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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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R. KEYS, - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to P. C. CHATEL, Corresponding Secretary 127½ St. Lawrence street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,
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DOMINION ASSEMBLY,
No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every Friday evening at eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, 624½ Craig street. Address all communications to
H. J. BRINDLE, R.S.,
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No. 3852, K. of L.
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

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171, K. of L.
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Address all communications to
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UNION OF MONTREAL.**
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PRICE, 12½ CENTS.

QUEBEC NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, June 16, 1892.

At the last meeting of the Quebec Trades Council a lengthy letter was read. It came from the Trades Council of New Westminster, British Columbia, and gave a detailed report of the state of the labor market in that far distant Province. According to the report, that province is not the El Dorado some of our newspapers would make it out to be, but quite the reverse. However I suppose they are paid for it, because it suits the capitalists, who have monopolized the natural advantages as well as mineral resources of that Province. It was decided by the Council to give a detailed statement to the labor organizations affiliated to it, of the said communication and I may also state that a synopsis of it was translated into French and published in some of our French evening papers. None of the English papers published it, I suppose that it would not suit their taste. Labor matters don't pay (the others do of course), I cannot blame them. The laborer is neither an advertiser nor a subscriber; for the first he has nothing to advertise and for the second a newspaper subscription being a luxury, it ain't in his line.

Another communication was read. It came from the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and dealt in a very able manner with the newly proposed alterations to the Criminal Laws, more particularly with that portion that has reference to acts done by a labor organization. It would seem as though the lord high priest who has particular charge of our Canadian laws meant by some means or other to get the upper hand of that well known section 22 of the old Trades Union act, so as to give a chance to Ottawa policemen to go around clubbing hungry millmen, or to some of our noble and brave Canadian militia, who as a test of valor might be called upon to fire upon an unarmed mob.

The shipping trade has been brisk for the last two weeks but at present it has slackened up considerably so that the number of ship laborers one meets in our streets just at the present time is surprising.

The building trades are far worse, as there happens to be scarcely any buildings of note going up. Garneau, one of our ex provincial ministers, is putting up a new store to be used by him in the wholesale trade. Every possible precaution would seem to have been taken to give as little labor as possible to residents of the city, the stone being cut at the Chateau quarries, and the stone used for basement being carted by Beauport farmers and put in place by Beauport masons. Pleasant prospect for our citizens truly.

Then again there is the new Pacific Hotel that was going to give so much work. Why it was to be a bonanza for labor! Well it is getting on slowly; the old Chateau has disappeared but the foundations for the new structure are not dug out as yet. Of course the delay is attributed to alterations in the plans. This company will probably improve upon having their stone cut by the farmers at the quarries, by varying the material, and I suppose they will go either to Montreal or Toronto and get bricks.

Quite a little flutter of excitement passed over the Old City when it was announced that the ex-Premier would take his seat in the House. He has not done so, and the flurry has subsided. Some of our ex-Provincial Ministers seem to have a hard experience; one is a bankrupt, another's house is to be sold by sheriff's sale, and still another, whose household effects are to be disposed of by bailiff's sale on the market place. When the boodle we heard so much about was going around they could not have been in it.

I read an article in the Journal of the Knights of Labor (edition of June 9th) the Louisville Courier Journal being credited with it. For spread-eagleism it takes the cake, and hits at us poor Canucks as hard as it knows how. It wants to know just one of our great men or just one deed done by the Dominion. Well, how about obliging them? Canadian history contains the name of a DeVilliers. Go back to the Fort Necessity of the past and compare him with the "Father of His Country," so called by our American cousins. Now for our deeds. Come to the old city of Stadacona and look up at Cape Diamond where you will see a sign showing where somebody fell. He was not a Canadian either. No,

we are in no hurry for annexation. The soul-inspiring words:—

Then come to the West, to the land of the free,
Where the mighty Missouri runs on to the sea.

Where a man is a man if he's willing to toil
And can have for his labor the fruits of the soil

are meaningless to-day, and I would recommend to the Louisville Courier Journal the following ones as a substitute, to meet the altered situation:

Then come to the States owned by the mortgagee
Where mighty Pinkerton's force rules from sea to sea,
Where manhood's degraded, and worshipped the knave,
And labor's reward less than that of the slave.

We had a visit in Quebec from one of Toronto's labor champions, Davies. He was on the Government steamer Constance, where he represented the interest of her builders. This vessel has just taken her departure for the Lower St. Lawrence where she will capture all the vessels engaged in the whiskey smuggling trade, bar those that bring their cargoes through.

Messrs. Luc Routhier and George Gale, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress Executive, have just been having their innings on the Montreal Municipal Bill now before the Provincial Legislature, defending labor's interests and seeking protection for labor's rights. By the way when those municipal amendments get through they will be like the chap that fell down the chimney, whose own mother did not know him. Well the bankers, merchants, aldermen and the labor element have all had a say, and I suppose that our legislators will be able in future to say about the bill "Well of course we could not please everybody."

ATLAS.

Curious Disclosures of Roguery.

A curious comedy of discomfiture has recently been reported from Paris. The keeper of a restaurant bought a leg of mutton in the ordinary way of business of a salesman in the central market. Some hours after he was waited upon by the dealer, who, strangely enough, wanted to repurchase the joint. The only reason he could offer for the whim was that another customer who had previously seen the leg of mutton insisted on having it, and was too important to be refused. But the restaurant keeper did not believe in this explanation, and he declined to agree.

The dealer offered a profit on the transaction, and increased his bids in the face of the other's obstinacy until the price of twenty pounds was named. It had no effect. The purchaser was now bent on getting to the bottom of a highly mysterious affair. When the joint passed under the carver's hand the murder was out. The credit which the meat salesman had frantically sought to save was shattered. An iron weight of two pounds had been neatly inserted in the mutton to nefariously load the scales. Of course it would have been withdrawn when the buyer's back was turned but for an accidental forgetfulness.

While many rogueries, it is to be feared, permanently escape detection, it sometimes happens that the nefarious deed is casually brought to light. Some years ago there was a long series of most puzzling book thefts from the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg. Every precaution was taken that ingenuity could suggest, and plots were laid to capture the predator. But none of these were successful, and the losses continued. One day a leading member of the staff, whom his coadjutors would scarcely have dared to suspect, much less interrogate on vague surmise, was putting on his overcoat preparatory to leaving the building. The porter came to his help, and, as he assisted, it occurred to the man that the book was singularly straight and stiff. He touched it and it was hard. On this the porter had a fit of audacity, which, if he had been wrong in his guess, might have cost him his place. He dexterously slipped his hand beneath the undercoat of his superior, and with a sharp tug out came a magnificently bound volume.

The thief was caught at last. At his house nearly all the books surreptitiously removed, with a number of valuable stolen manuscripts, were found hoarded away.

Cabmen have to pass an examination in knowledge of London streets before they can obtain a license, and this is far more necessary than might be supposed, for 691 men in the year 1889 failed in the examination, and not a severe one at that, while 1,211 were passed.

TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 17, 1892.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture in a Bulletin on the crops in Ontario, just issued, and dated 9th. instant, under the head of "Labor and Wages" in the Province of Ontario sums up the answers of over six hundred correspondents (and farmers themselves, at that) as follows:—

"There is little that is special to note in the condition of farm labor. Regarding the quality and supply of labor opinions differ. While the greater number of those reporting consider that the right class of hands are available, a strong minority state that good farm laborers are scarce. This is said to be caused by the large emigration of our farmers' sons to the United States, Manitoba and the North-west, their places being taken by "farm pupils" and others from the old country, some of whom are of doubtful quality so far as our agricultural methods are concerned. In some western countries boys from the Barnardo Home are being tried in the place of men, but the moiety paid them is not included in the rates of wages herewith summarised: The amount paid per month for the working season, of say seven months, runs from \$14 to \$20 with board, the average being \$16.79, an increase of 28 cents over that of the previous year. The amount paid without board ranges from \$20 to \$28, the average being \$24.60, or 59 cents more than in 1891. The wages per day of temporary help averages 86 cents with board and \$1 15 without board, both these rates slightly exceeding their respective figures of the previous year."

Mr. Wm. Bowes is a farmer of Pinkerton, in the Country of Bruce, in the Province of Ontario. Need I say he is a credit to his calling. He reasons as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The Globe:

SIR—Why we have so many very rich people while the great mass of the people are poor is now as ever the unsolved problem. Mrs. Fawcett at the end of her little treatise on political economy says, by way of wind up:—"The principles expounded and upheld in this little book, seeing that they are fairly acted up to, would lead us to expect that our industrial life would be fairly successful, but instead it is far otherwise." What is wrong with these principles is the difficult thin to point out. She thereby insinuates that there is no grossly wrong class legislation that leads to the present deplorable results.

My own opinion is that while there is no intentional wrongdoing still there is any amount of wrongdoing, and it resides in this:—That the present sentiment of society is dreadfully solicitous to protect what may be called the interests of capital, and on the other hand has not yet risen to take any special or particular interest in the wages of labor.

As in the past our hands and labor are used as commercial commodities, with the avowed object of making profit out of them, and humanity is allowed to sink or swim under the system. If, on the other hand, the parent intention was to reward labor, to make the income of the working classes greater and greater from age to age, then, I fancy, our civilization would be facing in the right direction and all our industrial ills would cease.

What every one wants to see is a healthy, intelligent and a good-hearted people, and it is evident there is no way to secure these unless all men have food, raiment, shelter and leisure—all these would be secured by high wages. Hence high wages is the door-step and entrance into a higher civilization, anything less general progress is hopeless so long as the present struggle for existence lasts.

I am quite aware nobody wants to give small wages if the industrial machine could be run on some different principle without plunging headlong into Socialism. Most of folks desire yet a while to try what individualism could do, and I really think individualism might do a great deal more than it has yet done to further the best ends of society if it would abate its glorification of capital and adore and esteem the workers much more than it has hitherto done. Perhaps there is an ample field in which the wages of labor could be raised, and if society would put forth an effort in that direction it would raise the whole body. I intend to prove, with your permission, that there is a field of labor of large dimensions within society that has tried its very best to lower wages, and for that reason has enriched the rich to its present enormous degree. The basis of wages is the food supply, but the food supply is also the basis of capital. So when the question of the distribution of wealth is up for discussion, the subject before us is really this one:—How does it happen that so large a control of the food supply goes to the rich and such a small share to the men who produce it? Why are the farmers being ground between the upper and the nether mill stone?

The farmers are the primary wage-earners and if their wages are made low all laborers are made to suffer.
WM. BOWES,
Pinkerton, May 30th.

Although it may not be worth the paper it is written on for any practical purpose or result, yet it is pleasing to note as an endorsement in some degree of the position of organized labor in British Columbia on the Chinese question, that on last Saturday the Presbyterian General Assembly in session in Montreal took up the very serious subject of "Traffic in Chinese girls." I read that after the devotional exercises, Mr. Allen Cassis brought to the notice of the Assembly the traffic in Chinese girls in British Columbia. The following resolution, moved by Rev. J. Chisholm, late of Kamloops, B.C., was unanimously adopted:—"The General Assembly would record its utter abhorrence and detestation of the repeated attempts made by some of the Chinese residents in British Columbia to establish a traffic in Chinese girls, and its most cordial sympathy with the members of the W. F. M. societies of this Church and of the sister churches in their earnest desire to see the traffic finally suppressed, and with the efforts already made for its suppression by the Christian people of our Pacific ports. And further, the General Assembly remits the whole matter to the Foreign Missions Committee for full examination and inquiry with a view to strengthen the hands of the Government officials in their efforts to exterminate the traffic, and to report to next Assembly."

Mr. Gordon, M. P., is to be congratulated (of course no one will give the trade organizations any credit) for his perseverance in the matter. Hon. Mr. Chapleau has taken up his bill re Chinese Immigration, and has given notice in the House of Commons that he will introduce a bill to amend the Act respecting Chinese immigration. This means simply that the Government has decided to take up Mr. Gordon's bill, which has been on the order paper many weeks, but could not now be brought before the House by Mr. Gordon, since the Government has taken Monday, the last remaining private member's day for Government business. Mr. Chapleau will simply put his name to Mr. Gordon's bill, which increases the tax upon every Chinaman who sets foot in Canada from \$50 to \$100, and does away with the present system of allowing Chinamen who have paid that tax once to return to China with a license allowing them to come back to Canada again without payment of any tax.

URIM.

The Most Correct Clock in the World.

As is well known everywhere, Greenwich time is the most accurate in the world, and the whole machinery of the clock which records it is very perfect. But, notwithstanding this latter fact, it has to be constantly attended to and regulated by experts, so much so that, besides being the most accurate, it may also be described as the clock which requires the most labor to make it continue to give satisfaction. It is, however, worthy of every attention, for the amount of work which it does with efficiency is astounding. It causes a current of electricity to pass through some wires every second. This serves as the motive force for several clocks, and regulates a large number of others scattered over Britain.

At one o'clock every day a current is sent which fires the time guns at Newcastle, South Shields, Edinburgh and elsewhere. At the same time time balls are let fall by its agency at various places. The standard or public clock at Greenwich is regulated by comparing the time recorded on its face with that given by an astronomical clock, and the difference between true astronomical and true Greenwich time can be found from tables which are calculated for every day and for every hour in the day.

