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A MIGHTY STRUGGLE.

Is at Hand and the People Proper
Must Win or Die.

The Winfield, Kan., American Nonconformist, rings out this timely alarm and warning: "No thoughtful observer of the signs of the times can fail to see that a mighty struggle is imminent between the people and the 'powers that be.' Never in the nation's history have such grave and great dangers menaced the general peace. The producer is tugging for his rights. The plutocrats are plotting to render powerless every plan for human betterment. The producer is becoming desperate. The plutocrat is totally unfeeling and unscrupulous. Society's sponges will not surrender their privileges without a struggle. The common people will try to remedy existing social and political ills by methods that are entirely constitutional. The plutocracy will meet them with methods as lawless as pirates on the high seas. The plans are being laid and every effort will be made to involve the leading advocates of the people. Unprincipled demagogues are to be employed to engineer great strikes and riots, thus finding excuse to call the militia and police into action. Troubles of all kinds will be precipitated, and efforts made to place the blame in the wrong place and thereby prejudice public opinion, and dissipate the voting strength of the reform movement. The need of the hour is watchfulness, firmness, discretion. Let no man flinch from duty. Let no man pass judgment on labor troubles or labor leaders as described by Associated Press dispatches. Let reform papers everywhere make it a regular business to keep the public well informed on all the plots of the enemy.

Let there be concert of action with the reform press in exposing and crying down the conspiracies against human welfare. This is no alarmist cry. It is written after sober reflection. We cannot act too quickly now in the work of opening the eyes of the people. The vilest plots ever hatched against an unsuspecting public are in process of development this very minute. The people and the reform press must sternly rebuke these villainous schemers right now. Pass the watchword along the line. The danger is imminent."

Different Modes of Washing.

London has the most laborious process of washing. The women simply rub their clothes, and have none of the mechanical contrivances which exist in other places for lessening their labor. Of course there are steam laundries in abundance, but their prices place them beyond the reach of the working classes.

In Lancashire the use of the "dolly tub" and "peggy" is universal and is by far the most handy and most effective method of washing. The tub is shaped like a barrel, and the linen is wisked about in it by the "peggy," as it is vigorously used by the washerwoman. The "peggy" is a sort of thick broomstick fixed in the center of a disc of wood, on the underside of which are five or six round, strong wooden pegs.

In Holland and Sweden the traveler will notice hundreds of women kneeling on the banks of the lakes and rivers and beating their clothes with a heavy piece of wood. It looks an easy though not effective process; but probably the clothes have been boiled before the cold water stage is reached.

John Chinaman excels as a washer of clothes. The Japanese, on the other hand, do not take much trouble. Washing is still done in Japan by getting into a boat and letting the garments drag after it by a long string. It is an economical habit of traveling Japs to get a large amount of washing thus accomplished by a steamboat excursion, and it has given rise to the story that once a year they travel to wash. They have no instinct for work, like the Chinese, and think it complete when the soap is in the garment, and will not wring it out. Salt water washes to their taste just as well as fresh.

The visitor to Paris will not fail to notice the large Noah's-ark-looking houses of wood floating in the Seine, some of which are monster washing establishments, where women may be seen through the open windows hammering and scrubbing their clothes. Whenever you may pass, the same scene may be witnessed; for the moment one woman leaves another takes her place. A small fee is paid for the accommodation provided. If the services of a Parisian laundress are needed, it would be well to take an inventory of the things before handing them over to her; for rumor puts it that she does not always return as many as she receives.

SIGN OF GRACE.

In 1843 the great mass of Scotchmen left the Established Church, and cast in their lot with the Free Church. Those who remained were called moderates, and were rather despised as lukewarm church members by their more decided brethren. In "Scenes and Stories from the North of Scotland" is an anecdote concerning a new minister in the parish of Alness, who resolved that he would act as if all church members were his parishioners, whether they would or not.

One day he visited a Free Church elder, who was no friend of the moderates. The minister did his best to be affable and conciliatory, but his reception was cold, and, in fact, little more than civil.

At length, without any special intention in the act, the minister drew his snuff box from his pocket, and invited the elder to make a trial of its contents. A decided thaw set in immediately.

"Oh, ye tak' snuff, do ye?" said the Free Kirk man, yielding to a gentle smile.

"Oh, yes," said the visitor, somewhat afraid that the admission might lead him into trouble. "I take snuff, but what of that?"

"Well," said the elder, "that's the first sign o' grace I've seen about ye."

"Sign of grace! Why, how do you make out that snuff-taking is a sign of grace?"

"Nothing easier," said the elder, with a knowing twinkle in his eye. "Don't you remember that in the ancient temple, all the snufflers were of pure gold? That denotes the best of all qualities."—Youth's Companion.

Plenty of Men for the Position.

An interesting story is told, and it is a true story, of a merchant who inserted an advertisement to the effect that he wanted a book-keeper, married; of irreproachable private character, an expert accountant, one speaking French, Spanish and German preferred, to whom, reference being satisfactory, would be paid \$500 salary for the first year—less than ten dollars a week. To this advertisement, which was originally ordered inserted for a week, came the first day seventy-four answers. The advertisement was taken out.

Now here is a curious condition of affairs. The men who applied were men of education; many of them had seen the traditional better days, yet they were willing to accept \$10 a week.

The question naturally arises, is it better to teach one's sons a trade or to give them what is technically known as an education? There is a heap of thought in that, and if the material prosperity of the housemiths and the workmen of whatever name may be taken, on the one hand, and the nervous, feverish anxiety of the educated men seeking clerical situations may be taken as an index on the other, is it not a fair inference that there is something rotten in this particular state of Denmark?—Joseph Howard in New York Press.

Tollers Open Your eyes.

We gladly reproduce, the following timely and well thought call from the Peoria, Ill., Industrial Tribune to the exploited of the land:

"Workingman, farmer, mechanic and laborer, do you believe there is something wrong in our industrial system? You certainly do. The feeling is universal that there is a screw loose somewhere. A dropped stitch, a broken thread in our commercial fabric. What do you think is wrong? Do you know? If so, what are you doing to right the wrong? If you do not know what is wrong, are you making an effort to find out? If so, what effort are you making to increase your knowledge in that direction? Yes, you know there is something wrong, because you have felt it. It has eaten a hole under the door of your home, and let in the cold wind. It has eaten holes in your children's shoes, and eaten the coat from your back. It has eaten holes in your wife's dress and mantled your daughter's face with shame for the want of a gab becoming her intelligence and refinement. It sits between you and your family at a poorly provided table, and laughs scornfully at your appetite. It makes your children pull at what is felt of your coat tail, and cry for bread. It curtails the productive force of labor by compelling you to work with inefficient tools. It cracks the whip of want over your back, and makes you hump to pay interest and taxes. It is the child of vicious politics, but you never learned it from an old party paper. Neither will you ever learn a remedy from that source."

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

DEAR ECHO,—As the winter comes on, things are assuming a more hopeless outlook; more unemployed wandering around the country, begging for leave to toil. It is calculated that in Sydney, N.S.W., there are at least 10,000 out of work, a great many of them sleeping in the parks. In Melbourne I am sorry to say that there are an equal number, and I am afraid as winter progresses there will be still more.

Some time ago an Indian hawk by the name of Fatta Chand was accused, tried and convicted of murdering a fellow-hawker on purely circumstantial evidence, and was condemned to be hung. Now these people profess a belief that if their life is taken by any one not professing their belief they will go to eternal punishment. Well, this Fatta Chand was condemned to be hung, and from the day the sentence was passed the prisoner began to starve himself to death, but lo! and behold, the authorities would not permit this, and they forced the poor man to eat, at least to swallow food.

Some of the papers say they pushed it down with a stick. However, just imagine [fattening a man up to kill him, while if they had let him alone he would have performed the operation himself without trouble to any one. Next week they have another to hang. They will have to carry this one up on a chair. He is paralyzed in both legs and speech; he was proved guilty of killing his wife and family. It is about time these barbarous laws were swept away.

In Queensland the fight is still on between the squatters and shearers. The troops have been under arms for a good while, but they have not and will not be needed.

W. W. LYCHT.

Evroa, Victoria, Australia,
May 13, 1891.

MONTREAL NEWS.

An inquest was held on the body of a new born child found on Thursday wrapped in a newspaper and hidden in an old valise in the porch of Notre Dame Church. A post mortem examination showed that the child was still-born.

A meeting of citizens to organize for the erection of a statue to the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald has been called for one o'clock this afternoon. But a limited number of notices have been sent out, but all are cordially invited to attend.

Maple Leaf Assembly, K. of L., are just now engaged in reorganizing. Applications for membership are coming in at a very fair rate, and there is every prospect of its being one of the largest and best assemblies in this city. Let the good work go on.

The Ancient Order of Foresters will hold their fourth annual picnic on Dominion Day at Otterburn Park. A glance at the programme will convince anyone that a great day's amusement is in store for those who patronize it; besides, the Foresters have an enviable reputation on getting up affairs of this kind.

All the Grand Trunk locomotives that are not required for active service have been ordered to be stowed away. A number of crews are off between here and Brockville, and a number of the clerks have been "let out" at the general offices, while the night staffs at the terminal points are being done away with as much as possible. The recent reduction in the pay of the clerks will not be felt till pay day comes round on July 1st.

A horrible accident happened down at the wharf on Thursday afternoon. A scaffold was erected on the steamship Sarnia, and men were engaged in unloading her cargo when suddenly, as some heavy freight was being taken off, it collapsed, and Thomas Duchesne, 22 years of age, who was on the scaffold, fell and was buried under the debris. The Notre Dame ambulance was called and he was taken to the hospital, where it was found that his leg was fractured and his body very much bruised.

Messrs. James H. Garrigan and James Kieran, delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers from local union 24 will shortly leave to attend the convention which is this year to be held in Steubenville, Ohio, on 6th July next. The Montreal delegates will endeavor to have the convention meet next year in this city, and we hope they will be successful in their efforts, and we are sure that organized labor generally will unite with the glass blowers here in extending them a hearty welcome.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The history of the Cunard line of steamers is remarkable; it began to operate in 1840; in its half century of business not a single passenger of the millions who have crossed the Atlantic in the Cunarders has been lost.

It was a custom among the Romans that a bride should be brought to her husband with a covering or veil cast over her head, and hence the ceremony was called nuptial; from nubo, to veil.

The hands of the wealthy classes in Annam, China, are almost useless, because for "adornment" they permit their finger nails to grow as long as possible. There are many ladies who have finger nails from four to six inches long.

We lose two pounds of water every 24 hours by perspiration, and the more we perspire the cooler we become; there are 27,000,000 pores on the surface of our bodies, which, if placed in a line, would extend 28 miles in length.

The largest and heaviest building stone ever quarried in England was taken from Plankington quarry, near Norwich, in 1869; it was in one piece, without crack or flaw, and weighed over 35 tons. It was 15 feet long, 6 feet high and 5 feet wide.

The amount of water the sun raises from the earth is estimated at the enormous weight of 37,000,000,000 tons a minute; the quantity of coal required to produce a heat in any way equivalent to the sun's is calculated to be, 12,000,000,000,000 tons, or 8,000,000 cubic miles a second.

In 1804 there were 35 translations of the Scriptures in existence; since the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in that year, ten millions of money have been expended in the work of circulating the Bible, and there are now nearly 300 translations of the Scriptures.

The Dahl process of sterilizing milk has recently been introduced into London; fresh milk is placed in cans which are hermetically sealed, then heated and cooled alternately until the germs are destroyed; the milk can then be kept for years without losing its freshness or failing to yield cream and butter.

To give vividness to the expression "one million years," Darwin, in "Origin of Species," gives this: "Take a narrow strip of paper, eighty-three feet four inches in length, and stretch it along the wall of a large hall; then mark off at one end the tenth of an inch; this tenth of an inch will represent one hundred years, and the entire strip a million years."

The Mikado of Japan is the first sovereign whom his subjects have been allowed to behold in person, Japanese etiquette having for ages required the strictest seclusion for sacred majesty. Unfortunately, perhaps, for the preservation of that divinity which doth hedge a king, he is an ugly little man with thick lips, low forehead, dull eyes and scanty beard. But his bearing, like Queen Victoria's, is full of dignity, his manners are perfect, he is both intelligent and accomplished, and his ideal of sovereignty is the welfare of his people.

An Egyptian scythe recently unearthed is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie in London. The shaft of the instrument is wood, supporting a row of flint saws, which are securely fastened into it. This discovery will set at rest the speculations which have been made as to how the crops of the land were gathered in the flint and early copper ages. It has long been suspected that such an instrument as Mr. Petrie has brought to light was used, but there was no direct evidence.

That's Just How it Works.

"I shall have to ask more rent for this flat, Mr. Jones," said the landlord. "More rent? Why, I have just re-papered the front rooms at my own expense."

"That's just it," returned the landlord. "They are worth more money now, you know."

ROUSE'S POINT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 261.

