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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to P. C. CHATEL, Corresponding Secretary 127 1/2 St. Lawrence street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7628.
Rooms, K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, Sept. 18, at 2.30. Address all correspondence to JAS. O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec., 73 Prince Street.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every Friday evening at eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Address all communications to P. A. DUFFEY R.S., No. 10 Brunswick street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

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

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street, at 7 o'clock.
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DOMINION CONGRESS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Important Resolutions Discussed—
Election of Officers—Montreal
Next Place of Meeting.

After the welcome at the City Hall, recorded in our last issue, the President nominated Messrs. Banton, Boudreau and McAndrew a committee on credentials, and Congress adjourned to meet again in the afternoon.

On re-assembling, the first business was the reading from the City Clerk of an invitation to the delegates to take a drive round the city. The invitation was accepted, but not without an amendment being offered.

Mr. St. Pierre, of Montreal, was appointed French secretary during the session. The following standing committees were appointed:

Standing Orders—D. A. Carey, Toronto; David Hastings, Hamilton; P. J. Ryan, Montreal; Antoine Choquette, Ottawa; Benjamin Bock, St. Catharines.

Ways and Means—George Harris, Toronto; C. Malhot, Montreal; D. R. Gibson, Hamilton.

Auditors—R. Keys, Montreal; Daniel Curtin, Guelph; Robert Mackell, Ottawa.

On Thanks—P. J. Jobin, Quebec; Robert Platt, Montreal; John Armstrong, Toronto.

On President's Address—Isaac T. Miller, Toronto; J. A. Rodier, Montreal; Fred Walter, Hamilton.

On Report of Executive Committee—D. J. O'Donoghue, Toronto; Wm. McAndrew, Hamilton; L. Z. Boudreau, Montreal.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Dower was then received. It showed that the per capita for the year had been placed at eight cents, and the receipts at this rate had been \$446.12, which, added to the balance on hand, makes the total receipts \$452.02. The expenditure for the year has been \$397.18, leaving a balance on hand of \$54.84.

The report of the Executive Committee was received. The committee is composed of Urbain Lafontaine, chairman; Geo. T. Beals, A. W. Wright, A. Lavigne, Charles March, Louis Z. Boudreau, George Gale, Luc Routier, Geo. W. Dower, secretary.

The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the subject of the current rate of wages on Government works was included in the report. The reports from the Legislative Committees from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario were also included in the report and read.

Referring to the Chinese Immigration Act, passed at the recent session of the Federal Legislature, the report says: "The only bill in the interests of labor introduced in the House of Commons during the past session was one by Mr. Gordon, M. P. for Vancouver Island, amending the Chinese Immigration Act. The provisions of the bill were in the direction of increasing the tax from \$50 to \$100 and decreasing the number of Chinese allowed to be carried by steamships by one half. When nearing the end of the session the Government took charge of the bill and passed the same, but in such a changed form as practically to leave the law as it was unchanged." In conclusion, the report says that the committee are of the opinion that the time is not far distant when the demands of labor must be granted.

It was moved by Mr. David Hastings, seconded by Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, "That a special committee be appointed to consider the report on the changes required in the interests of labor organizations in the Act respecting insurance corporations passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature." The following committee was appointed in accordance with this resolution: Messrs. D. J. O'Donoghue, Hastings, Benson, Walters and Crowhurst.

It was moved by Mr. F. St. Pierre, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Rodier, "That this congress approves of the bill for the early closing of stores and other business places presented at the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec." The proposition was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. J. A. Rodier, seconded by Mr. F. St. Pierre, "That the congress appoint a special committee to look into the means of abolishing convict labor in the reform schools of Quebec."

SECOND DAY.

The Trades Congress met promptly on time and at once, under the guidance of President Lafontaine, proceeded to dispose of a large order paper made up chiefly of resolutions sent on from the committee.

Letters were read from Victoria Trades Council, expressing regret that delegates could not be sent to the Congress, and detailing the grievances of workmen on the Pacific slope. The clause of the immigration act limiting Chinese immigration to one for every fifty tons of burden of ships bringing them is deliberately evaded, and not content with Chinese, a scheme is now on foot to work one of the great coal mines with Japanese labor. The Victoria Council wishes the admission of Japanese regulated. The construction of the Government steamer India on the Clyde while home ship-builders on the Pacific slope were idle was pointed out as a nice evidence of the promised protection of a paternal government. The matter of eight hours for a standard day was urged as a subject for action by Congress, with the request that the Dominion Government be asked to put an eight hour clause in all contracts for public works.

Vancouver Trades Council sent on resolutions in place of delegates, because, as they said, the membership of labor organizations on the slope is steadily decreasing, while the number of unemployed is steadily increasing. The Dominion Government and C. P. R. says the letter seem bent on breaking up trades unions. The curse of Chinese immigration was dealt with in a very plain spoken fashion, some of the facts stated about the harems to which girls are brought from China and practically sold into slavery. Details of a terrible nature were given at the end of the letter, and the exclusion of the Chinese is held as the first plank of the labor platform on the Pacific slope. Attached were resolutions favoring the referendum, an eight hour day, and the abolition of the contract system on Government works.

Messrs. McAndrew, Boudreau and O'Donoghue presented a report recommending the adopting of the Executive recommendations on general legislations, with the exception of the proposal to establish a public library in Montreal, to which an amendment was made that such libraries be established by the municipalities instead of the Provincial Government as proposed.

A spirited debate then took place over a clause in the Ontario Executive's report on "An act to amend the act respecting the law of landlord and tenant," which had been hurried through the last session of the Ontario Assembly. Delegate O'Donoghue explained the law, summing up the charge as one that abolished the exemption from seizure of the few necessities of life formerly exempt, and giving landlords power to seize and sell for two months rent every stick in the house, even if the goods amount to far more than the value of the rent. In a lengthy debate which followed the law was handled severely as one which left poor tenants absolutely at the mercy of harsh landlords. In the end the report was adopted.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Congress passed on to the report of the Committee on Standing Orders, presented by chairman D. A. Carey. This bristled with resolutions, the first of which related to assisted immigration and was presented by Delegate O'Donoghue, seconded by R. Glocking. The resolution declared that the expenditure of any public money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting, bonusing, encouraging or deceiving immigrants, either mechanical or manual, adult or juvenile, from abroad to Canada is unnecessary and unjustifiable under the circumstances.

There was a short explanatory debate in which it was shown that although assisted passages are no longer given, the Government of the Dominion maintains a large staff in Great Britain to talk up the advantage of Canada as a labor market. The result of this policy was the crowding of the cities with unemployed workmen. It was pointed out by Delegate O'Donoghue that, although there were 4,000 orphans in Ontario Government institutions, the Dominion Government paid \$2 per head bonus on children, often not of the best class, shipped to Canada by Dr. Barnardo and many others. During the debate Messrs. Armstrong, Mills, Choquette and March gave illustrations of the working of the law, Mr. Mills stating that the orphans brought out were often shamefully ill-treated.

