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COAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Early Prejudices Against the
Introduction of the Fuel.

It is generally asserted that in the year 1234 Henry III granted a charter to the freemen of Newcastle-on-Tyne "to dig stanes and coal" in the common soil without the walls of the town. But it is proved beyond doubt, after recent and careful investigation, that this statement, must be regarded as a historical fiction. It was not until the reign of Edward III, and in the year 1350, that the townsmen of Newcastle received such a privilege. Between 1260-63 Walter de Chilford obtained permission from the King "to dig coals within the forests of Le Clie to sell or give away." This was the earliest notice of coal in Shropshire. Coal pits are named in Wednesbury in 1315. Much of the coal at this early period was most probably quarried and not mined.

The Earl of Winchester sometime between the year 1210 and 1219 granted to the monks of Newbattle, Midlothian, a coal field situated between the burn of Whytrig and the lands of Pontekyn, Inveresh. This is understood to be the first coal worked in Scotland. The monks of Dunfermline soon followed the example of their brethren at Newbattle, and obtained coal from their lands at Pinkie and Inveresh. For nearly a century after the discovery of the "blackstone," as it was called, the peasantry were its chief consumers. In the reign of Edward I, the aversion to this fuel was most pronounced, and a proclamation was issued prohibiting its use in London. Even dyers, brewers, etc., were forbidden to burn coal on pain of a fine, loss of furnace, etc. This stringent law was not merely confined to the city; it extended to the suburbs.

The proclamation was brought about by the prelates, nobles and gentry, who complained that they could not stay in town on account of the "noisome smell and thick air" caused by burning coal. Stow, referring to this period, says: "The nice dames of London would not come into any house or room where sea-coals were burned, nor willingly eat of the meat that was even sod or roasted with sea-coal. It was in the reign of Edward I that a man was tried, convicted and executed for the crime of burning sea-coal in London. The students of Oxford and Cambridge were not permitted to have fires until the days of Henry VIII, and to warm themselves they ran for some distance—certainly a cheap mode of obtaining warmth.

Toward the reign of Elizabeth coal was becoming a popular kind of fuel, chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining a cheap and plentiful supply of wood. A strong prejudice, however, lingered against it and the queen prohibited the burning of coal in London during the sitting of Parliament, for it was feared that "the health of the knights of the shires might suffer during their abode in the metropolis." In the days of Charles I. the use of coal became very general, and as the demand increased the price went up to such an extent as to preclude the poor from obtaining it. Not a few died from cold for want of fires.

SHARING PROFITS.

A manufacturing establishment in Brooklyn N. Y., is quoted as meeting with gratifying success in a plan of sharing profits with their employees. The plan is somewhat different from those previously noted, but, though more limited in its scope, is still so successful as to entitle it to favorable mention as an illustration of the advantages and growing popularity of the principle of profit-sharing as a bond of mutual co-operation and profit between employers and employees.

According to this plan the employees get interest at the annual rate of six per cent upon one or more of the shares of the company that have been assigned to them, and if they remain in the employ of the company for ten years become the full owners of the shares. Those shares are not assigned to all the employees, but to such as have proved themselves most devoted to the interests of the company. The plan is accepted by the employees to whom the shares have been assigned as entirely satisfactory, and has acted as a stimulus to their taking a greater personal interest in the success of the enterprise. The fact of its not being uniform with all the employees will prevent anything like a general acceptance of this plan, but it goes to show that the idea is steadily growing in popularity. A recent report made to Parliament on the subject of profit-sharing in Great Britain refers to forty-eight profit-sharing firms, properly so-called. One of them

dates back to 1869, one to 1876, one to 1877, one to 1878, one to 1880. A majority of the firms have come in during the last two years, and twenty-one of the number as late as 1890.

This is proof of the increasing interest felt in the subject on the part of the commercial community of Great Britain; and there is a prospect of the extension of the system to new industries, on account of its success in many of those cases in which it has been tried. The present wage system is so continually interfered with by labor disputes and strikes that there is a crying need of some improved method which will tend to bring the employers and employees into closer and more mutually dependent relations. The experiments that have been made by simple co-operation enterprises, especially in manufacturing, have not proved so successful as they were expected to be, for they lacked the unity of method and the business skill made so necessary by the pressure of competition. The profit-sharing idea has not this inherent weakness, but the chief difficulty in the way of its very general approval and acceptance by organized labor lies in the fact that the employers retain such full control over the management. Still, the question should be kept under the investigation and study until a satisfactory solution be effected.

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."

The following circular, which speaks for itself, has been issued by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor:—
To the Trade and Labor Unions of America:

Fellow Workers.—Greeting: True to the pledges made to continue in the struggle to establish the eight hour workday for all the toilers of our country, the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor selected the coal miners of the country to make the demand for its enforcement, May 1st, 1891.

You are aware of the brilliant success of the movement of the carpenters last year, so that it requires but a reminder to bring all the toilers of the country to a full realization of the importance of the eight hour workday in the trade selected to lead in our present movement—the coal miners.

Of all classes of wage workers there are few that appeal more directly to one nobler impulse to co-operate and help them to an improvement in their material and social condition than the miners.

I am aware that the opinion is held (and I earnestly hope that events may verify it) that the coal operators will concede the eight hour workday without the necessity of the men resorting to a strike to enforce it. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that if there be a large fund on hand to aid the miners it will have a potent influence on the coal operators to either concede the eight hour workday, or in the event of refusal to convince them in a short time of the necessity of complying with the demand; in other words, the battle for eight hours will be won when our men are not only marshalled, but when they have sufficient funds to carry on the battle; hence, in the name of the American Federation of Labor and our great cause, I appeal to organized labor to immediately proceed to the work of raising funds for the coal miners in their impending struggle for eight hours.

I would suggest that organizations would voluntarily assess their members a small stipend weekly, collecting it and forwarding the same weekly. Wherever there is a central organization or trades council committees should be appointed for the purpose of taking in charge such moneys as may be collected by them; to appeal to the public in various localities to aid in this worthy work; to arrange benefit concerts or entertainments with the same end in view, and to take such other steps as will appear to all most feasible and which may promise the best results.

It is essential that our battles, one after another, shall be won. We have come to learn our rights and propose to maintain them. No step backward; "Onward and Forward" must be our watchwords in the battle for labor's rights, and I appeal to the wage workers of America to recognize the position we are in, and to nerve ourselves for "Victory and Eight Hours."

Remember that if we succeed in a few more battles to establish eight hours for different trades and callings, the remaining contests to establish the eight hour workday throughout the country will be just so much easier of achievement.

WHAT DO I LIVE FOR?

What do I live for? I live for health, happiness and the good that I may do. Although I cannot do great things, one thing is certain, I am not without a work to do. Surely everyone has a work to do; if not, what is the use of living?

But what is life? Is it merely a state of being in which the natural functions of the body are performed, or is it a portion of time given us to educate and develop these, our natural abilities, for the higher life that awaits us? If it is the latter, it is my duty to do all in my power for those who are struggling along in this tumultuous throng.

The first and best place to begin a life work is at home. How surprising what an amount of sunshine or shadow one person may bring into a home! The best way to retain peace and good-will in a home is for each to try to be cheerful and loving at all times.

It is very wrong for us to stir up discontent or jealousy in others when we should be trying to help them by cheering them on their way. We receive good by doing good so let us all try to do good. Sometimes we find people who tell false tales of their neighbors and exaggerate that which is true, and to hide their own faults. Such persons make themselves miserable and also those about them. Then again we speak cross and even cruel words when irritated instead of speaking words of kindness to subdue anger and restore peace in the minds of those about us as well as in our own minds. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," while "Sharp words never yet made friends."

As a sister I should strive to keep my brother in good company so that he may never know what it is to put the glass to his lips or taste of the tobacco or play at the gambler's table, which has led many a bright young man to worse than a pauper's grave and brought many tears to the eyes of fond parents and caused them to bow in grief. And now, dear sisters let us gain the love of our brothers and we will do much good by letting them know that we have an interest in them. We should also gain an influence over the children and teach them to respect themselves so they will not be degraded by this alcohol, and it will not be long before the highest offices of our country will be held by noble men who will do what is right, instead of being held by whisky men, as many of them are.—M. E. H. Western Rural.

ANCIENT LABOR UNIONS.

In the Cosmopolitan for March is an article on "Labor Unions in Ancient Rome," by Professor Leipzig, in which he shows the ancient origin of the organizations of workingmen, which afterward became the guilds of the Middle Ages and the union of present day. Corporations, or Collegia, as they were called, of seven trades, musicians, carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, shoemakers, potters and a miscellaneous lot of trades all incorporated in one body, existed in Rome way back in the times of the kings; Numa is mentioned as their founder. The membership of these Collegia included independent, self-employing artisans as well as wage workers, just as the guilds of the Middle Ages included the masters and the employees and apprentices. They grew rapidly in importance, and soon branches were formed all over Italy. In Rome they each had a building, in which their meetings and feasts were held. They had burial funds, such as our mutual benefit orders have, and their processions, festivals and anniversaries were frequent. They had full control of their own membership, and members had certain legal rights, such as the privilege of conducting their own law suits. Of course their objects were mainly to keep up wages and the price of products, and give their members a monopoly of the market. To secure these objects they had to struggle with the non-union guilds and the unorganized labor, just as our unions do to-day, for they had no legal monopoly. Attempts to keep up the prices of products led to several imperial edicts, which sought to prevent the corporations from successfully carrying out these "price conspiracies," as old Plautus called them. The first organized "strike" of which we have any record is mentioned by Livy as occurring in 312 B. C. It was a strike of the Roman musicians, who, on being deprived of the annual appropriation for their feast, left the city in a body and refused to return until they received the appropriation. As their services were necessary for religious ser-

VICES they won the strike without much difficulty.

The unions took an active part in politics, sometimes nominating their own candidates, sometimes indorsing others, and their influence was greatly respected and feared. A letter of the Emperor Trajan, in which he deprecates the political activity of the unions, reads very much like modern newspaper editorials of a certain class. The bitter class prejudices that prevailed made the unions more desirous of showing their power politically, for socially a mechanic, no matter how rich he might become, was a nonentity. A trader or merchant might buy his way into aristocratic circles, but not an artisan; he was looked on as but one degree above a slave.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette tells the story of a corner lot in that city that is more than usually interesting. The lot is at the corner of Fourth and Home streets, and it was bought by the Methodist Book Concern two weeks ago for \$90,000, or over \$2,300 per front foot. The records show that this same lot was sold in 1799 for \$4; in 1801 for \$80; in 1804 for \$300; in 1862 for \$11,000; in 1891 for \$90,000. There is a story between the lines of this paragraph that our Single Tax friends can read to the uninitiated.

At the opening of the new music hall in this city, to which he was the principle subscriber, Mr. Andrew Carnegie took occasion to say that he had been induced to go into the enterprise by a great man—a Mr. Reno—and he added, "If you must put an epitaph on my tombstone, let it be this: 'He was not clever himself, but he knew a great man when he found one.'" This is a pretty epitaph, but, like most epitaphs, it is not true. Mr. Carnegie is clever, very clever. A man who, enjoying an income of \$1,500,000 a year or so, can write a book on "Triumphant Democracy" to prove how easy it is to get rich, and then cut down the wages of his men right after the victory of his own Protectionist party, must be clever, very clever.—The Standard.

Kate Field calls Blaine's reciprocity scheme, "Free Trade on the half shell."

The Boston Globe sarcastically says that as Minister to China Mr. Blair will have a fine chance to see how the Chinese system of protection operates to raise the wages of labor.

SCIENCE.

India ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture.

The pressure of natural gas wells in Indiana and Ohio is steadily diminishing, the diminution having already amounted to between 30 and 40 per cent.

A recent contract provides for street lighting in Paris on a novel plan. Power distributed by the compressed air system to a great number of small motors, each of which supplies electricity for a small number of lamps.

An English engineer proposes making double shell boilers, maintaining a pressure between them. By these means he calculates that a much higher pressure can be carried than is possible even with the coil boilers already in use.

The period of a "generation" has been lengthened; it used to be thirty years and was later increased to thirty-four; now, a scientist says, the average term of human life has increased in the last fifty years from thirty-four to forty-two years.

A new mareographical observatory for the study of the tides has been built a short distance east of Marseilles. The instrument traces the curves of rise and fall in the tide by means of a diamond point on a traveling band of paper coated with black varnish. The point is actuated by a float which rides with the sea.

According to a careful estimate of scientists, not less than 20,000,000 luminous meteors fall upon our planet daily, each of which in a dark, clear night would present us with the well known phenomenon of a shooting star. If the number of minute meteorites were included, many of which are entirely invisible to the naked eye, but are often seen in telescopes, the number would be increased at least twenty-fold.

The striking tobacco workers at Hamburg have formed a co-operative association and solicit the patronage of German workmen everywhere for their product.