This union held its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening last and elected the following officers:—President, William C. Wood; vice-president, William Seguin; corresponding secretary, Thomas Jellett; financial secretary, Alex. Park; treasurer, Israel Gregoire; sergeant-at-arms, Thos. O'Connell; executive committee, Alex. Sabourin, David Tolbert and Wm. Prince.

A MODERN JUDAS.

OR, THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

CHAPTER I.

THE JARLCHESTER MYSTERY.

Not an important place by any means, this sleepy little town lying at the foot of a low range of undulating hills, beside a slow-flowing river. A square-towered church of Norman architecture, very ancient and very grim; one principal narrow street, somewhat crooked in its course; other streets, narrower and more crooked, leading off on the one side to the sheltering hills and on the other down to the muddy stream. Market place octagonal in shape, with a dilapidated stone cross of the Plantagenet period in the centre; squat stone bridge, with massive piers, across the sullen gray waters; on the further shore a few red-roofed farm houses; beyond, fertile pastoral lands and the dim outline of distant hills.

Picturesque in a quiet fashion certainly, but striking in any way; a haven of rest for worn-out people weary of worldly troubles, but dull—intensely dull—for visionary youth longing for fame. The world beyond did not know Jarlchester, and Jarlchester did not know the world beyond, so accounts were thus equally balanced between them.

Being near Winchester, the ancient capital of Saxon England, it was asserted by archaeologists that Jarlchester, sleepy and dull as it was in the nineteenth century, had once been an important place. Jarl means earl and Chester signifies a camp; so these wiseacres asserted that the name Jarlchester meant the Camp of the Earl; from which supposition arose a fable that Jarl Godwin had once made the little town his headquarters when in revolt against pious Edward, who built St. Peter's of Westminster. As Godwin, however, according to history, never revolted against the king, and generally resided in London, the authenticity of the story must be regarded as doubtful. Nevertheless, Jarlchester folks firmly believed in it, and sturdily held to their belief against all evidence to the contrary, however clearly set forth.

They were a sleepy lot as a rule, those early-to-bed and early-to-rise country folk; for nothing had occurred for years to disturb their sluggish minds, so they had gradually sunk into a state of somnolent indifference, with few ideas beyond the weather and the crops.

Then Jarlchester, unimportant since Anglo-Saxon times, suddenly became famous throughout England on account of "The Mystery," and the mystery was "A Murder."

On this moist November morning, when the whole earth shivered under a bleak gray sky, a crowd, excited in a dull, bovine way, was assembled in front of the Hungry Man Inn, for in the commercial room thereof, now invested with a ghastly interest, an inquest was being held on the body of a late guest of the inn, and the bucolic crowd was curious to know the verdict.

A long, low-ceilinged apartment this commercial room, with a narrow deal table covered with a glaring red cloth down the centre; four tall windows looking out on to the crowd, who, with faces flattened against the glass, peered into the room. A jury of lawful men and true, much impressed with a sense of their importance, seated at the narrow table; at the top thereof the coroner, Mr. Carr, bluff, rosy-faced and eminently respectable. Near him a slender young man, keen-eyed and watchful, taking notes (reported by the crowd outside to be a London detective); witnesses seated here, there and everywhere among eager spectators; but the body! oh, where was the body, which was the culminating point of interest in the whole gawsome affair? The crowd outside was visibly disappointed to learn that the body was lying upstairs in a darkened room, and the jury, half eager, half fearful, having inspected it according to precedent, were now assembled to hear all procurable evidence as to the mode in which the living man of two days ago became the body upstairs.

First Witness.—Boots. Short, grimy, bashful; pulls forelock stolidly, shuffles with his feet, is doubtless as to aspirates and speaks hoarsely either from cold—it is raining—or from nervousness either of the jury or of the body; perhaps both.

Name? Jim Bulkins, sir. Bin boots at 'Ungry Man fur two year'n more come last Easter. Two days back, gen'man—him upstairs—come 'ere t' stay. Come wi' outach fro' Winchester. Only a bag—leather bag—very light. Carried 't upstairs fur gen'man, who 'ad thir'-seven. Gen'man come 'bout five. 'Ad dinner, then wrote letter. Posted letter himself. Show'd 'im post office. Guv me 'sixpence; guv me 'other fur carr'in' up bag. Seemed cheerful. Went t' bed 'bout nine. Nex' mornin' I went upstairs with butts. Gen'man asked fur butts t' be givin' psonally t' 'im 'cause 'e were perticler 'bout polish. Knocked at door; n' anser. Knocked

agin; n' anser. Thought gen'man 'sleep, so pushed door to put butts inside; door were open.'

Coroner—'What do you mean by the door being open?'

Witness—'Weren't locked, sir; closed t' a bit—what you might call ajar, sir. Entered room, put down butts; gen'man were lyin' quiet in bed. Thought 'e were sleepin' an' come down stair. This were 'bout nine. At ten went up agin. Knocked; n' anser. Knocked agin; n' anser. Went into room agin; gen'man still sleepin'. Went to wake 'im an' found 'e were ded. Sung out at once, an' Mr. Chickles 'e come up.'

Juryman (sharp nosed and inquisitive)—'How was he lying when you saw him first?'

Witness—'Bedclose up t' chin, sir. 'Ands and h'arms inside bedclose; lyin' on back—bedclose smooth like. Know'd 'e were ded by whiteness of 'is face—like chalk, sir—h'awful!'

Coroner—'Are you sure deceased asked you to give him his boots personally next morning?'

Witness—'Yes, sir—said 'e were vury perticler?'

Coroner—'Did he seem to you like a man intending to make away with himself?'

Witness—'No, sir. Quite lively like. Sed as 'ow 'e were goin' to look roun' this 'ole nex' day, sir.'

Coroner (pompously)—'And what did the deceased mean by the expression "this hole," my man?'

Witness (grinning)—'Jarlchester, sir.'

Great indignation on the part of the patriotic jury at hearing their native town thus described, and as Boots is still grinning, thinking such remark to be an excellent joke, he is told sharply to stand down which he does with obvious relief.

The next witness called was Sampson Chickles, the landlord of the Hungry Man. A fat, portly individual is Mr. Chickles, with a round red face and a ponderous consciousness that he is the hero of the hour—or rather the minute. 'Swear Sampson Chickles!' Which is done by a fussy clerk with a rapid gabble and a dingy Bible—open at Revelations—and Mr. Chickles, being sworn to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, gives his evidence in a fat voice coming somewhere from the recesses of his rotund stomach.

'My name, gentlemen, is Sampson Chickles, and I've lived in Jarlchester, man and boy, sixty years. But I keep my health wonderful, gentlemen, saving a touch of the—'

Coroner—'Will the witness kindly confine himself to the matter in hand?'

Witness (somewhat ruffled)—'Meaning the dead one, I presume, Mr. Carr. Certainly, Mr. Carr; I was coming to that. He—meaning the dead one—came here two days ago by the coach from Winchester. There is, gentlemen, no name on his bag—there is no name on his linen—no letters, no cards in his pockets—not even initials, gentlemen, to prevent his clothes being stolen at the wash. He never mentioned his name, Mr. Carr. I was going to ask him next morning, but he was dead, and therefore, gentlemen, not in a position to speak. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Carr, the dead one has never been christened. The mystery—meaning the dead one—has no name that I ever heard of, and was spoken of by me and my daughter (who may know more than her father) as the gentleman in No. 37. I only spoke to the dead one twice, Mr. Carr and gentlemen; once when I arranged about terms—thirty shillings a week, gentlemen, not including wine—and again when I asked him if he had enjoyed his dinner—soup, fish, fowl and pudding. Gentlemen, he had enjoyed his dinner.'

A Juryman (hungry looking, evidently thinking of the dinner)—'Was he cheerful, Mr. Chickles?'

Witness—'Jocund, sir, if I may use the term. Merry as a lark.'

Facetious juryman suggests wine.

Witness (with mournful dignity)—'No, sir! Pardon me, Mr. Specks, he had no wine while he was in this house. His explanation was a simple one, gentlemen—wine did not agree with his pills—tonic pills, Mr. Carr—one to be taken before bed time every night.'

Coroner (with the air of having found something)—'Pills, eh? Did he look ill?'

Witness—'Not exactly ill, Mr. Carr; not exactly well, gentlemen. Betwixt and between. Weak, sir. His legs shook, his hands trembled, and when a door banged he jumped, gentlemen—jumped!'

A Juryman—'Then I presume he was taking tonic pills for his constitution?'

Witness—'Well, yes, Mr. Polder; yes, sir. There is the box of pills—tonic pills, as he—meaning the dead one—told me. Found in his room, gentlemen—on the chest of drawers—after his death.'

Inspection of pills by jury. Great curi-

osity evinced when pills (eight in number) appeared to be like any other pills. The London detective, however, secured the pill box after inspection and sat with it in his hand thinking deeply.

Mr. Chickles having given all his evidence, retired with the full consciousness that he had given it in a masterly fashion; and his daughter, Miss Molly Chickles, plump, pretty and a trifle coquettish, was duly sworn. At first she was rather bashful, but having found her tongue—a task of little difficulty for this rustic daughter of Eve—told all she knew with many sidelong glances and confused blushes—feminine arts not quite thrown away on the jury, although they were to a man married and done for.

Said Molly in answer to the Coroner:

'My name is Mary Chickles. Father calls me Molly. I am the daughter of Sampson Chickles and bar maid here. I knew the deceased, but he did not tell me his name. He arrived here two days ago—on Tuesday at five by the coach. He came into the bar and asked me if he could put up here for a week. I told him he could, and called father, who arranged about the terms. He then went up to his bedroom and came down to dinner at six. After dinner he went into the parlor and I think wrote a letter. After doing so he asked me where the post office was. I sent him with Boots, and heard afterward that he posted his letter. On his return he sat down in the bar for a few minutes. There was no one there at the time. He seemed to me to be very weak, and told me his nerves were shattered. I asked him if he had consulted a doctor. He replied that he had done so, and was taking tonic pills every night before he went to bed. I said that I hoped he took regular, as it was no use unless he did so. He assured me that he always took one pill every night without fail. He mentioned that he was going to stay for a time in Jarlchester, and hoped the quiet would do him good.'

Coroner—'Did he say he was down here for his health?'

Witness—'Not exactly, sir; but he talked a good deal about his nerves and such like. He said he was going to stay a week or so, and expected a friend to join him shortly.'

Coroner—'Oh, a friend! eh? Man or woman?'

Witness—'He did not say, sir.'

A Juryman—'When did he expect this friend?'

Witness—'He said in a few days, but did not mention any special time. After a short conversation he went to bed at nine o'clock, and next morning father told me he was dead.'

Coroner—'Did he appear gloomy or low spirited?'

Witness—'Oh, dear! no, sir. A very pleasant spoken gentleman. He said his nerves were bad, but I was quite astonished at his cheerfulness.'

Coroner—'Did he say anything about the next day?'

Witness—'Yes, sir. He asked if there was anything to be seen in Jarlchester, and when I told him about the church he said he would look it up next day.'

A Juryman—'Do you think he had any intention of destroying himself?'

Witness—'Not so far as I saw, sir.'

Coroner—'He did not mention anything about the letter?'

Witness—'Not a word, sir.'

A Juryman (facetiously)—'Did you think him good looking, Miss Molly?'

Witness (tossing her head)—'Well, not what I call handsome, sir; but there's no knowing what other girls think.'

With this parting shot, Miss Chickles retired to her usual place in the bar and gossiped to outsiders about the present aspect of the case, while Sergeant Spills, the head of the Jarlchester police force, came forward to give his evidence. A crisp, dry-looking man the sergeant, with a crisp, dry manner and a sharp ring in the tones of his voice; economical in his words, decisive in his speech.

Charles Spills, sir, sergeant of the police in Jarlchester. Jim Bulkins reported death of deceased. Came here; saw body lying in bed. Clothes drawn up to chin. In my opinion, deceased died in his sleep. Examined bag of deceased. Contained linen (not marked), suit of clothes (not marked), toilet utensils of the usual kind. Drawing block and some lead pencils (much used).

Coroner (prompted by London detective)—'Were there any drawings?'

Witness—'No, sir.'

Coroner—'No sketches or faces on the block?'

Witness—'No, sir! Clothes worn by deceased, dark blue serge suit, double breasted.'

Coroner—'Any name on the clothes?'

Witness—'No, sir! Tag used to hang up coat, on which tailor's name generally placed, torn off. Searched pockets; found penknife, loose silver (twelve shillings and sixpence), and box of pills laid before the jury. Silver watch on dressing table—silver chain attached—silver sovereign purse containing six sovereigns. Nothing else.'

Coroner—'Nothing likely to lead to the name of deceased?'

Witness—'Absolutely nothing, sir. Searched, but found no name. Inquired—discovered no name. Oase puzzled me, so wired to London for detective—Mr. Fanks—now sitting on your left.'

Sergeant Spills having thus discharged his duty, saluted in a wooden fashion, and substituting Joe Stagers, coachman, for himself, took up a rigid attitude beside him, like a toy figure in a Noah's ark.