But the astronomical clock, which is regulated according to the movements of the stars, gains a second on true time in the course of every six minutes, so that the most constant attention and the greatest care on the part of the experts is necessary. But how, in what manner, is the clock put right? It must not be stopped or advanced by so many seconds in the usual way, because this would not advance or retard by the same number of seconds the clocks which are moved by its means.

It is done by electricity. A magnet is attached to the end of the pendulum, and beneath this is a coil of wire, so arranged that when an electric current passes through it in one direction, its influence on the magnet makes the pendulum move slower, and when in the opposite direction, quicker. The regulating expert knows that by sending a current through the wire for ten seconds, he alters the time on the clock by one second, making it faster or slower according to the direction as described, so that he can regulate the standard clock to within a tenth of a second of absolutely true time.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

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

CHAPTER XLV.—Concluded.

It was most unfortunate that next day Miss Kennedy had such a dreadful headache that she found herself prevented from going with the rest. This was a great disappointment, and at the last moment old Mr. Maliphant could not be found, and they had to start without him.

How they performed the journey, how Harry managed to let most of the party go on before, because of his foolish pride, which would not let him form one of a flock all going out together, and how he with Captain Sorenson and Nelly came on after the rest, may be passed over.

When he got to Portman Square, he found the first detachment already arrived, and, to his boundless astonishment, his guardian, Lady Davenant, arrayed in her black velvet and the jewels which Angela gave her, looked truly magnificent. Was it possible, Mrs. Bormalack thought, that such a transformation could be effected in a woman by a velvet gown? She even looked tall. She received her friends with unaffected kindness, and introduced them all to Lord Jocelyn.

'Mrs. Bormalack, your lordship, my former landlady, and always my very good friend. Professor Climo, your lordship, the famous conjurer. And I'm sure the way he makes things disappear makes you believe in magic. Mr. Fagg, the great scholar; of whom, perhaps, your lordship has heard. Mr. Josephus Coppin, who has been unfortunate.' Lord Jocelyn wondered what that meant. 'Miss Rebekah Hermitage, whose father is minister of the Seventh Day Independents, and a most respectable Connection, though small in number. Captain Sorenson, your lordship, who comes from the Trinity Almshouse, and Nellie his daughter; and Mr. Goslett. And I think that is all; and the sooner they let us have dinner the better.'

Lord Jocelyn shook hands with everybody. When it came to Harry, he laughed, and they both laughed, but they did not say why.

'And where is Miss Kennedy?' asked her ladyship. And there was great lamentations. 'I wanted your lordship to see Miss Kennedy. Oh, there's nobody like Miss Kennedy—is there, Nelly?'

'Nobody,' said Nelly. 'There can be nobody like Miss Kennedy.' Lord Jocelyn was disposed for conversation, retained the mastery over his fingers, and began to prepare little tricks, and presently conveyed oranges into Lord Davenant's coat-tails without moving from his chair. And Daniel Fagg, whose cheek was flushed, and whose eyes were sparkling, rose from his chair and attacked Lord Jocelyn, note-book in hand.

'Is your lordship,' he began, with a perceptible thickness of speech—Lord Jocelyn recognized him as the man whom he had assisted at Stepney Green, and who subsequently took dinner with the girls—is your lordship interested in Hebrew scriptures?'

'Very much indeed,' said Lord Jocelyn, politely.

'Low me to put your lordship's name down for scription, twelve-and-six? Book will come out next month, Miss Kennedy says so.'

'Put up your book, Daniel,' said Harry, sternly, 'and sit down.'

'I want—show—his lordship—a Hebrew scription.'

He sat down, however, obediently, and immediately fell fast asleep.

Said Lord Jocelyn to Captain Sorenson: 'I remember you, captain, very well indeed, but you have forgotten me. Were you not in command of the "Sussex" in the year of the Mutiny? Did you not take me out with the 120th?'

'To be sure—to be sure I did; and I remember your lordship very well, and am very glad to find you remember me. You were younger then.'

'I was; and how goes it with you now, captain? Cheerfully as of old?'

'Ay, ay, my lord. I'm in the Trinity Almshouse, and my daughter is with Miss Kennedy, bless her! Therefore I've nothing to complain of.'

'May I call upon you some day, to talk over old times? You used to sing a good song in those days, and play a good tune, and dance a good dance.'

'Come, my lord, as often as you like,' he replied, in great good humor. 'The cabin is small, but it's cozy, and the place is hard to get at.'

'It is the queerest dinner I ever had, Harry,' Lord Jocelyn whispered. 'I like your old captain and his daughter. Is the hard-hearted dress-maker prettier than Nelly?'

'Prettier! why, there is no comparison possible.'

'Yet Nelly hath a pleasing manner.'

Next to the captain sat Rebekah, looking prepared for any fate, and not unduly uplifted by the splendor of the scene. But for her, as well as for nearly all who were present, the word dinner will have a new and exalted meaning.

The length of the feast, the number of things offered, the appointments of the table, struck her imagination; she thought of Belshazzar and of Herod; such as the feast before her were those feasts of old; she tasted the champagne, and it took away her breath; yet it seemed good. Mr. Goslett seemed to think so too, because he drank so many glasses. So did the others, and being inexperienced in wine, they drank with more valor than discretion, so that they began to talk loud, but that was not till later.

'Do people—rich people—always dine like this?' asked Nelly of her neighbor.

'Something like this; yes, that is, some such dinner, though simpler, is always prepared for them.'

'I was thinking,' she said, 'how differently people live. I would rather live in our way—with Miss Kennedy—than in so much grandeur.'

'Grandeur soon becomes a matter of habit. But as for Miss Kennedy, you can not live always with her, can you?'

'Why not?'

'Well, she may marry, you know.'

Nelly looked across the table at Harry.

'I suppose she will; we all of us hope she will, if it is to stay with us; but that need not take her away from us.'

'Do you know Miss Messenger?'

'No,' said Nelly; 'she has been very kind to us; she is our best customer; she sends us all sorts of kind messages, and presents even; and she sends us her love and best wishes; I think she must be very fond of Miss Kennedy. She promises to come some day and visit us. Whenever I think of Miss Messenger, I think somehow, that she must be like Miss Kennedy; only I can not understand Miss Kennedy being rich and the owner of this great house.'

When the ladies retired at length, it became manifest that Josephus had taken more wine than was good for him. He laughed loudly; he told everybody that he was going to begin all over, classes and lectures and everything, including the Sunday-school and the church membership. The professor, who, for his part, seemed indisposed for conversation, retained the mastery over his fingers, and began to prepare little tricks, and presently conveyed oranges into Lord Davenant's coat-tails without moving from his chair. And Daniel Fagg, whose cheek was flushed, and whose eyes were sparkling, rose from his chair and attacked Lord Jocelyn, note-book in hand.

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'Prettier! why, there is no comparison possible.'

'Yet Nelly hath a pleasing manner.'

'Miss Kennedy turns all her girls into ladies. Come and see her.'

'Perhaps, Harry, perhaps; when she is no longer hard-hearted; when she has become the happy day.'

'This evening,' said Lady Davenant, when they joined her, 'will be one that I never can forget. For I've had my old friends round me, who were kind in our poverty and neglect; and now I've your lordship, too, who belongs to the new time. So that it is a joining together, as it were, and one don't feel like stepping out of our place into another quite different, as I shall tell Aurelia, who says she is afraid that splendor may make me forget old friends; whereas there is nobody I should like to have with us this moment better than Aurelia. But perhaps she judges others by herself.'

'Lor!' cried Mrs. Bormalack, 'to hear your ladyship go! It's like an angel of goodness.'

'And the only thing that vexes me—is it enough to spoil it all—is that Miss Kennedy couldn't come. Ah! my lord, if you had only seen Miss Kennedy! Rebekah and Nelly are two good girls and pretty, but you are not to compare with Miss Kennedy—are you, dears?'

They both shook their heads, and were not offended.

It was past eleven when they left to go home in cabs; one contained the sleeping forms of Josephus and Mr. Fagg; the next contained Captain Sorenson and Nelly, with Harry. The professor, who had partly revived, came with Mrs. Bormalack and Rebekah in the last.

'You seemed to know Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Goslett,' said the captain.

'I ought to,' replied Harry, simply; 'he gave me my education.'

'He was always a brave and generous officer, I remember,' the captain went on. 'Yes, I remember him well; all the men would have followed him everywhere. Well, he says he will come and see me.'

'Then he will come,' said Harry, 'if he said so.'

'Very good; if he comes, he shall see Miss Kennedy too.'

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE END OF THE CASE.

This dinner, to which her ladyship will always look back with the liveliest satisfaction, was the climax, the highest point, so to speak, of her greatness, which was destined to have a speedy fall. Angela asked Lord Jocelyn to read through the papers and advise. She told him of the professor's discovery, and of the book which had belonged to the wheelwright, and everything.

Of course the opinion which he formed was exactly that formed by Angela herself, and he told her so.

'I have asked them to my house,' Angela wrote, 'because I want them to go home to their own people with pleasant recollections of their stay in London. I should like them to feel, not that their claim had broken down, and that they were defeated, but that it had been examined, and was held to be not proven. I should be very sorry if I thought that the little lady would cease to believe in her husband's illustrious descent. Will you help me to make her keep her faith as far as possible, and go home with as little disappointment as possible?'

'I will try,' said Lord Jocelyn.

He wrote to Lady Davenant that he had given careful consideration to the Case, and had taken opinions, which was also true, because he made a lawyer, a herald, and a peer all read the documents, and write him a letter on the subject. He dictated all three letters, it is true; but there is generally something to conceal in this world of compromises.

He went solemnly to Portman Square, bearing these precious documents with him. To Lady Davenant his opinion was the most important step which had yet occurred in the history of the claim; she placed her husband in the hardest arm-chair that she could find, with strict injunctions to keep broad awake; and she had a great array of pens and paper laid out on the table in order to look business-like. It must be owned that the good feeding of the last two months, with carriage exercise, had greatly increased his lordship's tendency to sleep and inaction. As for the case he had almost ceased to think of it. The Case meant worry, copying out, writing and re-writing, hunting up facts, and remembering; when the Case was put away he could give up his mind to breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Never had the present moment seemed so delightful to him.

Lord Jocelyn wore an expression of great gravity, as befitted the occasion. In fact, he was intrusted with an exceedingly delicate mission; he had to tell these worthy people that there was not the slightest hope for them; to recommend them to go home again; and though the counsel would be clothed in sugared words, to renounce forever the hope of proving their imaginary claim. But it is better to be told these things kindly and sympathetically, by a man with a title, than by any coarse or common lawyer.

'Before I begin—Lord Jocelyn addressed himself to the lady instead of her husband—'I would ask if you have any relic at all of that first Timothy Clitheroe who is buried in your cemetery at Canaan City?'

'There is a book,' said her ladyship. 'Here it is.'

She handed him a little book of songs, roughly bound in leather; on the title-page was written at the top 'Saturday,' and at the bottom 'Davenant.'

Lord Jocelyn laid the book down and opened his case.

First, he reminded them that Miss Messenger in her first letter had spoken of a possible moral, rather than legal, triumph; of a possible failure to establish the claim before a committee of the House of Peers to whom it would be referred. This, in his opinion, was the actual difficulty; he had read the case as it had been carefully drawn up and presented by his lordship—and he complimented the writer upon his lucid and excellent style of drawing up of facts—and he had submitted the case for the opinion of friends of his own, all of them gentlemen eminently proper to form and to express an opinion on such a subject. He held the opinions of these gentlemen in his hands. One of them was from Lord de Esnignan, a nobleman of very ancient descent. His lordship wrote that there were very strong grounds for supposing it right to investigate a case which presented, certainly, very remarkable coincidences, if nothing more; that further investigations ought to be made on the spot; and that, if this Timothy Clitheroe Davenant turned out to be the lost heir, it would be another romance in the history of the Peerage. And his lordship concluded by a kind expression of hope that more facts would be discovered in support of the claim.

'You will like to keep this letter,' said the reader, giving it to Lady Davenant. She was horribly pale and trembled, because it seemed as if everything was slipping from her.

'The other letters,' Lord Jocelyn went on, 'are to the same effect. One is from a lawyer of great eminence, and the other is from a herald. You will probably like to keep them too, when I have read them.'

Lady Davenant took the letters, which were cruel in their kindness, and the tears came into her eyes.

Lord Jocelyn went on to say that researches made in their interest in the parish registers had resulted in a discovery which might even be made into an argument against the claim. There was a founding child baptized in the church in the same year as the young heir; he received the village, with the day of the week on which he was found for Christian name; that is to say, he was called Saturday Davenant.

Then, indeed, his lordship became very red, and her ladyship turned still paler, and both looked guilty. Saturday Davenant! the words in the book. Suppose they were not a date and a name, but a man's whole name instead!

'He left the parish,' said Lord Jocelyn, 'and was reported to have gone to America.'

Neither of them spoke. His lordship looked slowly around the room, as if expecting that everything, even the solid mahogany of the library shelves, would vanish suddenly away. And he groaned, thinking of the dinners which would soon be things of the golden past.

