar and India, and some 1,200 off the eastern coast of Australia, between its mainland and New Guinea.

Customer (in Kansas drug store)—I should like a small vial of sporotrichum globuliferum. Druggist (in hissing whisper)—Sh-h-h-h! That's old Watere, the Prohibitionist, back there by the prescription case. You can't fool him. Customer—What do you mean? I merely asked for some of the fungus used to kill chinch bugs. Druggist—Oh! I thought you were trying to ask for whiskey in a round about way.

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Beds, Mattresses and Pillows of every kind at Lowest Possible Price.

(ENGLISH BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS CHEAP! CHEAP.)

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PARODY ON THE SHANDON BELLS.

BY "UNOHO."

I  
In admiration and exhilaration  
I'll speak to you of Old Griffintown,  
Where Tories are squeaking, Liberals shriek-  
ing,  
And all are speaking of their own renown.  
On this I ponder, and still don't wonder,  
Your people grow fonder, Old Griff, of  
thee.

With genius flowing,  
Politicians blowing,  
And all are crowing, in great ecstasy.

II  
I have heard of doctors, lawyers and pro-  
ctors,  
With brilliant heads in the olden time,  
Who were eloquent, to Earl and mendicant  
When they were swelling with thoughts  
sublime.

They'd not be in it, if living this minute  
With the Pats and Jims of Griffintown.  
Oh! there's no denying,  
It is no guying  
If O'Connell lived they would shine him  
down.

III  
In tones heroic, though metaphoric,  
I heard one telling in feeling rhyme,  
How he would come sailing, without wailing  
From the lofty turrets of Notre Dame.  
Now, he's no gander, though of thy gender  
And has no wings to flutter him down.  
So should he stumble,  
Or make a fumble  
He would spoil the streets with a broken  
crown.

IV  
I heard one boasting, though not while  
toasting  
How honor saught him without intent,  
His friends had pondered, then him sur-  
rounded  
From his truck they took him, on glory  
bent.  
The joys they gave him, he could not pen  
them,  
And now they'll heave him to higher ways.  
Where he in grandeur  
May often sigh for  
All the nags and trucks of his early days.

V  
If my poor rhyming, could make you chime  
in  
And agree with me for a single day,  
Vote those people, to the truck and steeple,  
You would honor poor Ireland best that  
way.  
Their silly matter, and horrid clatter  
Amusing chatter in sleeping hours,  
Will keep members waking,  
With laughter shaking  
At an Irishman's glory and his speaking  
powers.

SOLID FOR THE LABOR CANDIDATE

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—Having attended several of Mr. Boudreau's meetings, I would like to say a few words about his platform. I think it is one of the most reasonable I ever read. If we electors could only get one half of it, it would be a grand thing for us. I have been in almost every large city in England, and have never come across such a place as Canada for boodling, so I think it is quite time something was done in some way of reform, and the only way in my opinion is to elect bona fide workingmen like Mr. Boudreau. Now, I am working in the G. T. R. shops, where hundreds are of the same opinion as myself, that is, to elect one who has gone through the mill. I have been told it is of no use of agitating at all, but I say what is the use of grumbling if we do not try and alter things. It makes our employers think we are frightened to say what we want. Now, it is my intention, with hundreds more, to go to the poll and vote plump for Mr. Boudreau, and shall predict that we shall win by a large number. Only think of a handful of labor candidates standing in the House demanding reforms for the work- ingmen! What a grand thing for a man to go to the House of Parliament from the workshop, so stick to it, Mr. Boudreau, we shall be with you on the 8th of March and shall send you in by a large number. I am sorry I cannot afford the time to help on polling day, or I would, but I shall do what I can.

One word about the Seizure of Wages Act. They say we have British laws here, but how is it that a man's wages can be seized here? They cannot in England; you have to proceed through the county court, if you are in debt, and get a chance of paying; not like it is here, because the man is sacked at once, so he cannot pay at all. I say Englishmen would not allow it; then why do they allow it in a British colony? It is a disgrace to all Canada.

I cannot stop to say any more, so accept this poor way of explaining my views. I send my name because I am not ashamed to say, like some, that I am going to vote for L. Z. Boudreau.

A VOTER OF THE POINT.

St. Antoine Division.

HON.

JOHN S. HALL,

Provincial Treasurer.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD VOTE FOR MR. HALL AND HELP TO SECURE

HONEST GOVERNMENT.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

CENTRAL—318 ST. JAMES.  
— MOUNTAIN STREET.  
165 ST. MARTIN STREET.  
— ST. JAMES STREET, COR. FULFORD.  
2200 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

CENTRE DIVISION.

The Workingman's Candidate is

L. Z. BOUDREAU

EVERY WORKINGMAN

Should Vote for him at the coming Elections.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

The following committee rooms are now open:

151 WELLINGTON STREET.  
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2096 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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Ales and Porters

Registered Trade Mark—"RED BULL'S-EYE."

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If your Grocer does not keep our Ales, order direct from the Brewery—Telephone 1168. The MONTREAL BREWING CO., Brewers and Malsters, cor. Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier streets.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY.

VOTE FOR

ALD. VILLENEUVE,

THE DE BOUCHERVILLE CANDIDATE,

Who has always proved himself to be the friend of the WORKINGMEN, both in the City Council and Local Legislature.

Vote Early on Tuesday, 8th March.

St. Mary's Division.

VOTE FOR

Frs. Martineau

COMMITTEES:

ST. CATHERINE, Near Papineau Road.  
ST. CATHERINE, cor. DeLorimier ave.  
ONTARIO, cor. Maisonneuve.  
ONTARIO, near Fuljam.  
DUFRESNE, near Logan.  
DUFRESNE, corner Notre Dame.

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

COL. FRANK BOND,

Liberal Candidate.

VOTE FOR COL. BOND, the people's candidate, against the representative of the cliques and rings, and the violators of our laws and constitution.

Vote for government by the people and against government by one man.

COMMITTEE ROOMS—749 Craig st. (central), 2354 St. Catherine street, 4 Mountain st., 1116 St. James street.

COMMITTEE—Hon. J. K. Ward, chairman; Hon. F. E. Gilman, Messrs. Robert Reid, Edouard Leduc, Jonathan Hodgson, Robt. Mackay, Ewan McLennan, J. P. B. Casgrain, Thomas Gauthier, S. D. Hamilton, Henry Hamilton, Thomas Bowes, N. E. Hamilton.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION

A. W. MORRIS.

Endorsed by the Press.

Endorsed by the Workingmen.

Endorsed by the People.

VOTE FOR HIM!

WORK FOR HIM!

ELECT HIM!

St. Mary's Division

LABOR CANDIDATE,

JOS. BELAND.

Every Workingman should record his vote in favor of him.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOM

No. 1368 St. Catherine Street.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

ALL WORKINGMEN INVITED TO ATTEND.

St. James Division.

WORK AND VOTE FOR

ALD. BRUNET,

— WHO IS A —

LARGE EMPLOYER OF LABOR

— AND —

THE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN.

Every Elector in this Division should make it his duty to vote for ALD BRUNET at the coming election.

All friends are invited to visit his Committee Rooms, viz.:

CENTRAL—1476 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

1271 & 1480 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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ONTARIO, CORNER AMHERST.

ROY, CORNER BERRI.

St. Louis Division.

VOTE FOR

D. PARISEAU

An Independent Liberal,

Who will Support Honest Government

Mr. Parizeau is a large employer of Labor and deserves the support of all workingmen.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

1815 ST. CATHERINE STREET.