Evidence of Joe Stagers. Horsey gentleman, large, red and fat; smothered voice, suggestive of drink; a god on the box seat behind four horses, but a mere mortal given to drink when on the ground.

Joseph Stagers, sur. 'Ees, sur! Druv the coach fro' Winchester t' Jarlchester these ten year an' more. Two days ago—it were 'Jood'y, cost t' bay 'oss cast a shoe—I were waitin' at station, an' gen'man—the corpus—come up t' me an' ses 'e "Jarlchester"?' inquiring like. "'Ees, sur," ses I, an' up 'e gits an' off we goes. 'E sat aside me an' talked of plaace. 'Ees, sur. Ses 'e: "This are foine arter Lunnon."

Coroner—'Oh, did he say he had come from London?'

Witness (doggedly)—'E'es what I sed afore, sur. Talked foine, sur; but didn't know a 'oss fro' a cow.'

Mr. Stagers's evidence unanimously pronounced by jury to be worse than useless, an opinion not shared by Mr. Fanks (of London, detective), who scratched down something in a secretive little book with a vicious little pencil.

Coroner—'Call Doctor Drewey.'

A most important witness Dr. Drewey, he having made a post-mortem examination of the body, and the jury, hitherto somewhat languid, now wake up, Mr. Fanks turns over a new page in his secretive little book, and Dr. Drewey, bland, gentleman-like, in a suit of sober black and gravely smiling (professional smile), gives his opinion of things with great unction.

'I have examined the body of the deceased. It is that of a man of about eight-and-twenty years of age. Very badly nourished, and with comparatively little food in the stomach. The stomach itself was healthy, but I found the vessels of the head unusually turgid throughout. There was also great fluidity of the blood and serious effusion in the ventricles. The pupils of the eyes were much contracted. Judging from these appearances and from the turgescence of the vessels of the brain, I have no hesitation in declaring that the deceased died from an overdose of morphia or opium.'

Coroner—'Then you think the deceased took an overdose of poison?'

Witness (with bland reproof)—'I say he died from an overdose, but I am not prepared to say that he took it himself.'

A Juryman—'Then some one administered the dose?'

Witness—'I can't say anything about that.'

A Juryman—'When do you think the deceased died?'

Witness—'That is a very difficult question to answer. In most cases of poisoning by opium death takes place within from six to twelve hours. I examined the body of the deceased between one and two o'clock the next day, and from all appearances he had been dead ten hours. According to the evidence of Miss Chickles, he went to bed at nine o'clock, so if he took the dose of opium then—as was most likely—he must have died about four o'clock in the morning.'

Coroner—'During his sleep?'

Witness—'Presumably so, opium being a narcotic.'

Coroner (prompted by London detective)—'Did his stomach look like that of an habitual opium eater?'

Witness—'No, not at all.'

Coroner—'According to you, the deceased must have taken the poison at nine o'clock when he went to bed, and on looking at the evidence of Miss Chickles I see that the deceased stated that he took his tonic pill regularly before he went to bed. Now did it strike you that he might have taken two pills by mistake, which would account for his death?'

Witness (hesitating)—'I acknowledge that such an explanation certainly did occur to me, and I analyzed three pills selected at random from the box. When I did so I found it was impossible such pills could have caused his death.'

Coroner (obviously bewildered)—'Why so?'

Witness—'Because these tonic pills contain arsenic. There is not a grain of morphia to be found in them. If the deceased had died from an overdose of these pills I would have found traces of arsenic in his stomach; but as he died from the effects of morphia or opium—I am not prepared to say which—these tonic pills have nothing to do with his death.'

This decisive statement considerably puzzled the jury. The deceased died of an overdose of morphia, the pills contained nothing but arsenic; so it being clearly proved that the pills had nothing to do with the death, the deceased must have obtained morphia or opium in some other fashion. Sergeant Spills was recalled on the

chance that the deceased might have purchased poison from the Jarlchester chemist. In his evidence, however, Sergeant Spills stated that he had, by direction of Dr. Drewey, inquired into the matter and had been assured by the chemist that the deceased had never been near the shop. The room had been thoroughly searched, and no drugs nor medicine of any kind had been discovered except the box of tonic pills now before the jury. There was absolutely nothing to show how the deceased had come by his death, that is, he had died of an overdose of morphia, but how the morphia had come into his possession was undiscoverable, so the jury were quite bewildered.

All obtainable evidence having been taken, the coroner gave his opinion thereon in a neat speech, but a speech which showed how undecided he was in his own mind as to the real facts of this peculiar case.

'I think, gentlemen, that you will agree with me in acknowledging this affair to be a remarkably mysterious one. The deceased comes down here from London (as proved by the evidence of Joseph Stagers) for a few days' rest (evidence of Miss Chickles). He gives no name, and has neither name nor initials marked on his linen, his bag or his clothes. Not even a letter or a card to throw light on his identity. Entirely unknown, he enters the doors of this inn; entirely unknown, he dies the next morning, carrying the secret of his name and his position into the next world. From all accounts (testified by the evidence of several witnesses) he was quite cheerful, and evidently—I cannot be sure—but evidently had no idea of committing suicide. Looking at the question broadly, gentlemen, the idea of suicide would no doubt have to be abandoned; but looking at the case from my point of view the whole affair is peculiarly suggestive of self-destruction. This gentleman, now deceased, comes down here; he is careful to give no address, which showed that he wished his friends to remain ignorant of his death. He is very cheerful and talks about exploring the neighborhood next day—a mere blind, gentlemen of the jury, as I firmly believe. After writing a letter—doubtless one of farewell to some friend—he retired quietly to bed and is found dead next morning. The post mortem examination, undertaken by Doctor Drewey, shows that he died from the effects of an overdose of morphia or opium. Now, gentlemen, he must have taken the morphia or opium himself. No one else could have administered it, as he was not known in Jarlchester, having been here only a few hours when his death occurred, so no one had any reason to give him poison. Regarding the pills now before us, they have been analyzed by Doctor Drewey, and are found to contain only arsenic, so we may dismiss the pills altogether. He died of morphia, and must have taken it himself, as had it been administered violently by another person, the sounds of a struggle would have been heard. No sounds were heard, however, so this proves to my mind that he killed himself wilfully. No traces of any drugs (saving the pills alluded to) were found in his room; as proved by Sergeant Spills, he bought no drugs from our local chemist, so only one presumption remains. The deceased must have brought here from London a sufficient quantity of morphia to kill him—took it all and died, leaving no trace of the drug behind. Unknown, unnamed, unfriended, the deceased came to this town, and no one but himself could have administered the poison of which he died. You, gentlemen, as well as myself have heard the evidence of the intelligent witnesses, and will therefore give your verdict in accordance with their evidence; but from what has been stated and from the whole peculiar circumstances of the case, I firmly believe—in my own mind, gentlemen—that the deceased died by his own hand.'

Thus far the sapient coroner, who delivered this address with a solemn air, much to the satisfaction of the jury, who were dull-minded men, quite prepared to be guided by a master spirit such as they regarded the coroner.

During the speech, indeed, a scornful smile might have been seen on the thin lips of Mr. Fanks; but no one noticed it, so intent were they on the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of Mr. Coroner Carr.

Under the inspiration therefore of the coroner, the twelve lawful men and true brought in a verdict quite in accordance with their own and the coroner's ideas on the subject:

'That the deceased (name unknown) died on the morning of the 13th of November through an overdose of morphia taken by himself during a temporary fit of insanity.'

Having thus relieved their minds to their own satisfaction, this assemblage of worthies—asinine for the most part—went their several ways quite convinced that they had solved the Jarlchester Mystery.

'The fools,' said Mr. Fanks scornfully, slipping the pill box, which had been left on the table, into his pocket. 'They think they've got to the bottom of this affair. Why, they don't know what they're talking about.'

'You don't think it's suicide?' asked Sergeant Spills crisply, rather nettled at the poor opinion Mr. Fanks entertained of the Jarlochester brains.

'No, I don't,' retorted the detective coolly; 'but I think it's a murder, and an uncommonly clever murder too.'

'But your reasons?' demanded Spills with wooden severity.

'Ah, my reasons!' replied Mr. Fanks reflectively. 'Well, yes. I've got my reasons, but they wouldn't be intelligible to you.'

EXTRACTS FROM A DETECTIVE'S NOTE BOOK.
A curious case this Jarlochester Mystery—I must confess myself puzzled. . . . From Dreyway's evidence deceased died of morphia. . . . Pills only contain arsenic. . . . Can't be any connection between the death and those pills. . . . Can't find out where deceased purchased morphia. . . . Examined clothes of deceased. . . . well made. . . . fashionable. . . . shabby. . . . Qy., seedy swell? . . . such a one might commit suicide. . . . Doubtful as to nerve. . . .

'Don't understand that open door. . . . ajar. . . . ajar. . . . nervous man wouldn't sleep with door ajar. . . . absurd. . . . Qy., could any one have entered room during night? . . . Impossible, as deceased a stranger here. . . .

'Mem.—To find out if any one slept in adjacent rooms. . . . Examine pill box. . . . sudden idea about same. . . . Fancy I'll be able to find name of deceased. . . . if so look for motive of murder. . . . questionable, very, if idea will lead to anything. . . . still I'll try. . . . This case piques my curiosity. . . . Is it murder or suicide? . . . I must discover which. . . .

(To be Continued.)

LABOR AND WAGES.

Cleanings From the Industrial Field of the World

District Assembly 41 K. of L. has organized the straw hatmakers of Baltimore.

The pay of street car men at Saginaw, Mich., has been raised \$5 a month.

The carpenters' eight hour struggle in Newark, N. J., has been postponed.

All the granite stonecutters in San Francisco, 300 in number, went on strike last week.

The men at the Imperial Institute, London, struck against working under a non-union foreman.

A strike broke out this week at the A. Campell Manufacturing Co.; 500 spindles and 200 workmen are idle.

Ex-Assemblyman Fagan, of Jersey City, N. J., has had some of the strikers at his iron works arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

The Groningen, Holland, apprentices in carpenters' shops have failed in their request that the bosses employ only union labor.

The strike of the New York Framers is now in its sixth week. About 1,300 men went out, and so far, only four have turned scabs.

The Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company has abandoned its system of paying with checks and has substituted cash therefor.

The wages of the workmen in the Hackensack, N. J., brickyards were reduced \$5 per month. The men saw no help for it but to submit.

The Women's Stenographers' and Typewriters' Union of New York met last week to consider the best means to extend their organization.

More than \$3,000,000 was paid to the employees of Ishpeming mines, Mich., during the year 1890. The figures for 1891 will be a deal smaller.

Commencing last week compositors employed by the week on afternoon papers will receive a minimum of \$17 per week for nine hours work at Troy.

Moses Marx, a cigar manufacturer of Denver, Col., is now being prosecuted by the organizations in Denver for using the union label without the consent of the union.

The bricklayers in Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Oldham, Hyde, etc., England, have at won their 9d per hour. The laborers are still out for 4d, making their wages 6d per hour.

The tool sharpeners at the granite manufacturing of Concord, N. H., quit work last week because of the refusal of their employers to raise the wages from 31 to 33 cents per hour.

The Belfast (Ireland) Weekly Star puts the question: "What we want our aristocracy to do?" and answers it tersely by saying: "To step down from the backs of the toiling folk."

In Graubunder, Switzerland, the wagon makers and smiths threatened to strike unless their hours of work were reduced to 11 and their wages raised. They obtained both demands.

The recent statistics on pauperism in England show that more than one-seventh of all Englishmen of the age of 60 years and more are either in the poorhouse or are supported by public charity.

The Edinburgh, Scotland, Trades Council has refused admittance to the Masons Labor Federation because of the Socialist element in it. They also declined to join the Socialists in the May day celebration.

The De Vinne Press has offered its employees the profit sharing system on condition that every employee "shall work enthusiastically for the company, and be subservient to its policy and plans in all things."

Superintendent Geay, who, during the recent coke strikes in Pennsylvania, killed a workman who was, together with other workmen, on their own premises, was acquitted by the jury with a pat on the back.

The stone cutters who struck at the quarries of John Beattie, Leete's Island, of Norcross-Bros., and of Redhill, Stony Creek, Conn., have returned to work without obtaining the wished for increase in their means of subsistence.

The strike in the Franklin Mines of Washington continues in all its horrors. The white miners are simply starving. The bolded hands imported to break up the union are anxious to withdraw from them. The Governor of the State refuses to interfere on behalf of the miners.

The carpenters of the Knickerbocker Works at Jackson, Mich., struck last week. They have been working nine hours per day and supposed they were getting the same wages as before they reduced their hours of work, but when paid off they found they were being paid for only nine. The men were granted their demands.

The bakers of Richmond, Va., held a mass meeting last week to induce non-union members of the trade to join the organization. A large crowd was present. Speeches were made by members of the trades council which infused new life into the non-union members. About thirty new members were admitted, making a total of about fifty.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain have been in session at Chester. The meeting had for its effect to cause the Federation of Coal Owners quietly to drop the plan they had in contemplation for the reduction of wages rather than run the risks of being confronted by their organized workmen through the federation of the latter.