TRUE TO HIS WORD.

A NOVEL.

CHAPTER XL.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

It was too late that night to call upon the consul or the bankers, on whom his mind misgave him it would be of small use to call in any case; but a sudden impulse caused him to seek the gate of the English burial ground. Even if Santoro were there he could obviously afford him no assistance; and it was to the last degree improbable that he should be there on that first evening of their arrival, and when he might naturally conclude that the young Englishman would have no need to see him. Yet he went on the bare chance of his being there. His heart seemed to yearn for the one companion with whom, if he had no sympathy, he had at least something in common, who shared with him that knowledge of his own perilous position which it seemed impossible to induce any one else in Palermo to share.

Finding Santoro at the spot agreed upon—'Why, you could hardly have expected to see me so soon?' said he.

'I did not expect it, signor; but I had my orders not to lose a chance of communicating with you.'

'Indeed! It struck me that the captain did not trouble himself much about the matter.'

'It was not the captain; it was la signora,' answered the other.

Walter felt the color come into his cheeks as he replied: 'I understood that only those two who came up from the cavern were under her directions.'

'That is so, signor; but one that is dear to her is very dear to me.'

'Ah! Lavocca?'

'Yes, signor,' answered he. 'Have you any news?'

'Bad news. It is that I wished to see you about. The authorization which Mr. Brown sent for the payment of the ransom is not to be found. Are you sure that no one could have possessed himself of it while the English lady was being brought back?'

'That is impossible,' said Santoro. 'In the first place, it would have benefited no one; and in the second, no one would have dared.'

'That is also my opinion. But at all events it has disappeared, and without it I fear not a ducat can be raised. My idea is that you should return at once to the camp and bring back another order from Mr. Brown.'

'But that would be very dangerous, signor.'

'How so, when the troops have been withdrawn?'

'Oh, the troops are nothing! It is Corrali himself that I should fear to meet. It is contrary to his wishes that we came down here; his patience is already exhausted and he would not believe one word of such a tale as this. My return would be the signal for putting mildred to death. You don't know the captain's temper, signor. I will go if such is your wish, but that is my conviction.'

In vain Walter attempted to move Santoro from this opinion, delivered with all the gravity of a judge. It was certain that he was in the best position to speak positively upon such a matter, and he had no motive for misrepresenting it. Walter felt convinced against his will that upon himself alone depended the success of his mission. Yet without the authorization how could he hope to induce the bankers to advance such a sum or the tenth part of it? He shook hands with Santoro and returned alone to his own lodgings. Francisco met him at the door with extravagant signs of welcome and satisfaction.

'I never thought to see your face again, signor,' exclaimed he. 'I was right, you see, about these gentlemen of the mountains. Well, you have seen Corrali face to face, and yet escaped him with your life and a whole purse. That is what no other man in Sicily can say for himself, save you and me.'

'Then the young lady too,' continued Francisco; 'she has reason to thank her stars, for it is better to be ill in Palermo than to enjoy the best of health up yonder,' and he pointed towards Mount Pellegrino, 'without a roof to one's head and among bad company. They say that Joanna is a wicked person.'

'Then they do her a great injustice, Francisco,' answered Walter. 'But how did you know that the lady had been with Joanna?'

'Oh, well, there is a friend of mine at the hotel, and she is the signora's nurse for the present.'

'But did the signora tell her then?'

'I suppose so. Who else? Certainly she told her.'

'But Sir Reginald himself informed me

that she was delirious—not capable of understanding what was said to her.'

'I believe that is so. She chatters, poor thing—so Julia tells me.'

'When the lady first came back to Palermo,' inquired Walter, 'was she aware of all that had happened? Is it only lately that she has lost consciousness, Francisco?'

'I believe so. I will ask Julia, if you like, when I see her next.'

'By all means ask her. But when will you see her?'

'Perhaps to-morrow, perhaps not till the day after; it depends upon the signora's state whether she can get away or not. But the next time she shall give me all particulars; you may look upon the matter as settled.'

This information moved Walter greatly as corroborating his suspicions, for if it should turn out to be correct, it must needs follow that there was concealment on the baronet's part with respect to the authorization, or at all events of Lili n's mission. She would hardly have spoken of her imprisonment and of Joanna without mentioning the very purpose to effect which she had obtained her freedom.

The next morning, as soon as business hours commenced, Walter presented himself at the British consul's and told his story, to which that official listened with attentive courtesy. Nothing, however, he said, could be done, so far as he was concerned, more than had already been done. The authorities at Palermo had acted promptly and as duty plainly pointed out to them in sending forth the troops; and all that he could do, if it was the case that they had been withdrawn, would be to demand that they should make another attempt to compel the brigands to surrender their captive. As to the ransom, it was not to be expected that the Sicilian Government would assist in its collection or even countenance its payment. That was a matter for the consideration of Mr. Brown's bankers.

All this Walter felt to be perfectly reasonable; but beneath all this polite logic he could plainly perceive a profound incredulity, not in his story, but in the reality of Corrali's threat. At the English banker's, to which the consul was civil enough to accompany him, he was admitted to an interview with one of the members of the firm and at once presented Mr. Brown's memorandum—'Spare no expense; trust implicitly the bearer.'

'Bearer!' repeated the man of money; 'why, this is almost as bad as a blank cheque.'

Here the consul interposed with a few hurried words in Sicilian, which, though he caught their meaning but indistinctly, made Walter flush with indignation. He perceived he was indebted to that gentleman's good offices for convincing Mr. Gordon that he was really the person indicated in the document.

'You see, sir, this is a matter of business,' explained the banker; 'and when we are asked to put implicit confidence in a man we like to be sure it is the right man. It seems unlike a man of business such as Mr. Brown that he should have written such a memorandum at all.'

'If you were half starved and surrounded by brigands, sir, you would not be so scrupulous about technicalities,' observed Walter.

'We are well aware of Mr. Brown's misfortune and regret it deeply,' answered the banker; 'but still the form is unusual.'

'It is, however, but the corollary of a document that should have been long ago in your hands, Mr. Gordon—an authorization for the payment of three hundred thousand ducats as ransom.'

'Three hundred thousand ducats!' exclaimed the banker. 'Why, that is preposterous!'

'No doubt it appears so; yet, if one possessed the money, one would give it to save one's life.' And with that Walter once more told his story.

It was plain the banker was much moved, for he had lived much longer in Sicily than the consul and therefore knew more of brigands.

'Well, it is a huge sum,' he said; 'and to raise it within so short a time we shall require help from the other banks, which will no doubt assist us in such an emergency. Mr. Christopher Brown has no account with us to speak of, but his name is a good one. It will be a great risk, and yet one which it may be our duty to run.'

Walter felt as though this man were giving him new life; he had heard that money could not save men from death, but here was an instance to the contrary.

'However, no step can be taken in the

matter without the production of the authorization,' continued the banker.

'Alas! sir, I have told you that it cannot be found.'

'But if it is not found, Mr. Litton, it must surely be plain to you that you are taking up my time to no purpose. Not that I grudge it to you, under the circumstances; but you cannot be serious in expecting us to raise a fortune upon such a security as this for an almost total stranger.'

'Then, God help us!' said Walter.

'In what relation do you stand towards Mr. Brown, young gentleman?' asked the banker.

'I am only his friend, sir, and his fellow-sufferer.'

'But I understood that he had relatives with him.'

'He has two daughters—one of them, as I have told you, seriously ill—and a son-in-law, Sir Reginald Selwyn.'

'But surely it was his duty to have accompanied you here to-day; and once more there came into the banker's face that look of distrust with which he had first greeted the presentation of his credentials.'

'Sir Reginald is not aware of my visit to you, Mr. Gordon, nor even of my possession of this paper. I came straight from Mr. Brown himself, who had no reason to doubt that the authorization was in your hands.'

'Let it be searched for thoroughly, Mr. Litton. If it is not found, you must perceive for yourself how utterly futile is any application to our firm.'

'Forgive me, sir, for having taken up so much of your time,' said Walter rising; 'that I was pleading the cause of a dying man—one whose life is as good as lost if this money be not paid—must be my excuse.'

He said not a word concerning his own peril. The hardness if not the villainy of Sir Reginald; the misery of Lotty; the pitiable condition of poor Lili n, unable to speak a word upon a subject so vital to her father; the old merchant's impending fate—all these things oppressed Walter's mind. The trouble in the young man's face touched the banker's heart.

'Search, I repeat, Mr. Litton, for this authorization,' said he more kindly as he held out his hand; 'but if it cannot be found, still come to me again, to-morrow at latest. We will do for you what we can.'

With which gleam of hope Walter took his leave.

CHAPTER XLI.

A LAST APPEAL.

When death is drawing nigh us we do not wink at the truth of matters; and Walter, who was yet—if he kept his word—upon life's brink, felt his own mind convinced that even if the authorization still existed it would not be permitted to leave the hands that held it, since those hands were Reginald Selwyn's. Yet not the less on that account did it behoove him to do his best to obtain it. It was a humiliation to have to make application to this man once more, and the more so because to him he had confided that his own life was imperilled as well as that of Mr. Brown; but for the latter's sake he was resolved to do so. He accordingly called at the baronet's hotel to request another interview. The reply brought to him by the servant was that Sir Reginald had gone out. He therefore sat down and wrote a letter, in which he urged the immense importance of the document with which Lili n had been intrusted; stated his firm belief that it had not been lost upon the way into the town; and adjured him, if he wished to save his father-in-law from a cruel death, that he should use every effort to discover it. 'If it indeed be lost,' wrote he, 'you can certify to that effect, and your personal presence at the banker's may be of some avail.' To this letter and not until late in the evening a verbal answer was delivered at Walter's lodgings, to the effect that Sir Reginald had nothing to add to what he had already communicated to Mr. Litton. The method and terms of this reply struck Walter as being suspicious; it seemed to him that the baronet was not only resolved not to commit himself to paper, but that he had purposely avoided any direct reference to the authorization itself.

The first thing on the morrow, agreeably to the invitation he had received, Walter presented himself at the English bank. Mr. Gordon received him with much kindness, and he fancied that there was a smile of something like assurance on his face.

'Well, sir, and have you found this authorization?' were his first words.

'No, Mr. Gordon; and I frankly tell you that I think it will not be found.'

'But who could have taken it? Of what use would it be to any human being, save to Brown himself and this rascal Corrali, whose people would be the last to have stolen it?'

'I cannot say, sir,' replied Walter; 'a reply that expressed the state of the case more literally than his interlocutor imagined. He could indeed make a guess of

what use it might be to a certain person, but he could not say so. 'I can only repeat that it is not to be found.'

'Well, that is very unfortunate, because it would have made matters comparatively easy,' answered Mr. Gordon. 'I have, however, been in communication with my partners on the matter, and they are willing to make an exceptional effort. We cannot treat of course with you as a principal; but if Mr. Brown's son-in-law and daughter will come to us in person, prepared to make an affidavit respecting this document and to execute a deed guaranteeing us against the loss of the money, it shall be raised by to-morrow morning. It is unfortunate that Mr. Brown's other daughter should be ill; but we must take her acquiescence for granted.'

Mr. Gordon evidently imagined that he was not only making a very generous offer, which in truth he was, but also one which would be readily accepted by the parties concerned.

'If such an arrangement does not come up to your ideas of what is liberal, Mr. Litton,' said he, 'they will differ very much from those of the commercial world, I promise you.'

'Your offer, Mr. Gordon, is most liberal, most generous; but I am doubtful if it will be of any service. Sir Reginald Selwyn told me that even should the authorization be found it would be a question with him whether he should make use of it. As a matter of principle, he said he objected to treat with brigands at all except with the sword; and as for a guarantee, it is my impression that he will never give it.'

'Indeed,' said the banker. 'This is then a very serious business, for if Sir Reginald positively refuses to execute the deed I spoke of we can do nothing. I cannot think that he will venture to refuse. People will not hesitate to say that he let his father-in-law be put to death in order that he might inherit his money.'

'My belief is, Mr. Gordon,' answered Walter, 'that he will let people say what they please.'

'You have had no quarrel with Sir Reginald, I presume, sir?' inquired he.

'There has been no absolute quarrel, but we are certainly not on good terms.'

'I am glad to hear that, because I hope you are judging him harshly. Go to him at once and state the case exactly as it stands. Here are his father-in-law's bankers prepared to advance this ransom upon the guarantee of himself and Lady Selwyn, and on the understanding that Miss Lili n Brown on her recovery will join with her sister in seeing us righted.'

'Of that I will be answerable with my life,' added Walter hastily.

'Well, certainly, your life is a valuable one. I hope to see more of you before you leave Palermo and under more pleasant circumstances. Above all, I hope to see you again to-day and accompanied by Sir Reginald and Lady Selwyn.'

'I will do my very best, sir,' answered Walter; 'and whatever happens I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Good-bye, Mr. Gordon.'