'But, my friends,' Lord Jocelyn went on, 'do not be downcast. There is always a possibility of new facts turning up. Your grandfather's name may have been really Timothy Clitheroe, in which case I have very little doubt that he was the missing heir; but he may, on the other hand, have been the Saturday Davenant, in which case he lived and died with a lie on his lips, which one would be sorry to think possible.'

'Well, sir—if that is so—what do you advise that we should do now?' asked the grandson of this mystery. He seemed to have become an American citizen again, and to have shaken off the aristocratic manner.

'What I should advise is this. You will never, most certainly, never get recognition of your claim without stronger evidence than you at present offer. On the other hand, no one will refuse to admit that you have a strong case. Therefore I would advise you to go home to your own people, to tell them what has happened—how your case was taken up and carefully considered by competent authorities—here he named again the lawyer, the herald, and the peer—'to show them their opinions, and to say that you have come back for further evidence, if you can find any, which will connect you beyond a doubt with the lost heir.'

'That is good advice, sir,' said the claimant. 'No, Clara Martha, for once I will have my own way. The connection is the weak point; we must go home and make it a strong point, else we had better stay there. I said, all along, that we ought not to have come. Nevertheless, I'm glad we came, Clara Martha. I sha'n't throw it in your teeth that we did come. I'm grateful to you for making us come. We've made good friends here, and seen many things which

we shouldn't otherwise have seen. And the thought of this house and the meals we've had in it—such breakfasts, such luncheons, such dinners—will never leave us I am sure.'

Lady Davenant could say nothing. She saw everything torn from her at a rough blow—her title, her consideration, the envy of her fellow-citizens, especially of Aurelia Tucker. She put her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbed aloud.

'You should not go back as if you were defeated,' Lord Jocelyn went on, in sympathy with the poor little woman. 'You are as much entitled to the rank you claim as ever. More; your case has been talked about; it is known; should any of the antiquaries who are always grubbing about parish records find any scrap of information which may help, he will make a note of it for you. When you came you were friendless and unknown. Now the press of England has taken you up; your story is romantic; we are all interested in you, and desirous of seeing you succeed. Before you go you will write to the papers stating why you go, and what you hope to find. All these letters and papers and proofs of the importance of your claim should be kept and shown to your friends.'

'We feel mean about going back, and that's a fact,' said his lordship. 'Still, if we must go back, why, we'd better go back with drums and trumpets than sneak back.'

'Ah!' said his wife, 'if you'd only shown that spirit from the beginning, Timothy!' He collapsed.

'If we go back,' she continued, thoughtfully, 'I suppose there's some sort of work we can find, between us. Old folks hadn't ought to work like the young, and I'm sixty-five, and so is my husband. But—'

She stopped, with a sigh.

'I am empowered by Miss Messenger,' Lord Jocelyn went on, with great softness of manner, 'to make you a little proposition. She thinks that it would be most desirable for you to have your hands free while you make those researches which may lead to the discoveries we hope for. Now, if you have to waste the day in work you will never be able to make any research. Therefore Miss Messenger proposed—if you do not mind—if you will accept—an annuity on your joint lives of six hundred dollars. You may be thus relieved of all anxiety about your personal wants. And Miss Messenger begs only that you may let this annuity appear the offering of sympathizing English friends.'

'But we don't know Miss Messenger,' said her ladyship.

'Has she not extended her hospitality to you for two months and more? Is not that a proof of the interest she takes in you?'

'Certainly it is. Why—see now—we've been living here so long, that we've forgotten it is all Miss Messenger's gift.'

'Then you will accept?'

'Oh, Lord Jocelyn, what can we do but accept?'

'And with grateful hearts,' added his lordship. 'Tell her that. With grateful hearts. They've a way of serving quail in her house that—' He stopped and sighed.

They have returned to Canaan City; they live in simple sufficiency. His lordship, when he is awake, has many tales to tell of London. His friends believe Stepney Green to be a part of Mayfair, and Mrs. Bormalack to be a distinguished though untitled ornament of London society; while as for Aurelia Tucker, who fain would scoff, there are her ladyship's beautiful and costly dresses, and her jewels, and the letters from Lord Jocelyn Le Breton and the rich Miss Messenger, and the six hundred dollars a year drawn monthly, which proclaim aloud that there is something in the claim.

There are things which cannot be gained. Nevertheless, no new discoveries have yet rewarded his lordship's researches.

(To be Continued.)

Astronomy in the Tropics.

Valuable scientific discoveries in the line of astronomy are expected from the observatory station which has been located by the Harvard College at Arequipa, Peru, owing to the irregularity of the meteorologic conditions, in addition to the fact that the mornings, with few exceptions, are bright and sunny throughout the year, the rain, during the wet season, falling during the afternoon and evening. The observatory is 8,055 feet above the sea, and is therefore considerably higher than any other station in the world having so extensive an equipment. It is considered, however, that the exceptionally steady seeing is due more to the excessive dryness of the climate than to the elevation.

Frank C. Ives, the champion billiard player, sailed for Havre Saturday morning on the steamship La Bourgogne. He was accompanied by his wife.

He (fishing for loving protestations)—My angel, I do not believe I am worthy to be your husband. She (thoughtfully)—That's just what my mother says.

MARCH! MARCH! MARCH!

(Air—"Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! the Boys are Marching.") In the crowded scenes of toil, in the workshop and the mine, There are those sigh the weary hours away;

March! March! March! the ranks are forming, Cheer up, friends, the time has come, For the toilers of our land now begin to understand Their just rights to comforts, liberty and home.

Where the earth is fresh and fair, in the seats of power and pride, Sit the few who live by labor's pains; Not a wish is unfulfilled, not a luxury denied, Though they scorn the toil of which they reap the gains.

Chorus.—March! March! March! etc. Shall the many evermore be the vassals of the few, And the landlord and the usurer rob the poor? If your power you only felt, if your rights you only knew, Not another day's oppression you'd endure.

Chorus.—March! March! March! etc. So unite in all your strength and make ready for the fight, Standing boldly by the cause with heart and hand, To defy the tyrant foe who has robbed us of our right, And assert a freeman's title to the land.

Chorus.—March! March! March! etc. —From Labor reform Songs by Phillips Thompson.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Algernon she said, dramatically, is a man after my own heart. No, he isn't, my dear, replied her father, he is after your money.

Tabbs—I flatter myself that honesty is printed on my face. Grubs—Well—er—yes, perhaps—with some allowance for typographical errors.

Actor friend (inquiring at boardinghouse)—Has Mr. Comedy taken his departure yet? Yes, snapped the landlady; but that's all he did take, I've got his wardrobe.

Oh, dear! sighed Henry, whose clothes are all made of his papa's old ones, and who does not like it. Papa's had his moustache shaved off, and I suppose I've got to wear it now.

Rsv. Dr. Primrose (stumbling in the hall)—Your father seems to be sparing of his light. Little Johnnie—Yes, sir; he's always that way the day after the gas bill comes in.

Mrs. Bilbus—John, the doctor says I need a change of climate. Mr. Bilbus (absorbed in his newspaper)—That's all right, Maria. The chances are it will be twenty degrees colder to-morrow.

They had just dined, and the host hands around a box of cigars. I don't smoke myself, he says, but you will find them good; my man steals more of them than any other brand I ever had.

Chipple—Writing up your diary, Kute? Why, I didn't know you kept one. Kute—It's only a fictitious one, in which I make out that I lead the life of a saint, that I leave about for my wife to read.

He—The worst thing about me is my nose; I've got such a beastly one. She—You shouldn't say such things about a gift. He—A gift? I—ah—don't understand. She—Wasn't it a birthday present?

Bicycle Dealer—This machine will be better for your boy than a pony. It doesn't eat anything. Frugal Parent (not entirely convinced)—No, it won't eat anything, but I'm afraid it'll give the boy a thundering big appetite.

True Enterprise—Jakay, Fadder, a shentlemans haf fallen troo de coal hole. Isaac—Clap the cover off him kervick, mein sohn, vile I runs for a bolieemans. Ve must arrest him for tryin' to steal de coal or he'll sue us for tamage.

Old Gentleman (looking at a very bob tailed horse)—Bless me! how short they have out his tail. Attendant—His master a member of the Society for the Protection of Animals, sir. In this fashion he will not annoy the poor flies.

Tailor—You have recently inherited a nice lump of money from your uncle; why don't you pay me? Customer—I hate all outward show. I don't want it to be said that my newly acquired wealth has caused a departure from my former simple habits.

Mrs. Gadd—Wouldn't it be grand if science should discover the moon to be inhabited, and hit on some way to talk with our lunar neighbors? Mrs. Gabb—Indeed it would. They would be near enough to talk to, yet not near enough to be running in at all hours of the day, you know.

Briggs—That was a narrow escape Bldergate had, wasn't it? You know he was just about to marry a girl when he found

that she spent £500 a year on her dresses. Griggs—Yes; but he's married all the same. True; but he didn't marry that girl. He didn't? Who did he marry, then? Her dressmaker.

So you enjoyed your visit to the Zoological Gardens, did you? inquired a young man of his adored one's little sister. Oh, yes! And do you know, we saw a camel there that screwed its mouth and eyes around awfully; and sister said it looked exactly like you when you are reciting poetry at evening parties.

In the city of H—lived a family who had one of those domestics of the heavy hand. A few years ago the town received a slight shock of earthquake. Pictures were thrown down, crockery and furniture rattled about. In the midst of the tumult the mistress went to the head of the basement stairs and called out to the maid in a would-be-patient tone, Mary Ann, what are you doing now?

Scene—Editor's sanctum. (Printer rushing in excitedly)—Here's a go! Johnson, the murderer, has just been found innocent and the Government has telegraphed a pardon! We've got the whole account of the hanging set up, with illustrations, and the form is on the press! Editor (coolly)—Don't get excited, man. Just put over the account in large capitals: Johnson pardoned! Full account of what he escaped!

A Brave Man Shrinks—How's this? You said you intended to propose to Miss Clam-whooper this evening, and here you are back before nine o'clock. She surely didn't refuse you? No-o, I didn't propose. I concluded to postpone the question. Now, see here, John, if you don't get that girl it's your own fault. The idea of being such a coward. You, who have bravely walked up to the cannon's mouth. Y-e-s, but the cannon hadn't been eating onions.

A Good Mixture.

A good, but we do not know how true a story, is related of a venerable doctor of the experimental and eclectic school of medicine. It was one of his rules never to have anything wasted; and, therefore, when any prescription remained after the patient had died or recovered, he would empty it into a bottle kept for the purpose, which became the receptacle of a heterogeneous compound which science could not analyse. A younger member of the faculty noted this as a very singular fact, and asked of him the reason for it.

The doctor hesitated a little, and then replied that, though in ordinary cases he knew well what to do, there were some instances when all his medical skill failed. At such a time it was his custom to resort to the big bottle, and leave nature and accident to accomplish the cure.

And would you believe it, said he, some of my most brilliant successes have resulted from it?

A New Method of Ventilation.

Two women, each of whom rode the ventilation hobby with great zeal, found themselves spending the night in a small country hotel. They had scarcely put the light out when it was realized that the window had not been opened, and one started to attend to it. The room was very dark, and the matches were not at hand, but after some groping she found the closed pane.

I can't move it, she said, tugging to do so. Do try, came from the bed; we shall suffocate before morning.

The next instant there was a crash in the darkness.

I've broken this wretched window, it was explained; but, at least, I'll have air now.

Oh, yes, said the other, that's ever so much better now. I could never go to sleep without proper ventilation.

So they went contentedly to sleep. In the morning the window was found tightly closed, but the glass door of a big bookcase in a corner was shattered.

His Proposals.

He was about to pop the question to the girl of his choice, and was trying to decide how he should do it.

First he thought of the knightly proposal, in the style of the middle ages: By my halidame, fair maid, say thou wilt be mine, and the holy friar shall unite us ere another sun gilds the turrets of Windsor Castle.

Then he considered the theatrical style, I have long loved you in secret, ge ur-r-lj; and though I am not rich, I can offer you the true and unselfish devotion of me whole ha-a-r-r-t!

He thought perhaps the easy conversational style might do: Well, Alicia—I may call you Alicia, Mayn't I?—Everyone thinks we are going to be married. Ha, ha! Suppose we do get married just to please 'em.

But after all he did it something like this: Er—Miss Alicia—er—excuse the familiarity; but—er—er—will you—er—. Oh, by Jove!

And then she came to the rescue and said, That'll do, Willie dear; it's all right, and I know papa and mamma will be so pleased.

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM.

INADEQUATE OBJECTIONS.

Q. What kind of objectors do Socialists mostly meet with?

A. Those who from interested motives prefer the present anarchy to the proposed organization of labor, and those who consider Socialists as a set of well meaning persons busied about an impracticable scheme.

Q. What objection do they chiefly urge against Socialism?

A. That Socialists, if poor, are interested schemers for the overthrow of an excellent society, in order that, being themselves idle and destitute, they may be able to seize upon the wealth accumulated by more industrious people.

Q. What have they to say against Socialists of wealth and industry?

A. That they must obviously be insincere in their Socialism, or they would at once give away all their capital instead of denouncing what they themselves possess.

Q. How should Socialist workmen meet the charge?

A. With contempt. The idea that people who are treated with injustice have no right to demand justice because they would be gainers by its enforcement, is too absurd to require refutation.