Messrs. Beales and Benson of the Toronto Builders' Laborers' Union told how mechanics were deceived when coming to Canada and drifted into the ranks of unskilled labor, making the pressure on that class terribly hard. Mr. Beason suggested that Ontario and the other governments, instead of spending money on immigration, use it to place settlers on the cities on the free lands of the new sections. On the question being put, the motion was unanimously adopted. This is the first time in the history of the Congress that assisted immigration has been unanimously condemned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

With G. T. Beals in the chair, the congress spent the major part of the afternoon in discussing the effect upon the trades union benefit societies of the recent Ontario Insurance Act, which provides that "any lawfully incorporated trades union in Ontario, which, under the authority of the incorporation act, has an insurance or benefit fund for the benefit of its own members exclusively, shall, upon due application for registry thereunder, be entitled to be registered on the friendly register."

The trades unions of Ontario are not incorporated, and thus they in effect suffer the same fate as the bogus insurance schemes, and have their insurance schemes barred out and made illegal. The subject was such an important one that a special committee was appointed to make a report. This they did, and recommended that the following definition be inserted in the act: "The term trades union or bona fide labor organization means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and employers or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business."

The discussion that followed showed a wide divergence of opinion on the subject, several of the delegates being in favor of the act as a protection against wild-cat schemes of insurance, while others maintained the act was inspired by the big insurance companies in order to wipe out the mutual companies. Ultimately an amendment of Delegate O'Donoghue's that "the registrar of friendly societies be asked to extend exemption from the provisions of the act to all trade organizations until the next session of the Provincial Legislature, with the view of enabling said organizations, through the Executive Committee of this congress, to secure incorporation and the passage into law of certain amendments to the existing law, which will the better enable them to comply with its provisions respecting benevolent features," was carried, and a committee having interviewed the registrar it was subsequently announced that the exemption had been granted.

Many notices of motion were put in, one of a somewhat unusual nature being presented by Mr. T. St. Pierre and R. Keys, of Montreal, as follows: Whereas the laboring classes can only obtain the highest welfare by the fullest development of the natural resources and commerce of the country; and whereas it is essential to attain this end that the country shall enjoy complete autonomy, and that its Government shall have full power to deal with all domestic or international questions without regard to the interests or desires of any foreign nation; and whereas Canadians have shown by their experience of nearly a century their ability for self-government; Resolved that this congress is in favor of the Canadian Parliament taking the necessary means to secure the establishment and recognition of the independence of Canada.

When this notice of motion subsequently came up for discussion an amendment by Delegate J. A. Rodier carried to the effect that the congress petition the Federal Government, at as early a date as possible, to submit to the popular vote the following questions, viz.:

"Is Canada to remain as now, a dependency of the British Empire?" as to "Imperial Federation," as to "Annexation," and as to "Independence."

It was also resolved that every labor organization in the country be furnished with copies of the resolution to take action thereon.

Among the miscellaneous motions passed were the following:

By R. Glocking, for Government printing bureaus to print school books at cost and supply them free.

By R. Glocking, to repeal the obnoxious clauses in the Ontario Landlord and Tenant Act.

By J. Knowlton, to petition the Dominion Parliament for a two-cent rate on railways.

By Hugh McCaffrey, for a union label.

By F. B. Downey, against property qualification for municipal office, with a rider by Mr. St. Pierre to watch closely that the Montreal property owners do not secure two votes to one for householders in municipal affairs.

By J. A. Rodier and T. St. Pierre, to petition the Federal Parliament and the Legislature of Quebec, asking them to appoint an inspector of the tackle and gearing used in loading and unloading ships at the port of Montreal.

By Ald. McAndrew, in favor of the prohibition of the importation to Canada of laborers under contract. This passed amid cheers, only one member voting against it.

THIRD DAY.

At Monday afternoon's session of the Congress, during a discussion on changes in its constitution, an amendment was moved that all officers of the Congress must be delegates.

This was aimed at Secretary Dower, who was not a delegate, but numerous speakers went to his rescue and the Congress, after hearing of his splendid work for the cause, defeated the amendment.

Chinese immigration was the next topic, and this resolution was passed unanimously: "That this Congress, after careful consideration of the subject in all its phases, declares the admission of Chinese a menace and an undeniable danger to the moral, social, political and material interests of Canada, and should be totally prohibited, and that as the presence of those now in Canada entails extra and special expense on the whole people of such provinces as they sojourn in in large numbers, a special annual poll tax of \$100 be imposed on each Chinaman after a given date, and that each one be obliged to register at a given time and place, so that his place of residence may be ascertained when necessary; that the poll tax referred to be payable into the funds of the municipalities in which they are at the time of registration; and, further, that like laws respecting the importation and immigration of Japanese be enacted."

Railroad accidents were discussed and many thought that their frequency had some relation to the long hours and wearied condition of railway employees at times.

Delegate Back, of St. Catharines, seconded by William Glocking, Toronto, moved this resolution: "That on account of the numerous railway accidents, which it is believed are caused by officials working too many hours this Congress recommends that engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen, telegraph operators on railways and brakemen shall only work 48 hours a week."

Delegate O'Donoghue, seconded by Geo. Harris, succeeded in having this amendment for a straight day of eight working hours in each 24, and it was adopted that way.

Other resolutions to the following effect were passed. For the appointment of male and female factory inspectors outside of cities in Ontario and Quebec; for a uniform system of school books in Quebec; that Government contracts for binding and printing be given to union firms pending the establishment of public printing bureaus.

FOURTH DAY.

The principal business of Tuesday's proceedings was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—George T. Beales, of the Builders' Laborers' Union, Toronto.

Vice-President—P. J. Jobin, of the Trades and Labor Council, Quebec and Levis.

Secretary-Treasurer—George W. Dower (by acclamation) of Typographical Union, No. 91, Toronto.

Ontario Parliamentary Committee—R. Glocking, of Bookbinders' Assembly, K. of L., No. 5 743, Toronto; Alfred Jury, Local Assembly K. of L. 1325, Toronto; David Carey, District Assembly, K. of L., No. 125, Toronto.

Quebec Parliamentary Committee—D. Marsan, Trades and Labor Council, Quebec; J. A. Rodier, District Assembly K. of L., No. 19, Montreal; R. Keys, Dominion Assembly, 2436, K. of L.

A motion by Delegate Gibson to meet at Hamilton was defeated by one vote, and a motion to meet in Montreal was carried by 27 votes. The Hamilton delegates were badly disconcerted at the result.

The report of the Committee on Arbitration was as follows: "Your special

Continued on page 5.

THE LAST SCENE OF THE PLAY.

CHAPTER I.