'Nay!—don't let us say good-bye, but good day,' said the banker, shaking hands with him and accompanying him to the door. 'On Tuesday we have a little dinner party, and if you will allow me I will send you a card of invitation to your hotel.'

A card of invitation for Tuesday! Never perhaps did such a simple act of courtesy awaken such feelings in him as he took his way home through the crowded streets. His firm conviction was that his fate was sealed and that no Tuesday would ever dawn upon him in this world.

At the hotel door he was met by the statement that Sir Reginald was not within.

'It is no matter; I will go in and wait for him,' was Walter's quiet rejoinder. He entered the sitting room and waited.

It was a relief to Walter to hear Sir Reginald's stern voice in the hall (doubtless rebuking the porter for having given his visitor admittance) and to feel that he would at least definitely know his fate.

'It seems to me, Mr. Litton, that you are very importunate,' were his first words.

'Where two men's lives are in such imminent peril, Sir Reginald, I do not think that any endeavor to save them should be termed importunity. The authorization intrusted to your sister-in-law's hands has been lost.'

'You have already had your answer upon that point,' replied the other. 'As to its being lost I cannot say, because that supposes such a document to have been in existence; but at all events it has not been found.'

'I conclude, Sir Reginald, I may take it for granted that it will not be found?'

'I do not understand you, Mr. Litton.'

'We are quite alone, Sir Reginald,' said Walter, 'and there is no reason why I should not speak plainly. The loss of this document, which includes the sacrifice of your father-in-law's life, would be to you a great gain. It behoves you therefore, for your reputation's sake, to search for the authorization.'

'My reputation, sir,' said Sir Reginald,

'can stand any slur which Mr. Walter Litton may choose to cast upon it.'

'I do not speak of myself; I am merely quoting the opinion of Mr. Gordon, the banker here, which will be shared by every one of our countrymen in this place, that if you refuse to assist in rescuing Mr. Brown from the danger which threatens him your conduct will be open to the gravest suspicions. The money which it is well known you would inherit by such a course of proceeding would doubtless be a consideration, but it would be blood money.'

Sir Reginald restrained himself, as Walter knew he could not have done had he been imputing to him less than the truth. 'It is certainly very agreeable, Mr. Litton,' said he, 'to find that others beside yourself are interesting themselves so much in my private affairs; but it is just as well that the facts should be thoroughly understood. You accuse me of concealing or destroying a certain document, the very existence of which I do not hesitate to deny. It is true my sister-in-law has mentioned the very sum you speak of, but as to seeing it stated in black and white, that nobody has done. Yet because I don't produce it you accuse me of refusing to assist my father-in-law in obtaining his freedom. I have done my best by getting the troops sent out, and I am prepared to do aught else to further the same end.'

'In that case, Sir Reginald,' said Walter, 'my object in coming here to-day is accomplished. I am commissioned by Mr. Gordon to inform you that if you and Lady Selwyn will present yourselves in person at the bank to-day your guarantees for the money will be accepted in place of the authorization, and that in that case Mr. Brown's ransom will be forthcoming at once.'

(To be Continued.)

LENGTH OF A WORKING DAY.

A Turkish working day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for refreshment and repose, writes some one in the Carriage Monthly. In Montenegro the day laborer begins work between five and six in the morning, knocks off at eight for an hour, works on till noon, rests until two and then labors on until sunset. This is in summer. In winter he commences work at half-past seven or eight, rests from twelve to one and works uninterruptedly from that time to sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but considerable laxity prevails in practice. In Servia the principle of individual convenience rules in every case.

In Portugal, from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the working day. With field laborers and workmen in the building trade the summer working day begins at half-past four or five in the morning and ends at seven in the evening, two or three hours rest being taken in the middle of the day. In winter the hours are from half-past seven to five, with a shorter interval of repose. In manufactories the rule is twelve hours in summer and ten in winter, with an hour and a half allowed for meals.

Eleven hours is the average day's labor in Belgium, but brewers' men work from ten to seventeen hours; brickmakers, sixteen; the cabinetmakers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work seventeen hours a day; tramway drivers are on duty from fifteen to seventeen hours, with an hour and a half off at noon; railway guards sometimes know what it is to work nineteen and a half hours at a stretch, and in the mining districts women are often kept at truck loading and similar heavy labor for thirteen or fourteen hours.

The normal work day throughout Saxony is thirteen hours, with two hours allowance for meal-taking. In Baden the medium duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours; but in some cases it far exceeds this, often rising to fifteen hours in stone-ware and china works and cotton mills; in saw mills to seventeen hours, while the workers in the sugar refineries, where the shift system is in vogue, work for twenty-four hours and then have twenty-four hours free, and in too many Baden factories Sunday work is the rule.

In Russian industrial establishments the difference in the working hours is something extraordinary, varying from six to twenty. It is remarkable that these great divergencies occur in the same branches of industry within the same inspector's district and among establishments whose produce realizes the same market price.

A comparison of their hours of toil places Canadian workmen far in advance of their foreign brethren. Let us hope that the refining influences of civilization and Christianity may speedily lead, as they eventually must, to the uplifting of labor and to such an understanding between it and capital that the clamorous demands of the toiling masses for an equal division of the day into eight hours for toil, eight for sleep and eight for recreation may be satisfied.

Goslin—If Miss Scadd's face is her fortune she doesn't rate very high. Dolley—Her pa value is much above her face value.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Meanings From the Industrial Field of the World.

The Mary Lee Coal and Railway Company of Birmingham, Alabama, will construct, it is reported, 100 coke ovens at Lewisburg.

At Middlesborough, Kentucky, the Ralston Coal and Coke Company was organized recently with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will develop 800 acres of land adjoining the Mingo property and build 100 coke ovens.

During the six months ending January 1, 1891, there were established in the South 108 cotton and woolen mills. Georgia leads with 24, and 18 were established in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas.

During the year 1890 61,435 persons emigrated from Ireland, a falling off of 9,365 from the average. Of these emigrants 52,685 went to the United States, against an average for the four preceding years of 61,785.

The American Federation of Labor has placed a boycott on O.N.T. thread. It should be religiously lived up to by the wife and sweetheart of every mechanic in the land. Buttons sewed on with boycotted thread will never stand a strain.

That much talked of American tin plate works does not appear to materialize to any great extent. It has not been so much as given a new location in the high tariff press for the past three weeks. It used to be a cold day when one was not started in a new place—on paper.

The struggle of the wage labor class is a bitter one. It has its hated foes on one side who desire to strangle it and worthless professed friends on the other who are more to be dreaded than the pronounced antagonists. But it will crush out both.—Paterson Labor Standard.

A despatch from Angers, capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire, says that a general strike has been declared by the men working on the state quarries in that neighborhood. Several serious affrays took place, and troops were sent to suppress the disturbances.

The union shearers of Queensland have cut the telegraph wires and have attempted to wreck the railroad trains conveying troops to the scene of the troubles, which have been going on for some time between union and non-union shearers. The union men have also burned the wool shed at Lorne sheep station.

Eight hundred weavers employed at Atlantic Mills, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Providence, Rhode Island, are out on strike on account of alleged excessive fines imposed for alleged imperfections in the cloth. They also complain of the frequency of the fines. Three fourths of them are women. They said they did not object to necessary fines or to fines for negligence.

Strong unions of retail clerks have been organized in Columbus, O., and Fort Wayne, with a strong probability of another at Jackson, Mich. Organizer Lobenburg has received inquiries from many points, and there is a prospect of representation from 30 or 40 unions when the National Association meets in Indianapolis in July next.

At all times the intellectual condition of man has been closely related to his economic condition. Science and progress cannot flourish for any length of time when the masses of the people are suffering and starving, and but a few privileged ones may enjoy the blessings of art, science and luxury.—Paterson Labor Standard.

The employees of the Edgar Thomson steel mill at Braddock, Pennsylvania, have been notified that the works will not be started for an indefinite period. They are ready for operation. During the idleness of the past four weeks great improvements have been made and now some 1,500 employees of this plant are idle. The cause of the continued idleness is a shortage of coke.

At last the banner of trade unionism has been firmly planted in our neighboring city of Richmond. For years the cigarmakers have held the field single-handed with varying success, but now that the carpenters, stonecutters, boiler-makers and painters have joined the procession we may expect a rapid augmentation of union forces in that good old Quaker town.—Indianapolis Labor Signal.

The iron and steel firm of Ellis & Lessig, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, announce that they have favorably considered the offer of \$100,000 and forty acres of land made by the citizens of Salem, Virginia, if they would remove their plant there. They employ 700 men in their nail factory, puddle and plate mills, and say that as soon as the present stock is worked up and other matters arranged they will move their machinery to Salem.

Secretary Dillon of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, in his quarterly report for the three months ending December 31, 1890, summarizes the status of the union as follows: Initiated, 152; admitted by card, 780; reinstated, 9; suspended, 16; died, 7; transferred, 588; total membership, 7,225;

furnaces in blast, 169; employed, 6,010; unemployed, 874; locked out, 340; apprentices, 272; stockholders in union, 29. According to the last report there were \$80,000 in the treasury, and since then it has increased to \$90,000.

The tailors of Boston, Mass., are anxiously awaiting the reply of the Governor to the memorial sent to him by the veteran agitator and writer, George E. McNeil, accompanying the report of the Commission by whom the sweating system in New York city was recently investigated. Mr. McNeil has requested the Governor to cause the Legislature to do something against a system so dangerous and so terrible in its consequences, that even the British Parliament saw the necessity of taking steps against the threatening evil.

The Social Democrats in Germany have issued a manifesto stating that the chief reasons for postponing the labor demonstration until the first Sunday in May are the long period during the present winter when workmen have been out of employment and the gravity of the economic crisis throwing thousands upon the streets and subjecting workmen to the arbitrary will of their employers. The present crisis, the manifesto also announces, is a reason for great demonstrations, processions, mass meetings and workmen's excursions in favor of an eight hour labor law.

The long strike of the coal miners of the Monongahela Valley has ended in a complete victory for the men. The operators met in Pittsburg on the 6th inst, and decided to concede to the demands of the strikers for an advance in the mining rate of one half cent per bushel and resume work on Monday. The strike was one of the longest and most determined ever known in this section. It lasted ten weeks, and the 6,000 strikers lost in wages alone over one million dollars. Besides the miners, this strike has affected a great army of day laborers, boat, yard and mill men, storekeepers, and even farmers, who dispose of their produce to the working people of the valley. The resumption of work will mean prosperity and happiness to upward of twenty-five thousand people.

The employing bricklayers of Philadelphia, known as the Bricklayers' Company, have agreed to the demands made by the Bricklayers' Protective Association some time ago. An agreement was entered into last week by which the basis of wages for the ensuing season shall be 45 cents per hour. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work from April 4 to October 3, inclusive, except on Saturday, when the hours of labor shall be from 7 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock noon. From October 3, 1891, until April 6, 1892, eight hours shall constitute a day's work; work to start at 8 o'clock a. m. and cease at 5 o'clock p. m. Overtime and Sunday work shall be paid for on a basis of 67 cents per hour. The conference committee is authorized to settle all disputes arising between employers and employees, and the agreement shall go into effect April 6, 1891, and to continue to April 4, 1892.

The Farmers' Alliance of Illinois has come out boldly in favor of graduated income tax. The idea is spreading like wildfire among the farmers of the country. It is notorious that over 75 per cent. of the internal taxes of the nation is paid by real estate, although other forms of property are about equally valuable in the aggregate. Our present laws unfairly help the rich to get richer; why shouldn't they compel them to surrender to the public treasury a part of the plunder they have accumulated by partial legislation, and thus help to equalize taxation, now so outrageously unjust to the holders of the soil? The chief objection appears to be that while the honest would pay the tax the dishonest would, even at the cost of perjury, evade it. Stringent laws would minimize this evil.—Rural New Yorker.

Speaking of the labor movement, its want of unification and need of a leader, Bishop Huntington says: "Why does not the church make itself their leader? If a peer in the House of Lords could say the other day that Christianity is the most perfect system of democracy, why should not organized Christianity prove itself to be that? If the Archbishop of Canterbury could say in a speech: 'Trust the people; give them their rights as citizens and they will not abuse them,' why should not the popular ministers say it to the mill owners and corporation lawyers, and employers of shirt-makers and cigarmakers in their congregations, emphasizing and illustrating the second clause. Now and then a fearless voice is lifted up by a John the Baptist, John Chrysostom, Savonarola, Anselm, Latimer, Lacordaire, or Ugo Bassi, but how often the pulpit of Christendom has missed its opportunity by its timidity. Amiably, and after their manner usefully no doubt, well-meaning, peace loving shepherds have led and comforted their flocks, but not till long after the peal of the trumpet which the sons of thunder put to their lips has died away and their cause has been gained, have messengers of the modern Israel ventured to take up the cry. Time and events have shown what harvests they might have reaped, what names they might have transmitted, what inspiring memorials they might have left behind.