Q. How should wealthy Socialists reply?

A. They should point out that, so long as the capitalist system remains, it is impossible to evade the responsibility of wealth by merely transferring it to other people.

Q. Explain this by an instance?

A. In a capitalist society the mere purchasing of an article in the market involves the exploitation of the laborers who produced it; and this is not in any way remedied or atoned for by giving away the article afterwards to somebody else.

Q. How does this illustrate the case?

A. The owner of capital cannot prevent it from exploiting the laborers by giving it away. It cannot be used as Socialism enjoins, except under an organized system of Socialism.

Q. Can the wealthy Socialist do nothing to frustrate the capitalist system?

A. He can mitigate the severity of competition in all his personal relations. Beyond that he can do nothing except use his wealth in helping on the Socialist cause.

Q. How many Socialists reply to the taunt that their scheme is impracticable?

A. By quoting the opinion of J. S. Mill, that the difficulties of Socialism are greatly over-rated; and they should declare that, so far from being an impracticable Utopian scheme, it is the necessary and inevitable result of the historical evolution of society.

Q. How can they prove this?

A. They can point to the fact that production is becoming more and more socialized every day.

Q. Explain this?

A. Production, which was once carried on by individuals working separately for themselves, is now organized by companies and joint stock concerns, by massing large numbers of producers together, and uniting their efforts for a common end.

Q. For what end?

A. For the profits of the shareholders of the company.

Q. How could the State take advantage of this?

A. By taking into its own hands the organization which the capitalists have prepared for it, and using it for the benefit of the producers alone.

Q. Would not the capitalists start fresh companies in opposition to those managed by the State?

A. They could no more compete with the State than they can now with the post office; and they would be equally helpless in the case of the railways and all the great industries.

Q. Would it not be easier for the capitalists to compete with the State in the case of smaller concerns?

A. It would in any case be impossible for them to get laborers, since the state would be paying the laborers the full value of their labor, and they would therefore decline to work for the capitalists.

Q. Would the expropriated capitalists be entitled to compensation?

A. As a matter of principle it is unjust to compensate the holders of stolen goods out of the pockets of those who have suffered the theft; but it might be expedient to grant some compensation in the shape of annuities.

Q. What is the tendency of the evolution of society?

A. It tends always toward more complex organization and to a greater interdependence of all men upon each other; each individual becoming more and more helpless by himself, but more and more powerful as part of a mightier society.

Q. Is it true that individuality would be crushed by Socialism?

A. On the contrary, it is crushed by the present state of society, and would then alone be fairly developed.

Q. What does J. S. Mill say on this point?

A. "The restraints of Communism would be freedom in comparison with the present condition of the majority of the human race. The generality of laborers in this and most other countries have as little choice of occupation or freedom of locomotion, are practically as dependent on fixed rules and on the will of others, as they could be in any system short of actual slavery."

Q. What does Mr. Fawcett say on the same subject?

A. That there is no choice of work or possibility of change for the factory hand; and that the boy who is brought up to the plough must remain at the plough-tail to the end of his days.

Q. What other objection has been urged against Socialism?

A. That it will take away all the incentives to exertion, and induce universal idleness in consequence.

Q. Is this the case?

A. On the contrary, it will apply the strongest incentive to all alike, for all must work if they wish to eat, while at present large classes are exempted by the accident of birth from the necessity of working at all.

Q. Name another common objection?

A. That socialism will destroy culture and refinement by compelling the leisured classes who have a monopoly of them to do some honest work.

Q. Is this the case?

A. On the contrary, it will bring the opportunity of culture and refinement to all by putting an end to the wearisome labor that continues all day long; while the leisured class will learn by experience that work is a necessity for perfect culture.

Q. What other objection is often urged?

A. That State management would give rise to jobbery and corruption.

Q. How may this be answered?

A. By pointing to the present State organization either of the police or post office, in neither of which are jobbery and corruption conspicuous features.

Q. Would not the State be in a different position as regards the people?

A. At present it is the people's master, but under any democratic scheme of Socialism it would become their servant, and merely be charged with carrying out their will.

Q. Name another objection to the practicability of Socialism?

A. The cuckoo cry that "if you make all men equal to-day, they will all be unequal to-morrow, because of their different natural capabilities."

Q. What equality do Socialists aim at?

A. Equality of opportunities, not of natural powers.

Q. What is the Socialist view of the duties of those who are especially gifted by nature?

A. That they owe a larger return to the community than those who are less naturally gifted.

Q. What is the capitalist view of their rights and duties?

A. That they are independent of all duties, and have the right of taxing the community, which supports them, for luxuries and waste to the full extent of their individual caprice.

Q. In accordance with this view, what method do capitalists take in dealing with them?

A. Capitalists arrange that persons of extra industry and talent shall have every opportunity of enslaving their less fortunate neighbors, thus adding an inequality of conditions to the natural inequality of talent.

Q. What is the Socialist method?

A. Socialists insist that the talented as well as the cunning shall be restrained by the organization of society from appropriating the surplus value created by their less fortunate neighbors.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The arbitrators in the trouble between the Painters' Union of Halifax, N. S., and the Employers' Association have filed their decision, which is against the men, who have been ordered back to work.

The city of Toronto is to be congratulated on having an official who knows his business and dares to assert his prerogative in the face of half-hearted support from the civic committee under which he acts. With a single eye to the interests of the taxpayers and the welfare of the working people of Toronto, Mr. Lennox, the architect of the new court house, has been endeavoring to keep the contractor for that public work up to the terms of his contract, and because he does so at all times and on all occasions he is not without opposition from quarters where he might reasonably expect assistance. A meeting of the committee was held recently, at which a letter was read from the contractor complaining of Mr. Lennox, and the stand he takes in the matter will be learned from the paragraphs quoted:

Mr. Lennox here read clause 10 of the contract leaving everything to his final decision. He told the committee in effect that by this clause they had nothing to do with the dispute.

Ald. Atkinson—Have you a right to overrule the committee?

Architect Lennox—Yes, sir; by that clause the matter is left wholly to me. I want the ruling of the Solicitor on that point.

Ald. Joliffe—Of what use is the committee?

Architect Lennox—You are not practical men in this work; I am a practical man. This contract makes me the arbitrator in this matter, and if the contractor has any grievances he must come to me and not to the committee. If the committee has anything to ask me and will put it in writing I will answer it in writing.

It is refreshing to hear talk like this from a corporation official, who has found that his conduct all through the dispute between himself and the contractor has been approved by all classes of citizens as well as by the watchdogs of Toronto municipal politics—the Trades and Labor Council, and it is pleasing to note that the majority of the committee had the good sense to recognize Mr. Lennox's contention.

Is not the Gazette rather hard on the Fourth Estate when it compares Messrs. Stephens and McShane with

the rival editors in "Picwick?" These fire-eaters of Dickens' creation did not leave anything unsaid in each other's presence and then invent a bombastic story about what a tongue-lashing one gave the other when at a safe distance and in the midst of sympathetic friends. They had the courage of their convictions, and at the risk of a personal encounter, gave back volley for volley of abuse besides placing it "on file."

When a bill affecting Montreal like that promoted by the St. Henri Electric Light and Motive Power Company can pass through the local legislature without some of our city members being aware of it, the fact does not say much for the quickness of perception or for the amount of attention they are supposed to give all that concerns their constituents. It is a most humiliating confession for a representative of the people to have to make that he was not aware that the privileges of the citizens he is sent to guard are being legislated away without his knowledge, yet this is exactly the position our Griffintown representative finds himself in. Why such a measure could have escaped his notice is incomprehensible, unless under the supposition that he is in favor of monopolies of every description, and can conveniently close his eye when the schemes of capital are being worked.

It is unfortunate that the City of Montreal does not possess the power to make its own laws, and exceedingly mortifying to the intelligence of her citizens that every necessity arising to amend her charter should have to be passed upon by hayseeds from all parts of the province, who can have no knowledge of the requirements and aspirations of the inhabitants of a great city. The power to amend the charter of this city should rest entirely with a two-thirds majority of the Council, subject to the approval or disapproval of a majority of the ratepayers as expressed on a direct appeal being made to them. No better illustration of the absurdity of the position now occupied by Montreal could be found than the present attempt of a numerically insignificant portion of the community to deprive a large majority of the citizens of their citizenship by limiting the franchise and creating a class representation with superior powers. In shameless effrontery this proposed amendment exceeds anything that has been attempted before in the annals of our civic government; it is a return to the feudal system, and it will be disheartening and disappointing if the tenants allow themselves to be filched of their rights in this way. Only a few years ago the Trades and Labor Council spent over three thousand dollars to abolish the Statute Labor Tax and enfranchise thousands of our citizens hitherto unjustly deprived of their rights, and they are not likely to allow this newly acquired power to be taken away from them without a struggle, even although the English section of the daily press of this city, always conveniently blind to the encroachments of capital, and conspicuous in its devotion to the interests of the classes, have not dared to utter a word in condemnation of the outrageous presumption of the promoters or the injustice sought to be perpetrated on the masses by their amendments. The daily press of this city have too many advertising patrons among the class who are scheming to subvert the prerogatives of the people, and it must keep silent; but, despite this traitorous attitude of the natural guardian of the citizens' rights, justice must and will prevail. There must be no going backward; what we want, and what we must have, is a broader representation, a more direct voice in the management of municipal affairs, and that can only be secured by the abolition of property qualification. Every man who, through taxation, contributes to the revenues of the city should be eligible to sit at the Council board if

he can command a majority vote of his fellow-citizens, and no other mode of representation will satisfy the workingmen. In the past the city has been governed entirely by a class, and the result has been gross extravagance and mismanagement of public affairs, the sole desire of the majority of aldermen being to create sinecures for favorites, to create monopolies by bartering away valuable public privileges for almost nothing and to make fortunes for contractors who know how to oil the machine judiciously. To curtail the number of aldermen would have the effect of making it all the easier and much less expensive for the contractor to engineer a job, therefore it would not be advisable to make any alteration in this way, unless it be in the direction of constituting a paid Board of Works, who would have control of all public works decided upon by the Council.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has received from the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, of Homestead, the firm's scale for work in the ensuing year. In the open hearth furnaces the firm calls for a reduction of 19 per cent. from present rate, and in the armor plate department 20 per cent. off the old basis. In the plate mill the minimum is reduced from \$25 to \$22, and in this mill there is also a general reduction of from 15 to 50 per cent. It is thought that there will be no change in the price for puddling. The rate is now \$5.50 per ton. The employees engaged in this highly protected industry are generally the first to suffer a reduction in wages, and the man who has amassed an immense fortune out of the labor of his serfs is always foremost in enforcing it. Mr. Carnegie's profits cannot be curtailed; that would interfere with his European round of pleasure, so the wages of his employees are cut down to meet the exigencies of a falling market.

THE LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

At a recent meeting of Toronto Trades and Labor Council the Legislative Committee of that body reported upon Sir John Thompson's bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Criminal Law," in so far as the same has reference to labor organizations, and desired the reinsertion of a clause appearing in the Act of 1876, which had been amended in acts passed in 1886 and 1890 relating to the same subject. The clause in the Act of 1876 explicitly lays down the principle that any act to be done for the purposes of a trade combination shall not be deemed a criminal offence when committed by two or more persons unless the object itself constituted a crime if committed by one person, and that the punishment should not be greater. Under the commonly accepted doctrine of conspiracy a combination or agreement by two or more men to do an act may be punished as a crime although any one or all of them separately might actually do the same thing without being guilty of any offence. This has always been felt as oppressive by trades unionists, who were placed in the category of criminals solely by reason of their connection with a union, and besides was a curious commentary on the law which permitted one man to do an action and go unpunished while it inflicted punishment when more than one was concerned. It is certainly a discrimination against trade unionists, and one of which they have just reason to complain. Why combinations can become criminal, although their objects are not criminal, it is difficult to see, and this vagueness is a source of danger to the organized wage-earner. As we have said, the Act of 1876 was explicit enough, but subsequent amendments have made it less perspicuous. Had the Act of 1876 been in force at the time of the lock-out in the Herald office two years ago, the four men ar-

rested over that affair and treated as criminals could not have been subjected to that indignity. The case of these men was laid before Sir John Thompson who then expressed the opinion that the law as it stood was sufficient to protect them, yet they were held on bail for a long period, and it was only the financial inability of the private prosecution that prevented their being brought to trial. The case had a most unsatisfactory ending so far as the application of the law relating to trade unionists is concerned. What the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto now seek, and what they should be supported in seeking, is simply to get back to the old Act. Organized workingmen may be partially protected now, but why should they not be fully protected? And why should they not have the benefit of a principle deliberately enacted by the parliament of 1876? The doctrine that a thing may be wrong when done by several which is not wrong when done by one has been openly defended by some on the ground that a man may encounter the acts of a single person, yet not be fairly matched against several. This argument might be met in this way: that a thing would be wrong when done by a rich man which would not be wrong if done by a poor man, because it is easier to encounter the acts of a poor man than of a rich man. The absurdity of the reasoning is so apparent that it carries its own refutation.

BIRTH.

BELL—At No. 22 Conway street, on the 14th inst., the wife of W. A. Bell, of a daughter.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.**CHEAP DRESS GOODS**

Contained in the Manufacturer's Stock are selling very briskly.