The village stood half-way up the slope. Behind it rose the mountains, before it the brown and leafless vineyard, crossed and re-crossed by low gray walls, stretched downward to the blue waters of Lake Lenan. The mountains were still white above the line of frequented pathway; but lower down the snow had melted as though the shivering slopes had warmed and comforted themselves against the homes of men. The sun was hot enough for June, and though in the shade the cold air and the biting wind betrayed their March parentage, there were many signs that spring was on its way. The few trees huddled round the village, as though they feared the waste beyond, were budding. Far up behind the village, at the edge of the fir-trees that clothed the topmost part of the mountain, stood a long, low shed; its whiteness could be seen for miles away. Close beside it was a ruined wooden chalet. Midway between the fir and the village and far from all other dwellings stood the highest inhabited house in the immediate vicinity. It was only one storey high; it had a window at the back looking up at the fir, and a door and several windows on the other side looking down towards the village and the lake. Before the upper windows stretched a wooden balcony, from which hung great bunches of maize corn. The door was shut, the windows closed, the green shutters were fastened inside so that no gust disturbed them; there was no smoke from the chimney; the house seemed simply a part of the landscape and the stillness.

But in the ruined chalet higher up some one was moving. Between the wide chinks a man's eyes looked down at the lonely house, and anxiously towards the village. After a time the man came cautiously out from his shelter, and, crouching close to the low grey wall, began to descend. He drew near the house with a sigh of relief, keeping in a line with it as soon as its height formed a screen between him and the village. He stole to the front door with noiseless step, and, lifting the latch, entered. There was a dim passage, bare and white-washed, flagged with rough grey stones. At the farther end was a wooden staircase; he looked towards it and listened, then examined the fastenings of the street door; they consisted of a lock and bolt; he drew the bolt, and turning the key in the lock, took it out. He opened a door on the left, and entered a dirty, comfortable kitchen; he noticed quickly that the windows were fastened inside the closed shutters. An old woman rose as if from sleep. He gave her the key.

"Some visitors might come for us," he said. "Do not let them in; we have letters to write and wish to be quiet. I have locked the door and taken out the key, so that people may think the house is empty." She looked at him suspiciously. "It is only for to-day," he added. "To-morrow it will be different."

"I will not say that Monsieur the painter is gone and you have come," she answered. "Nor let in anyone if I can help it."

He nodded, and left her looking at the key. She sat down to consider. The painter who had stayed since January painting the snow-covered mountains had been gone a fortnight. The day before he left he had talked with a stranger who had looked over his canvas while he sat painting near Vevey. A foolish waste of time she thought, for work and talk were never trusty partners; if one was good for aught the other went for little. But the painter had told the stranger how he had lived for two months in her house, pointing it out on the mountain side, and that the next day he was going to Italy. He went, and that same night the strangers came; they told her they wanted to be alone and quiet; and she was to forget if she could that she had changed her tenant. Well, they were curious people, were the English, always liking to keep to themselves. These were easy to do for, staying up in their rooms almost in silence. She would have forgotten that they were there but for the serving of meals. She doubted if any knew that they had come, for the painter had walked away in the early morning with all he possessed on his back, and the same evening those two had walked in with all they possessed in their hands, and neither had passed through the village. It was lucky; Louis Strubb would not come asking for his money. The painter was known to be poor, but the Englishman, who was able to travel with his wife, might be supposed to pay well, and Louis Strubb was not one to wait patiently if he could help it. To-morrow at the market there might be questions asked. But that was in the future. To-day there was nothing to trouble about till it was time to prepare the strangers' supper. No need either to think of that yet, nor to burn the wood in waste. Ah! that was comfortable, a chair and a high stool on which to put her

legs. Her head fell on her chest, her withered eyes were closed, and all things were forgotten as she sat and dozed beside the cold, black stove.

CHAPTER II.

The man went slowly up the stairs, which turned abruptly towards the front of the house. Between the door and the last stair there was a landing that went along the width of the house; and on to it opened all the rooms of the top storey. He opened the door that faced the stairs, and he entered what the old woman beneath called the salon. It had a second door, leading to an inner room; he went towards it gently and looked in. On one of the two low beds within a woman was lying. She started and in a voice that was full of dread asked, "Is it all safe?" He nodded. With a sigh of relief she sank back.

"It is very cold," he said; "you had better lie still—do you hear?" for she had collapsed in some strange way. "I will call you presently; I want to be alone for a little while." She made a sign of assent, then turned her face away till it was hidden in the pillow. He shut the bedroom door behind him and went back to the salon. Through the green bars of the closed shutters he could see the village below, the lake with the sunshine sparkling on it, the Savoy mountains on the other side, with the little towns and villages set low down along the shore. If he were only across that bit of blue water he might yet escape unnoticed. He turned away and looked round the comfortable room. It was bare, and, like the rest of the house inside and out, white-washed. There was a round table, a gaunt sofa, two or three chairs; a wide, open fireplace, with a few logs piled up ready for lighting on its stone cheeks. That was all, save that between the windows stood a high, well-made escritoire. It had a flap that let down in front to form a desk; beneath the flap there were three drawers, and behind it several smaller ones. He let down the flap and prepared to write. It was a little difficult to see; there was almost a recess between the windows, and the shadow kept off the light.

The man began his letter almost desperately, feeling that he was writing it against time and in the teeth of many things. The light changed and fell upon his face. It was thin and weary, but it had none of the sadness or the fear of the woman's. He was singularly handsome, tall and well-made; perhaps he should be described as dark. There was something in his eyes—a light, a spark almost—that gave him at times an uncanny, a shifty, at other times a kindly, humorous look. There was an expression on the face that seemed to say, for some reason almost beyond his control, he could not be counted on in any way. He was capable of doing great deeds and generous ones if they were suggested to him and came easy, without in the least seeing their greatness or generosity, or of committing almost any crime, any meanness, if they, too, came in his way or were convenient, never realizing or caring about the enormity or the meanness. Good and evil had been settled and defined by others, but he was not able to care which was which. In a certain sense he was moral blind, as some are color blind. He did that which came in his way; the goodness or the badness did not concern him. People might applaud one deed and be shocked at another; to him, in a way, they were the same. The one real guide he acknowledged was his own convenience. Of very strong feeling he was almost destitute; of a queer analytical one he was constantly possessed. He was distinctly a man who attracted women; it was impossible to help thinking that many had probably loved him. But men were more cautious; in all his life only one man had been his true and fast friend. He was writing to him now:

"Dear Jack,—To-day I got a paper at Vevey, and see that they have tracked us to Lausanne. They will probably not be long in scenting the rest of the trail. To-night we—or I, at any rate—make an effort to get elsewhere. Meanwhile do not be nervous. I shall not be taken alive. I hope that meddling fool, her brother, will be content when he finds that I have escaped him, as I shall do, dead or alive, and that he will not give you any trouble. But I know nothing of legal matters, and, as you see, mean to keep clear of them. Yours, old fellow,

H. W."

He went to the window again and carefully scrutinized the landscape; then to the back of the house and looked up at the ruined chalet and the dark fir. He shook his head and returned to the salon.

"I suppose it is always so; every place seems safe till one gets to it, and then every other seems safer. I must try Charlotte soon."

He went to the escritoire, and, opening the deepest drawer inside the flap, he drew out a small pair of Derringers. They were loaded. With grim satisfaction he examined and replaced them. For a moment he hesitated, then went to the door of the inner room. The woman started to her feet trembling.

"Yes; is it anything?"