Seventy miners in the coke region who were at work were during the week suddenly discharged and ordered to vacate their houses. No ground is alleged for this, but it is known the summary proceedings are caused by the fact that the respective men had recently attended a meeting of their union.

A strike occurred at Baehr's brewery at Cleveland, O., on Pearl street, recently because a non-union man was employed. Eight men went out, also a union carpenter who had been employed for several days. The Brewers' Union tried every means possible to avoid a strike, but the firm refused to arbitrate the matter, intimating that they would employ non-union men if they so desired.

The Rensselaer Company, of Troy, N.Y., manufacturers of valves and hydrants, over a year ago posted a notice in its foundry requiring every moulder who wished to continue in its employ to bind himself not to protest against the employment of non-union men by the company, and all who would not sign were to consider themselves discharged. A strike followed and is still maintained.

The National Federation of Engineers and stokers held their annual conference recently at North Staffordshire, England. Delegates were present from Durham, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Shropshire, Lancashire, Northumberland, Cannock, Chase, Dudley, Cheshire and Somersetshire. The reports showed that wages, in many instances, had increased since the last conference, and in some few instances the hours of labor had been reduced.

The Lancet, commenting upon the effects of mental overwork, declares that "overwork, both mental and bodily, is at once the most general and the least regarded form of illness to which we are subject in the present age." We do not pay sufficient attention to the two great essentials of timely rest and wholesome diet. The signs of overwork are easily recognized. They are want of appetite and inability to sleep. Unfortunately, however, we are not always in a position to act upon the warning afforded by this simple test.

He Wasn't so Very Drunk.

He had been out very late and, as he rolled into bed, his wife began to give him a curtain lecture. He turned his back and, in the lull which succeeded, managed to get a word in.

Mary! What?

It's a mighty mean woman who would talk behind a man's back.

John scored a point and slept peacefully the rest of the night.

What do you think of Dr. Holmes' idea that a fish diet gives a man many fishy characteristics? I think the statement is a little indefinite. He does state whether the man becomes a shark or sucker.

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MONTREAL, June 20, 1891.

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.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

The Labor Commission sat for the first time in public the other day, and if it is to have any useful results, it has a task of enormous magnitude before it. When it is remembered that the scope of its investigations include everything affecting, however remotely, the condition of labor in nearly every department of industry, it will be seen that the work could only be overtaken within a reasonable time by the sub-division of the commission into committees by which evidence regarding different trades could be taken simultaneously. The preliminaries appear to have been satisfactorily settled and the commission of twenty-seven members has divided itself into three committees presided over by Mr. David Dale, Lord Derby and Mr. Mundella respectively. There also appears to have been considerable care taken in the disposition of the members. Thus we find that Mr. Burt is placed in a position where his intimate knowledge of everything relating to mining will be of most service; that Mr. Tom Mann has been made a member of the committee charged with the investigation of the condition of the dock laborer, and that Mr. Henry Tait is placed where he can best give effect to his views regarding the conditions of railway service. Generally speaking Mr. Dale's committee will limit its enquiries to what may be described as the iron and coal trades; Lord Derby's will deal with dock labor, railway service and agriculture; and Mr. Mundella's will conduct the enquiry relating to textile clothing and miscellaneous trades. While these committees composed partly of experts, are deputed to inquire into certain facts and conditions of groups of trades the Commission as a whole will deal with questions of principle.

Among other matters the causes of differences between employers and employed will be discussed and suggestions received and considered by which these may be avoided or settled; attention will be given to the mode of payment of wages, whether by piece or day work, causes of fluctuation, deferred pay, sick insurance, accident insurance, etc. The hours of labor will, of course, be one of the principal subjects of inquiry, but evidence will also be taken on the conditions of female and child labor, the employment of foreigners, sliding scales, profit sharing, co-operation, etc. One of the most interesting features of the inquiry,

however, is likely to be that which refers to the relationship between Unionists and non-unionists engaged in the same employment. Some of the most disastrous strikes and lockouts have been caused by union men refusing to work with non-unionists or by the action of employers discharging men for their connection with trades unions. A considerable amount of valuable information is certain to be compiled, and it is to be hoped that the labors of the Commission will not be altogether nugatory.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

During the year 1889 the output of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania was 36,174,089 tons, or nearly double the amount of the year 1880. The amount paid in wages was \$21,142,051 also nearly double that paid in 1880, while the number of persons employed was 53,780, being an increase of only sixty-two percent in the number of employees, while the product has been doubled. This means, of course, a very large increase in the profits of the operators over that of the year alluded to, as the output was nearly doubled at a comparatively slight increase in cost of total production. The amount of wages earned in 1889 averaged \$393 per year for the 53,780 employees, and showed an increase of twenty per cent in the average wages over 1880. The value of coal at the mouth of the mine is set down at only a fraction over seventy-seven cents per ton, being a reduction of over twenty-two per cent over the ten years. Speaking of this state of affairs the Irish World, in its labor column, says:—"It seems absurd to consumers who have to pay \$5 and upwards for this coal to read of its being valued at such a price before the railroad companies and middlemen get their profits out of its transportation to market and delivery to final purchasers. But it can readily be seen how the situation works to the disadvantage of individual operators who have no control over the lines of railroad leading to the mines. The harvest of profit is reaped by the great combinations that conduct the mining and transportation in conjunction and by forcing down the price of coal at the mines to the lowest margin prevent competitors from making sufficient profit to enable them to pay liberal wages if so inclined, and in addition dictate their own terms for transporting the coal to market. Repeated efforts have been made to provide by legislation a remedy for this species of monopoly, but they have not yet succeeded in placing all the operators on an equal footing, and so making it possible for the workingmen to enforce their demands for higher uniform rates and better conditions of employment."

The Conservative Government of Lord Salisbury has sustained a crushing defeat in the House of Commons over an amendment to the Factory bill promoted by the Government. The division came on the question of age limit for children, and was introduced by Mr. Sydney Buxton (Liberal), who held that no children under the age of eleven years should be working in factories. The Government refused to accept the amendment, which was carried by a vote of 202 to 186, the majority including a few Government supporters. It is believed that the adoption of this clause will affect from 150,000 to 200,000 children, who are at present employed as half-timers. It is undoubtedly a reform that will carry good results, and will benefit not only the children but adult labor as well, which has had to contend against the unnatural competition of their own offspring. In some households it may slightly affect the earnings, but the end will be steadier employment at better wages for those whose duty it is to bear the family burdens. This victory is another hopeful sign for the future of

labor in England and an indication of the power wielded by Unionists in social politics.

The idea of establishing eight hours as the standard work day throughout the country has taken a firm hold of all who have given attention to the question from the standpoint of the wage-earner, and those who work on the piece system are quite as ready to co-operate in securing this end as those engaged on time. Of course the former have always been ready to work longer as their wages are thereby considerably increased. This is the case with shoemakers, who are the last to take hold of the agitation for an eight hour day. Nearly the whole of those engaged in this branch of industry work by piece, yet it has been found that they are willing to sacrifice considerable to secure the regular employment of a larger number. With the same spirit animating the followers of other trades, the eight hour day would soon become general.

The French Chamber lately discussed the bill introduced by M. Constant to establish a system of national pensions to workmen. The measure is somewhat similar to what has for some time been advocated by prominent political economists in Great Britain, and which we fully explained a few weeks ago. By the system of M. Constant both the state and the employer contribute their proportion to a fund raised by deducting from the workman's wages a stated amount weekly for thirty years, at the end of which period he becomes entitled to a pension of from 300 to 600 francs per year. The cost to the state will be enormous, and this has been the great argument against the adoption of just such a scheme in Britain.

The movement among female wage-workers throughout the United States for a national organization something akin to the Federation of Labor is taking practical shape. The constitution has been drawn up for final adoption, and the organization will include all classes of working women and will enter upon an active and thorough system of agitation to bring the condition of female labor and its abuses in a proper light before the public. Already 3,000 women have given in their adhesion to the new organization, and it is hoped that it will be in such an advanced shape by next year as to form an auxiliary to the American Federation which meets in Birmingham, Alabama.

The details of the Irish plan of campaign fund, which have just come to hand, shows the way in which the money collected was squandered and how little the Irish peasantry (for whose relief such large sums were subscribed) has benefited by the fund. The total sum contributed was £120,000 of which £80,000 were collected in Australia, £30,000 in America and £10,000 from other sources. In legal business connected with the fund no less than £47,000 were spent, while £40,000 went for new buildings and other expenses in New Tipperary, and £3,000 on objects not stated, all of which, with some legitimate expenses, leaves something like £24,000 which the tenants of Ireland have received.

The ladies are evidently very much in earnest in their desire to secure a course of "higher education." As an instance of the extent to which this has grown it is to be noted that of the number of persons who have thus far passed the preliminary examinations for matriculation at McGill University (seventy-eight in all) exactly one-half are women.

A new wage scale has been adopted by the convention, sitting at Pittsburg, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. There are only a few light changes in the scale from the one previously in existence. Puddling re-

mains the same, \$5.50 per ton, and there is a stipulation that in all departments outside of this branch the working day shall not exceed nine hours. In the rod wire, nut and bolt works, and in other departments relating thereto the number of working hours shall not exceed eight. In regard to the nailers the scale as revised has given satisfaction. Some such revision was urgently called for on account of the general introduction of self-feeding machines.

It is announced that Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American millionaire, high tariff man and monopolist is maintaining almost regal splendor and hospitality in the grand old mountain stronghold of Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and that he will continue to do so until the end of the shooting season. Meanwhile his American serfs are sweating and toiling out their lives at starvation wages that he may toady to the aristocracy of his native country, and the common people of the United States have to pay for the whole of it in the shape of high duties.

The condition of affairs in the Connellville coke region continues to be very unsatisfactory for the men who had made themselves in any way prominent during the recent strike, and the companies are taking a more antagonistic attitude to the Union than ever before. Of course the companies have the whip hand at present; they are able to rule just as they wish, and they appear to be taking full advantage of the situation. This is a very poor way to promote good feeling after a long and costly conflict, and if persisted in, will lay the foundation for more serious trouble in time to come. The companies are glorying in having reduced the men to subjection, but the fire is only smouldering and will break out again in a more aggravated way with the added fuel of bitterness created by such tyranny.

An American paper recently offered prizes to readers who should name the most famous men and women living, and to the place of "the greatest living man among them all" was assigned William Ewart Gladstone, "because he is the champion of the cause of humanity; his life work the elevation of ideas among men, among nations; his physical nature being purified through inspiration to that degree which perfects his conceptions of man's duty to others, which gives him courage to reveal them, and intellectual and moral force to illustrate them."

The Boston Globe has stumbled across a great deal of hidden truth when it says: "It is queer that the high protection organs should regard the exportation of gold with so much alarm and the exportation of all other forms of wealth with approval, or why they should view the importation of gold with delight and the importation of other forms of wealth as little less than deadly sin."

The Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers have amalgamated and will in future dwell in unity under one banner. This new move is much to be commended and will greatly add to the power and influence of the telegraphers.

J. CHURCH,

30 Chaboillez Square.

If WORKINGMEN desire to obtain for themselves, their wives or their little ones HONEST GOODS at fair prices call at the above address and examine the stock of BOOTS AND SHOES to be found there.

The styles are up to date, and the workmanship is guaranteed to be of the best, while the prices are away down to rock bottom.

Quality considered, I have several remarkably cheap lines of strong, durable and well-made Boots for Men and Boys, Women and Girls, which you would do well to see.

Note the Address:

30 Chaboillez Square.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

ONLY 35 CENTS

Ladies' Fancy Sateen Parasols, worth \$1.10, only 35c.

ONLY 35 CENTS.

Ladies' Ecu Sateen Parasols, worth \$1.20, only 35c.

ONLY 35 CENTS.

Ladies' Cardinal Pongee Parasols, worth \$1.90, only 35c.

These Parasols are just the thing for country wear and at these giving away prices they are sure to go quick.

ANOTHER BIG PLUM.

ONLY 45 CENTS.

Fancy Sateen Parasols, trimmed lace, worth \$2.25, only 45c.

ONLY 45 CENTS.

All Over Lace Parasols lined Satin, worth \$2.50, only 45 cents.

ONLY 45 CENTS.

All Over Lace Parasols, over 6 different styles, worth \$2.75, only 45c.

ONLY 45 CENTS.

All Over Lace Parasols, worth \$3.75, only 45c just a few of this line left.

HALF PRICE.

Latest Novelties in Parasols and Fancy Sunshades, all reduced to exactly half price.

EXAMPLES.

\$15 Parasols for \$7.50.
10 Parasols for 5.00.
7 Parasols for 3.50.
6 Parasols for 3.00.

Every Parasol reduced to clearing out prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

— ALSO —

Great Bargains in all kinds of Mantles, all must be sold regardless of cost.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter,

Terms Cash and Only One Price.