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MONTREAL, March 28, 1891.

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

Subscribers, who have not already done so, will oblige by remitting at their earliest convenience.

BETTER HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The erection of suitable houses for the accommodation of the working classes and the demolition of unsanitary buildings in the congested areas of our large manufacturing centres is a subject that might well occupy the attention of city councils or parliamentarians, upon whichsoever the duty devolves. It is admitted that the moral condition of a man is greatly affected by his surroundings, and that the education of the child is made all the easier with the free admission of pure air and sunlight; therefore it is essential to the future of a great mass of our population that a comprehensive improvement scheme should be adopted. There is a wide field to start on in Montreal. Of late years some improvements have been effected, but only in a spasmodic, desultory kind of a way, and have lain more in the direction of widening and improving our thoroughfares, which in some instances has had the effect of huddling the poorer classes still more closely together. These improvements have not gone to the heart of the evil. What we want is a general clearing out of the unsanitary dens which infest the eastern and central portions of the city, and the erection in their stead of tenement houses of moderate rental constructed on modern sanitary principles. Such a scheme, to be successful, can only be accomplished by a body acting under the direct authorization of parliament, and we would suggest that some of our city members should take the matter in hand and introduce a bill for the establishment of a Local Improvement Board, elected directly by the taxpayers, who shall be invested with well defined powers for the expropriation of unsanitary blocks and the erection of houses of the class mentioned.

In the last session of the British Parliament the "Housing of the Working Classes Act" was amended in several very important points, which renders the machinery of the Act less elaborate, smaller improvement schemes more simplified and excessive compensation greatly guarded against. To the amended provisions of this Act the Board of Supervision for Scotland has just drawn the attention of local authorities by circular, pointing out the alterations made to strengthen their hands, and giving a correct summary

of the leading provisions of the Act. The first part refers to unhealthy areas or groups of buildings, and applies only to towns and cities. It provides, on representation being made to the Local Authority by the medical officer, that within a certain area of the town houses or groups of houses are unfit for habitation, or are, from sanitary defects, dangerous to health, and that the evils cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses within such area, the Local Authority are required to take the report into consideration, and, if satisfied with the proof thereof, are to proceed at once with the improvements. Provision is made for meeting the necessary expenses and for borrowing on the security of the taxes.

Unhealthy houses are dealt with in the second portion of the Act which is applicable alike to burghs and rural districts. This part declares that it shall be the duty of the Local Authority to cause inspection to be made of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. It also makes it the duty of the medical officer, either on his own initiative, or on the complaint of four or more householders, to make a representation to the Local Authority, who are required to take proceedings under the Public Health Act to have the house closed until it is rendered fit for habitation. If the house is not rendered habitable, the Local Authority are empowered to order its demolition, and if the owner fails to carry out the order, the Local Authority are themselves required to take down the building. When a building is demolished under the above provisions, no insanitary building is allowed to be erected on the site. Extensive powers are also given with respect to obstructive buildings, i. e., buildings which, though not themselves unfit for habitation, affect the sanitary condition of other buildings by stopping ventilation, or by preventing remedial measures being taken in respect of such other buildings.

Part three of the Act deals with "Lodging Houses for the Working Classes" which the Local Authority may provide either by themselves building such houses, or by purchasing or leasing existing lodging houses, or by converting other buildings into such houses. They are also empowered to fit up and furnish the lodging houses which they provide. The management of the lodging houses is vested in the Local Authority, who may make bye-laws for regulating them. Provision is made for meeting the expenses out of the Public Health Assessment, and for borrowing on the security of that assessment; and in the case of rural districts it is further provided that the assessment is to be confined to the parish or parishes within which the expenses are incurred.

It will be seen, say the Board of Supervision, that important duties have been imposed on Local Authorities and their medical officers with regard to insanitary dwellings and areas, and with regard to the housing of the poorer inhabitants of their districts, and that extensive powers of dealing with these matters have been provided. There can be no doubt that a very material improvement in the present condition of the dwellings of the laboring classes may be effected by a strenuous and judicious exercise of the large powers which are given to Local Authorities, and it only remains with these bodies to take action where and when circumstances require.

A NEW DODGE.

In some of the recent strikes in the Old Country a new game to defeat the men was resorted to by the combined employers interested, this was to place

a seizure upon the funds of the Unions in bank, the object of course being to cripple the organizations by rendering them unable to pay the strike benefits. It was first tried on in the case of the railway strikers, and with partial success, and quite recently the same tactics were employed by the Shipping Federation at Aberdeen against the Shore Laborers' Union of that port. Their funds were placed under arrestment, and the Union raised an action in the Sheriff Court to have it recalled. In giving his decision, granting the prayer of the petitioners with expenses, Sheriff Brown held that the case practically presented a conflict between a combination of men on the one hand and a combination of employers on the other; that within the meaning of the Act of Parliament both were practically trades unions, therefore it was clear, according to the statute, that a court of law could not entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of an agreement between one trades union and another. The Federation arrested the Union funds on a claim for alleged damages for breach of contract on the part of the men. The judgment of the learned Sheriff appears a just one, both according to law and equity, and will very likely be made a precedent in other actions of a similar nature.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The recent death of Prince Napoleon, better known perhaps by the nickname of "Pon-Pon," given him by the French for his pusillanimity during the Crimean campaign, was a event of little consequence and attracted no notice beyond a passing reference in the newspapers such as might be given to John Smith. The deceased Prince belonged to the same order of Generals as does our own Duke of Cambridge. Both were in the Crimea, and both managed to keep out of danger while there; the similarity goes still further—both managed to sneak home again as soon as possible. The Prince professed democratic principles but never practised them, and the only thing that made him notable was that he was Napoleon's nephew.

The American dentist takes rank with the foremost of his profession in the world, but it requires a considerable amount of faith to believe with a well-known statistician that they annually use 1,800 lbs. of gold, worth about \$450,000, in filling up decayed teeth. Making due allowance for the rapid increase of the population of the United States, and the continued deterioration of American teeth, it would appear that before many years the American cemeteries will contain more gold than there is otherwise in use in the whole country, for it is to be presumed that those under the necessity of having their teeth filled are buried with the precious metal in their jaws.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the letter of our able correspondent, "Bill Blades," on the level crossing question. He puts the whole matter tersely before our readers and rightly condemns those who assist in maintaining those dangerous traps against the lives of our citizens. Some of our aldermen appear to be in the Council for no other purpose than to further the schemes of monopolies and to look after the interests of large corporations, but some day or other the citizens will rise and demand a reckoning, which will result in the overthrow of those who thus neglect to provide for the safety of the public.

The man Reynolds, accused of causing the death of another colored man named Myers about a fortnight ago, gave himself up on Thursday last. According to his own story, he arrived the night previous from the United

States, walked around for some time on the principal streets, and finally sat for about two hours in the corridors of the City Hall without ever being detected by the police. This is a striking commentary on the efficiency of our detective and police force. After he had actually been in their hands for a quarter of an hour or so the High Constable was searching all around the City Hall for Reynolds with a warrant for his apprehension in the pockets of his official coat. Now that the Mayor has patted the manslayer upon the back and dubbed him a "poor boy," there will be more sympathy directed toward the murderer than toward the unfortunate man in his grave or his family.

Scotland is putting forth her claims to have a representative on the promised British Labor Commission, and the name of Mr. J. Keir Hardie, the miners' secretary, has been suggested to Lord Salisbury in that connection. Mr. Hardie has exceptional qualifications for such a position. He has taken a conspicuous part in various international labor congresses and is intimately acquainted with all labor and economic questions affecting the principal industrial countries of the world. The appointment of Mr. Hardie on the Commission would be acceptable to organized labor, as so far some of the names mentioned has not succeeded in holding out any hope that the proposed inquiry will result in any material benefit to the working classes.

The Master Bricklayers' Company, on the one part, and the Journeymen Bricklayers' Association, on the other part, two bodies which represent one of the most important trades in Philadelphia, have, after long and earnest consideration and protracted conference together, agreed upon what is to be practically a working day of eight hours. The conference committee appointed by the two organizations to settle the matters in dispute between them had their task made easier for them by the very just position assumed by the representatives of the journeymen bricklayers, who, in asking for reduced time of labor, did not demand, as so many other labor organizations have done, the same wage rate for the shorter as for the longer day. They did not ask for increased pay under cover of asking for decreased work, their request being solely for the reduced hours of labor.

Senator Deane has introduced a bill in the Albany Senate providing that the constituted authorities of any incorporated city or village to whom application is made for consent to construct and operate electric light, heat, poles, subways, wires or conductors upon, over, under, through or across streets and roads must require that the right franchise, consent or license of using such streets, roads or public places shall be sold at public auction to the corporation agreeing to give the largest percentage per annum of its gross receipts, with adequate security for the fulfillment of the same.

The plasterers of Chicago will strike on Wednesday next if their demand for eight hours is not conceded. The unions are well organized and victory is confidently anticipated.

A national convention of colored editors was held last week in Cincinnati. Amongst the delegates present were several who have won considerable distinction in journalism as brilliant writers and sound thinkers on the current problems of the day. The convention expressed a desire to have a representation of the colored people appointed on the Commission of the Columbian Exposition, and also for one of the new judgeships established by the late session of Congress. Such a proposition would have been regarded as absurd at the beginning of the present generation; it is not so considered

now. The colored people are giving many evidences of commendable progress and are entitled to cordial encouragement for their efforts to utilize the opportunities within their reach.

The Montreal Witness in a recent issue reported that the Rubber Company had discharged a number of their hands, and hinted that if the men had known of this beforehand they would have voted for the Liberal candidate at the last election. It is no use crying over spilt milk now. The men who had not the moral courage to vote according to their convictions in spite of bosses has no business to be entrusted with the franchise. It is but right to state, in reference to the alleged rumor of shutting down one wing of the establishment, that the Company deny this to be their intention. Time will show how much truth there is in the denial, which we sincerely hope is correct.

There is talk of another possible controversy between National and State authority arising out of the enforcement of the United States law against importing foreign contract laborers in Pocahontas, Virginia. It has been charged that numbers of Hungarian cheap workmen have been imported by the railroad companies near that point, which is out of the ordinary line of public travel and where it was not supposed it would be discovered. It is said the Treasury Department has been making an investigation of the complaint, and the result of the investigation is daily expected.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

EASTER GLOVES.

EASTER GLOVES

EASTER GLOVES.

Our stock of Spring Gloves cannot be equalled, the fit is perfect and the quality guaranteed.

For Easter Gloves come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BOYS' SUITS.

Over 1500 Boys' Suits put to stock already and as we are particular in having all lines made to our special order, we have every confidence in stating that nowhere can you find better made goods, our prices are also very low.

For the best assortment and best value come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

Boys' Sailor Suits, from 75c.
Boys' Velvet Suits.
Boys' Serge Suits.
Boys' Tweed Suits.
Boys' Fine Cloth Suits.

Prices for Boys' Suits always the lowest quality considered.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Umbrellas. Umbrellas.

Two cases of Umbrellas just received and put to stock and bought from the best London Manufacturers. Our stock is large and as our prices are low call and see them.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Children's Dresses.

We are showing a very large assortment of Children's Dresses and as every line is marked at regular wholesale prices you should come and see them. Prices as low as 80c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Print Wrappers.

Several hundred Print Wrappers to be sold cheap. They are well made, and fit perfect, prices \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.95.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Newest Dry Goods at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter

Terms Cash and Only One Price.

AN UNNOTABLE DEATH

(Written for the Echo by Cyrille Horriot.)

Old Dick is dead! After years of bitter penury and struggles, long wrestles with want and hard conflicts with life, death has claimed him for his own. No bells are tolled to record the event. No crape adorns the latch of his rickety door. No voice is hushed as the busy throng sweeps by the house. No work of floral art mingles its fragrance with more familiar odors of the locality. No liveried servants drive slowly to the spot. No reporter of the daily press visits the scene. No black-coated time-server is there to expound the decrees of a bourgeois providence. No flags fly at half-mast.