"Well, no," he answered in a leisurely voice, in which there was no alarm, though a suggestion of doubtfulness. "But I think it would be as well to have a talk. We have been pretty silent lately." She came slowly into the salon, a tall, slight woman with a pale face, and eyes that were full of fear and sorrow. Her mouth was curved and beautifully formed, her hair was dark and gathered into a knot behind. She looked like a loving, tender woman, though there was an air of strength and determination about her that made her seem reserved and cold. With a shudder she turned away and stood leaning against the escritoire waiting for her husband to speak. He scanned her face in an odd, reflective manner.

"It is odd that you should feel it so much more than I," he said.

"Do you not feel it?" she asked, clasping her hands. She had a deep, sweet voice, to which it was impossible to help listening, so keenly did one realize the living woman behind it.

"I suppose so; but men take things calmly. Besides, when a deed is done no amount of feeling will undo it."

"Harford," she cried, yet her tone was so low that the keenest ears beyond the room could not have caught a sound, "is it true? It has come on me so suddenly I cannot take it in. I feel as if you cannot have lived these two years since we have been married—these three since she died—you could not have lived so calmly through them if it were true." He looked at her while he spoke:

"It is true," he answered, "I gave her enough poison to kill half a dozen of women. If any doctor but Jack had been called in, there would have been but one thing for him to do—'She writhed in agony at every word he said, shrinking involuntarily farther away from him. He saw it, but it produced no visible effect upon him, except that the odd, interested look on his face grew more intense, as though he were making an experiment and watching its effect."

"How could you live? The horror and remorse; why did they not kill you? They are killing me now. In every sound there is a threat, a reproach, and everywhere a dead woman's face. I can see her even at this moment as plainly as though she were between us, her closed eyes, and still lips, and folded hands. Oh, God—' but her words had no effect on him.

"It is very odd," he repeated, "but it seems as if it had cost you these last few days since you have known as much as it has cost me all these years since it was done."

"Has it cost you nothing?"

"I think it has," he said. "It has not left me many minutes' peace. But men do not take their pain in the concentrated manner of women." There was a ring of truthfulness in his voice that was some sort of relief to her.

"Why has it been so suddenly discovered now, and why—why did you do it?" she faltered, speaking of the thing directly for the first time.

"I bore it as long as I could, but she made life such that it came to be impossible for us both to live in the same world. It was after I heard you had come back, and gradually I got possessed of the idea that she or I must die. She fell ill, and the devil suggested how it could be managed. I made Jack come and see her. It was necessary to have in a doctor to make things right, and I thought it would never occur to him to suspect. But it did. He discovered it the moment he saw her, but she was then past saving. He would have had me hanged if I had not prevailed on him at last to hold his tongue. They'll make him pay for that now, I fear," he added uneasily. "He agreed to be silent for the sake of by-gones and for my mother's sake. He made me take an oath never to see you again, but it was not in human nature to keep it. I had married the other only in a fit of jealousy; it was not possible to miss the chance when it came, and I found you cared for me still." But the last words only made her draw back a little farther.

"Did she love you?" she asked at last, almost in a whisper. He was silent for a moment; he seemed to call up some past scene in his mind before he answered—

"Yes," he said slowly; "I wish she hadn't; then I might get rid of the memory of her eyes following me around that room, and looking up gratefully when I gave her the dose that killed her."

She could see it all as clearly as if the woman lay dying now before them. But her voice was quite calm. She wrenched her thoughts from the dead woman to the living man.

"Why did no one suspect before?"

"It was no one's business to do so. There was a chattering servant, but I gave her £10 when she went away, and perhaps she understood that she was to hold her tongue. It would never have come out if Tom Carr had not returned. He went poking about and got hold of a chemist's assistant and of Jack, though Jack said nothing; but that only made matters worse. Then it occurred to the meddling fool to have the body exhumed. He managed it somehow. I heard it from Jack. He had never spoken to me

since the hour we parted by her coffin, but he gave me the hint and we fled. It was lucky we had arranged to go to Italy that very day. No one suspected it was flight, and we got a good start."

"Are you certain they can prove it?"

He smiled grimly. "As clearly as if I had given her the dose in public. One would have thought the grave was a good hiding-place, but it has been a bad one."

"If they should find you?" she whispered.

"If they should take me there would be—the hangman's rope," he said quietly. She raised her hand quickly to her lips to stop a cry. Even then he watched her cruelly.

"It would not hurt much; it would soon be over. There may be something to come." He said the last words as if he were doubtful, yet politely curious, concerning eternity. She remembered an account of an execution she had once read; something had forced her to read it, and for days after it had haunted her. The prisoner was taken from his cell, a ghastly procession formed—the death-bell tolling, the parson in his surplice reading the burial service over the living man—into a stone yard it went, and the hangman was there, he stood beside the man—O, God! She could see and hear it all. Was it coming true—true of Harford? "Would there be no escape?" she asked, in an agonised voice. "Surely it would be better to die first—anything rather than that." A gleam of triumph came into his eyes.

"Yes," he said, almost with a smile, and opened the drawer behind the flap. She turned slowly and looked in, then raised her eyes inquiringly to his. In some strange way he seemed to know how it would all be. He took up one of the derringers and put it to his head; "it will be time enough when they are three steps from the door," he said. A little sense of relief went through her. He had, at any rate, courage for that. For one short moment her eyes reflected the triumph of his.

"One is enough to kill."

"One is enough," he answered.

"The other will do for me."

He looked at her silently; he knew well enough that she meant it. "For you?"

"Yes, for me," she said firmly.

"I don't think you would take life easily without me," he said slowly.

Her lips gave out but one word—"No."

He considered for a moment. "I don't see why we should not go on together if we are forced to use them. I believe," and there was an odd sound in his voice, "every atom of me would know it if your lips touched another man's, though I were dust being swept before a march wind like that that howled round us last night."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

American Power of Assimilation.

A. A. Leitch, in an article in the St. Louis (Mo.) Labor Record, says that the cheap labor class in the United States must be having a great deal of fun over the miseries of employers who once thought they were well rid of it. When American labor struck for higher pay for unskilled work, a number of employers sent abroad for foreigners, and succeeded so well that for more than forty years nearly all the heavy manual labor in the country was done by Irishmen. But Pat is as quick-witted as a Yankee; he lost no time in becoming an American himself and demanding the highest market pay and getting it. Then the Germans were tried. They seemed slow-witted enough to suit the most unscrupulous of employers, but German wits got there in course of time and got there to stay. Welshmen, Englishmen, Norwegians and Swedes followed in great numbers, but they, too, quickly learned that one man is as good as another in this country, and they stuck up for their rights and got them. A few years ago thousands of Hungarians were brought over at very cheap rates to drive the striking workmen out of some of the Pennsylvania collieries; they looked like animals and lived about as cheaply as so many beasts, but even animals have quick eyes, and when the fiery Hun discovered how much there was in America that money could buy, he also went on strike for higher pay, and it took a great many soldiers and policemen to repress him. Last of all came the Italian, fifty sons of sunny Italy could be domiciled in a single small house, then they could be fed at ten cents per head per day, they didn't understand our language and seemed unable to learn it, and each gang was under a native boss who saw lots of money for himself in keeping them down. Now, however, the Italian is on strike in many places. Who is to replace him is a question which now is driving the employers of cheap labor almost crazy. The darkey won't answer. The Chinaman has been tried, with the result that he is the highest paid laborer in the United States to-day, and, to do him justice, he earns his money. The Indians won't work for wages, and the monkey can't be taught to handle a shovel or trundle a wheelbarrow.