**Lacrosse****Men!****TAKE NOTICE**

THAT FOR—

\$16YOU CAN BUY A DOZEN OF
FINE ALL-WOOL**Lacrosse****Jerseys**IN ALMOST ANY OF THE COLORS OF
THE RAINBOW AND IN SIZES
TO FIT FROM A

Small Boy to a 300 Pounder.

Albert Demers

"THE"

DEALER IN SPORTING GOODS.

—338—

St. James Street

L'EGALITE.

Frères mortels vivant sur cette terre
Nous possédons chacun notre destin.
Car l'un est riche et l'autre dans la misère,
L'un fait le mal, l'autre s'applique au bien,
Les uns craignent tout les autres ne craignent rien.

Frères opulents vivant dans la mollesse
Avec notre or vous accaparez tout
Jusqu'à la mort déployant vos richesses
Mais c'est égal vous partez comme nous.

Si par hasard vous faite la bétise
De vouloir prendre la route du sombre bord
Vos héritiers piquent une course à l'église
Prier pour vous ou plutôt pour votre or,
Sur ce point la j'avoue qu'ils n'ont pas tort.
Puis j'admets bien que l'on pleure, car je pense

Que quelques larmes sont d'usage entre nous,
Si quelques pleurs constituent les dépenses,
Car c'est égal vous partez comme nous.

Quand vient le temps du terrible voyage
Il faut enfin pourtant s'y résigner,
Si c'est un riche on voit un sarcophage
Et des chevaux élégamment parés,
Tout est brillant pour le faire enterrer.

Si c'est un pauvre faisant le même voyage,
On voit tout triste s'il est mort sans un sou
Lui le superbe a un bel équipage
Mais c'est égal il part tout comme nous.

Les deux convois arrivent au cimetière
Où les deux corps sont enfin inhumés,
Le prolétaire na qu'une simple bière
Mais l'opulent un brillant mausolée
En lettres d'or où est son nom gravé.

Le malheureux n'a qu'une croix de hêtre
Où sont tracés quelques mots; voilà tout
Ce qui me console c'est toujours la même terre,
Puis après tout vous partez comme nous.

Dans les splendeurs vous brillez sur la terre
Jusqu'au moment de descendre au tombeau.
Peu nous importe, et vous avez beau faire
Tout comme nous il faut faire le saut,
Ca vous taquine mais pourtant il le faut.

Ce qui est juste dans le monde où nous sommes
Est qu'on ne peut pas acheter de remplaçant
Dieux de la terre combien d'énormes sommes
Vous compteriez pour vous trouver exempts.
C. H.

“TO TAX EFFORT ADDS TO EFFORT.”

This, so far as we know, is an entirely new phase which aptly describes the effect of levying taxes on the products of industry. It occurs in the leading editorial article in the Toledo Sunday Journal, which is a remarkably clear presentation of the Single Tax issue. The Journal says that the interest in the subject is so general that a statement of the objects and probable effects of the Single Tax is desirable. It therefore says:

At the outset it should be stated that it is not proposed to levy a tax on land, but on land values; a radically different thing. To tax land equally as regards area, would not tend to equally distribute the burden of taxation, for in that event the arid acres of the alkali plains would be taxed equally with the most valuable spot in the heart of New York, where the land could be covered with a layer of twenty dollar gold pieces and still surpass the gold in value.

Two propositions are laid down in evolving this theory, each of which appeals to the thinking mind as just and fair; the first, that there is not now absolute private ownership of land, the government, i. e., the people, holding title for its use, as witness the law of Eminent Domain, which permits the government to take, or to delegate the power to take for public use and benefit, the land assumed to be owned by any man, as in the case of railroads, highways, public works and the like. The second, the fact that land was always here, and will still be here when we have all passed on, and that it is always at hand for purposes of equitable taxation.

It will be readily admitted that to tax effort adds to effort. The tax on a pair of shoes adds to the cost of the shoes; makes them more difficult to obtain, and lessens the use of shoes in exact proportion to such added cost. Thus, if shoes cost two dollars per pair, many can wear them who would be unable to do so if the cost were ten dollars per pair. This is true in all things where effort is required. The tax levied in the case of Col. Smead, to which reference was made in these col-

umns some weeks since, adds just so much to the cost of each furnace he erects, or lessens the wage which he pays to his laborers. Any tax on labor, or on the product of labor, thus adds to the cost of that which such labor produces, while the tax on the value of land adds nothing to the land, nor takes aught from it. There will be precisely as much land as now, whether it is taxed on its value one or one hundred per cent.

The fairness of taxing the value of land appears plain. Land, remote from population, has little, if any, value. The dense forest may contain that which will, when population has increased, become of value, but if so, it becomes valuable solely because of population, and in no sense as the result of individual effort. The corner of Summit and Madison would be worth no more than the intersection of two roads or streets in the remote suburbs, except for the population centered in Toledo. Every added family, every new house constructed, every building erected or street paved, adds to the general value of land within the city's borders. When there were five thousand people in Toledo, land here was worth proportionately less than when there were fifty thousand. Similarly, when we reached a hundred thousand population, the value of the land increased proportionately, and will again increase when we shall have reached a quarter, or half a million of souls. Admitting this simple proposition, and it appears idle to deny it, it follows that it is the people who give whatever value land may attain. When Toledo was a smaller city than now, say when she had but a tenth of her present population, suppose two men purchased adjacent lots of equal size and equally well situated. One owner builds on his lot a home. He proceeds to beautify it, to adorn it with trees and shrubs, to lay out a flower garden, to drain it, and in all manner to add to its value as a home. During all the years, as they pass, he is taxed on these improvements, and compelled to pay a tax or, more properly, a fine, for his energy. His neighbor permits his lot to lie fallow, the prey of thistles and weeds; the snow covering the walk in front in the winter and the entire plot an eyesore and a public nuisance. But the fact that the other has builded on his lot attracts others again, and presently the entire surroundings are occupied with homes and adjacent land has become more valuable. In this rise in value the owner who fails to improve his property shares equally with his more enterprising neighbor, and if one were to-day to undertake to purchase this vacant lot it would speedily be ascertained that the original price had largely increased. Not that the owner has bestowed a moment's labor or developed a single line of beauty, but solely because others have worked. The value of land is solely dependent on the concentration of population. Drive all the present population out of Toledo, of Ohio, a d one acre is substantially as valuable as another. Aside from arable land, all land is actually of the same value without population.

Granting thus that it is the people who give the value to land, it follows that the people should participate in such value. Is it not clear that did not the present system obtain, there are thousands who are now compelled to live in the suburbs of the city, consuming valuable time passing to and from their work to their homes who would find a habitation on the vacant lots that line our streets? That many would own homes who now suffer unjust taxation in behalf of their landlords? That every man who holds land "for a rise in value" is dependent on the efforts of others for such value, and that he obtains that which belongs to the public who brought about such condition of affairs as produced the value? And this same doctrine holds as good for the farmer as for the rich landholder of a populous city. It is the value, not the acreage,

that is to be taxed, and the man who has a farm which is poorly productive will pay less proportionately than the one whose farm teems with vigorous crops.

Government is non-producing. Government is always a consumer. Government must be sustained, and in order to sustain Government we must all contribute our share. But this contribution should rest on all alike. Our present system of taxation is unfair and unjust. The tax effort is wrong. To levy a personal tax is to impede effort. What we make, produce, is the result of effort. Taxing effort is like applying the brake to a loaded wagon, being drawn up hill. We thus impede effort, already supporting the burden of production. To levy a tax on the value of land would prevent non resident holding of land in the centres of population. But others would improve for themselves where present owners simply hold for gain. The land would all be occupied to the best advantage. That is, the best farms, the most advantageously situated business lots, would be occupied. Where now are vacant lots on Madison, on Jefferson, on Adams streets, throughout the heart of the city would spring up business blocks and homes. The sum of money necessary to conduct the affairs of the Government would be forthcoming; there would be a period put to the holding of land for pure gain at other's expense, and effort would be relieved from an unfair burden.

THE TRADES' COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting--Nomination of Officers and Other Business.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held on Thursday evening in their hall, Notre Dame street, Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, president, in the chair.

After the minutes had been read and approved credentials were received and accepted from Thos. Fisher, Gus. Gibbons and Thos. R. Kent, representing Painters' Union No. 222; Joseph Goodfellow, Maple Leaf Assembly; Alfred Barron and R. S. Brehan, Cutters' and Trimmers' Union and John Taylor, Typographical Union No. 176.

Delegate Ryan rose to a question of privilege, which was granted, when he moved, seconded by Delegate Rodier, that resolutions of condolence be drawn up and sent to the family of their deceased member, Mr. D. Erwin, entered on the minutes of Council and sent to the press for publication. Carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Lepage, seconded by Mr. W. Keys, that the sum of \$50 be voted to the family of Mr. Erwin. Carried.

The nominations for officers then took place and resulted as follows:—President, L. Z. Boudreau; vice-president, J. B. Dubois; English recording secretary, P. J. Ryan; French do., A. Lafrance; corresponding secretary, Renaud; financial secretary, E. Pelletier; treasurer, Joseph Corbel; sergeant-at-arms, Jos. Paquette.

The following were also nominated to serve on standing committees:

Legislative—Delegates Blanche, Fontaine, Cohen, Sandilands, Darlington, Chattell, W. Keys, Thos. Kent, Boileau, O'Riordan. Organization—Delegates Pelletier, W. Keys, B. Rodier, Jos. Lepage, Sandilands, Howard, Goodfellow and Darlington.

Credentials—R. Keys, Lafrance, Larimee, Moncel, Royal, De Guerre, Ducault and B. Feeney.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Labor Day Committee reported the result of an interview with Mr. S. C. Stevenson, representing the Exposition Company, relative to securing the Exhibition grounds for their annual picnic, and asked the necessary authority to complete the arrangements. On motion the report was adopted and the necessary authority given to secure the grounds.

THE ROAD DEPARTMENT AND THEIR WORKMEN.

On a question of privilege it was moved and seconded "That this Council is of the opinion that the Road Committee should appoint all employes under its jurisdiction, as is the case with other committees, and no one man should be invested with the employment of such a large number of men, as is the case with the City Surveyor."

In amendment to this it was moved and seconded "That the main motion be amended by striking out all words after 'this Council' and insert the following: 'Is in favor of the City Council passing a by-law to the effect that all Corporation employes, whether on day's work or on contract, shall

have been resident in this city at least six months previously to being employed, and shall be resident in this city while being so employed.'"

After a good deal of discussion on points of order and the merits of the question a division was taken, with the result that the main motion was carried.

The question of nominating delegates to the Dominion Trades and Labor Council was laid over for a month, and the meeting adjourned.

In the House, last evening, Mr. Lepine gave notice of his intention to move for a return of all the employes of the customs at Montreal, their salaries, nationality and length of residence in Canada, the names of any who have not passed the civil service examination, the names of those who received extra payment and the names of extra laborers for whose services the sum of \$12,176 was paid during 1889-90. Mr. Lepine also wants to know to whom the sum of \$5,930 was paid for cartage at the Montreal Custom House.



Pianos.

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WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill street, Montreal.)

Tuning and Repairs done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also Tuning by the year.

Extra Wide

BOOTS AND SHOES

RONAYNE BROS.

17 Chaboillez Square.

Otterburn Park



The Ancient Order of Foresters and Shepherds

are holding their Fourth Annual Picnic and Games at Otterburn Park on DOMINION DAY. A long list of prizes has been secured, also a splendid Orchestra has been engaged for the Dancing.

Trains will leave Bonaventure at 8.00, 8.15, 8.30 and 11.30 a.m., also Special Train will be made up at Point St. Charles, leaving at 8.00 a.m.

H. MACEY, Secy. Com.

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RONAYNE BROS.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Dress Goods Department

Special Attractions for Next Week.

Novelties in Summer Materials
Novelties in Summer Materials
Novelties in Summer Materials

The stock of Summer Fabrics is larger and more varied this season than previous years, and remarkably low in prices.

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

Ladies will please ask to see the new Angora Homespun Suitings, 50 different shades—10½c yard.

CHALLIES.

Fine Quality Wool Challies
Fine Quality Wool Challies
Fine Quality Wool Challies

Beautiful line Wool Challies, the newest designs in 100 different patterns, suitable for garden parties—20c a yard, only 20c a yard.

SEASIDE SERGES.

Seaside Serges, 30c a yard
Seaside Serges, 35c a yard
Seaside Serges, 39c a yard
Seaside Serges, 44c a yard
Seaside Serge, 49c a yard.

In Navy, Cream, White, Dark Blue and Light Blue.

S. CARSLEY.

ALL-WOOL INDIA SERGES.

Fine All-Wool India Serge
Fine All-Wool India Serge
Fine All-Wool India Serge

We call special attention to this lot of All-Wool India Serge. Prices range from 44c upward.

44 in. Wide. 44 in. Wide.