THE DRESS PATTERNS

have come in for the greatest share and have been most appreciated.

S. CARSLEY.

Bargains in Dress Goods**ALL WOOL****STRIPED BEDFORD CORDS**

Gray and White Stripes
Heliotrope and Canary Stripes
Slate and Canary Stripes
Black and White Stripes
Black and Gold Stripes

Only 35c yard.

ALL WOOL BEDFORD CORDS

In every shade of Gray, Fawn, Drab, Slate and Brown

Only 60c yard

These goods are of extra quality, and were made for much higher prices.

S. CARSLEY.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS**DRESS PATTERNS**

Out of the stock of 300 not more than half remains, for the value of these goods is first-class, and all who see them are at once tempted to buy

Silk Stripes, **\$4.50** Figured Materials, New Plaids, Morton Striped,

Silk Striped Challies,

In all light colors, with handsomely printed designs, only 50c yard, well worth 80c Summer Dress Fabrics of all kinds at

S. CARSLEY'S.

LINEN GOODS**UNBLEACHED LINEN TABLE CLOTHS**

Red Borders and Fringed

In all the following sizes and prices:

2 yards long, 76c each
2 yards by 2½ yards, 88c each
2 yards by 3 yards, \$1.15 each

New Silver Fax Table Cloths,

Red Borders and Fringed

These are made in all sizes from 2 yards square to 2 yards wide by 8½ yards long, and are all Linen and the best cloth or wear

"OLD GOLD" TABLE CLOTHS

Red Borders and Fringed

In All Sizes.

S. CARSLEY.

LINEN TOWELS.

Linen Huckaback Towels, colored border, 80c doz.

Linen Huckaback Towels, colored border, \$1 doz.

Linen Huckaback Towels, colored borders, \$1.27 doz.

Linen Huckaback Towels, colored border, extra large size, \$1.50 doz.

OATMEAL TOWELS

Unbleached Damask Towels
Bleached Damask Towels
Knotted Fringed Damask Towels
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels

HYGIENE TOWELS

White Bath Towels
Brown Bath Towels
White Bath Sheets
Brown Bath Sheets

S. CARSLEY.

NOT COMPLETE.

No Lady's Wardrobe is complete without one of the Rigby Waterproof Garments. Rigby Waterproofs for both ladies and gentlemen.

Sanitary Bed Covers.

Fibre Chamois Co. (limited), which has lately been incorporated, has just placed on the market these New Sanitary Bed Covers, which are expected to quite revolutionize the bedding cover trade of the Dominion. The goods are not expensive, and are superior to what has been so long in use.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

D. Ritchie & Co.

Oldest Cut Tobacco
Manufacturers
in Canada.

Montreal.

Cut Plug, 10c. ½ lb. Plug, 10c.
½ lb. Plug, 20c.

BEDDING.

Patented for Purity.

IT IS CHEAPER and better to get your Bedding at a first-class House selling nothing but Bedsteads and bedding, the latter exclusively their own make.

Old Bed Feathers and Mattresses purified and made over equal to new at shortest notice

J. E. Townshend,

No. 1 Little St. Antoine St. } ONLY!
Corner St. James Street.

Bell Telephone 1906.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"Who the devil is the Citizens' Committee, anyway?" said Phil. "Can the religious Witness or that other capitalistic rag, the Montreal Daily Star, inform us who these tremendous persons are who presume to dictate to the people of Montreal just how the city shall be run and whom they will allow to run it? The reason for which I mention these two papers is that both of them have consistently supported this gang, whoever they may be, in everything they have yet undertaken, and it is but natural to suppose that they know who they are. Considering that hereafter they propose to run not only the city but also the Legislature, it is but right that we also should know who they are. In reporting the proceedings of the Private Bills Committee on the amendments to the city charter, the capitalistic press was careful not to mention the names of those who were there to oppose the bill and who are responsible for the medieval amendments which have been tacked onto it. This was done, no doubt, to shield them from the consequences which might follow their dastardly attempt to practically disfranchise every tenant in Montreal. We want to know the names of these men; we must know who it is that wishes to create a caste in Canada, so that we may reason with them after our own fashion and convince them that such a thing is impossible. To have two kinds of representatives in the City Council, in the election of which capital shall have two votes for both classes, while labor shall only be allowed to cast one vote for the second class, is a proposition so outrageous and so little in keeping with British fair play and democratic institutions that the desire of the capitalist press to withhold the names of the men responsible for this outrage is easily understood. I have seen men tarred and feathered and made to ride a fence rail for a great deal less than that."

"This is but another attempt on the part of capital to gain complete control of the administration of public affairs," said Brown. "For years we have demanded the abolition of the property qualification for mayor and aldermen, and the demand has been favorably received by all classes of the community. Among the present members of the City Council there are quite a lot who pledged themselves to this reform before their election; as a matter of fact some of them would never have been elected only that they did so. Had these people been true to their promise and dealt with this question in the City Council as they were pledged to do, the Private Bills Committee would never have dared to insert this unjust and pernicious clause, creating class representatives, into the city charter. They, however, proved false in this respect, as they have in everything else, and the consequence is that capital, becoming alarmed at the growth of public opinion in favor of the abolition of property qualification, has boldly taken the bull by the horns and now demands that the qualification be increased. It is a clever move, but it will never succeed. Even if the average man takes but little or no interest in municipal elections he will never submit to have his rights as a citizen abrogated. This is really what the clause governing representation means, if it means anything at all; for if the tenant is allowed to vote for but one out of two aldermen, while the capitalist is free to vote for both, then the tenant has only half a vote, and to this extent he loses his right as a citizen. Now, I don't believe that he will submit to it; to even expect that he would is an insult to his manhood and to his intelligence which he will promptly resent."

"Now is the time to definitely settle this question of property qualification for all time to come," said Gaskil. "Let the tenants of Montreal, irrespective of nationality or occupation, irrespective of politics or religion, be unanimous and firm in their demand for the total abolition of property qualification for municipal office, and neither the City Council or yet the Provincial Government will dare to refuse their request. This latest attempt of the landlords of Montreal to gag and bind their tenants ought surely to be sufficient to rouse the most apathetic amongst them; if there is any fight in them now is the time to show it. And while they are about it let them demand that the whole Council be elected annually. It is a notorious fact that the affairs of the city have been wretchedly mismanaged; that they have been conducted more with a view of benefitting favorite contractors or aldermanic friends than of benefitting the people, and I hold that the long term to which our aldermen are elected offers them the one thing needful to carry on their questionable game with almost absolute security. Shorten their term of office to one year and compel them to come back to their constituents while the misdeeds they may have committed are fresh in the memory of the people, and you will secure an honest and efficient administration. And right here another question arises: Why should the greatest and wealthiest city in the Dominion go to a two-penny ha'penny provincial legislature every time it becomes necessary to change one or more of its by-laws? Surely the city of Montreal is quite competent to take care of itself, and if it is not, the legislative body which, by the mismanagement of public affairs during the last ten years has brought the province to the verge of bankruptcy, is hardly the place to which we would go for guidance. In point of honesty and ability the members of the City Council—bad and all as they are—will at least compare favorably with any who sit in the Legislative Assembly at Quebec. It is time that this city asserted its right to have its business conducted by the men whom the people elected for that purpose, whether they be good or bad, and not by a legislative body which is not responsible to the citizens of Montreal for its actions. Let the legislature mind its own legitimate business and Montreal will mind hers."

BILL BLADES.

THE TRADES COUNCIL.

Lively Meeting Over Labor Day Celebration, Amendments to the City Charter, etc.

A special meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, called by the President, was held on Tuesday evening last, at which there was a full attendance of delegates and at times the proceedings were very lively, especially when the proposed amendments to the City charter were under discussion. After the call of the meeting had been endorsed, credentials were read and accepted from the following: E. Beauchamp, representing Hope Assembly; A. P. Fraser, A. Goulet, A. Deguire, Painters' Union No. 74; A. Friedlander, Geo. Weir and J. McGrath, Cigar-makers' Union No. 226; E. Emard, Montcalm Assembly; J. A. Yates, B. P. Luckey and B. J. Jeter, Railway Porters' Union; M. A. Breton, Co-operative Assembly.

On a question of privilege the consideration of amendments to the City charter was made the first order of business.

A long discussion followed participated in by Messrs. Rodier, Lafontaine, Darlington, R. Keys, J. Brennan and others, and, as might be expected, the whole of the speakers vigorously denounced the proposal to deprive the tenants of this city of their votes for aldermen. Resolutions offered by Messrs. Rodier and Lafontaine were carried over an amendment proposed by Mr. W. Darlington to the effect that the Council offer no objection to the proposed amendments provided that the property qualification be abolished for aldermen elected by tenants and proprietors jointly. The following are the resolutions:—

It is not without surprise that this council has learned that in the amendments to the

charter of the city of Montreal one clause is included which proposes to deprive of a part of their electoral rights the tenants of this city; notwithstanding that it is a recognized fact that not only have the tenants never attempted to do anything against the interest of the landlords, but on the contrary, inasmuch as the workmen tenants are concerned, they have done all that was in their power to enlighten public opinion with regard to the financial irregularities perpetrated by our aldermen.

That in 1886 the Central Trades and Labor Council, represented at Quebec by their legal adviser, Mr. F. Barnard, Q. C., prevented the illegal loan of \$500,000, power to negotiate which was asked of the Legislature by the City Council.

That in 1887 Mr. E. Barnard, under instruction from this council, had inserted at Quebec in the amendments to the charter a clause, which assured the legal employment of the same loan, a clause which has never been respected by the Finance Committee.

That in the same year, 1887, the Central Trades and Labor Council instituted an action against the aldermen to prevent the expenditure of \$92,000 in excess of the legal appropriations made by the council.

That all these battles against the encroachments of the City Council and to protect the general interests of the city have been fought by the workmen at their own cost and without any aid from the proprietors whatever.

That the Central Trades and Labor Council—far from combatting the proprietors and their interests—have, on several occasions, addressed to several institutions composed of proprietors and employers letters offering their utmost aid to procure a change of the composition of the City Council; that proof to that effect may be found in the archives of the Board of Trade and other bodies.

That in consequence the Real Estate Owners' association, representing a class of proprietors who never tried to protect themselves or spend a cent to protect the general interests of the city, are out of place in demanding changes of the charter which would have the effect of encroaching on the rights of tenants, the only people, inasmuch as the workmen are concerned, who have proved their disinterestedness in civic affairs by making sacrifices of their time and money to put an end to the disastrous regime of the administration of aldermen belonging to that class of proprietors.

Therefore, be it resolved that this council, being conscious of having done its duty to protect the interest of all classes of citizens of Montreal, protest energetically in the name of all labor associations against the attempt made to restrict the tenants' franchise by a body of citizens who have never done anything for the public good of the city.

And that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the government at Quebec and to the newspapers of Montreal.

The next question under discussion was the report of the Labor Day Committee, which contained the terms offered by the Exposition Company to have the celebration take place during exhibition week. Another long discussion took place, various motions and amendments being offered. Ultimately, by a majority of two to one the meeting declared in favor of holding the celebration on the day set apart by labor throughout the Continent of America—the first Monday in September.

The Organization Committee reported recommending that arrangements be made for holding a convention of all the trades in regard to shortening the hours of labor.

An amendment to this proposed by P. J. Ryan, seconded by A. Friedlander, "That the Organization Committee be instructed to immediately commence the special work of strengthening organizations already in existence, and organizing unskilled labor, the whole with a view to shortening the hours of labor."

The amendment was carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

COMING EVENTS.

The Picnic Committee of Montreal Typographical Union took the hint given them in last week's issue, and held a meeting Saturday evening, at which Mr. W. O. Kydd was elected chairman and Mr. J. S. McGovern, secretary. The Printers' picnic has become a regular thing, and is always looked forward to by the typos and their friends with pleasure. This picnic is sure to be as enjoyable as the last, and that is saying a good deal. It will be held on the 23rd July. So make your dates accordingly.

Don't forget the Brassworkers' Excursion to Cushing's grove to-day. There are two boats, at 8.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. The trip is a delightful one, and you are sure to get more than the worth of your money at the games.

The Labor Day Committee will meet at 127 1/2 St. Lawrence street, Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

In connection with a proposal to form a Domestic Servants' Union at West Hartlepool, a novel demonstration took place recently in that town. A large number of young women attired in neat servants' costumes walked in procession through the streets carrying clothes-props, flat-irons, slop-pails, dust-pans, scrubbing-brushes, etc. The procession created much amusement, and was accompanied by large crowds of people. The demands of the young women are for shorter hours and a weekly half-holiday.

The Queen of Portugal was a saleswoman at a bazaar held in Lisbon, in aid of the unemployed, which realized £5,000.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

The Heavens on Fire

Hot! Rather! One might almost believe that the ancient Greek myth had been realized in these modern days—that Apollo the sun-god had again entrusted the reins of his sun-steeds to the reckless hands of his son Phaeton, and that the youth had, as aforesaid, set the heavens on fire. But, alas! these be prosaic times, and instead of a sun-god we have now a weather clerk and meteorology! Matter of fact and materialism have superseded fancy and imagination! Olympus has given place to the factory, and the Vale of Tempe to the Dry Goods store. Well, the latter is common-place enough, in all conscience, but it certainly offers alleviations to poor weltering, perspiring humanity cheaper and far more effectual than anything afforded under the ægis of the old gods and goddesses. We commend some of the undernoted lines to the attention of ladies who have suffered from the oppressive effects of the late "scorchers."