Any man found betting on Pickpocket should be arrested.—New York Press.

State Employment Agencies.

HOW THEY ARE WORKING IN OHIO.

To the Officers and Members of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council:

GENTLEMEN,—Your special committee, in concert with a like number from District Assembly 125, Knights of Labor, to whom was referred the consideration of the question of the establishment and advantages of state free public employment offices, beg leave to present a progress report.

At its first meeting the joint committee elected R. Glocking chairman and W. H. Parr secretary. The secretary was authorized to prepare and issue a circular, and address copies of same to the commissioners and superintendents of labor bureaus in the several states of the United States where such bureaus are in existence, asking for such information on the subject as they may be in possession of.

Up to date many replies have been received, and the information of a general character gleaned is of much advantage and value. When the correspondence is considered complete a detailed report will be laid before your body. It may be stated, however, that only in the State of Ohio are such offices at present in existence, and they are conceded to have more than met the most sanguine expectations of their advocates, both in the State Legislature and on the part of the general public. For the time being, your committee content themselves with submitting for your information in relation to the Ohio scheme a lucid letter in relation thereto, published in a New York periodical, from the pen of Daniel Ryan.

Respectfully submitted,

R. GLOCKING, W. H. PARR,
Chairman. Secretary.

This letter is as follows:

OHIO'S NEW EXPERIMENT.

"The General Assembly of Ohio, on the 28th day of April last, passed a law for the establishment of free employment bureaus in the five principal cities of the State, viz., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton. The law provides for the appointment of a superintendent by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and for such clerical assistance as may be necessary. The primary object of these bureaus is to secure employment for the unemployed and to assist employers in securing such help as they may apply for and such other free and reliable information as relates to such applications. An additional duty is also imposed, and that is to collect statistical facts and figures relating to the industrial interests of the respective cities bearing upon employers and employees. Provision is made also for weekly reports to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and a consolidated report by him of the returns of all the agencies, which is to be sent by him to each of the five employment offices weekly. The compensation of the superintendent and clerk is to be paid by the city council of the municipality in which the employment agency is established. Superintendents are forbidden, under penalty, charging or receiving compensation from any applicant to their respective offices.

This law is essentially an 'Ohio idea,' it being the first of its kind passed in this country, and, with the possible exception of the Intelligence Office in France, there is nothing with which it can be compared. It has for its mission as proper and legitimate an object of State legislation as can well be thought of—that is, the reduction of unemployed labor to a minimum. Legislation of this character is usually received by the average citizen with distrust and doubt. It strikes him as a direct interference of the State with private affairs and as being beyond the legitimate province of legislation. Public opinion in Ohio has not passed such a judgment on this law. It has been generally received with approval in the cities where it has been put into effect. This is due to two reasons: First, that the law is not a piece of political legislation; it passed both branches of the Legislature with practical unanimity, receiving with equal strength the support of both political parties. It was as clear and clean a piece of non-partisan legislation as ever passed our General Assembly. The second reason is that the law has been economically enforced and has proved successful in its operation. I need not give the record of the various agencies to demonstrate this fact. The following tables give the applications for situations and help and the positions secured from the establishment of each office to August 14. Owing to complications arising in the appointment of a superintendent at Columbus, no office has been established at that point at this writing.

CLEVELAND—July 1st to August 14th.
Situations wanted..... 652
Help wanted..... 1,081
Positions secured..... 357

CINCINNATI—July 23rd to August 14th.

Situations wanted.....	1,831
Help wanted.....	773
Positions secured.....	523

TOLEDO—June 1st to August 14th.

Situations wanted.....	570
Help wanted.....	1,087
Positions secured.....	356

DAYTON—June 26th to August 14th.

Situations wanted.....	774
Help wanted.....	695
Positions secured.....	332

These figures, in the formative and experimental period of the law, augur the richest prospect of success in a short time. It will be observed that fully forty per cent. of all applications were successfully answered. The distinguishing merit of this system is that the information given is free and reliable. As a rule, private employment offices are a fraud. They accept fees and applications from all quarters, whether there is any probability of fulfilling the demand or not, and in too many cases they have developed into downright swindles. The desire for gain on the part of the proprietors is the greatest temptation to be false to the unemployed. Applications are taken and fees received when there is not the slightest prospect of success in finding the idle workman a place for his anxious hands to labor. On the other hand, applications are received from employers, and men and women recommended for work who are useless and without character, so that for the workman on one side it is a swindle, and for the employer, on the other side, it is a cheat. When the agent of an employment office is clothed in official character, as under the Ohio law, and rendered absolutely independent of the necessity to recommend anybody and everybody and promise anything and everything, we reach the highest stage of success in employment agencies. It is this condition that gives character and standing to the officer in charge.

The incidental reference, heretofore made in this paper, to the duty of the State to lessen as much as possible the number of the unemployed is the strongest reason for the establishment of free employment agencies. Idle hands are prone to mischief and the disturbances possible from unemployed labor, willing to work and yet with no prospect of obtaining it, are historical in their danger. As a rule, the unemployed gravitate to the cities, and the larger the city the larger the gravitation of unemployed labor. It is proper, therefore, that these agencies should be established in the great cities of the State, because there they come in contact with the men and women who most need them. The capitalist that owns the mine, the factory or the mill, or the farmer that desires hands for the harvest, can send to this centre of labor and procure the necessary help to carry them through the necessity of their demands.

The present efficient Commissioner of Labor of Statistics, Hon. John McBride, gives us his opinion that it is 'destined to become one of the most valuable and beneficial laws ever passed in the interest of employers and employees.' The prospects justify the opinion, and it needs but a conscientious and faithful discharge of duty on his part to reach the condition which he prophesies.

"Are there any objections to the law as it stands in its present shape? Yes. The provision which places in the power of the cities wherein the employment agent acts to fix his salary is detrimental to a wholesome operation of the law. It places it at the mercy of municipal politicians and induces official disturbances that will materially destroy its efficiency. The purpose of the law is to benefit the entire people of the State. It is to the advantage of every citizen, whether he lives in the city or in the country, that as many men should be employed as possible. Industry and employment conduce to the peace and prosperity of all, and all should bear the expense of a machinery which has that for an object or tends to that end. The expense, therefore, of salaries and clerical work attendant upon the operation of free employment agencies should be paid from the State treasury and should not be dependent upon the whims of a city council.

"Is there any danger in the law? Yes. Improperly administered in the hands of men who have not the good of all in view, it can become a political machine of advantage to the party in power and an absolute injury to the innocent parties for whose benefit it was established. Happily, there are no evidences yet in this State of this danger. The law has been administered honestly and with profit, and the indications are that it will continue to be so. Viewed from every stand-point at this time, 'Ohio's New Experiment' can be regarded as a law which benefits the people at large and as one which is especially profitable to the employer and the employed."