FANCY BEIGES.

Bargains in Fancy Beiges, 17c yard
Bargains in Fancy Beiges, 18c yard
Bargains in Fancy Beiges, 19c yard
Bargains in Fancy Beiges, 20c yard
Bargains in Fancy Beiges, 33c yard
Bargains in Fancy Beiges, 35c yard

40 in. Wide. 40 in. Wide.

All these goods are of the Highest Novelties of the season.

S. CARSLEY.

SILKS! SILKS!

Beautiful Shanghai Silk, 37c yard.
Beautiful Japanese Silk, 39c yard.
Beautiful Surah Silk, 51c yard.
Beautiful Gros Grain Silk, 56c yard.
Beautiful Pongee Silk, 67c yard.
Beautiful Bengaline Silk, 75c yard.

PLEASE DON'T FORGET.

These lines of Silk have arrived lately and are the Best Value ever shown in the Silk Department, having been purchased much below regular prices.

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS.

For the Children's Holidays we have bought special lines of Paletots, suitable for rough wear, in all the Leading Styles and Sizes.

These handsome Paletots can be bought at a Great Reduction, and in all sizes to fit children from two to ten years. These Children's Paletots can be had at the Show Room.

S. CARSLEY.

MISSES' PALETOTS.

For Holiday Wear.

A special shipment of Misses' Paletots can be bought at and under wholesale prices for two weeks only.

These useful garments for Misses from 12 to 18 years, are made of the most useful and stylish materials and are warranted perfect fit.

In the same shipment we also offer a special line of Misses' Waterproofs, from 36 to 51 inches. New designs at low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

OLD LADIES' MANTLES.

A Specialty.

The largest and best assortment of Old Ladies' Mantles can be found at

S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame st.

The above line being large, we have decided to clear them off at manufacturers prices for one week only.

S. CARSLEY.

OLD LADIES' MANTLES in the following sizes on hand, at low prices. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Inch bust.

Can be bought at great reductions for one week only. Call and see the Great Bargains now offered in the above lines.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread.

Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

The returns of the French Board of Trade show that in May the imports decreased 72,128,000 francs and the exports decreased 31,062,000 francs as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

A deaf and dumb man was arrested in the village of Herabin, Austria, for vagrancy on May 28, and was put in a cell. The police forgot all about the prisoner, and did not visit his cell again until yesterday, when it was found that the man had died of starvation and the body had been eaten by rats.

In the House of Commons on Monday Sir Michael Hicks Beach, President of the Board of Trade, expressed the belief that the passage of a law by Parliament to exclude Russian Hebrews from England would be imitated by the United States. In his opinion such a law would do more harm to Great Britain than to any other country.

Turner, the man arrested for murdering Barbara Waterhouse, aged five, whose body was discovered in Leeds, June 9th, wrapped in a bundle, states that on the day the child was missed he got drunk in company with a man named "Jack," who went home with him. Turner says he was in a stupor and on awakening from sleep he found "Jack" had gone, leaving the bundle containing the girl's body.

The lower of the two railroad cars suspended over the broken bridge near Moenchstein, Switzerland, where the accident to an excursion train took place on Sunday, was lifted on Tuesday and more dead bodies were found. This carriage was resting on the bed of the river not far from where the two engines were heaped up. The total number of the dead is now placed at 130, and the number of the injured at about 300.

Mr. Smith moved in the British House of Commons on Monday that for the remainder of the session Government measures shall have precedence over all other business. He announced that every bill would probably be dropped except the Irish Land Bill, the Education Bill, the Factories Bill, the Public Health Bill and the Renewal of Gold Coinage Bill. Mr. Labouchere complained of the "muddling" of public business, and several other members protested against the sacrifice of the bills promoted by individual members. Mr. Smith's motion was agreed to. The Irish Land Bill passed the third reading.

A boat containing five Russian soldiers on Sunday night met near Batoum a strange boat manned by twelve pirates who fired a volley from their rifles at the soldiers, killing four of them. The pirates then escaped and the surviving soldier pulled ashore and gave the alarm. A boat manned by four soldiers then went in pursuit of the pirates and overhauled them. Again the pirates fired, killing two and wounding the two remaining troopers. The wounded Russians managed to pull ashore and reported their experience. A third boat, better manned, was sent after the pirates, but the latter escaped. A Russian gunboat has gone in pursuit of the pirate craft.

American.

J. K. Emmet, the comedian, died at Cornwall, N. Y., on Monday morning of pneumonia.

The noted desperado Goronomi, who has been lately threatening to kill the sheriff and others, was himself shot and killed near Benson, Arizona, on Sunday. Two companions were captured, one being shot in the thigh.

In emulation of their masonic brethren, the Chicago Oddfellows have decided to erect a great temple of their order in that city. It will be located at the northeast corner of Van Buren street and Fifth avenue. The building will cost \$1,000,000 and be 16 stories high.

A tenement house fire in third avenue, corner of Seventy-fourth street, New York, early on Monday morning resulted in the death of three members of one family, tenants of the fifth floor. Those burned to death were Philip Brady, aged 55; his wife, aged 40, and Philip Brady, jr., aged 13. The fire was a mysterious one, breaking out at 3.50 o'clock, and caught the tenants asleep. There were many narrow escapes.

On Monday afternoon a loud explosion startled the men at work in the Brooklyn Navy yard, and smoke was seen arising from the dock at the foot of Main street. The explosion occurred in the forward deck and Joseph James was knocked insensible and severely burned. He was taken to the hospital. The fire was put out without much damage to the Philadelphia. A rigorous investigation is to be prosecuted as to the cause of the explosion.

A Pittsburg despatch says: The misguided sufferers who fancied they had but to be blessed by Father Mollinger to be relieved of their afflictions are now returning in carloads to their homes. Many go away crippled in body, ruined in pocket, and in despair instead of hope. There passed through the Union station several hundred maimed persons who were returning home after a week of prayer at Father Mollinger's chapel.

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Mr. Foster, has suggested to the Secretary of State an amendment to the consular regulations so as to permit persons intending to emigrate from Canada to the United States to execute the requisite oath for the envoy of their teams and household and personal effects either before the Collector of Customs at the regular port before a United States consular officer or at a place near their residence in Canada, at the option of the intending immigrant.

A man has just arrived at Kansas City from Greer County, in the extreme southwestern part of the Indian Territory. The Red River and its north fork have been out of their banks for over a week, completely hemming the people in and cutting off all communication with the outside world. Over half the wheat crop has been entirely ruined and corn and oats are nearly killed. A cloudburst inundated the little town of Frazer, ruining every merchant's stock of goods and compelling the people to flee for their lives. Two persons were drowned in the town and three in the country.

Canadian.

At the annual convocation of Ottawa University, held on Tuesday evening, the degree of LL. D., honoris causa, was conferred, amid considerable applause, upon Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P. for Montreal Centre.

The signatures of 93 members of the Dominion Parliament signifying their adherence to the United Empire Trade League have been forwarded to Col. Howard Vincent, its founder, by the Ottawa committee.

It is proposed to erect a statue at the capital in memory of the lamented statesman, Sir John Macdonald. In order that this shall be the offering of the people, amounts from 25 cents up to \$2 will be received, the latter being the highest from any one individual.

Captain Davie, of the wrecking steamer Lord Stanley, at Quebec, reports the country at Point des Monts and eastward still almost buried in snow. There is no vegetation worth talking about. Point des Monts is some 240 miles below Quebec on the north shore.

The Attorney-General of Ontario has taken up the Goodwin case, and the Government officials will take up the search. George Goodwin, who was charged with the murder of Richard Langford, of Carp, was let out on bail for a week by Magistrate Dawson, but failed to appear when wanted. Efforts to find him have so far proved unavailing.

Great indignation was manifested at St. John's, Nfld., because of the exclusion of the press from the investigation of the charge against Pollett, the Grand Beach murderer. Grand Beach is a little village in Fortune Bay, consisting of fifty persons, only four of whom can read or write. There is no school or church within twelve miles, and the people very seldom see a preacher. Hence they are little more than half civilized.

The St. John, N. B., police magistrate is trying to find out if hop beer is intoxicating. Eighteen persons were arraigned before him on Tuesday charged with selling this beverage, and an analyst testified that the sample produced in court contained from 1.53 all the way up to 3.59 per cent. of alcohol. The authorities claim that they can show that the beer is a very active intoxicant, and that its indiscriminate sale to young men and boys is productive of great evil in the community.

There is nothing new in the St. Rochs boot and shoe difficulty. The lasters' union have reconsidered their intention of sending a committee to meet the manufacturers on the ground that the bosses have not signified their intention of meeting them, and a rebuff would only widen the breach. The lasters are communicating with a number of American unions, who will give them financial aid to hold out for six months, which they intend doing unless a settlement is arrived at very soon. A number of shoe factories are closed down altogether, and a few are at work finishing off work left undone, but they will be obliged to close in a few days.

A Responsibility to Meet.

Between now and the end of the century there will be placed upon the workers of all lands a tremendous responsibility. The enemies of the people are trying by all means within their power to goad sections of the workers into open revolt for the purpose of playing reaction's game, and retarding the upward progress of the workers as a whole. Men who care for the future of labor will work for it best by disappointing its open and secret enemies. In England the results of education are being shown, and as our May day celebration passed off without trouble, and as we enjoy what other countries lack, the right of free speech and assembly, so is the measure of our duty and responsibility. We must lead the labor movement of the world first in the direction of a shorter working day, and then through the organization, discipline and unity secured by that agitation, up to those larger social problems that are ripe for solution.

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

The match between Toronto and Montreal was the feature of Saturday's sports. The weather was fine, though rather warm, and a large crowd gathered to witness the game. Estimates of the number present varying from 3,000 to 4,000. The game itself was a splendid exhibition of scientific lacrosse, and occasionally some very brilliant play was witnessed. Although good play was characteristic of both sides, the Montreal team were perceptibly superior all through the match, and it was only from over-confidence on their part or a desire to make matters more interesting for the spectators that the Torontos scored at all. The field of the Montreals played magnificently, fed their home in grand style and it was only the fine defence play of Garvin, Cheyne, Drynan and Martin that time and again prevented the Montreal home from scoring. The old reliables of the home team covered themselves with glory, and it would be invidious to particularize where all were so good. At the same time the play of Barry (his first match in a senior team) deserves mention. He played a grand game in his position and is a decided acquisition to the team. Davie Patterson was as cool and reliable as ever, and received a hearty welcome back to the lacrosse field from the spectators. The game ended 4 to 3 in favor of Montreal.

The Ottawa-Capital match in the four club league resulted in a victory for the former by 5 to 2. The play was not very brilliant and a good deal of roughness was introduced, Crown of the Ottawas being ruled off.

The Montreal Juniors and St. Gabriels played their scheduled game on the ground of the latter club, the former being defeated by a score of 3 to 2 after nearly four hours' play. There was a good deal of rough play on both sides which was altogether unnecessary, and the time was considerably taken up by frequent facings on account of fouls.

The Crescents defeated the Orients by three straight and the Shamrock Juniors likewise whitewashed the Cote St. Pauls.

The Cornwalls and Shamrocks meet today in their first scheduled game on the ground of the latter club, and as the home club have shown an improvement in their practice during the week it is expected that the match will not be a one-sided affair.

The Orients and Hawthornes have withdrawn from the Junior Lacrosse League.

THE RING.

Billy McCarthy, the Australian middleweight, who whipped Denny Killther and afterwards suffered defeat at the hands of Jack Dempsey, has returned to San Francisco.

"Young" Griffo, champion featherweight of the world; George Dawson, champion lightweight of Australia, and "Tut" Ryan, the coming lightweight of the Antipodes, will come to America by the next steamer.

A new middleweight has turned up in England, and has set the sporting men talking. He is a Welshman named Jack O'Brian, and he did up Alf Ball, a fighter with a reputation at the Pelican Club, on May 28 in seven rounds. O'Brian had the best of his man from the very start, and surprised the spectators, a large majority of whom had no idea he would beat Ball. Ball was knocked down, clean, three times in the last round, and the last time was asleep for half a minute.

The memory of William Thompson, better known as the "Bold Bendigo," champion pugilist of England from 1835 to 1850, and who became a preacher after his retirement from the ring, has been honored by his sporting and religious colleagues in England, who have placed an imposing monument over his grave in Nottingham. At the unveiling of the monument there was a curious and extraordinary gathering. Hundreds of gospel converts mingled with a large number of admirers of pugilism. The monument is of gray stone, and has taken the form of a lion asleep and mounted on a pedestal.