Yet over his lifeless corpse tears of sorrow are shed. His wife and children survive him. They inherit his care, his poverty, his despair. His will needs no surrogate, evokes no contest. The heirs of his misery are undisturbed. In their aching hearts there is a void as great as if told to the world by inverted column rules. In that honest republic bounded by four bleak walls, it's head lies low. His eulogy? A widow's tears. His requiem? Children's groans. His epitaph? Unknown. His funeral cortege? Rattle his bones over the stones; 'tis only a pauper whom nobody owns. Unnotable, and unnoticed. Old Dick is dead, remarks some one. Poor devil, sympathetically says another. Nor yet altogether unmissed. Where's Dick? Dead. Well he's out of trouble. And yet, his death is not a mere disappearance of a ripple from the stream of life, even old Dick has his immortality. True, no flowers from millionaires that he made wealthier by his hard toil. No city turned out to see his remains borne by. Business pursues the even tenor of its way, banks remain open, notes are shaven as usual. Yet there are those whose hearts grow softer at the remembrance of his face; whose pulses beat quicker at the thought of his cheery smile, whose better natures are stirred as some memory of a past kindness is brought before them by their name. His family loved him dearly! In that state he sat enthroned; loving hands had crowned him king; the law of love was as absolute as if backed by force. He was only a mechanic! Year after year he has toiled on—for what? Not honor, not power, not fame. No ambition filled his brain; no thought of speculation occupied his thoughts. Nor was it love of life, for life to him had but few shiny days. All he had asked for was comforts for his loved ones. For them he slaved from early morning till evening shade, and often all night; for them he plod on through all weather, through failing strength, through days of waning health, working, sick, with his eyes full of tears drawn by excruciating pains, and denied himself. Yet ever true to his manhood, true to his trust, to his order, poor as it was! Old Dick had his pride. He had conversed with no titled premier had obsequiously feasted in no gilded drawing room, nor flattered with potentates of the throne, or "honorable" of the bar! He had that rare and dignified pride—the pride of a free man. He loved to talk of doing right and scorning consequence! of manly independence! of standing by your fellows! of the sacred right of conscience. Theoretically, old Dick was a noble type of a free man. But practically? He was a mechanic! Around every act of his life the silken cords of family ties were woven. His faithful mate held him to the bench when failing strength protested; when his eyesight grew dim, his aching limbs longed for rest. They bound him there when the fever was surging through his veins. They were still more powerful. When his manly pride was trampled on. When with supercilious taunt he was bid to hurry up and go elsewhere; when some overling cursed his failing

skill, they bound him to meekness! How often had he inwardly boiled with desire to assert his independence, to assert his cherished convictions, to defend some fellow-being from oppression; but of what use was the pen of a poor mechanic in the eyes of so many slaves or false brothers. But—bread and butter! Bread and butter for those he loved, whose lives depended on his labor, and his labor upon his meekness. Many were the inward battles he had. Conflicts as fierce and destructive as any waged on southern soil; fierce and destructive, because each saw him wounded, maimed, fatally injured in some vital spot. Wounded in heart, maimed in his ideal of independence, injured in feeling that each struggle but left him weaker. Still he was a free man! Why should he stultify himself, disown nature, disinherit his manhood? There was no legal compulsion! He had theoretic freedom. Could he not go elsewhere? True, but was he sure of staying else where? So he slaved on and talked of freedom. He fought his battles and won. Aye won! For in the thousands of such struggles daily going on, where the energy of life is little by little sapped at the trunk, where each generation sees itself the inheritor of past suffering there is at last a point obtained where the rebound begins. Old Dick, by dint and hard toil, was worn out at fifty. Twenty years of life were still due him. Through no fault of his, rather through his nobler impulses which bound him to the wheel, they were lost. Lost, to him only! They are on interest. Every lowly death from the ranks of his fellow-workers increases the sum total—and the interest.

For old Dick toll no bells! Close no banks! Make no parade of public griefs! He is gone, but his inheritance remains. For such as he, no monumental shaft will rise, or sculptured tablet record his virtues to the public. But the keen sense of wrong, the feeling of impotence before misery, the griefs unmoaned, the sigh suppressed, the desires dwarfed, the stunted aspiration for freedom are not less real that he is gone. They were not poured out in the brazen arch of heaven to be echoed back in derisive laughter. They have become engrafted into the flesh and bone of humanity; they constitute the ailment on which generations are fed until—When? Until the day when human endurance shall cease, and discover that what has been bred into its forms and frames has indeed become brawny muscle. Until the day when the accumulation of inarticulate groans, dumb struggles and speechless prayers shall have found voice; until muscle and voice henceforth in hearty unison shall proclaim the day of judgment. And then? Then the bells may toll, the banks close, brokers and foresters wear crape, and note go unshorn. Inverted columns will be in demand, clerical sympathy at a premium. It will be the long expected millenium. Sleep on, old Dick! Thy life passed in unrequited toil was not in vain. Thy battles for "bread and butter" for the loved ones was not barren of results. Thy life was a seed containing a living germ of unstained liberty. Without such as thee freedom would be useless. Farewell, brothers, workmen! Keep on the hammer as well as the pen, be true to each other, not by the tongue, but with the heart, and think a little about poor old Dick.

What I don't understand about Columbus discovering America, said Flossie, reflectively, is how he knew it was America when he'd never seen it before.

BOOTS AND SHOES and rubbers selling fast at S. Carsley's.

BUY LADIES' WATERPROOFS at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street, this next week.

BUY! BUY! at S. Carsley's; marking new mantles.

NEW SHORT JACKETS, New Long Dolmans, New Plush Doimans, New Tweed Ulsterings, just received at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

BUILDING IN BIG CITIES.

It is stated that during the year 1890 the three cities of New York, Brooklyn and Chicago spent over \$158,000,000 in new buildings, and in New York and Brooklyn the cost of alterations amounted to \$9,000,000. Permits were given in New York for the erection of 3,537 buildings, at a total cost of \$74,900,812, and plans were approved for alterations in 2,417 buildings, at a cost of \$7,188,250. In Brooklyn 2,577 permits were issued for the erection of 4,800 buildings to cost \$24,334,290, and for alterations in 1,275 buildings, at a cost of \$1,633,290. In Chicago over 50½ miles of frontage of new buildings were erected and \$59,000,000 expended. This is said to be the largest amount ever spent on new buildings in one year in that city, and it is expected that preparations for the Fair will keep up the boom. New York and Brooklyn together spent nearly twice as much on new buildings as Chicago, but while the Western city spent more than in 1884, New York spent \$5,000,000 less and Brooklyn \$2,100,000 less. It will be some years, though, before Chicago spends as much as New York, says a local paper, and many years before she puts into iron, stone and brick as many millions as the cities of the Manhattan district.

A WONDERFUL CAR.

There was a car in the yard of the New York Central at New York a few days since which was a novel specimen of a labor-saving machine. Inside the car is some clock-like mechanism which, as the car goes over the track, records every defect in the rails. If the rails have spread the least bit beyond the standard width, or there is a loose joint or defective connection, the machine notes it all down, as well as the distance from one place to another. Formerly this work was done by an army of men called track walkers. Now a single machine does it with unfailing accuracy. It is proposed to develop the invention, so as to combine the detective mechanism of the car with an ordinary coach, so that mechanical examinations of the tracks can be made by the regular trains.

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOLY LAND.

The introduction of the electric light caused a great sensation in Jerusalem. It is used in a large flour mill adjoining the supposed site of Calvary and close to the Damascus gate. If the Arabs and Hebrews were filled with wonder by the flaming gas jets in 1886, they are confounded when they see the light of electricity in 1891. Many of them are so alarmed that they hardly dare to look at it, and the Mohammedans call upon the prophet for safety. They ask what it is, where it comes from and how the magicians make it. When told that it is the same thing as lightning, they become still mystified, asking how it can be held, and take care to keep at a respectful distance from it.

WHY WOMEN MARRY.

You see, the day has gone by when a man would do anything for a woman; countries need to be either very young or very old when this sort of thing happens, but after all I can't help but remember that question, "What do women marry for?"

Some women marry because they want a home of their own, and these are my conclusions:

Some women marry because they haven't the moral courage to remain single.

Some women marry because they want a little more money in their purses and a little larger credit at the shops.

Some women marry because they want to put "Mrs." on their visiting cards.

Some women marry because their mother wants them to.

Some women marry because a man asked them to, and they don't like to say no.

Some women marry for money—money, and nothing else. These women get the money, and with it great responsibilities they never dreamed of.

Some women marry because they love the man, because they want to be his wife, his friend and his helpmate; because they want to make him feel that there is one woman in the world whom he can love and cherish, and from whom he will receive love and consideration in return. Because they want him to feel that if sorrow comes he has a sympathizing, loving friend close beside him, and that in the day of joy there is one who can give him a smile for a smile. These are the women worth marrying. The others are of little worth, and never would be missed if they suddenly dropped out of the matrimonial bonds.

WILLIAMS PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world.

Established 50 years. More made and in use than of all other Canadian Companies combined. Hundreds in use for 20 years, and still good. Patronized by the Higher Classes and Royalty. Pronounced the best medium priced Piano in America. In use in leading Institutions and Convents. Over 5,000 in use in Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS P. O., WILLIS & CO.
1824 Notre Dame St.
(Near McGill street, Montreal.)

Sole Agents for Knabe, Williams, and Bell Pianos, and Bell and Uxbridge Organs.

LIFE'S WORTH LIVING.

and we really enjoy it when our surroundings are congenial. Now that the balmy Spring-time approaches apace, and the sun shines with increasing fervour every day, we seem to experience renewed life and vigor. And to crown or happiness, all that is necessary is to have all our washing done by the

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY,
Here everything that skilled labor and the latest and most perfect mechanical appliances can do is used to produce those marvellously beautiful results which so delight the patrons of this establishment. If you have not already done so, send your order to
140 ST. PETER STREET,
Corner of Craig.
Telephones, Bell, 666; Federal, 542.

FELT & CLOTH BOOTS

Shoes & Slippers, Moose Moccasins, German Felt Shoes.

WOOL-LINED

Rubbers and Overshoes

RONAYNE'S,
17 Chaboillez Square
NEXT THE FIRE STATION.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Mail orders promptly filled.

New Mantles!

For the best Stock and best value in New Spring Mantles and Jackets, come direct to the largest Mantle Importers in Canada.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame st.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

In our new department we shall endeavor to merit patronage by keeping a full line of the best makes in French, English, American and Canadian Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, in Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boys' and Youth's, always leading with the very latest styles from the markets of the world.

We are representing the largest and best houses of Canada and United States, and have had a complete stock manufactured expressly for our trade.

Having a guarantee from every first-class house from whom we purchase, we can guarantee every pair to be as represented.

The Best Stock!
The Best Workmanship!
The Latest Style!
The Lowest Price!
The Largest, Newest and most Complete Stock in the Market.

NOT QUITE COMPLETE.

The Boot and Shoe Department is not quite completely stocked. A large portion of the goods received and are selling, but the assortment will not be complete until next Monday or Tuesday. In the meantime an inspection is solicited. Take the elevator for the Boot and Shoe Department.

S. CARSLEY.

IN THE SAME ROOM.

In same room with Boots and Shoes will be found a large consignment of Trunks, Travelling Bags and Satchels, from two of the largest and best Trunk makers in Canada. The object of consigning these goods to us is to turn them into money immediately. They are first class goods and marked very cheap.

PRICES.

Medium-sized Travelling Trunks as low as \$1.00.

Splendid large handsome Travelling Trunks from \$1.50 to \$5; extra qualities, \$6 to \$8. Delivered free to any part of the city or surrounding districts. They are really

Grand Trunks

and well worth seeing. Take the elevator and ask for the Boot and Shoe or Trunk Department.

S. CARSLEY.

ODD, NEW SHIRTS.

The balance stock of Men's Last Seasons' Shirts to be sold out at exactly half price.

NOT QUITE 200.

Not quite two hundred left, and the assortment of sizes is almost complete. We have still the following sizes, 14, 14½, 16, 16½, 17½ in stock.

478, four hundred and seventy-eight shirts were sold on last Friday and Saturday, and we expect to clear out the balance to-day (Saturday).

S. CARSLEY.

Shirts at Half-Price.

Originally, 90c, now 45c.
Originally, \$1.00, now 50c.
Originally, \$1.50, now 75c.
Originally, \$1.75, now 88c.

To-day (Saturday) will close out this great sale of Shirts at half-price.

THE LAST DAY.

As the whole lot is now quite small, and might be purchased in the forenoon by merchants, traders, etc., we would advise our regular customers to come in the morning and benefit of this opportunity by buying good and perfect fitting shirts at half-price.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS

For Spring wear. In Fine Plain and Twilled Cottons. All sizes, up to 18½ inch neck. Prices from 75 cents.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FLANNEL SHIRTS
In Self Colors, Fancy Striped and Checked. All weights for Spring wear. At lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

The balance stock of Winter Underwear selling at reduced prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S SPRING UNDERWEAR

In Merinos, Cashmeres, Natural Wool, Gauge Wool; assorted weights in silk; all sizes.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

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

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

European.

Queen Victoria received a royal welcome from the inhabitants of Grasse, France, where she is to sojourn for a short time.

The British Government, through the Marquis of Salisbury, has formally notified Mr. Blaine, the United States Secretary of State, that Great Britain accepts President Harrison's invitation to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892.

The Russian ambassador has presented President Carnot with the Grand Cordon of the order of St. Andrew, a Russian decoration which the Czar, by a recently signed decree, conferred upon the President of the French Republic.