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

LADIES' BLOUSES.

"Cool and Refreshing."

Beautiful White Lawn Blouses. Price 45c White Lawn Blouses with pretty embroidery White Lawn Blouses with fine Tucks and Frills.

Ladies' Print Blouses, in stripes and pretty figures, only 80c and 85c

Ladies' Print Blouses in pretty Stripes and Dots, at \$1.00 and \$1.10

Ladies' Print Blouses, in Navy and White Dots, Cream and Navy Stripes, White and Navy Dots with Frills; all our own make. Price only \$1.35, these are the prettiest Blouses in the city.

LADIES' PARASOLS.

Ladies' Parasols, in all Colors, Stripes, at 85c

Ladies' Shot Silk Parasols, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

Ladies' Frilled Parasols, in Black, Brown and Cream; the thing for the country. Price \$1.60

Ladies' Frilled Parasols, in all colors and prices

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' Umbrellas in the city, at prices from 50c, 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.25 up to \$10.50 each

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781, 1783

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

DR. NELSON'S PRESCRIPTION

Is undoubtedly the BEST of Cough Remedies. 25c A Bottle.

DR. CHEVALLIER'S Red Spruce Gum Paste.

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

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, Chemists 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET

A PERFECT ARTICLE!



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

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

All the best Grocers sell it.

McLaren's Cook's Friend the only Genuine.

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

PHENIX INSURANCE CO'Y, OF HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$ 2,000,000 00
PREMIUM INCREASE 1891..... 3,007,591 32
LOSSES PAID TO DATE..... 29,027,788 02

Head Office for Canada: 114 St. James Street, Montreal.

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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.



NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Building Stone," will be received until Thursday, the 30th June, next, for Quarrying and Delivering Rubble and Dimension Stone from the Penitentiary Quarry, St. Vincent de Paul, for the term of one year.

Specification, form of tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 6th June.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
(Signed) E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 31st May, 1892.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Public Buildings, Ottawa," will be received at this office until Thursday, 30th of June, at noon.

Specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on and after Friday, 3rd June, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application; also at the offices of James Nelson, Architect, Montreal, and Denison & King, Architects, Toronto.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$500, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 31st May, 1892.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap

Is an absolute necessity in every well regulated Home.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO'Y (Limited.) FIRE.

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000
Total Invested Funds . . . \$8,000,000

Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in all the principal towns of the Dominion.

Canadian Branch Office:

COMPANY'S BUILDING,

107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

E. D. LACY,
Resident Manager for Canada.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

The cholera death rate in Meshed, Persia, has reached 400 daily.

Ravachol's appeal has been dismissed, and he will be tried for murder shortly.

The Catholics have thus far been successful in the Belgian elections. There were small riots in several towns.

Fifteen lives were lost by an explosion on board and subsequent burning of the oil laden steamer Petrolea in the river Grande, near Bordeaux, on Tuesday.

The Italian Government has notified Mr. Porter, the American minister, that Italy accepts the invitation to take part in the International Monetary conference.

Five persons were killed and eight injured by a collision that occurred early on Tuesday morning at the Bishop's Gate Station of the Great Eastern Railway, London. Through some misunderstanding of signals or orders, two workingmen's trains which daily bring to their work thousands of people from the suburbs, ran into each other. Hundreds of working girls were in the carriages, and the excitement naturally attendant upon accidents of this kind was added to by their wild shrieks. Many of them went into convulsions and hysterics, others fainted, and were carried from the carriages in an unconscious condition. The five dead were taken to the morgue, while ambulances carried the injured to the hospitals. The express of the Scotch route, on the Midland Railway, ran into an engine at the Leeds station the same day. Seven persons were severely injured.

During a storm on Wednesday a church at Prodluengo, Spain, collapsed. Eleven persons were seriously injured.

Several earthquakes occurred in Northern Greece on Wednesday, the shocks being especially noticeable at the Hebes.

Official reports as to the Russian harvest prospects show that the general outlook is much worse than it was in the early summer of 1891.

A plague has broken out in Mesopotamia, the country between Euphrates and Tigris rivers. It is thought to be cholera which, travelling east from Persia, has entered Asiatic Turkey.

The Brussels' Independence Belge states that after the necessary rebalances are taken the Senate will consist of 45 Clericals and 30 Liberals, and the Chamber of Deputies of 88 Clericals and 64 Liberals.

London Truth says Sir William Gordon Cumming, the principal in the famous bacarat scandal, will stand for a seat in the House of Commons in the Elgin boroughs at the approaching general elections.

American.

One of the largest fires that ever visited the water front of Baltimore, started a few minutes after 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon on the Old Bay line wharf at the foot of Union Dock. The loss as near as can be estimated is nearly \$1,000,000. Besides the numerous wharves destroyed before the fire was extinguished many valuable steamers and sailing vessels were destroyed, and several warehouses and offices were badly damaged.

Two million dollars of gold was ordered for export on Wednesday at New York.

The American Ice company's plant at East Hampden, Me., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney, has written a letter declaring he is not a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

United States Consul, A. Williard, at Guyamas, Mex., died there on Wednesday of paralysis. He had been in the consular service for 30 years. He also acted as British consul.

Canadian.

A London despatch says: In answer to the call for tenders for the Canadian loan of two and a quarter million pounds, some seven millions was applied for. The minimum price asked for in the tender was 91. Tenders at £91 18s 6d get 50 per cent.

The Toronto Evening Telegram announces that Hon. Edward Blake had received from the leaders of the Irish parliamentary party an invitation to a seat in the British House of Commons. Mr. Blake was waited upon and asked as to the truth of the rumor. He said: "I do not know how this telegram became public. Had it not been made public in this way, I certainly would not have made it so. Seeing that it has been made public, I desire to correct the form. The words were: 'Irish parliamentary party unanimously invite you accept Irish seat at general election.' It was signed as stated by Messrs. Justin McCarthy, John Dillon, Michael Davitt, T. M. Healy and Wm. O'Brien. I received it and am in communication about it. I would have said nothing at all had the telegram not been published, and I merely desire now to correct the verbal inaccuracy in it."

News has been received of the death in the Seabehe region of Captain Stairs, the explorer, who was for some time with Stanley on his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and whose testimony as to Stanley's treatment of the rear guard created a decided sensation. A letter recently received from Capt. Stairs, dated Lake Tanganyika, described his journey through German East Africa. He spoke in the highest terms of the German officials at Tabora, in the interior. There is only one German officer with forty native soldiers, yet both Arabs and natives are completely under the officers' power. They fear him and many hate him, but his slightest order is promptly obeyed. Captain Stairs found that he could pass through the country without molestation. Unfortunately he found the country flooded with gunpowder. The news of Captain Stairs' death is received with deep regret, as his knowledge of Africa was considered highly valuable. Captain Stairs was a native of Halifax, N. S., and was a graduate of Kingeton Military College.

The tornado which passed over this district on Tuesday afternoon was severely felt in the neighborhood of the little village of Ste. Rose, where several lives were lost through its violence. In Ste. Rose but little damage was done and that the village should have escaped while death and destruction were rampant only a few miles away seems miraculous. The settlement of Grand Cote Ste. Rose consists only of a few farm houses and a school house. It was in this school house that the loss of life occurred. Like most of the school houses in the country districts it was but a frail wooden structure, constructed with an eye to cheapness. The storm came on between two and three o'clock. The dark heavens suddenly grew even darker. There was a mighty rush of wind which swept everything before it and when it had ceased the frightened people saw its terrible effect. It was not until they came to the school house that the real terrors of the storm became apparent. The building was scattered all over the ground, portions being found over a mile away. Twenty-five children were in the building when the storm struck it. They were found scattered, bruised and maimed, around the site of the building. Three of them, Wilfrid Ouimet, aged seven, Julie Joly, aged six, and Stanislas Dabien, aged eight, were dead. Five others were seriously injured, and the teacher, Miss Lacasse, was also badly injured.

The Newest Wonder in Type-setting Machines.

It is stated that as many as 22,000 letters have been set up in an hour by an expert compositor using the Clowes' electrical composing machine. With a month's practice an ordinary compositor can easily set up 12,000 types per hour, and including the time taken up in "justifying" the types—that is breaking up the text into lines and columns—experience shows that an average of 10,000 words may be accomplished hourly. As in other type-setting machines, the types are contained in a series of troughs, each trough holding one kind of letter or mark of punctuation; and the types are abstracted from these receptacles, in the order desired, by the opening of a small trap which allows the types to fall upon endless moving tapes carrying them forward to the "collector," which builds them into a line. This line is continuous and requires to be broken up into paragraphs or "justified" by hand. The discharge of the types from the troughs is affected by means of an instantaneous electric current passing through a series of electro-magnets, corresponding to the series of troughs. What the compositor does is to send this current through the electro-magnet of the proper type; and the process of liberating simply consists in touching the proper "contact plate" with a metallic point which he carries in his right hand. A wire from the battery brings the electric current to the metal stylus in his hand, and when he touches the contact plate with the stylus he completes the electric circuit and sends the current through the electro-magnet corresponding to that contact piece. Electricity acts so quickly that the process of touching the plates is only limited by the rapidity with which the compositor can read his copy and move his hand; and to facilitate his reading, a "sliding copy-holder" is employed to keep the line of the copy at the same level so as to guide the eye of the compositor.

Deep Sea Explorations.

The Austrian Government has had a scientific party engaged in a series of deep sea explorations in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. At one point there was found a depth of 14,500 feet, which is the greatest yet recorded in this sea. In explorations conducted some years ago in the Central Mediterranean, it was observed that the density of the water and its saturation with salt increases with the depth, and the same has been noted in the western part. But in the Eastern Mediterranean the density of the water varies very little in the different strata, and is higher on the whole than in the west; and, in addition, is more transparent.

"SHADOWING."

BY AN EX-DETECTIVE.

Every reader of the nineteenth century fiction is familiar with the sleuth-hound of the police force, who "shadows" the suspected individual, following him or her like their shadow, hoping to obtain evidence which shall warrant a civil prosecution or procure the conviction of a criminal. "Shadowing" has, in these latter days, become a fine art, one in which the employes of the Private Detective Agency have thoroughly graduated, and it is generally admitted that a good "shadower" must be born, not made—must possess a natural genius for the performance of his duties.

There is one golden rule about the profession of the "shadower" which takes precedence of any other. Never let the "shadowed" one suspect that he is being followed, for, in detective parlance, "the game's all up if you're spotted." Once let the suspected individual know that his movements are watched, and he must indeed be a fool if he cannot shake off his "shadow."

Let me give one or two instances of the way in which a "shadow" can be "left." I was once watching a stockbroker, who was suspected of embezzlement. It was feared that he would bolt to sunny Spain, and I held a warrant for his arrest, which was only to be executed if he were on the point of leaving the country, as the evidence of his mal-practices was far from complete. In some mysterious fashion he became aware of the fact that I was on his track, and for twenty-four hours tried many of the old dodges to get rid of me. He would go into a corner public-house, at an hour when it was crowded, and leave it immediately by the opposite entrance. He would enter a cab on the stand at dusk by one door, giving the cabman a direction to which to drive, and quit it by the other door before the horse started. But I was up to all these, and similar moves, and never lost sight of my man.

But he "did" me at last. He entered Moorgate Street Station, spoke to the collector at the entrance to the middle platform, mentioned that he was not going by train, but wanted to meet a "crippled" sister who was to come in by the next train from Clapham, tipped the man, and was allowed to pass on to the platform. I was after him at once.

A Clapham train came in, and he peered into every carriage, with a look of expectation. At the same time another train going in the opposite direction was leaving the platform; and my man suddenly turned round with a half-crown held up in his fingers, grasped the handle of the guard's compartment—the last of the train—leaped lightly on to the foot-board, and was pulled into the carriage by the complaisant and half-crown-expecting guard.

I ran after the train, but it was no good. I followed by the next train, but lost all clue of him. I caught the guard some time afterwards, and learned that the "gent" had got out at Wandsworth Road; but I never got on his scent again. He sailed—as I afterwards learnt—from Liverpool the next day; reached Bilbao in a cargo steamer; and was declared a defaulter on 'Change two days after I lost him at Moorgate Street.

Here is another instance. I was employed by a jealous wife to watch the movements of her husband, a retired butterman of the Perkin Middlewick type, whom she (rightly or wrongly) suspected of a flirtation with a "chorister" at one of the West-End theatres. I deemed the job an easy one, and "shadowed" my man without much difficulty for several days. How he guessed that I was doing so I cannot say; but he "tumbled" to the fact, and shook me off in a manner which was as comic as it was vexatious. He left his home in the Brixton Road one morning, and took his place on the box-seat of a Streatham omnibus, on the knife-board of which I was soon seated.

Descending at the White Lion, he walked leisurely out into the country, till I began to fancy I was on the point of discovery, and expected to see him call at one of the insulated villas to be found in that district. But no—he stuck to his walk, and went on for a couple of miles, while I con gratulated myself on my good luck. He then turned round, and following with a capital the side of the

paper, and I was a life than I was when I mounted quickly into the omnibus, round, wave his hand, while the mare set off at the rate of three miles an hour. He had evidently planned the whole thing, and arranged for the gig to be there at a certain time. Pursuit was hopeless, and I returned to town to report my failure and to be terribly chafed by my brother officers.