The long-looked-for mill between Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, and Frank P. Slavin, of Australia, came off at the club house of the Granite Athletic Association at Hoboken, New Jersey, on Monday night. Muldoon, Cleary and Murphy, of Boston, were Kilrain's seconds, and Slavin was attended to by Charley Mitchell, E. Stoddard and Moore. The gloves were four ounce red leather mittens. Slavin and Kilrain shook hands at 11.20 and then withdrew to their corners. Time was called a moment or so later. In the first round Slavin assumed the offensive with a rush and for a minute or so neither struck a blow. Then Kilrain led with his right, and Slavin countered neatly. A clinch followed during which Slavin commenced a terrible right-handed pounding of Kilrain's ribs just below the heart. Kilrain, though weakened, made a rally, and gave Slavin more than he took. In the second round the men clinched and the Australian again pounded away at half-arm range, reaching Kilrain under the heart. Again Kilrain rallied then another clinch

followed and Slavin redoubled his attack on Kilrain's ribs. When the men were separated Kilrain jammed his right and left on Slavin's head and repeated the dose amid a roar of cheers. Then Kilrain landed a right hander on Slavin's neck, causing the Australian to whirl half around. Kilrain followed this up with two terrible right and left facers and following these up nearly thumped Slavin over the ropes.

From the third to the eighth round the fighting was all in favor of Slavin, who knocked the Baltimore man clean off his pins several times.

Ninth round—Kilrain came to the scratch in pretty good shape, but after Slavin had landed upon him once or twice he was again a mass of blood. Finally Slavin hit Kilrain a terrible left hander on the neck and he went down as if shot. Kilrain painfully rose, reeled, and finally had to be carried to his corner.

Jere Dunn gave the fight to Slavin, who shook hands with Kilrain. The audience hissed the referee's decision.

CRICKET.

A team of the Montreal Cricket Club played a match with an eleven of Bishop's College school on Saturday at Lennoxville, and defeated them by 134 runs. Following is the total scores: Montreal, 1st innings, 57; 2d do., 107. The School, 1st innings, 21; 2d do., 19.

A match was played on McGill University grounds between an eleven of the College and Bonaventure C. C., and was a one-sided affair for the students. Bonaventure batted first and only scored 36, none of the team getting into double figures. With the loss of five wickets the University ran up a score of 138 when time was called, T. F. Mackie contributing 54 by genuine cricket.

St. John the Evangelist's School met a team of Wanderers and defeated them very handily, the score being: School, 73; Wanderers, 42.

The Lachine and Grand Trunk Cricket Clubs played on Saturday, and the latter had an easy victory, scoring in their first innings 78 runs, while Lachine in two innings only made 54.

The Beaver Cutlery Cricket Club defeated the Montreal Woollen Mills by 144 to 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Just before the big lacrosse event last Saturday the final heat of the quarter mile, left over from the previous Saturday, was run, there being four contestants. Waldron went away from scratch at a rattling pace, and at the beginning of the home stretch had collared the limit man and came in an easy winner in 51.3-5 secs. After the match was over Carr came out for a shy at the hundred along with three others who had handicaps respectively of three, six and nine yards. Carr started from the line and landed an easy first in 10.1-5 seconds.

The United States Association football team, which toured through Canada last week, played the last match of their trip on Saturday afternoon on the Rosedale grounds, Toronto, before 1,000 spectators, a large number of whom were ladies. The Americans were victorious 2 to 1.

The games of the N. Y. A. C. were held at Travers' Island on Saturday in the presence of 6,000 people. The world's record was broken in the 16 pound hammer contest, J. S. Mitchell, of the N. Y. A. C., throwing it 133 feet 10 1/2 inches, beating his own record by 2 1/2 inches. In the two mile bicycle race, W. F. Murphy, of the N. W. A. C., who rode a pneumatic tired machine, broke the American record of 5 minutes 28.2-5 seconds by 2 seconds.

Washerwomen on Strike.

The laundresses of London, supported by numerous trades societies, aggregating 80,000 persons, held a demonstration in Hyde Park on Monday. They marched to the music of bands, many of them carrying banners, and they presented a curious spectacle, the bright colors of the women's dresses contrasting with the dark mass of the men in the procession. John Burns and all the women's leaders spoke in favor of the work day of eight hours, and Louise Michel harangued the crowd from the Socialist platform.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning there was a meeting of laundresses in North London, and after speech making and some wrangling 300 of the women announced their intention of striking and they did. The laundresses demand the eight hour day and 42 pence for a day's labor. The demands are considered excessive by the employers. The strikers, enraged at the fact that all the laundresses of North London did not join in the strike, marched in a body to the establishments where the "blacklegs" were employed, and after smashing the windows of such establishments the striking laundresses invaded the laundries, and with many taunts and jeers dragged the blacklegs away from their work, upset or emptied the washtubs, overturned the ironing tables, kicked over the clothes horses and played havoc generally with the masses of clean linen. The police were utterly powerless to prevent the demonstration.

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BACCARAT.

The Prince said: "I'll be a banker,"
And then he wank a wink,
And with old Lady Wilson did
An abinthe cocktail drink.
He stroked his royal stomach,
Pulled down his princely vest,
"O drop your sovereigns in the slot,
And I will do the rest.
For I'm a randy-dandy of
The William Rufus line,
Gamboling and hoss' racing I
Have got down very fine.
I only race and gamble
With the loftiest of the loft,
O, let us make it lively while
We stay at Tranby Croft."

The Prince he was the banker,
He gave the cards a flip;
He said: "Now this is business,
It's bullion and not lip.
"The more you put up here, my friends,
"The less you will rake down;
"I'm bound to bust this party
"If I have to risk the crown.
"O, yellow is the water where
"The Yellow Paint creek flows,
"O yellow are the sovereigns
"That buy such chips as those.
"Those chips I carry with me,
"I use them oft and oft,
"For I'm a handy-dandy and
"The Cream of Tranby Croft."

The Prince was the banker,
He diligently dote,
But Gordon-Cumming won the cash,
And not a smile he smole.
And then said Gordon-Cumming:
"Your luck I do deplore,
If you stay here with me all night
You'll owe eight millions more."
Oh! always let his highness win,
To beat his game was rash;
It wasn't hoss-pitality
To win the Prince's cash.
You've won the Prince's good, hard stuff,
And some one's gone and "coughed,"
And called the world's attention
To affairs at Tranby Croft.

Victoria, Victoria!
May you be long on earth;
America sends tribute to
Your greatness and your worth.
Oh, make your will, Victoria,
And will the English throne
Back to the English people
And let young Wales alone.
The people they can rule themselves,
And then it will be fine
To have a noble sovereign
End up a royal line.
And Wales will like it just as well,
The snap will be so soft,
He won't have anything to do
But stay at Tranby Croft.
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Some of the actresses do not draw, but all of them paint.
When a man goes down the general verdict is that he has gone up.
Seaside landlords are preparing to get your surplus money, if it takes all summer.
There is one lucky thing about spoiled children—we never have them in our own family.
The reason some people love at first sight is because they don't know each other then.
Boarding house butter is not like Samson—it does not lose its strength when robbed of its hairs.
He (poetical)—Ah, who can express the power of love? She (practical)—It's two donkey power.
There are people who give themselves to the Lord, but they take all the money out of their pockets before they do it.
How much is Slipkins out on that last transaction? asked one broker of another. He's out of jail, was the reply, which is very lucky for him.
Some one says: Woman studies man with regret; man studies woman with amaze, ment. The woman in this case is evidently married and the man is not.
FOR SALE—Bathing Pants, Bath Towels, Boating Shirts, Belts, Sashes, Wool Tam o' Shanter, and all kinds of Boating and Tennis Caps, at Allan's, Craig street.
Arabella—Is it true that Grace Stedley nas eloped with her father's coachman? Felice—Oh, no, she didn't do as well as that; he was only the footman.
Married Women in Fiction is the title of a recent publication. Fiction in married women would probably furnish material for a more imposing volume.
Miss Parsons—And so Adam was very happy. Now, Willie, can you tell me what great misfortune befel him? Willie—Please, Miss Parsons, he got a wife.
FOR SALE—Big stock of Men's Neckwear from 25c per dozen upwards, at Allan's, the headquarters for Men's Furnishings at lowest prices, 659 to 665 Craig street.
Facetious Customer (paying for his shampoo)—Your's is the crowning work of all. Dignified Barber—Yes, sir. Men in my position stand at the head. Next!

Misapplication of Words.

There have been some amusing instances of the misapplication of the word lady, which custom has decreed to mean social culture instead of its original meaning, loaf-giver.
A girl waiter in a large hotel in an eastern city approached a girl with this query:
Has any other lady taken your order?
This was equivalent to the politeness of the little girl, who surprised the family by announcing:
Mamma, the swill lady is at the back door.
A minister who was very polite changed a portion of Scripture to read: Ladies and gentlemen created he them, and a lecturer, who cared more for the sweet phrases of politeness than for the plain statements of the truth, rung this query upon an astonished audience, as he discoursed on the characteristics of women:
Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies.
But even he was outdone by the exquisite divine, who, as he concluded marrying a couple, said gallantly:
I now pronounce you husband and lady.
That Dreadful Boy Again.
Papa, inquired a young searcher after knowledge, what does p-o-a-c-h spell?
Poach, my son.
And what does it mean?
Why, to poach is to steal, said the father, not wishing to bring confusion to his son with a strict and complicated definition.
Then the youth went into the kitchen and watched the process of getting some eggs cooked for dinner.
Before the meal was ready some unexpected guests arrived, but would not listen to a pressing invitation to join the family at dinner.
Finally the young lad added the force of his invitation to that of his father's.
You'd better come, said he, we're going to have eggs—stolen eggs—papa stole 'em.

Knew His Customer.

A man without a hair on his bald head came into the barber shop and sat down on a chair.
Shave or hair out, sir? asked the attendant.
A shave, please, was the answer.
When the shave was finished and the bald headed man left the customer who was getting his hair cut in the next chair said to the barber:
Why did you ask that man if he would have his hair out? Did you mean to insult him?
Oh, not at all, sir, was the answer. You see it's like this: A bald headed man is rather sensitive on that point. I treat this gentleman just as I do every customer who comes and sits down on the chair. He knows that he has no hair to be cut. Nevertheless he likes to be treated as if he had a head of hair and he comes regularly.

Watts—Now, why should a man seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth when the other end of the gun was so much safer? Potts—Perhaps he didn't know it was loaded.
Mrs. Hitch—What was Dr. Fourthly's text this morning? Dicky Hitch—I knew you would ask, so I put it down on my cuff, "The Lord tempers the wind to the Spring lamb."

Father—Dr. McClure seems to be a very intelligent, well read man. Son—Nonsense, governor! I talked with him at dinner yesterday and he does not know a thing about baseball.

Mrs. Summerton (to her coachman)—Dennis, get your things together. We start for Niagara to-morrow. Have you ever been there? Dennis—Yis, mum. Many years ago I had a hack at it.

Banker (at 11.30 p.m.)—I can't say I like Spatts altogether. He goes by fits and starts. Miss Blanche (with a little yawn)—Well, I wouldn't mind a man going by fits if he did but start finally.

What do you call your dog? was the question which a policeman asked of a very large man who was followed by a very small pup. I don't call him ad all, was the reply. Ven I vant him I vissle.

And what is the trouble? inquired the young wife of the physician. Well, I don't think the case is really bad enough for a season at the seashore. I think a cure might be effected by the judicious application of a nice summer hat.

UMPHUM, I mun, and that what's troubling ye, is it? We'l, nae doot they are making wonderfu' improvements in the city? But it's gaen hard on folks like yersel haen tae pay taxes for the wid-nin' o' three or four streets a' in ae locality. But ye see we're no aldermen yet, so we mun 'just pit up wi't, an dae the best we can, an' dinna forget if ye want a new hat in felt or straw, or anything at a' in the Men's Furnishing line, or Boots an' Shoes, ca' in tae Allan's, he sells cheap, his stores are round the corner frae Blenry on Craig street. All kinds of Summer Underwear, Hosiery and Fancy Flannel Shirts, Summer Coats, etc., at John Allan's, 659 to 665 Craig street.

The Real Tragedies of Life.

The real tragedies of life are often to be found where we should perhaps least expect them. They are going on before us in the lives of many a wife and mother in our American cities to-day, who, between her duties to her husband, her children, her church and the calls of society, which she often must not slight because of her husband's position, present or aspired to, is being killed before our eyes, tortured at the same time by the incompetent domestic service which makes housekeeping and the creation of a comfortable home almost an impossibility.
One such woman I saw die in New York only a few years ago at 39, literally killed by the brave effort to do all her duty; and they are "dying thus around us every day," with brave smiles on their faces. You may see them by hundreds in the streets and at afternoon receptions in any American city if you have been initiated into the band, and know the passwords and the grip. If you do not, you will think they are brilliant and beautiful women, and involuntarily bow the head before them for their goodness and their womanliness, but you will not know that you are rendering homage to martyrs as truly as if you saw them led into the coliseum as playthings for a Numidian lion, and just as truly on account of their religion.—Anna C. Brackett in Harper's.

They Sort the Type.