DANIEL J. RYAN.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1890.

Henry C. Pope, superintendent of telegraph of the Omaha Railway Company, of St. Paul, Minn., is heir to an estate in the North of Ireland worth several millions of dollars.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Carnegie material is barred out at West Superior, Wis.

Granitecutters' strike at Bradford, Conn., has been settled.

A big fight is being made in Newark, N. J., against scab beer.

Elevator men at New Orleans secured a rise without striking.

The International Peace Congress is in session at Berne, Switzerland.

Grand Rapids printers enforced a scale of \$15 a week without any trouble.

Some of the Fall River cotton operatives have secured a slight advance in wages.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company says it will never again use convict labor.

Indiana Federation of Labor calls upon all union men to keep out of the militia.

Painters of Chicago, Boston and other cities are preparing for short hour struggles.

The Chicago Trades Assembly has begun its fight against Pinkertonism in the courts.

San Francisco unions have established a co-operative society with \$100,000 capital stock.

New York printers' union has provided hospital berths in three institutions for sick members.

The mill workers at Stevens' Point, Wis., have won their strike for fewer hours and more pay.

Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee has declared the convict leases void. The miners got what they went after.

Printers at Fort Worth, Texas, struck for nine hours and \$18 per week. Out of 14 offices 12 have signed.

Amalgamated men at Duluth have voted to contribute one day's wages each week to their Homestead brethren.

The laundry girls of Logansport, Ind., recently organized a union and marched in a body in the Labor Day parade there.

There are 71,000 men employed on the street railways of America, and a more poorly paid class of men is seldom found.

Philadelphia cigarmakers are prohibited from converting non-union men working for a scab concern to unionism by an injunction.

Government employees are on strike at New Orleans to enforce the new eight hour law, which the officials, as usual, are trying to disregard.

The Seamen's Union of the Pacific coast has a membership of about 4,000 enrolled. They have raised wages from \$25 a month to \$35 and \$50.

New Haven Cigarmaker's Union want the affiliated unions of the International to vote on a proposition to aid the Homestead men with a \$25,000 donation.

Watkin James, the aged stepfather of Henry M. Stanley, the explorer and would be Tory member of Parliament, is one of the men locked out at Homestead.

Work on government vessels at Cramp's ship yards is delayed on account of the failure of the Carnegie Company to meet the demands of their contract.

New South Wales finds it easier to keep Chinamen from coming in than to fire them out, consequently ship captains are fined \$500 for every Chinaman they land.

All the mines, with one exception, under the control of the Wisconsin Central rail road have been closed down and about 2,000 men thrown out of employment.

In certain Eastern mills children work 70 hours a week facing placards which read: "No laughter permitted in this mill. Children who sing will be discharged." Childhood robbed of its laughter!

The entire force of stove moulders in the Indiana Stove Works at Evansville went on strike on August 13. The company immediately discharged 112 other workmen and an extended strike is expected.

Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturers are reported to have signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association with a slight concession on the part of the association concerning the wages paid to finishers.

The wall paper combine declares that it is not a trust, and the coat trust, the sugar trust and every other combination made to reduce production and increase prices make the same assertion. And McKinleyism declares that it is not responsible for trusts. And every thief when brought to the bar pleads not guilty.—New York World.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has issued its annual statement of the finances and condition of all local unions. The bona fide membership is placed at 24,221. The income was \$423,588; the expenditures \$384,771. The surplus funds in the affiliated bodies amount to \$421,950, and the outstanding loans to \$60,764.

H. Walter Webb, the autocrat who has bobbed up again in the Buffalo strike, was formerly a sporting man in New York city. He and his brother Seward were prominent

at every dog show held, and were noted for their ability to live without work. When Seward married Vanderbilt's daughter their fortunes were made.

At the recent national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Columbus, a resolution was passed demanding the repeal of the Sunday closing clause of the World's Fair appropriation act.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation of Great Britain has decided to reduce the wages of employees 5 per cent on account of the depression in trade. Firms representing 80 per cent of the whole trade favored such a reduction. The workmen, who contend that a restricted output will be sufficient to meet the difficulty, intend to strike against the reduction.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

CANADIAN.

Charles R. Westgate, a candidate for the Methodist ministry, has been placed in the asylum at Kingston, having lost his reason while attending sanctification meetings at Irish Creek.

Emma Williams, daughter of Joseph Williams, a well-known contractor of Winnipeg, Man., committed suicide because of her lover's desertion. She has been engaged for some time to a young man about town.

An enquiry into the death of Michael Aspel, who died in Olden Township, county of Frontenac, Ont., and who was supposed to have been ill-treated, was held Friday by Coroner Mundel. The jury returned a verdict that Aspel came to his death by natural causes, and that no violence was used.

AMERICAN.

Seven men have been murdered since Monday morning in the Choctaw Nation, incidental to the political war feeling.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen began their biennial session at Cincinnati on Tuesday with 300 delegates, and Grand Master Sargent presiding.

Thomas Kane and Edward McNally were suffocated in the receiving basin of a sewer by gas, at Jersey City, while attempting to save the life of Tony Volanski. All three leave families.

Martin Burke the convicted Cronin murderer, is said to be slowly dying of consumption and it is said he cannot live much longer. Burke says the prison officials have overworked him, but this is denied.

Two persons were killed and thirteen badly injured in a street railway accident at St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday. In going down a steep hill the motor man lost control of the car and it jumped the track.

Mrs. Margaret Sheehan and her seven-year-old daughter of Stockton, Cal., were burned to death at midnight. It is supposed the woman dropped a lighted kerosene lamp, which set her clothing on fire.

At all the Catholic churches in Illinois the priests read from the altar on Sunday a long pastoral letter signed by the Archbishop of Chicago and Bishops, strongly denouncing the Edwards' compulsory education law and calling upon Catholic voters to enforce a demand for its repeal.

During the performance of a Wild West show at Rockford, Ill., Mrs. James Fisher was shot and fatally wounded. She was looking at the cowboys firing with supposed blank cartridges, when a bullet from one of their pistols passed through her body. The entire company is under arrest.

Mrs. Cora Targett, of Philadelphia, Pa., a comely widow, who, until ten days ago, had been employed as a proof-reader in the Times office, and her daughter, Ethel, aged 11, were found dead in their bed at No. 2006 Mervine street, yesterday morning. Mrs. Targett had been racked with rheumatic pains for some time. She had deliberately turned on the gas and laid down with her daughter with the intention of killing herself and her child. They were both asphyxiated.

Nine dead bodies and thirty-five injured passengers was the horrible result of an accident Saturday night at West Cambridge Junction, near Boston, Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, when a through freight express ran into a passenger train standing on the out-bound track. The rear car of the passenger train was telescoped and split in two. Six horribly mangled bodies were taken from the wreck and three of the injured have since died.