Considering that the "shadow" is often on duty, night and day, getting a few hours' sleep at odd times; that his work is fatiguing, not only to the body but to the brain; and that he requires long practice ere his natural astuteness can be turned to account, no one can grumble at the high rate which his services

command. "A guinea a day and expenses" is the average rate charged by a private inquiry office for a "shadow," of which the "shadow" gets from half-a guinea to fifteen shillings; his account of expenses being, commonly enough, a much more modest affair than that which is rendered by the proprietor of the office to the client who has applied for a "shadow."

Benefits of Trade Unions.

George William Childs, Editor of the Philadelphia Ledger.

I am a believer in trade unions. It is my opinion that they are of advantage alike to workmen who belong to them and to the public at large. All classes are benefited by them. Organized labor wins respect; greater respect and greater consideration than it could possibly do were it unorganized.

I have reached this conclusion after many years' experience, both as an employe and an employer.

Of all the unions I believe the printers' is the most intelligent. The printing business is one calculated to enlighten probably more than any other.

It is a trade which keeps one especially well informed and in touch with the public. The oldest union in the United States is that of the Carpenters' Company in Philadelphia. It is over 100 years old. Their building, Carpenter Hall, is one in which the early Congress met, and is still in good preservation.

Every year for many years the bricklayers there have met at the beginning of the season, and on consultation decided what they could work for each year. This they always do before the contractors take their regular contracts.

Thus the contractors know exactly how to figure on their work. Of course it would not be right for members of those unions to raise wages after the contracts have been made.

For this reason they act in advance. If they think they should have more than they have previously been paid they simply notify the contractors in time, and it can be considered and acted upon without any inconvenience to anybody. This arrangement prevents needless and often injudicious strikes.

Were it not for the Typographical Union the printers of this country would not now be getting what they do for their work by at least one third.

I believe in equal rights for all classes, and cannot understand why employes have not as much right to organize as have their employers.

There is scarcely room for more than one opinion about labor organizations on the part of intelligent and impartial men who have investigated their claims, and that is favorable to them.

What human organization is free from fault? No organization is entirely without them.

Labor organizations are not merely economic organizations in a narrow sense.

Well conducted they can, within certain limits, raise wages, or keep wages from falling. They enable labor to make the best of the existing situation, and this can be as clearly proved perhaps, as anything in political economy.

Labor organizations are generally active temperance organizations, many of their members being total abstainers, if not prohibitionists.

Furthermore, they are educational societies, training their members in discussion, out of which proceeds a better understanding of the questions of the day.

They are, finally, social and beneficial organizations, when the social side of the natures of their members is cultivated, and, in the crowded modern city, this is of special importance.

All this makes it plain how a good deed is done by any one who helps to develop the best features of labor organizations.

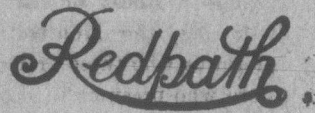
The following is from my friend Professor Ely:

"The experience of Professor Thorold Rogers, of the University of Oxford, is so typical that it is worth while to quote it here. I may say that his views are quite similar to my own. He does not expect so much of labor alone as does a man who is not repressed with passionate watchfulness as to do so. He is anxious to relax the severities which were still persecuting the oppressed. He anticipates they have been the object of alarmist, calumnious and sinister predictions. I do not speak of the language of newspapers and reviews. Far graver were the allegations of Senior and Thornton. Even my friend, Stuart Mill, treated these forces of industrial life with a strange indifference.

"I confess to having at one time viewed them suspiciously, but a long study of the history of labor has convinced me that they are not only the best friends of workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public and that to the extension of these associations political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some among the most pressing and the most difficult problems of our times."

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LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

There are 15,000 union coal miners in Ohio.

Organized labor numbers 40,000 members in Detroit.

A central labor union is to be organized at Flint, Mich.

The building trades of Cincinnati purpose the erection of a temple.

The brewers' union of Toledo are feeling very gay. They won their strike.

A new scale of wages has gone into effect among the paper hangers of Cincinnati.

This is a step in advance—every member of the city council of Xenia, O., is a trades unionist.

Chicago bakers are beginning to strike for use of the label, leaving two or three shops at a time.

The next annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held in St. Paul.

The cigarmakers of Lima, O., are on a strike to enforce their scale of prices recently adopted.

Twenty new charters were granted by the American Federation of labor during the month of May.

The eight hour work day sentiment is gaining ground in Chicago. Thirteen trades now enjoy the eight hour boon.

The sheet iron and cornice workers of Chicago are gradually capturing the shops, the largest of which have signed the scale.

The Duluth unions have an eye to business. They have buckled on the armor and propose to elect the people's party candidates at the next election.

Master Workman Powderly declines nomination for any office at Omaha, and says if anybody presents his name he will strike that party's name from his list of friends.

A strike is imminent in the big copper mines at Calumet and Hecla, Mich. The companies refuse to employ union men exclusively. As confederated labor is strong there, a contest would be fought to a finish.

A new style of headgear for women has just come out styled jam-pot crown. If we can judge from side notes to the Minneapolis convention accounts, it is a pattern piece to jag-jammed hats for men just out there.

The strike of engineers, firemen and roustabouts on the Anchor steamboat line at St. Louis has led to violence and fifty police are kept constantly on hand to preserve order. The strike was caused by a lockout of all men belonging to the American Federation of Labor.

Five hundred planing mills employees have struck at St. Louis for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay.

EUROPEAN.

The new Paris Labor Exchange has been completed and put in possession of the trades unions, of which there are 230 in the city. The edifice cost \$1,600,000, and contains 150 rooms, with a spacious grand hall, a library and a basement shelter for the unemployed which will accommodate 1,000 men.

The French socialists are gaining strength so rapidly that in many districts their candidates for office, with all parties combined against them, were elected. Such news matter is suppressed (policy of silence as with us) and it is only through their American brethren that it can be learned. The idea is to keep workmen of one country ignorant of what is being done in others.

Serious labor disorders have occurred at Ferrez, Spain, among the men who, until recently, were employed in the naval dockyard there. The prefect of Coruna has arrived at Ferrel with a detachment of gendarmes to restore order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Australia considers her poor worthy of protection, and is issuing blankets and providing shelter for the unemployed.

The Knights of Labor are enjoying a boom of no mean proportions. Over 3,000 new members were added to the order during the past three months—an unprecedented gain for that length of time.

The Lancaster, Pa., Labor Leader reviews the field in these words: "The toilers of this country are astonished at the magnitude of the fortunes accumulated by such men as the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Rockefellers, the Sages, the Carnegies, and hundreds of others. The amount is so vast that the ordinary mind fails to grasp its immensity. None of this wealth has been accumulated by hard, honest toil, but by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, through the instrumentality of the law making power."

The Ocala, Fla., Banner is of the opinion that "next to the single tax the progressive tax would be about the best system of taxation that could be devised." There can be no doubt about the correctness of that opinion, provided one starts with the deter-

mination to be a slave, i.e., to be taxed. All taxation is an attribute of Caesar. It is predicated upon the idea of a division of society into a ruling (taxing) and a ruled (taxed) class. Of all modes of inflicting the rod the single tax is the neatest, like the guillotine it is the most expeditious mode of judicial murder. But to those who start with the determination to be free, all taxation, direct or indirect, progressive or retrogressive, single or complex, is repulsive. The Co-operative Commonwealth knows of no taxation. The platform of the party that is to emancipate the plank will not, as it does not, contain any plank that makes taxation ideal.—The People.

LOOK AT BOTH SIDES.

It will not be disputed that strikes are often unwisely and badly managed, that dishonest men otherwise conspicuously unfit for leadership sometimes get at the head of labor organizations. But is this not true of every other form of industrial and social organization? Are capitalist organizations free from these charges? Do they not frequently act rashly, often involving disaster to innocent investors. Have they not Warners and Wards? Cannot the same impeachment be urged with quite as much truth against political organizations and social clubs?

Would anyone venture to say that because there are dishonest railroad presidents and corporation treasurers, the combination of capital should be prohibited? Why should workingmen be expected to be more honest and wise than any other class in the community? Why should perfection be demanded of them, when liability to err is conceded to everybody else? Since other social institutions are to be judged by their virtues, why should labor organizations be judged by their mistakes?

Considering their limited opportunities and the extent of the forces arrayed against them, the wonder is not that laborers have made so many mistakes, but rather that they have succeeded at all. These mistakes are not a necessary part of labor organizations any more than dishonest ministers are a necessary part of Christianity. On the contrary, they arise from ignorance and mistaken notions among the laborers, which trade unions are the most efficient means of correcting.

Hence we find to-day that in those industries where trade unions are best organized and exercise the greatest influence, strikes are fewest, wages are highest, hours of labor shortest, and the relations between workers and employers most confidential and harmonious.

Trade unions, therefore, are not only legitimate economic and social institutions, but they are an integral part of the industrial organization of modern society. They are the economic counterpart of that combination of capital whose existence and development are equally necessary to harmonious social advancement.

It is simply folly, therefore, to regard trade unions as necessarily a menace to industry and social welfare; they are constitutionally important educational institutions, and can never be a power for other than good through the discipline they must confer. Since labor organizations are the most effectual and nearly the only means of furnishing opportunities for economic education to wage workers, it is alike the interest and duty of both the employing class and the community to encourage their development and increase their usefulness, instead of trying to degrade or suppress them.—Prof. Geo. Gunton, in the Social Economist.

The Australian Lung Fish.

At a recent meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science an interesting paper was read on the lung fish which inhabits the rivers of Queensland. In this curious animal the swimming bladder has been so modified as to serve for a lung and enable it to breathe the air at will. The fish does not appear to forsake the water, but it rises to the surface, and breathes the air with a kind of spouting noise. The lung is very useful to it during the wet season, when the rivers are flooded and the water charged with mud and sand. The ceratodus, as it is called, lives principally on the seeds of gum trees which fall into the water.

Clarkson, Galvin, Baldwin, Crane, Foutz and Mullane, all old time pitchers, are doing excellent work.

The national meet of the L. A. W., to be held at Washington in July, will be attended by many noted cyclists.

The welter-weights, Danny Needham, of Oakland, and George Dawson, of Australia, have signed with the California club, of San Francisco, for a fight to a finish for a purse of \$2,000 and \$1,000 aside. Goddard is looking in fine form for his battle with big Joe McAuliffe, of San Francisco, and the Australian is favorite in the betting here at odds at 25 to 20.

THE SPORTING WORLD

With fine weather prevailing on Saturday out-door sports were numerous and included lacrosse (senior and junior championships), cricket, football, baseball, quoiting, cycling, etc. Every form of out-door games was in full swing and the large number of spectators looking on at each testified to the extraordinary interest taken by the citizens of Montreal in athletic sports. First in point of interest was the senior league match between the Capitals and Shamrocks which attracted an immense crowd, drawn by curiosity to witness what has been heralded as the strongest lacrosse combination in Canada. Their easy victory over Montreal led many to believe them to be invincible, but there were also knowing ones who predicted that, away from their own grounds, they could be pretty well held down if not defeated. This latter class gave evidence of the faith within them by backing the Shamrocks (of course at fair odds) whenever they had the opportunity, and their faith was fully justified by Saturday's game. The Shamrocks have now in the field the strongest team they have had for years, and it is confidently believed their long spell of ill luck is broken at last.

Junior League, matches took place between the White Stars and Emmets, Beavers and Shamrock Juniors and Montreal Juniors and Gordons. The Driving Park at Point St. Charles was alive with contestants in lacrosse and football and the small admission fee drew quite a large number of spectators.

LACROSSE.

Capitals vs. Shamrocks—The latter won 4 to 1. The play was pretty rough at times four men having been sent to the fence. Murray of the Shamrocks committed a most cowardly and unprovoked assault upon Ketchum, for which he should have been ruled off the field.

Beavers and Shamrock Juniors—Won by the former three straight.

Montreal Juniors vs. Gordons—Won by the former three to one.

White Stars vs. Emmets—Won by the latter three to two. The White Stars, although defeated, had the best of the play all through the match. They took the first two games in short order and everybody imagined it was going to be three straight but over-confidence told the usual tale. Their defence got careless and latterly when play was going against them became completely rattled. Good individual play was shown on both sides, but Graham of the Stars was head and shoulders over all as a stick handler and player, which will make him, if he keeps up to his present standard, fit for a place on a senior team in a year or two.

CRICKET.

McGill defeated the M. A. A. Club by a score 63 to 69. The feature of the match was the bowling of Harrod for the Collegians.

A second team of McGill also beat the Grand Trunk by a score of 58 to 52.

Beaver Cutlery Works vs. Wollen Mills—The former club won by a score of 78 to 53.

THE WHEEL.

At the London County grounds, Herne Hill, London, on Saturday, Arthur Zimmerman, the American bicyclist, won the open mile race in 2.24 1-5.