About 25 women now have pleasant, lucrative employment on daily newspapers in New York as "distributors"—that is, they are employed during the day, at the same rate paid for night work, to distribute type for compositors who thus prefer to reduce their working hours. The "lady distributor" is comparatively a recent innovation, but all think that she is a most agreeable one. Her earnings depend upon the amount of work she receives, but will average about fifty cents for every hour employed. I have known some women to thus earn twenty dollars per week, from about 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. These positions, however, are in the main greatly prized and eagerly sought after by women. While there is no reason why men should not perform this work under the same circumstances, it has by tacit consent become the undisputed privilege of women.—Charles J. Dumar in Ladies' Home Journal.

American Enterprise.

George M. Pullman has, it is announced, closed a contract to place a large number of sleeping cars on Australian lines. The fulfilment of this contract involves a novel scheme, for the carrying out of which the workmen in the little town of Pullman are busily preparing. The parts of the cars will be made here, of course, and then the whole outfit in sections will be shipped to Australia ready to be put together there. Mr. Pullman will send along a colony of his best artisans, and in a temporary plant to be put up near Melbourne, the finishing touches upon the cars will be put. The workmen who are being enlisted for the expedition go with the understanding that they will be absent one year.

Woman and Exercise.

Dr. Morrell Mackenzie says of exercise for women: "I need not dwell on the necessity of exercise for women further than to say that competent authorities look upon it as the best safeguard against certain diseases peculiar to their sex, the enormous prevalence of which at the present day is no doubt in great measure due to the physical indolences which many of them have been taught to consider rather as a grace than as a defect—I had almost said a vice. I may here say that I think it a mistake for woman to aim directly at the development of muscle.
"The Venus of Milo, not the half masculine Amazon, must always be the type of physical perfection for them. Their exercise should, therefore, be chiefly hygienic rather than athletic. A great French anatomist, Cruvelhier, was ungallant enough to say that whatever woman learn to do, they never could succeed in running gracefully. Candor compels me to say that I think the indictment true, but that, and throwing the cricket ball, are about the only things which they cannot do with twice the grace and nearly all the strength of man."

It Was a Mistake.

O'Rafferty, said Judge Duffy, of the New York Police Court, your wife swears you struck her with great violence.
Wid great violins, whin there is divil a fiddle, big or little, on the praymeses? She exaggerates too much, entirely, yer honor. It was wid me boot that I rebuked her.
Are you superstitious? asked a bystander of a slowly rising young tragedian. A little, said the actor sadly. I have learned from experience that to have just thirteen people in the audience inevitably means bad luck.
Hostetter McGinnis—How is it, Mr. Schaumburg, that you can make money when you sell your goods at cost? Mose Schaumburg.—I'cause I buys my goods below cost.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"You may talk about government control of railroads, telegraphs and all other means of transporting passengers, intelligence and freight," said Brown, "as a benefit to the people at large, but it seems to me that as long as you allow private ownership of land, the landlord and not the laborer will reap the greatest benefit from these reforms. Let me illustrate what I mean. We will assume that the Government assume control of the Canadian Pacific Railway and run it in the interest of the people. As the Government would not operate the road with the object of securing large dividends the result would be the best possible service at actual cost price, and the absence of discriminating rates in favor of municipalities, corporations and individuals. Everybody would be treated alike; neither the western farmer or the eastern manufacturer would be compelled to pay an exorbitant price to place their goods or produce in the market. The man of small shipments would be enabled to secure as good rates as the man of large means. Now, what would be the result? Why, this: that laborers, manufacturers and farmers would settle on the land both sides of the road so as to secure the advantage of cheap rates and rapid transit. This would inevitably tend to increase the value of that land and this increased value would flow into the pockets of those who now own it. The settlers would undoubtedly secure great advantages, but only upon payment of the full value of these advantages to those who now own the land. I believe that greater good would accrue to mankind by the abolition of private ownership of land than by government control of railways."

"Well, now," said Phil, "suppose that all land on both sides of the Canadian Pacific were free land, open to settlement to all who wish to use it and that the railroad was owned and operated by the present company, what then would be the result? Would not thousands and thousands flock there and build themselves homes and cultivate this land, which could be had for little or nothing, and would not this private corporation charge these settlers for transportation of themselves and their produce all they could afford to pay; and after the land were settled would they not continue to charge 'all the traffic would bear,' just as they have done and are doing? Who, then, would benefit by simply freeing the land? Would not the full value of this free land we have been talking about flow into the treasury of this corporation which controlled the means of transportation?"

"That certainly would be the case," said Brown, "if you continued to let the company own the land on which its roadbed lies, and made all the rest of the land free. The company, however, would not be allowed any more than anybody else to absolutely own a single inch of ground. It would, the same as these settlers you have been talking about, pay the full rental value of this land to the State. If it increased the value of this land by charging exorbitant rates it would be simply taking the money out of the people's pockets and paying it into the public treasury; the company would not gain anything by it. As the value of its franchise increased by high rates, so would its tax increase."

"But," continued Phil, "would not this continual raising and lowering of rates, this increasing or decreasing of lands cause endless confusion and trouble to assessors? Could any assessor be found to follow the antics of such a corporation if it desired to defraud the government?"

"I don't believe there could be any trouble about that," said Gaskill, "if the rates and amount of freight were taken as a basis to regulate the value of

railroad land. As a matter of fact, no assessors would be required. The company would have to submit to have its books audited quarterly by a government auditor, and his figures or report would show at a glance the amount due the government as tax. The only thing that I can see which would make trouble is this: Capitalists seeing such an effective check put upon the rapid accumulation of wealth in railroading would either be slow to invest in it or else not invest at all; this would compel the government to assume control and operate the road itself. Now, I believe that not only should we abolish private ownership of land, but that the people should assume control of all means of transporting passengers, intelligence and freight. And I think the quickest and most effective way of doing this is to push the land question first, last and all the time."

"That's all right," said Phil, "but the land question as a whole is something that will have to be settled in Ottawa. I believe that reforms begin at home; start right here in your own city first by assuming control of our street car service, by manufacturing your own gas and electric light, by taxing vacant lots and compelling your railroads to respect the law and have due regard for the lives of citizens, and when you have done that then, if you like, go to Ottawa; but don't bite off more than you can conveniently chew or else you'll choke yourself. Be radical, by all means, don't content yourselves with palliatives or make-shifts, but above all, start at home. By doing this you will show the world that you are in dead earnest, and when the time comes for you to act in Ottawa politicians will understand that you mean what you say and be anxious and willing to serve you. Organize every ward and every polling district; organize them now while you have time and next spring elect your own men to represent you in the City Council. Within two years, if you are true to yourselves, you can capture the greatest city in Canada and gain sufficient experience in politics to have hereafter none but labor representatives speak for Montreal in either Quebec or Ottawa."

BILL BLADES.

"SCRAPS" FOR CIGARMAKERS

At the regular meeting of Cigarmakers' Union No. 58, held last Friday, June 12, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, U. Brosseau; first vice-president, P. Zingebiam; second vice-president, Alex. Barbeau; cor. secretary, A. Garipey; financial secretary, A. Lafrance. With the above named officers, and a little energy on the part of the members I feel sure the union will make marked progress.

There is some rivalry existing among a certain number of trades as to which will make the most attractive and best turnout on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 7. I am confident that the Cigarmakers will still maintain the lead, and be second to none in the parade. Montreal seems to have lost all charms for our esteemed friend Harry, who intends to return to the States during the early part of next week. The movement to tender him a banquet before his departure is, to say the least, but a small recognition for his valuable services rendered previous to 1883.

Those men who are employed in a certain shop where they manufacture a brand after the name of one of our famous parks, that take such an active part in union matters (where there is any boodle to be obtained) but who sit by and deliberately see the International Union regulations violated by members holding two jobs, selling cigars and making them, ought to insist on the laws being observed by all, and not overlook the fact that the International Union's laws are not to be abused by a few who may be in with the controlling party.

There is a possibility of the Union taking some steps to suppress the articles that appear in the columns of THE ECHO signed by "Scraps," so a prominent member says. I would suggest to the committee that may be appointed to make the necessary enquiries as to who the party is, that instead of losing any time over such a trifling matter, they immediately commence to remedy the evils exposed in the columns of THE ECHO. It will be productive of more good than any enquiry which may be proposed, and which, before going any further, I may set down as a

scheme and a guise to lose time at a cost of thirty cents per hour to the union.

The member who says he is going to withdraw his card from Union No. 58 and place it in Union No. 226 in order that he may be able to nominate certain parties as delegate to the coming convention had better reconsider his intended action, as it certainly would be the cause of dissension in both unions. Take the same interest in the Union of which you are now a member, and it will be more creditable to you.

"Long Fillers" expresses his regret at giving what he thought was an explanation to the article on the Dominion cigar conference, which appeared in the columns of THE ECHO a few weeks ago.

The burning question now discussed by a portion of our fraternity as to whether ice water is a wholesome drink or not, has, after a very heated argument, been decided in the affirmative.

If the correspondent who denes the charge of receiving sick benefit under protest is correct, more shame on the Union and its officers who paid it. If it had been any other member but the one who received it he would have been told (as in the past) that his application was not received by the proper officer, and that the sick committee did not know of his sickness, and that he could not legally receive his benefit.

Is that lacrosse president too much occupied with sport that he forgets to see that his union is properly represented in the Central Trades and Labor Council? If such is the case, the quicker he is replaced, and a more reliable man elected to that position the better for all concerned. The union will then be able to continue the good work for which it was organized.

I learn with much regret that Mr. DeDaNan has been obliged to refrain from working owing to illness. It is to be hoped that it is nothing of a serious nature.

The assertion that has been made by one of the proprietors of a large cigar manufacturing company that he would rather have no men employed on — cigar, and the way in which the men are treated in his employ demonstrates that in the near future men will be no more a necessity in that establishment. From the foregoing I would presume that employers have no regard for, and even defy, any action on the part of organized labor to interfere with their child slavery. Probably it will be necessary to have another Labor Commission appointed in order to investigate the state of affairs existing in cigar factories in this city in order to give the public an opportunity of judging for themselves, whether those grasping employers should receive a continuance of their patronage under the present state of affairs.

"There is not another club in the city that has so many members of organized labor bodies in it as ours." (Vide Quebec Tom, the artist). And the proof of the assertion is that they patronize scab establishments when they have any printing done.

SCRAPS.

THE LATE MR. D. ERWIN.

At the last regular meeting of District Assembly 18 the following resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed:

"Whereas the death of Bro. Daniel Erwin, past master workman of L. A. 3965, has filled us with profound sorrow; and

"Whereas having been long associated with Bro. Erwin in the cause of right and justice as represented in the Order of the Knights of Labor, we take this opportunity of testifying to his uprightness of character and to his honest, faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties he was called upon to perform.

"Resolved, that while we are filled with grief at the death of our fellow-laborer, and shall miss his familiar face and wise council in our gatherings, we believe he has been called to receive the reward of his labor denied to him here;

"Resolved, that we tender to his bereaved family and friends our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and trust that the hope of a reunion in a happier life than this will help them to bear their loss with resignation;

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the press."

J. WILKINS, D.R.S.

The regular meeting of Maple Leaf Assembly, K. of L., was held on Wednesday evening in their hall, 223 McGill street. There was a fair attendance of members. After the opening of the meeting Bro. P. J. Ryan moved the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Moved by P. J. Ryan, seconded by D. Beloe—

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the hand of death our beloved brother Mr. Daniel Erwin, we deem it our duty to place on record the sentiments of affection and esteem in which he was held by all.

"Resolved, that by his death the assembly loses one of its most zealous and active officers, and are consoled by the belief that

he has gone to receive the reward of a good, well spent life;

"Resolved, that these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the assembly and that the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased and to the press for publication."

The visiting delegation appointed by District Assembly No. 19, composed of D. M. Workman W. Darlington, Bernard Feeney, of Progress Assembly, and W. Warren, of River Front, were present and addressed the meeting. Much sympathy was expressed at the loss of our deceased brother.

The thanks of the assembly were tendered to the proprietors of the Echo Printing and Publishing Company for donating the tickets for a raffle for the benefit of the widow and family of deceased.

The report of the delegate to the Trades and Labor Council was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the last meeting of River Front Assembly 7628, K. of L., a resolution of condolence with the family of the late Mr. D. Erwin was passed. The members deeply deplored the loss of a faithful friend and a steady, conscientious and energetic worker in the order.

The late Sir John Macdonald.

He is dead, and the world to-day
With Canada will mourn
O'er the lifeless form of Sir John A.
Who was from a nation torn.
A duty well done when here on earth
A reward we know is given.
The nation's prayer to thee, O Lord,
Is a place for him in heaven.

That familiar form lies cold in death
We may never see his like again.
A life well spent, his duty done,
Past three score years and ten.
He will always be remembered,
By Canadians held most dear,
One of nature's noblemen
He stood without a peer.

Guide, bless, protect the loving ones
Who are here with us to-day.
Their head is bowed with grief, we know,
Oh strengthen them, we pray.
Be to them a husband and a father,
That promise thou hast given.
And when their work on earth is done
May they rest with thee in heaven.

J. GRANTIER.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the new Premier,
will be gazetted President of the Council to-day.

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