A Russian police agent has been found murdered in Dobra Posen. All the agent's papers were stolen, but his valuables were left untouched. It is presumed the assassins are Polish Nihilists, whom the agent had been charged to watch.

A Vienna correspondent says the United States and Switzerland have concluded a convention by which they agree to submit to arbitration any disputes that may arise between them.

The workman's congress now in session at Madrid has approved of the proposition to declare a general strike throughout Spain should such a step be found necessary to secure the adoption of the eight hour system.

The steamer Don has landed at Plymouth the crew of the German barque Humboldt, who when rescued had suffered terrible hardships and were in a dying condition. The Humboldt sailed from Altata, Mexico, on the Gulf of California, in September last bound to Falmouth. On the voyage the crew were stricken with scurvy and became so weak that they were almost insensible. Their teeth loosened and their skins became swollen and livid.

When spoken by the Don the Humboldt was disabled and sinking and all her boats had been smashed. Two of her crew were already dead. The survivors were so exhausted that they had to be hoisted aboard the Don. They had been ill for three months.

Canadian.

Belleville has been visited by a flood which did considerable damage to property. After the water had subsided the streets were filled with great cakes of ice. The loss can hardly fall short of \$25,000, and may reach double that figure.

Steps are being taken in Ottawa to organize a Canadian branch of the United Empire Trade League, for the purpose of advocating British commercial union.

The Fisheries department, Ottawa, has been notified of a big cannery deal in British Columbia. Several canneries have been disposed of to an English syndicate for \$600,000.

At the Kingston assizes a true bill was returned against Peter Sharbot, the Sharbot Lake Indian, accused of murdering his wife's illegitimate child near that place last September. No bill was returned in the case of Sharbot's wife, charged with complicity in her husband's crime.

The inquest on the body of Wm. O. Rowe, who died from the effects of a scuffle last Saturday, has been concluded. The jury returned the following verdict: That on the 21st day of March, 1891, on the town line of Metcalfe and Caradoc, Robert Murray did feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought kill and murder William O. Rowe.

American.

Henry Decker, of Philadelphia, catcher of the New Haven baseball nine, has been arrested charged with grand larceny and forgery.

The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News says it is stated that in the consistory to be held shortly after Easter the Pope will create five or six new cardinals. There are eight vacancies in the Sacrae College. The college now numbers 33 Italian cardinals and 29 cardinals of foreign nations. In the coming election three of the five cardinals will certainly be Italians.

A gambler named Doc Middleton, a noted outlaw, was shot and Mayor Peyson had his skull fractured during a fight in a gambling house at Covington, Neb., on Wednesday. It is believed both will die. Peyson started the fight by drawing a revolver on one of the gamblers who he claimed had robbed him of \$300.

The steamer which went ashore a mile below Chicamico life saving station, on the North Carolina coast, Wednesday morning, is the British steamship Strathairn, bound from Santiago de Cuba for Baltimore. Out of a crew of 26, 19 were lost, including all the officers except the second mate. The steamer will be a total loss.

The steamship Caledonian, which arrived at New York on Wednesday from Mediterranean ports, had a very rough voyage. On the night of March 11 she struck a northern. A big sea was soon running, and before long the decks were swept by the waves. The wheelhouse was smashed and the helmsman injured. The sea also carried away the booby hatch and all the loose spars on the deck and knocked down several Italian

immigrants, injuring some of them severely. The second officer, who was on the bridge, was knocked off to the deck and badly hurt. On March 20 and 21 the Caledonian passed several icebergs far south of any hitherto reported.

A marine trade council will meet tomorrow (Sunday) with a view to forming a general alliance of all the organizations whose members are connected with the shipping interests on the lakes. The delegates from the coal heavers and trimmers, grain trimmers, Lumber Shovers' union and Lake Seamen's Benevolent Association will be present. The members of the Seamen's Association are unanimous in demanding a uniform increase in wages to \$2 per day on the opening of navigation. If this is not conceded the seamen are preparing to enforce their demands by a general strike. The seamen claim there is a mere handful of non-union men in the city and that hardly a vessel will be able to leave the Chicago river without the consent of their organizations.

A Judge With a Whole Heart.

I don't see why you voluntarily gave yourself up, prisoner, said Judge to a sad looking man with a bald head who sat in the prisoner's dock. There isn't a particle of evidence that you are a footpad. You are therefore discharged.

Make it three months, Judge, or two months, or even thirty days, said the prisoner in a tremulous voice.

He must be crazy, said the judge. Intelligent looking man, too. Officer, take the prisoner outside and turn him adrift.

Don't do it, your honor—don't do it, said he man earnestly. Are you a married man, judge?

I am a widower, said the magistrate with a peaceful smile.

Then you ought to know how it is yourself, your honor. It's like this. My wife wanted me to take her and her mother—my mother-in-law, your honor—to our church sociable last night. Important business called me down to the office, however, and this morning my wife found in my overcoat pocket a couple of front seat coupons at the—

Clemenceau Case? said the judge. Exactly, your honor. All I want now is a show for my life; don't you see?

And there was not a dry eye in the court room as the judge made out the commitment for thirty days.

It is just such little acts of timely succor and human sympathy as these that make the whole world kin.

There is no danger of me trying to break out, Mr. Sheriff, said the prisoner as they led him away. But if you should notice a couple of heavy set, fierce-looking women prowling around the jail for heaven's sake don't let 'em break in.

The Mother-in-Law of Some Use After All.

Jones called upon Mr. Beach and told him he had met with a serious accident by falling into his unsecured coalhole, and he wanted reparation for damages he had sustained.

I'll tell you candidly, Mr. Beach, said he, I've got you in a hole. My doctor will go on the stand and testify that all the Latin parts of my stomach are seriously affected, but a certified check for \$3,000 will arrange this whole matter without any unpleasant notoriety.

I see you and your doctor have got up a nice little scheme to blackmail me, but you can't do it. However, I'll pay you \$100 to save trouble.

One hundred devils! Why, Dr. Thompson will swear I have been injured \$5,000 worth.

Dr. Thompson? exclaimed Mr. Beach, very much surprised.

Yes, Dr. Thompson. Do you know him? Do I know him? He is my father-in-law. He is?

Just so.

Well, that settles my hash. You will send your wife over to her mother, her mother will tell her husband, Dr. Thompson, to get back on me in your interest. I thought I had a good thing, but now I see that I am mistaken. I dare say that after he has been tampered with Dr. Thompson will go on the witness stand and swear that my health has been benefited by my scraping the bark off my shin by falling into your coalhole. If I had known that the doctor was your father-in-law, I would never have indulged in any financial hopes. I would have selected some other coalhole. I appreciate the power of the mother-in-law, as I have one myself. I realize that I have no case against you; still, I am out five cents for car fare, and if you will hand out a whole nickel I'll give you a receipt in full. Thanks. Good morning, Mr. Beach, I'll leave the crutches and send my boy around after them.

After this, remarked Mr. Beach, as he gazed from the front window at the retreating form of Mr. Jones, who was stepping off very briskly, after this let no man tell me that a mother-in-law has not got her uses in the economy of nature.

To the Point.

The savings of workingmen are the best laid out capital in the world. The first \$5 laid up are the most profitable of all, for it represents freedom from debt and the capacity of the owner to purchase what he wants with ready money, a privilege probably bringing him a profit of many dollars or many hundred per cent. upon his capital.

A parent who will send his child of ten to labor in the factory and hold out his hand to receive from the worn fingers of his little one the few cents they have earned by exhausting and enforced labor, perhaps to pay his tobacco or bar bill, should be socially boycotted by every decent workman, and the victims of his greed removed from his custody.

That which makes a man powerful is the possession of something that enables him to make use of the service of others. This is known in mechanics as the energy of position, and in every day language as capital or money. The possessor of money may be compared to a water mill driven by a head of water, he can make use of it whenever it is most convenient for him. Labor, on the other hand, may be compared to a windmill ever ready to move, but compelled to wait until the wind blows, the motive power being entirely beyond his control.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Labor the average weekly earnings of working women of Louisville are \$4.51. In his report for 1888 the same authority is not very complimentary of our tobacco factories. Here is what he says: "The workingwomen (of Louisville) are as a class, honest, respectable, industrious and polite, but from this statement must be excepted nearly all those who are employed in the tobacco factories. These, with few exceptions, are ignorant, coarse and filthy. The mixture of races and sexes in this employment, and the character of the work itself, have doubtless had their effect in producing this condition." [How would this suit the case of Montreal?]

A Comparatively Honest Man.

Colonel John P. Irish is something of a wag at times and some amusing stories are told of his apt retorts. It is related that he wrote, some time ago, a letter recommending a man to a certain official for a position, and the latter a few days later called upon the Colonel for information relative to the moral character of the applicant.

After discussing the record of the place-hunter the official asked: Well, so far as you know, the gentleman is comparatively honest, is he not? At least you do not believe he would commit petty larceny, do you?

The Colonel paused for a moment and, thoughtfully eyeing the ground, replied: No, I do not think he would be guilty of petty larceny under certain circumstances.

What are the circumstances? Well to be perfectly candid, I do not think he would be guilty of petty larceny if an opportunity was presented for committing grand larceny.

Our Future King.

Why shouldn't the Prince of Wales have his pleasant vices like other people? What is the use, in fact, of being a Prince of Wales if one can't have one's pleasant vices. Or, if you come to that, what is the use of prince, pleasant vices and all? We don't know. Do you? The Prince of Wales at any rate has plenty of pleasant vices, and he takes care to let the public know it ever now and then. This scandal of cheating at baccarat, for example, is not the first nasty card business with which his name has been associated by a good many. At this rate he will soon have as unsavory a reputation in that respect as his great uncle had, which, to those who know the Court history of the early part of this century, is saying a good deal. The story is a very pretty one. A new plutocrat named Wilson, and the new plutocrat's wife, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, belong to the prince's set, for the time being. They had a party for Doncaster, and after gambling on the green turf all day, they gambled on the green cloth all night. That, you understand, is the highest ideal of enjoyment in the highest circles, as it is in a pothouse in the Racine Highway. Extremes meet. One of the party—not the prince—was suspected of cheating. So what do you think—what, now, do you think?—this amiable hostess and her amiable family did? They formed a little gang of private detectives to bring home the charge to the suspected culprit with a view to exposing him before their other guests in their own house. That, you perceive, is the modern idea of the rights and rites of hospitality as practised in this nineteenth century (fin de siècle, indeed!) under the special patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., etc., etc., by the grace of God. No sooner said than done. The man thought to be guilty was a "gallant officer and gentleman" who had slaughtered a lot of savages for the glory of England. So they spied on him. They say they detected him. They forced

him to sign something—perhaps a bill at three months, which Wilson could easily discount. Then the whole lot, the whole precious lot, so to say, including two ladies, a general, a colonel, a gentleman at large and H. R. H. swore a solemn oath to eternal secrecy. And that's how it all came out. Now, workingmen, go into the house of God and pray that you may be delivered out of the temptation of—baccarat.—London Justice.

Teeth an Index of Character.

A leading dentist says: "To determine a person's character by the teeth take the upper front teeth. They are a true index of the nature of a man or a woman. Here," he said, "is the tooth of a young lady who has a lovely disposition and is universally beloved; see how regular and dainty the formation is, and yet possessing all the requisite points for a perfect tooth. Here you see the tooth of a man who is cruel, although his cruelty is of the refined kind; notice that the tooth is white and rather sharp and long. Then, this tooth, stumpy and coarse in form, denotes brutality, it is from the jaw of a man of brutal nature. Here is a curious tooth from the mouth of a peevish, fretful woman; the crown has a sharp, fretful turn to it. Now we have the tooth of a sensuous woman. you see it is square, although of good shape, and depressed in the center; its wearer has caused a great deal of distress in the hearts of neglected wives. Now we come to one that belonged once in the mouth of a lady who is noted for her refinement and intellectual development. It is slender and perfect in shape—one of the kind of teeth going with long, slender fingers. Again, this tooth is from the mouth of a much grosser nature; this woman is selfish, but has, on the whole, a kindly nature and would not willingly hurt another's feelings, but it is her nature to be regardless of others."

He Hadn't the Nerve.

A gentleman in the orchestra was unable to see the stage on account of a tall hat, so he leaned over and whispered to the lady's escort:

I wish you would tell the lady who is with you to take off her hat. I can't see the stage at all.

My dear sir, you had better tell her that yourself if you think it's healthy. She is my wife, was the whispered reply of the husband.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

One of our local justices of the peace identified the prisoner at the bar as an old offender.

Justice—What is your name?

Prisoner—Sam Jackson.

Three years ago when you were up before me you said your name was John Smith.

Yes, but that was an entirely different case.

Medicine, said a little girl to her playmate, is something that makes you be careful not to catch cold again.

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. (LIMITED). MONTREAL.