During the street parade of a circus at Maysville, Ky., a man known as "Animal George," and whose home is thought to be in Columbus, Ohio, was attacked by a huge tiger, in whose cage he was riding. The spectators fled panic-stricken, while the show hands rushed to the cage and did everything possible to rescue the man, who was being rent to pieces. They could accomplish nothing till the trainer was dead, when the infuriated beast retired to a corner. Not a shred of clothing remained on the unfortunate man. His head was torn open, the face gone, and nearly every bone in his body broken.

EUROPEAN.

The depression in the Belfast linen trade has caused several suspensions and more are expected.

The German Emperor has said it was by no means improbable that he would pay a visit to the World's Fair.

It is estimated that 250,000 persons have died from the cholera in Europe since the outbreak of the scourge.

Home Secretary Asquith has replied to the petition in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, declining to advise the Queen to interfere with the prisoner's sentence.

Prince Hermann, of Schanburg-Lippe, Germany, was thrown from his horse while riding near Linz and sustained a fracture of the skull. His condition is critical.

The harvest in the west of Ireland, which recently promised to be abundant, has been completely destroyed by incessant rains. Potatoes are blighted. Great distress is inevitable.

In a prize fight near Northampton on Sunday, between a soldier named Clayton and a bootmaker named Langley, the latter was so badly battered that he died. Clayton was also severely injured. He was arrested.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, reports that a woman named Jane Armstrong, said to be of New York, 28 years of age, has committed suicide with a revolver at Mansco, where she had lost \$25,000 by gambling in ten days.

Thos. Neill, who has been indicted for the murder of Matilda Clover, Alice Marsh, Emma Shrivella and Ellen Dunworth, was arraigned in the Central Criminal Court, London, on Monday, but the court adjourned the case for the session.

The British Board of Trade has awarded a piece of plate to the Captain of the French steamer La Champagne, a gold medal to the mate, a silver medal and three pounds each to nine of the steamer's crew for rescuing the crew of the British bark Alumbagh.

Leonard Mantklow, who, on August 3rd last, murderously assaulted Hilda Wood, a niece of the Right Hon. George Goschen, and Edith Philbrick, was again arraigned at the Bromley, Kent, sessions on Monday. Miss Wood, with head covered with bandages and attended by a nurse, was present and gave her testimony. Mantklow was committed for trial.

The latest advices received at London regarding the murder of Frank Reilly, the seaman of the United States steamship Newark, at a lodging house at Genoa, show that animosity against Americans was the cause. The proprietor of the lodging house, when the Newark's men applied to him for lodgings, used abusive language to them simply because they were Americans. All the sailors started for the door, when the proprietor, with a knife in each hand, sprang toward Reilly and struck the weapon into his back. Reilly staggered to the street, where he fell and died in a few minutes. The murder was entirely unprovoked. In consequence of the killing of Reilly, sailors of the United States vessels are not now allowed to go on shore while they remain at Genoa.

"King" Kelly, of baseball fame, is said to be anxious to secure a position as starter on a race track.

Philip Dwyer and son are said to be \$100,000 loser on the season thus far.

The amount received by the Olympic Club of New Orleans for seats during the "carnival" is estimated at \$130,000. The disbursements, including prize money, amounted to \$55,000.

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

THE CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress finished its labors on Wednesday last after a most successful session extending over five days. A great variety of questions came under discussion, and the ability with which they were handled and the amount of intelligent criticism thrown into the debates reflected the highest credit on the intellectual ability of the delegates and their capacity to deal with live issues. Indeed, the manner in which some of the delegates acquitted themselves proved conclusively they were fitted to rise and address any public assembly. Comparison is odious, but we cannot help saying that the manner in which the meetings were conducted stood out in strong contrast to the way some of our public bodies conduct their business—say the Montreal City Council for instance. The officers elect for the ensuing year are men of experience, well qualified for their respective positions and have long taken an interest in the labor movement, so that there is every guarantee the instructions of Congress in regard to public questions will be faithfully carried out during the interregnum between now and the meeting next year in Montreal. Our city is to be congratulated on having been chosen as the next place of meeting, and it would be well for all the labor organizations before long to set about making provision for their reception.

The subjects discussed by the Congress, as we have said, were remarkable for variety, and in almost every instance desirable to be legislated upon on lines laid down in the various resolutions. Early in the session Congress reiterated its demand for more stringent legislation in regard to Chinese immigration. The letters read from Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, where the evils attendant upon their presence in large numbers is more keenly felt than anywhere else in Canada, must convince the most prejudiced that there is at present a great and serious peril to the advancement of that province. Facts of a revolting nature were given in proof of the statement frequently made that girls were imported from China and kept in a state of slavery for immoral purposes. With such proof before them it is surprising that professing Christians can openly advocate throwing wide open the gates of Canada to John Chinaman with his beastly and filthy surroundings.

Assisted immigration was another matter which came in for a share of deserved criticism, and although the practice has been discontinued by the Federal Government, it was shown that imported pauper children were bonused to the extent of \$2 per head, while there were thousands of orphans in the various charitable institutions throughout Canada which could be utilized for adoption. The practice of keeping a staff of paid agents in Great Britain to extol the advantages of Canada as a field for all classes of emigrants was also severely and properly denounced, several speakers declaring that deception was largely practiced by those agents to induce emigration, while the country was also portrayed in roseate hues to inspire people, without regard to suitability, to make a home in this country. Disappointment naturally follows a landing here of those taken in by such claptrap, and the consequence is that the country is injured in the long run. It has been proved over and over again that the labor market here is greatly overstocked; it is abundantly shown by the number of idlers to be seen on the streets of every large city any day in the week and by the exodus which daily takes place to the United States, therefore it was wise and proper to call the attention of the Government to the matter, which we trust will result in closing the mouths of some of those officials.

The effect of incorporation upon trades unions will stand discussion, and although we are in favor of demanding that they be given a legal status, the terms upon which they might be offered such should be well considered. When there are benefit features attached it is right that the Government should step in and see that members of these societies are not defrauded out of their benefits, and that the society has sufficient funds behind to carry out what it promises. But it is entirely different where the object of the union is to protect the wages of its members and regulate matters of trade between employer and employed, and we question whether the mere fact of incorporation would do much good. As we understand the law at present the fact of incorporation would take away the sting from trades unions through being illegal to strike in a body, no matter what provocation was received, and this, unless a stringent compulsory arbitration act was in force, would nullify the effect of a workingman's combination. We should like to see trades unionism legalized to the extent that the dues and assessments of numbers, so long as they voluntarily remained members of their union, a legal debt, recoverable by some simple process, and the funds properly protected from defalcation. If trades unionism was given legal status to this extent the effect upon members and outsiders would soon become apparent. In the first case the transactions of the union would be more sharply looked after and it would have the effect of increasing membership by restoring confidence in trades union operations which, to some considerable extent, has suffered more or less in all unions from the looseness with which financial matters have been administered.

It is evident that Congress considered it too early in the day to pronounce upon the question of Canadian independence, and they got out of the difficulty by adopting a non-committal resolution calling upon the Federal Government to sound the popular vote, which it is about as likely to do as to pass a prohibitive liquor bill next session.