The Toronto handicap bicycle road race was run on Saturday and was highly successful. It was over a twenty mile course, starting at the top of Norway hill, eight miles east, returning to the Woodbine, where the cyclists wheeled four miles in the wind-up. Of 61 entries 45 started, including nearly all of the fastest men in Canada. The Toronto Bicycle Club had no starters. They finished in this order: Jaffray, W. B. C.; McQuillan, W. B. C.; Ball, W. B. C.; Deeks, W. B. C.; Robertson, W. B. C.; Palmer, Hamilton Bicycle Club. Jaffray won the race and medal, and Palmer the fast time medal.

The road race of the Wanderers Bicycle Club was run to Lachine on Saturday afternoon, and considering the very high head wind the time made was very good. There were eight starters for the race. The following was the order of the finish: 1, F. Warren, time, 34 min.; 2, G. Mann, time, 35 min.; 3, E. Niven, time, 35 min. 45 sec.

FOOTBALL.

The football match (association), on Saturday, between the C. P. R. and Thistles, was played on the Gordon grounds. The result was a win for the Thistles by five goals to one.

ATHLETICS.

An adjourned meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association was held last night in the Young Irishmen's hall, Dapre lane. The principal business was the consideration of a constitution. The constitution adopted, will be held in abeyance until the next annual meeting of the association. In the meantime a provisional board of

directors will look after the association's interests. This board will comprise the president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and five members appointed by the club, while the association has named the five following gentlemen to act in conjunction with them: Messrs. E. Halley, T. P. Crowe, S. Lloye, H. Barclay and A. Demers.

The forty-eighth games of the New York Athletic club were held Saturday at Travers island, and were a great success socially and from an athletic standpoint. Fully 5,000 people saw the contests. Swayne had no difficulty in winning the 220 yards dash, finishing strong in 22.3.5 seconds. Jewett won the 100-yard dash in impressive style. J. S. Mitchell, of the N. Y. A. C., threw the 56-pound weight a distance of 35 feet 6 inches, the best previous throw being 34 feet 11 inches, made by himself. The other record made in regular competition was credited to A. P. Schwaner, of the New York A. C., in the standing high jump. The record for this event was 5 feet 1 1/2 inches. Schwaner did 5 feet 3 1/2 inches. George R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., scored the two individual records. He sent the 14 pound shot 51 feet 5 1/2 inches and the 12 pound shot 55 feet two inches. The best previous records were 47 feet 7 1/2 inches and 53 feet 11 inches respectively.

AQUATIC.

Oxford is desirous of making a match with the winners of the Harvard-Yale eight-oared race, which is to be rowed next month on the river Thames, at New London, Conn.

Hanlan and O'Connor has gone to Erie, Penn., to prepare for the regatta next week. They went in capital form and are quite confident of winning in the double scull contest with Teemer and Hosmer.

QUOITS.

The Dominion and Caledonian clubs played a friendly match on the grounds of the latter, corner St. Etienne and Britannia streets, on Saturday last. There were eight men a side and the totals showed a majority for the Dominions of 20 points. The playing in some instances was very close rendering the office of referee, who was Mr. Geo. Tate, of the Montreal club, no sinecure, and showed that the members of both clubs have greatly improved on their previous play. The Dominions and their friends were handsomely entertained by the Caledonians and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The Dominions held an informal meeting the other night and fixed the date of their friendly encounter with the Montreals (champions) for the 9th of July, the return match with the Caledonians to take place on the 16th of the same month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Guthrie and Welsh, accompanied by their backer, have covered the deposit made by Black Frank. Either of them are willing to fight for the middle weight championship of Canada at 154 lbs., give or take two lbs. They will fight with skin gloves within one month of signing articles, and will meet Frank to arrange matters at any time and place he may suggest.

Jack McAuliffe is training at Bangor, Me., for his fight with Billy Frazier on the 22nd

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WHY THE POLES COME TO AMERICA.

Edgar L. Wakeman, having made a tour through Austrian Poland (Galicia) writes of what he saw there in a tone very different from that of the ordinary pleasure tourists. Every sentence is afire with honest indignation. Here is a part of his remarks on the city of Cracow: "Soldiers are everywhere. Gay in their rich trappings, they spurn their fellow-civilians as though they were beasts. Were I one of these human animals beneath them I would surely answer their insults with dynamite or melinite; and one has only to move about these streets an hour to understand and condone the awful revenges the goaded humans of some of these old world hives are taking upon their oppressors. No Jewish maiden is safe in her own doorway from these uniformed jackals. I have witnessed outrages by the Austrian military without number too unspeakably horrible to be put in print. They are so common, their victims so helpless, the slavishness of their powerlessness is so hopeless for change, or attention or justice, that their tormentors even have ceased to smile at their own devilish ingenuity of outrage. Some of these things cannot be repeated. Here are a few instances of simple brutality out of scores I have myself witnessed in Cracow: A landlord offended by the awkwardness of a Polish servant struck him in the face with a carving steel, breaking all his front teeth. The guests laughed aloud, and the victim was directed to wash the blood from his mouth and continue serving the table. At one of the gateways a nobleman was being driven into the city. The kneeling crowd praying before the shrine not moving rapidly enough to suit him, the driver was ordered to ride over them, which he did, bruising many youths and women."

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES FOR STEAM ROADS.

There are signs that one of the most startling revolutions of the century is approaching. Steps are being taken in the Northwest toward the laying of an experimental track on which many points bearing on the substitution of electric locomotives for steam locomotives on trunk lines will be determined, and electrical engineers throughout the country are on the qui vive for the next developments. The three 80-ton electric locomotives to be used in the belt line tunnel, Baltimore will push a freight train of 1,200 tons, including locomotive, through the tunnel, up an 8-10 of 1 per cent grade, for a distance of 6,000 feet at the rate of 15 miles an hour, or a 500 ton passenger train, including locomotive, at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

HOW MUCH WAS HE WORTH?

There is a terrible significance in the question we sometimes ask upon the death of a wealthy man, if we only understood the real significance of the questions. "How much was he worth?" we ask. And the angels might reply: "Worth? He wasn't worth anything. His money was worth something. His body is worth something, as a source of fertility to the soil. But he wasn't worth anything." So we vary the question: "Yes, but how much did he leave?" "Oh, leave," it might be answered: "Yes, I will tell you. He had houses, lots, bonds, stocks, gold, notes, merchandise, farm. And he left—Great God! he left them all. He carried nothing with him. Naked and destitute came he into the world, and as naked and destitute did he go the way whence he came. He carried nothing, neither land, nor money, nor yet did he carry with him the blessings of the poor, the grateful tears of an orphan, the benediction of the poor. He left all—he carried nothing away with him. But

his neighbor has died; a man who was not known on 'change nor in the tax list. "And what has he left?" we may perhaps, curiously ask. "Left?" "He has left nothing; but he has taken much with him. He has gone to heaven laden with blessings and the gratitude of the poor, of the helpless, of the young, of the aged, of the widow, of the friendless; of those whom he, by his counsels and his acts and his prayers, had blessed; of those whose poverty he relieved, whose ignorance he had enlightened, whose darkness he had dispelled, whose bodies and whose souls he had fed." When Wilberforce died, Daniel O'Connell said: "He has gone up to heaven bearing a million broken fetters in his hands." Happy he, whatever he may leave, or may not leave on earth, who goes thus freighted into the other world.

A POLITICAL STUDY.

The mass of political parties are made up of men who pass as honest in their respective communities, and yet in their conventions we find that the prominent actors, the heroes of the fight, the central figures, are from the ranks of known spoil hunters, lobbyists and fellows notoriously addicted to crooked election methods. It is their interviews and opinions that find place in the leading papers; it is to their parlors that the delegates flock. In the convention it is their mock heroic chin music that sways the mass, and their righteous denunciation of the corruption of the other side calls for laughter and cheers. As a matter of public notoriety, the most of them should be doing time in some penitentiary, and yet the self-sible and law-abiding citizen finds himself throwing up his hat and shouting himself hoarse when the iron-jawed politicians are mouthing sentiments of virtue and patriotism, ever in cooler moments interpreted in their Pickwickian sense. Between campaigns, ever thought of as a scoundrel reaching for political "sugar," in convention the man of the hour.—Labor Herald,

A CURIOUS TRADE.

"Leave orders for oxygen under the door" is the old legend that greets the eye in the second floor hall of an upper Broadway building. The door in question leads to the living apartments, to use a complimentary plural, of the dealer in oxygen. His office is the front hall room on the same floor, sufficiently cramped quarters for one whose stock in trade is of so expansive a nature. He is one of a great many persons whose business it is to purvey wind, sweetened and otherwise, to the inhabitants of this town.

The sale of invisible and almost intangible and imponderable merchandise is one of the most curious of the many strange business developments of this great community. You may buy bottled gases as you buy bottled beer, and have them delivered at your house as newspapers, or soda, or fresh vegetables are delivered. Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbolic acid are sold daily as boots and shoes are sold. One factory sells 80,000 feet of oxygen per month, and keeps on hand nearly that quantity in storage tanks. That volume of gas weighs more than a ton and a quarter. Several other concerns sell nearly as much more, and a large quantity of hydrogen is sold to go with it for use in producing the lime light at theatres, lectures and clinics. Besides this, oxygen and hydrogen are sold in mixtures of various proportions, and a great volume of nitrous oxide or laughing gas is sold to dentists, surgeons and hospitals.

Not only are gases sold in large quantities to local consumers, but they are sent by express all over the country. Laughing gas, in particular, has an enormous sale in various parts of the United States, and is also shipped to the most remote parts of civilized South

America. The express companies handle this peculiar freight without special charge, and the makers say accidents never occur.—N. Y. Sun.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

MELBOURNE, May 12, 1892.

At last the long looked for elections have taken place in Victoria, with a partial victory for labor. I think in my last month's letter I prophesied the labor party would get in ten members; my expectations have been exceeded by one. There are many causes which kept us from getting in more, among them and principally, is the terrible apathy of the working classes, and an utterly disorganized force and badly administered at that. The night of the elections was pregnant with intense excitement. Thousands of people flocked on Collins street, near Swanston street, in front of the Age and Argus office, each of which newspaper offices had erected in front of their buildings a huge canvas space on which was pasted the returns as they came in. Great, loud and long was the howl of derision that went up from the throats of the assembled multitudes when it was known that J. B. Patterson, that arch enemy of all labor reform, was again returned for Castlemaine. But the reverse was the case when the crowd found out that John Hancock, who ran in labor's interests for democratic Collingwood, was defeated. Mr. Hancock has been opposed by all the papers of Melbourne, who misrepresented nearly everything he publicly uttered. The cry during the election campaigns was that if Hancock was elected the British money lender won't lend us any more gold, and Mr. Hancock in thanking the electors who supported him said that now he had been elected to a rest for a while the colony would be able to borrow as many millions as they wanted.

Dr. Maloney, a Knight of Labor—"the kind-hearted doctor," as he is commonly called—was again returned with an overwhelming majority. His success was assured almost before he went to the poll.

Mr. Joseph Winter, president of the federated labor bodies and chief executive officer of the Progressive Political League, was returned by a small majority, principally owing to the fact that a pretty strong man was put up against him.

Mr. "Dave" Wylie, who was returned for North Melbourne at the top of the poll had a hard fight of it. I think we can all look forward to Mr. Wylie doing some good work as he is one of the most honest and straight forward of all the labor members returned.

Mr. W. A. Grenwith is the best orator in labor's ranks in Victoria and he has been once more returned for Richmond. He it was who was selected to debate with Mr. Henry George, when he was out here, on Protection vs. Free Trade.

The labor party have decided to give a conditional support to the government that is in power, and if that government only passes all the progressive legislation it has pledged itself to do this part of Australia will in reality be the "Paradise of the workingman." On the whole we can look forward to this coming parliament to make the conditions at least a little more equal under which we live.

The Railway Commissioners, Messrs. Speight, Ford and Green (these three gentlemen had the administration of our railways) have been suspended for gross mismanagement, and three others have been appointed to their places. For some time past our railways have but worked at an annual loss to the state, and the Minister of Railways, Mr. Wheeler, one of the best administrators in the present ministry, is going in for retrenchment. They are going to increase the freight rates and raise the passenger fares which I think is a step in the wrong direction. I believe if they would reduce the fares and freights that the traffic would increase and the revenue as well, but it remains to be seen.

Things are very dull yet, hundreds out of work and charity being largely distributed, but we all look forward to better times.

With kind regards to all, I am,
Wm. W. LYCH.

An experiment to test the possibility of shipping grapes to England has been made by an Australian gentleman. It is found that if the stalks are dipped in sealing wax and the bunch is then put in a paper bag and packed in sawdust, the fruit will stand a long voyage even in the tropics.

The walls of old Exeter Castle are crumbling. An inspection revealed the fact that millions of microbes are gradually powdering away the stone.

Barmaids have been legally abolished for some years in the colony of Victoria, and now the New South Wales Legislature is about to be asked to follow the example. The public cans regard the latter prospect gloomily, fearing that the abolition of barmaids will lead to the abolition of bars.

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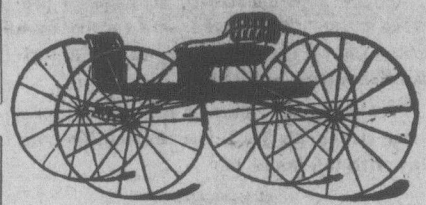
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