Redpath



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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ECHO HAS REMOVED TO 769 CRAIG ST.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1628 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to GEO. S. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 414

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY, No. 7625. Rooms Weber Hall, St. James street. Next meeting Sunday, March 29, at 7.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., P. O. Box 1468.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY, No. 2436 K. of L. Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in Weber Hall, St. James street. Address all communications to JOHN WILKINS, R.S., No. 232 St. Antoine street.

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

ON THE

JOHN KAVANAGH, DEALER IN Glass, Paints, Oils and Hardware, 35 CHABOLLEZ SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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THE DOMINION Custom Made PANTS! \$3 TO ORDER. Imported Goods Inspection invited. The Dominion Pants Co., 362 & 364 St. James St., Montreal.

WHEN YOU WANT A SLEIGH of any kind the place to buy is at LATIMER'S, MCGILL STREET. ALL KINDS. ALL PRICES.

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

I CAN'T.

I can't, I can't, and the duty lies
For many a day undone.
I can't, I can't. So the race is lost
And the goal is never won.
I can't, I can't. 'Tis the coward's cry,
A querulous whining moan;
It never rings out on the balmy air
Or takes on a cheerful tone.
Like a stone, it lies in the traveler's path
Unless it is rolled aside,
Or crossed by the little words, I can,
With a fearless onward stride.
Oh! never forget these words, I can,
But carry them everywhere,
And bury the tone and words, I can't,
Wherever there's room to spare.
And raise no monument over their heads,
Or flowers their tomb to cheer;
For things so unworthy, so hateful as these
Should never have honored bier.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

It seems to be the burglaries and not the burglars that are committed nowadays.
Men can be found who are willing to go to Africa as missionaries who are not willing to take a cross baby from the tired wife for half an hour.
Yes, but how do you know that Blufkins is a married man? Oh, I'm sure of it. Just see how happy he is when away from home.
Preceptor—You have used the phrase, "an open secret." Give an example of an open secret. Pupil—A yawn. Nobody knows what it really is.
Was your elopement a success? Hardly. What went wrong? Her father telegraphed us not to return and all would be forgiven. How is your friend doing out in Helena? Oh, he's carrying everything before him. What business is he in? He's a waiter in a restaurant.
Mother, I see that old Mrs. Tough has gone up. You shouldn't speak that way about any one who dies, Johnny. That's wrong. I mean gone up to heaven.
Young Housekeeper (to butcher)—You may send up that bag of ham, and—er—how is your liver this morning? Butcher—Fust rate, mum. I been takin' Saratogy Wichy for a month.
Irate Parent (catching his clerk kissing his daughter)—Now, now, young man. I don't pay you for that kind of work. Clerk—N-no, sir. And I don't propose to charge any extra for it.
Mrs. Boggs—Yes, I am a widow for the second time in my life. Miss Jagg—And will you marry again? Mrs. Boggs—Well, I'm considering whether it would be wise for me to be so foolish.
At Ticket Office (old gent)—How much much for this boy (pointing to a lank youth at his side) half fare? Agent—Well, no. He looks as if he was kept on half fare at home. He needs a change. Full fare, please.
Pompous Author (to veteran editor)—What would you advise a man to do whose ideas are in advance of the times? Veteran Editor (promptly)—I would advise him to sit quietly down and wait for the times to catch up.
Mr. Billus—Another pair of shoes ready for that boy? He's the most destructive and wasteful youngster on earth. Mrs. Billus—Johnny wasteful? That is unjust, Mr. Billus. A box of blacking lasts him a year and a half.
Fair lady (with large conversational aperture)—Can't you make the mouth a little smaller? Photographer—Great Scott! do you want a picture without any mouth at all? I've pared it down three inches already.
Indignant Guest—Waiter, the beefsteak was so tough and badly cooked that I shall not pay for it. Waiter—But, boss, you ate it all the same. Guest—I did that in order to get rid of its disagreeable smell as soon as possible.
Sam Johnsing—How's yer chickens comin' on? Jeems Webster—Dey had de pip and was doing mighty poorly, but dey hain't got it no more. What cured 'em? Two Mefodist preachers what's been stopping at my house for de last two days. You kin gamble dem chickens ain't got no pip no moah.
Dolly Chatterby—Such a stupid time as we had at the sewing society this afternoon. All the girls were mum as mice—hardly a word spoken the whole blessed time. Mrs. Chatterby—Is it possible! What's the trouble? Dollie—Well, you see, most of the girls have joined the King's Daughters. They have a motto, you know, Never speak ill of Anybody, or something of that sort. It's too ridiculous.
He Might be Rejected.
Young Man—Sir, I love your daughter. Have I your permission to address myself to her?
Father—Certainly, my boy; only do not forget to enclose a stamped envelope. You may have merit, but still be unsuited to her present uses.

A Flutter of Excitement in Montreal!

AN AGED CITIZEN SURPRISES HIS FRIENDS.

Business Men and Citizens Generally Express Astonishment!

Unlooked for events in Montreal from time to time occur, which for a few days furnish food for conversation and newspaper articles for thousands of talkers and readers.
It can, however, be asserted with safety, that for years past no item of information has caused so much excitement, astonishment, and comment, as the letter published a few weeks ago, written by an aged citizen—a gentleman of high social standing, and one possessed of the most amiable qualities, and who is almost as well known as Montreal's present popular mayor.
Mr. B. Hutchins, of the firm of B. Hutchins & Co., is well known in connection with his large business, as a Real Estate, Rental and Financial Agent. He is known by all classes interested in the buying and selling of city property in Montreal; and the citizens entrust to him their properties, knowing that they can always confide in his ripe, good judgment, strict integrity, and vast business experience.
Mr. Hutchins suffered periodically for fifty years with neuralgia in his head and rheumatism in his arms. We can imagine the terrible tortures he must have endured for so many years; the weary, darksome nights he passed; and the long, tiresome days experienced, made up of pain and business. To add to intensity of suffering, Mr. Hutchins was afflicted with nervousness, and his memory was at times impaired.
We stand amazed, when we calmly think of his sufferings; and cannot but admire his heroism and great tenacity of life.
But happier, better days were awaiting the aged martyr and hero. Providence was kind and mindful of him as the days rolled on, and after his fortitude and courage had been sufficiently tested, this same Providence directed his attention, to what proved to be to him the "Aqua Vitæ"—the "Water of Life."
Mr. Hutchins' faith, notwithstanding previous trials and failures with other remedies and treatment, was strong and bold enough to take hold of the remedy that had raised up in the past thousands from the deep and miry clay of despondency. Such faith is, indeed, well worthy of success in man or woman. As the outcome of this great faith in a grand and life giving preparation, what is the result to-day?
Mr. Hutchins' letter, which we now give, speaks volumes; it leads to a serious contemplation; it directs to the path of duty; it plainly points out that living fountain—that healing pool; those cleansing waters, from which all the young and old, the rich and poor, may drink and become new mortals. Mr. Hutchins says:
Office of B. Hutchins & Co., Real Estate, Rental and Financial Agents, Room 201, first flat, New York Life Building, Place d'Armes Square.
MONTREAL, P. Q., December 29th, 1890.
Messrs. Wells & Richardson Co.:
GENTLEMEN,—I have very great pleasure in adding my testimony to the great merits of "Paine's Celery Compound." I have been a great sufferer, periodically, for fifty years with Neuralgia in my head and Rheumatism in my arms; and now, at an advanced age, after taking a few bottles of this "Celery Compound," I am entirely free from both. Moreover, for over twenty years past I have been unable to use my forefinger in writing through nervousness, and to-day I can do so. My nerves are much strengthened, my memory is improved, and altogether I feel greatly invigorated. I can, therefore, recommend the use of "Paine's Celery Compound" to all who are suffering from Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Nervous Debility.
Yours respectfully,
B. HUTCHINS.
The above are not the idle, boastful words of the young and foolish. They are not the gushings of one financially interested in a scheme for money-making, or notoriety; neither are they the words of a man who has been paid a price for the sake of booming an article of no intrinsic value. That great modern preparation, Paine's Celery Compound, requires no such efforts; and its proprietors will never allow spurious testimonials to be used or published, to entrap and deceive the unwary and suffering.
The words of the above letter are penned by a gentleman above reproach, and too well known to Montrealers for probity and uprightness, to lend himself to deception and fraud.
Have you, reader, experienced any of the symptoms which for years threatened Mr. Hutchins' life? Have you a used up feeling; a weary, tired brain; sleeplessness; a restless, disturbed mind; palpitating nerves; defective memory; a tiresome feeling when you get out of bed every morning? These troubles all lead to fearful consequences—terrible diseases. Neglect of them rapidly

brings on disordered and softened brain; a broken down nervous system; morbidness; hysteria; paralysis; insanity and exhaustion of nature. Is it not your earnest desire to avoid all these fearful ills which lead direct to death and the grave?
You have now before you a mighty proof of the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound, and the opportunity of laying hold of a fresh existence. This God-given remedy is a purely vegetable preparation, culled from the lap of Nature. It builds up the weak and shattered nerves, it gives sweet and natural sleep, bodily and mental vigor, and thoroughly rejuvenates. Try it, weary and suffering one, and be a partaker of those blessings which only this wonderful remedy can bestow.

HOT COAL IN HIS THROAT.

While Dozing Before the Fire a Negro's Open Mouth is Terribly Burned.

A curious accident, and one perhaps without a parallel, happened recently to a negro known as Jabez Walz, employed as a servant by the Rev. Richard Mason, of Jackson, Miss. The negro was lying dozing before a large wood fire and had just opened his mouth to yawn when a log of wood suddenly snapped in two, sending a shower of glowing coals over the hearth and the rug on which the man was stretched. One of these coals, with unerring aim, fell directly in the mouth of Walz and lodged in the throat just below the uvula, completely closing the passage. The unfortunate negro, unable even to scream, or to let anyone know what was the matter, sprang up and rushed about the house in search of water, which, when he found, he began gulping down and succeeded in extinguishing the coal. This done, he endeavored to remove it from his throat, and after nearly suffocating from it finally pulled it out with his fingers. By this time he was so exhausted from pain and asphyxia that he fainted. A doctor was immediately summoned by his employer and an examination of his throat was made, when it was found that it was burned severely, part of the uvula being so badly charred as to necessitate the removal of the entire organ, besides which the tongue was burned nearly through in one spot and blistered terribly all over. The sufferer was placed under the influence of opiates and the roasted fragments cut away, after which the pieces were dressed as well as possible. His recovery is very uncertain for apart from his injuries, which are considered serious, great difficulty will be experienced in nourishing his body, that of a full grown, stalwart man, as all food will have to be injected, and this can be done only in small quantities.

Sliding Wage-Scales.

The great strike in the coke region, and other disputes between employing and wage working interest, have furnished very strong arguments in favor of the sliding scale system of adjusting wages to the condition of the markets of the products involved in the disputes. Last year and the year previous the miners, for instance, had some very severe experience of the unwisdom of precipitating a test of endurance with the great corporations at a time when the markets were overstocked and sales limited at reduced rates, and other industries have suffered in the same way.

Two years ago when the sliding scale was established in the iron and steel industry at the Homestead and Edgar Thomson works, the plan was criticised and received with much distrust, but since its adoption the raise in the prices of iron and steel above the rates prevailing during the depression of that time has resulted in the wages of the men being increased under its natural operation without any demand or struggle to enforce. Even the recent reduction attending the slight fall in prices during the last quarter's depression still left the wages of the operatives higher than they were at the time of the adoption of the system. The satisfaction of the men with its operation was well demonstrated by the loyalty with which they defended the works last New Year's Day against the mob of ignorant Hungarians led by their reckless and revolutionary leaders. In a recent interview Mr. Carnegie did not hesitate to say that although the sliding scale cost them much more than they would have been required to pay for labor since its adoption in his works the company felt fully repaid in the feeling that they and their employees were "in the same boat, pulling together." So long as the wage system lasts there are many industries to which this plan would seem to be easily adjusted, and it possesses those features of mutual interest calculated to promote harmony and avert disputes, and for this reason should be more widely discussed in conferences between the forces of capital and labor.

Labor Law Sustained

A decision has lately been rendered by the court in Haverhill, Mass., sustaining and enforcing provisions of the laws regu-

lating the labor of women and children to work more than ten hours a day. It was claimed by the proprietors and foremen of the factory that the law was unconstitutional and could not be enforced. Because women and children in indigent circumstances can be found to work twelve hours is no reason why such brutality should be encouraged. The complaint in this instance was made a test case, and its being decided in favor of labor should show clearly to legislative bodies in the future that such laws are not only just, but that they should be sustained and enforced.

All granite manufacturers doing business in Concord, New Hampshire, have received from the Granite Cutters' Union printed notices making the following demands for

increase in wages, beginning the 1st June: An increase in the minimum wages per hour from 28 to 30 cents, and for all classes of plain and bed (piece) work about ten per cent increase. The Sharpener's Union demand an increase from \$2.75 to \$3 per day. The Quarrymen's Union demand an increase from \$1.65 the present minimum) to \$2 and upward per day, also an increase of 25 per cent in the wages of powder and steam drillers. The cutters, sharpeners and quarrymen also notified the manufacturers that beginning the 1st of June they will work only eight hours Saturdays, with full pay; that wages must be paid before the 10th of each month instead of the 15th, as at present, and that payments must be made during working hours instead of before or after, as stipulated in the present bill of prices,

BEDDING!

PATENTED FOR ITS PURITY.

Increased facilities for purifying and dressing Bed Feathers and Mattresses of every description at the **SHORTEST NOTICE. A PURE BED IS NECESSARY TO HEALTH.** Where can you get it?

ONLY AT TOWNSHEND'S PATENTED FOR PURITY.

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

(ENGLISH BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEDS CHEAP! CHEAP.)

Patentes of the celebrated Stem Winder Woven Wire Spring Bed, for many years in use at the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL and other large institutions.

J. E. TOWNSHEND,

No. 1 Little St. Antoine st., Corner St. James st. Only. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. BELL TELEPHONE 1906. FEDERAL TELEPHONE 2224.

J. P. COUTLEE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Sign of the Large Scissors and Triangle)

NOTRE DAME STREET,

(SECOND DOOR FROM CLAUDE STREET),

MONTREAL.

GRAND SACRIFICE NOW GOING ON.

OVERCOATS, PANTS, &c., Ready-made and Custom made to order, selling below Wholesale Prices.

Having determined to sell only for Cash in future, I intend selling goods on the merits at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES ONLY.

NO CREDIT AND NO BIG PRICES.

P. GALLERY,

(LATE OF GALLERY BROS.)

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER,

252 RICHMOND STREET, MONTREAL.

Having built a new and improved Bakery is now prepared to serve the public with the Best Plain and Fancy Bread at the LOWEST PRICES. Orders sent to above address will be promptly filled.

FIRE INSURANCE.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
AGRICULTURAL INS. CO. OF WATERTOWN. ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.
CITY AGENTS: THOS. McELLIOTT, J. D. LAWLOR, L. BRAHAM, J. A. McDOUGALL.
C. R. C. JOHNSON, Chief Agent.
42 ST. JOHN STREET. MONTREAL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ECHO.

One Dollar a Year.

769 Craig Street.

R. SEALE & SON,
Funeral Directors,
41 1/2 & 43
St. Antoine St., Montreal.
Bell Telephone 1022.
Fed. Telephone 1691.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
(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.
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COMPANY'S BUILDING,
107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
E. D. LACY,
Resident Manager for Canada.

McRae & Poulin,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Highland Costumes,
Ladies' Mantles
A SPECIALTY.
Our Garments are Artistically Cut
in the Latest Styles.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
2242 Notre Dame Street,
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MONEY TO LOAN.
\$25,000 to lend on City or Country Property, interest from 5 to 6 per cent., by sums of \$500 and upwards also money advanced on goods. Commercial Notes discounted. House and Farm for Sale or to exchange.
JOHN LEVEILLE, Agent,
156 St. James
DRINK ALWAYS THE BEST!
MILLAR'S
Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale
Cream Soda, Cider, &c.
To be had at all First class Hotels and Restaurants.
69 ST. ANTOINE ST.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"It would be hard," said Brown, "to find another city on this continent where the people are as slothful in the discharge of their duty as citizens, as indifferent to their interests and as regardless to their personal safety as the people of Montreal. We have seen, during the last few years, scores of men, women and children maimed and murdered at our level crossings, yet when a by-law is introduced in the City Council which in some small degree would protect the lives of the citizens, we see the men whom we have elected to protect our interests not only prove recreant to their duty but ready to sacrifice our lives rather than put rich corporations to the trouble and expense of providing necessary safeguards—and the most surprising part of all is that the people put up with it."

"Level crossings will never be abolished or citizens protected," said Phil, "until half a dozen aldermen and a couple of railway directors or members of their families are killed on them; meantime the members of the City Council must be held collectively and personally responsible for any accident that may occur in future. The men who voted against the proposed by-law to protect the lives of the citizens are Aldermen Germain, Griffin, Perreault, Hurteau, Shorey, J. B. Dufresne, Tansey, P. Kennedy, Villeneuve, Thompson, Conroy, Stevenson and Rolland. A few of them received the active support of organized labor during the late municipal elections; in fact, owe their election wholly to the labor vote. What I and others want from them now, is an explanation of their conduct in this matter—and we are going to have it. If these men believe that they were elected to look after the interests of the Grand Trunk and other railways they must be undeceived at once; they were elected to guard the interests of the whole people, and this they have shamefully neglected to do. They are on record as willing to sacrifice the lives of the citizens sooner than give offence to the money power—so be it. Their term of office has but just begun, but they will find when it expires that their actions and votes in the Council have been closely watched. Aldermen are no doubt tremendous persons, but public opinion has forced greater men into private life before now without waiting for the expiration of their term of office."

"It seems to me," said Gaskill, "that that if ever a coroner's jury returned a verdict other than accidental death in connection with a level crossing accident in this city the members of the City Council who were opposed to this by-law of Stephens' could be indicted for murder with a good chance of securing their conviction. Men have before now been severely punished, not for what they had done, but for what they neglected to do. The City Council has the power to compel these corporations to provide safeguards against accidents of this kind. They have neglected or studiously refrained from exercising this power; it is not to be expected that the railway company will voluntarily go to either trouble or expense to protect the public, they are not built that way. The members of the City Council know this, and knowing this, their action, or rather want of action, makes them directly responsible to the public at large for loss of life or limb that may in future occur at our crossings."

"This question," said Sharkey, "should be taken up by the citizens themselves. Surely enough of human lives have been sacrificed to satisfy corporate greed and arouse the indignation of all right-minded men. Press and pulpit alike have condemned the inactivity of the powers that be in this matter time and again, but without ef-

fect. It is necessary that the people themselves should act. Indignation meetings should be held in every ward in the city; this is not a question of class or creed or nationality, but one which concerns every man, woman and child in Montreal. The railroad companies do not stop their trains at the crossings to find out whether you are rich or poor, Catholic or Protestant, or English or French; they simply run you down and afterwards tell your relatives you had no business to be there. It is time that these corporations are taught that human lives are of greater importance than dollars and cents; it is time that they are taught that citizens have rights which they must respect. The City Council has failed in its duty to the people and it now devolves upon the citizens to take action in the matter. As for these railroad representatives in the Council they must be dealt with later on. The aldermen who cannot pass a by-law protecting the lives of citizens without first obtaining permission from the Grand Trunk Railway Company cannot be trusted with the administration of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion.

BILL BLADES.

WHAT HORACE GREELY SAID.

"He who is content to enjoy the fruits of others' toil, rendering mankind little or no service in return, can be but a very distant follower of the Divine Redeemer. On no point is error more common or more vital than on this. A life devoted to what is deemed innocent though selfish enjoyment is not usually regarded as inconsistent with a Christian profession. The wealthy disciple may devote half his time to a round of visits, dinners, tours, and entertainments without fear of reprehension from the sacred desk, and with little danger of reproach from his own drugged conscience, yet it would be difficult to say wherein such a life excelled that of the less depraved heathen of our own or ancient times. He that lives mainly to himself and his kindred can not be truly said to live to God, no matter whether he pray with his face to Jerusalem, Mecca, Rome, or the sky. There is no savor of Godliness in a life so devoted."

"The assumed innocence of a life of pomp and luxury will not bear a searching examination. It is not possible that such a life may be lived innocently, no matter how liberally it may be garnished with tithes and prayers. The man of substance who lives in luxury cannot fail to render the lives of other human beings merely auxiliary to his own enjoyment. Where some are only served, others must needs be merely servants; where some are to be habitually gratified, others must degenerate into the mere instruments of gratification, the machines whereby a certain quantum of supposed enjoyment is produced. Whenever one man deems the services of other human beings essential to his comfortable subsistence, and repays those services otherwise than by services in turn; whenever a family is divided into two or more classes, holding respectively superior and inferior positions, so that their reciprocal obligations differ wholly in kind and degree, so that one class, and but one, lives in constant dread of incurring the displeasure of the other, or rather of incurring the consequences of that displeasure, there is a relation which Christ never recognized, and which all his teachings tend to condemn and overthrow."

Insuring Employees.

The Kokomo Diamond Plate Glass Co., is insuring their employees in case of accident. They allow them their wages in full, and if death is occasioned by any injury received while employed, they pay all funeral expenses, and denote to the family \$100 on the following terms: Men drawing \$3 per day and upwards are assessed \$1 per month; men drawing \$2 and \$2.50 per day pay 80 cents per month; those drawing \$1.40 and \$1.75 per day, 60 cents per month. There are 25 on the disabled list at present, none hurt seriously.

WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARIES.

The labor organizations of Louisville, Ky., have founded a workingmen's library, which promises to be one of the features of that city. When one considers that all books are the product of the labor of workingmen, and the magnificent public libraries are the result of their work, it is strange that the workingmen themselves are only awaking to a realization of the fact that they are entitled to some of the good things of this world. If it were not for a false and vicious economic system, which too many of them regard as perfectly right and proper, the workingmen's libraries would be greatly increased. The system cannot be changed in a day, but every institution of the kind brings the time much nearer when justice will be done and the drones in the hive of industry will have to go to work or do without a good many things they now possess in such immense quantities that they scarcely knew what to do with them.

"AS IN A LOOKING GLASS."

Interesting Items for Glass Workers

The glass workers here are busily engaged in turning out an assortment of ware which will compare favorably with the best articles made in the country to the south of this place. It is expected that the company will operate in full up to the summer vacation. All glass workers are organized, and, through the efforts of the Union, every year all the factories close down, beginning on the last day of June, for eight consecutive weeks. In this way employment is regular throughout the remaining ten months.

Joe Campbell, prescription blower, just out of his apprenticeship, is now making so much money that he is talking about getting—well, we'll not give you away if a piece of the wedding cake is passed around, Joe.

James Kernan, the gentlemanly local secretary, who represented this branch of the Union with such cleverness at the last annual Flint Convention, will likely be called on to fill a similar position this year.

Jas. H. Garrigan, of the Flint Executive Board, a resident of this city, is now away two weeks on official business. The importance to the trade of our member of the Board is shown by the frequency with which he is called off to do Union duty.

James Coakley, press finisher, has shown that he has a very good scientific knowledge of the manly art of self defence. He will, at an early date, open up a class for the benefit of the aspirants for fistie honors.

Thomas Lee, chimney maker, when getting off the street car stumbled, straining the "nervous system of his big toe nail." He talks of bringing action against the car-poration.

SAMIVAL.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

An English-speaking branch of the above Union (No. 222) was formed on Friday last with the following staff of officers:—

Thomas Fisher, President.
Geo. G. Brooks, Vice President.
Thomas R. Keat, Recording Secretary,
Frank G. Smith, Financial Secretary.
James Graham, Treasurer.
George Dewitt, Conductor.
James Lawrence, Warden.

A large number signed the roll and the number will be considerably augmented at next meeting. It is expected that every English-speaking painter and decorator will rally round the new union, for "in unity there is strength." The officers elected are a capable lot, who have had no little experience in unionism, and it is certain they will put forth their best efforts to place No. 222 in the front rank.

THE GLASSBLOWERS' BALL.

The annual ball of Local Union No 24 of the American Flint Glass Workers will take place in the Queen's Hall on Monday Evening first. Elaborate preparations have been made to make it the social success of the season, the committee working hard and sparing no expense to have everything in first-class style, and the guests are sure to be well looked-after. Mr. James Kiernan, the indefatigable secretary, and other members of the committee have covered themselves with honor by the manner in which they have worked to bring the affair to a successful issue.

When there is no hawk flying around the biggest thing in the barnyard is the strut of the smallest rooster.

When rats see a cat they always scatter.

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Two Bankrupt Stocks

COMMENCING

Saturday, 21st of March.

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD INSIDE OF A MONTH.

LIST OF GOODS REDUCED.

100 doz. ALL-WOOL SOCKS only 5c, worth 15c.
75 " " " 15c, " 25c.
75 " MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 45c a suit, worth 75c.
100 " BOYS' " " 50c " " 80c.
100 " WHITE SHIRTS, all sizes, only 35c, worth 65c.
150 " COLORED SHIRTS, all sizes, only 45c, worth 75c.
1,200 " WHITE LINEN COLLARS, only 5c, worth 15c.
1 Job Lot of TIES at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

SPECIAL

600 BOYS' ALL-WOOL JERSEY SUITS, all sizes, only \$1, worth \$2.50.
400 " " " " " " " \$1.50, " \$2.75.
1,500 Pairs PANTS for Children, Boys, Youths and Men, from 50c.

Come and see our prices before you buy and you will save 40 per cent.

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