The resolution adopted in regard to arbitration is of rather a milk-and-water description. We confess to having little faith in voluntary boards of arbitration—precedents are all against

their success. In the first place employers, as a rule, object to submitting the details of their business to outside scrutiny, and unless full access can be had to the books of a firm how are the arbitrators to gain sufficient knowledge to give a satisfactory award? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the employer strenuously holds to the opinion that he has the right to run his business just as he pleases, and very few have come to recognize the fact that the workman is anything more than a piece of machinery which he may throw aside or retain in use just as it suits. Even the most generous among the employing class will take all he can over what may be called legitimate profit out of a man's labor without feeling any conscientious scruples as to his right to do so without sharing with the producer; they have no moral feeling in the matter and consider their duty done when they pay the current rate of wages, even if that rate is barely with-in what can procure for the toiler a mere existence. By all means give us arbitration for all labor disputes, but make reference to it compulsory on the demand of either party, with suitable penalties for non-compliance with the award.

There were other interesting matters discussed, but these may be left over for future consideration. In the meantime we congratulate the members of the eighth annual labor parliament on the success of their meeting and also felicitate the citizens of Toronto on their splendid hospitality towards their visitors.

Ex-Chief Engineer Arnoldi, of brass dog fame, has been convicted by a jury of misbehavior in office and admitted to bail on \$4,000 security, himself in \$2,000 and two of \$1,000 each. It is not at all likely than anything more will be heard of Arnoldi and his little indiscretions, and it would not be surprising to find him back in office again after a short penance.

Brother Jonathan, while carrying on his usual game of bluff against Canada in regard to the cholera epidemic, it appears has been all the time concealing its actual presence in his own territories. Just like him!

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

The use to which language is put by the snip-snappers of our boodle press would shame a sophist of the age of brass. Hear their definition of the "right to labor."

One might think that by this phrase is meant, quite plainly, free access to the means of production, with its natural corollary, "the right of the toiler to the full product of his toil," in other words, the abolition of private property in the instruments of labor—the abolition of capitalism.

Not so, however, in the lexicon of our snip-snappers. They will not even have it mean, "the right of every man who must eat his bread in the sweat of his brow to demand and obtain employment from the privileged class which, under capitalism, owns the instruments of labor and manages production."

While the right of proletarians "to labor," thus defined, would still preserve the right of capitalists "not to labor,"—that is, to live in idleness and luxury upon the labor of proletarians—our snip-snappers will not so define it. It would limit to some extent the rights of private property; it would subject them to certain uses; worst of all, it would abolish enforced idleness and deprive capitalism of that great army of unemployed men which it costs nothing to support and which is, in a far higher degree than the Pinkertons and militia can be, an effective instrument for the subjection of the employed.

What is, then, according to our snip-snappers, the "right to labor?" It is simply the right of the unemployed to take at reduced wages the places of the employed. And, thus defined they make it a "sacred right!"

Likewise is the condition imposed upon starving men by the robber barons of industry to give one day's toil for a quarter day's pay, termed, "free contract" and proclaimed the essence of human freedom.

And there are good people even among the despoiled who say, "Amen: it may be hard, but it must be so since it is freedom." It

never occurs to them to ask, "Is this freedom indeed?"
This may be the age of reason; but will the age of common sense never come!—The People.

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(CUT PLUG)
OLD CHUM
(PLUG)
No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.
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Oldest Cut Tobacco Manufacturers in Canada. Montreal.

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Soap.

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NEW CHEVIOT SERGES
In all the Richest and most Fashionable Colors.
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All Wool Costume Tweeds
At all Prices
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Sunday School Teacher: "What is the conscience?"
Bright Boy: "It's wot makes you sorry w'en you get found out."

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Black Gross Grain Silks
Black Faille Francaise
Black Satin Merveilleux
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In Black Silks for Fall wear
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Printed China Silks
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A large stock of Shot Terry Velvets in all the leading shades.
Colored Velvets in all shades.
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Children's Sailor Dresses in all sizes.
NEW STYLES
In Misses' and Children's Tweed Costumes,
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Servant, delivering message: "Mr. Brown sends his compliments to Mr. Gazzam, with the request that he will shoot his dog, which is a nuisance in the neighborhood."
Gazzam: "Give my compliments to Mr. Brown, and ask him to kindly poison his daughter or burn her piano."

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A splendid variety of Ladies' Jerseys in all the leading styles.
New Black Jerseys
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If you take cold and lose your health, you cannot properly attend to your business. If you do not attend to your business you will not succeed in it.
If you wear Rigby Waterproof Garments, you reduce your chances of taking cold, with its attendant disastrous results, to a minimum. Ponder this over and form your conclusions, then act.

S. CARSLY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"The Real Estate Owners' Association is asking for certain amendments to the city charter for the ostensible purpose of purifying municipal politics and of securing a better class of representatives in the City Council," said Phil. "Now, there is nobody who will deny that ward politics need purifying, but when I look over the roll of members of this association and see the names of men among them who are the very kings and kaisers of ward heelers and log rollers, and who are largely responsible for the election of those self-same men whom they now denounce as incompetent, I begin to believe that there are other considerations than that of cleaning the Augean municipal stable which have called this association into existence. Heretofore every tenant who had paid his water tax had a vote at all municipal elections; hereafter, if the efforts of this association be successful, they will have but one-third of a vote and the tenants' representative will positively have no say in the financial affairs of the city. The 're-forms'—God save the mark—which these purists demand are to all intents and purposes a practical disfranchisement of the tenants of Montreal. Their demands are: That each ward be represented in the City Council by two aldermen, one to be elected by real estate owners only, and to possess a property qualification of \$10,000, the other to be elected by the general vote of municipal electors and to possess a property qualification of \$5,000. The Finance Committee to be composed of aldermen elected by property owners. These humbugs contend that these amendments are necessary in order to secure a better class of representatives, and that is the way in which this matter has been represented to the Government, when everybody knows that their adoption will not prevent any of the present aldermen from running again. How many aldermen are there at present who have not the necessary qualification demanded by these people? I don't believe that there is a single one, and these property owners know it. Their real object, therefore, seems to me to be, not to secure better representatives, but to prevent the poor man having a say in municipal matters—they want to steal our rights from us."

"That seems plain enough," said Brown, "when you consider how some of these self-same wire-pullers who belong to this association are gradually losing their hold upon the people. There was a time when descanting about Fontenoy, or the Battle of the Boyne, or shouting Here Rome! Here Canterbury! these self-same wire-pullers could divert the attention of the masses and thereby catch votes, but they realize that that time is past, and because the people refuse to be humbugged any longer by them they now seek to rob them of their votes. This action of theirs is in perfect accord with their past record, and the Real Estate Owners' Association is perfectly welcome to all the glory there is in it. So far as the people are concerned they want nothing to do with them, their platform, or their candidates if they should be foolish enough to bring out any. Neither would it be advisable on the part of the present Government to alter the charter of this city in the direction indicated unless it is prepared to, at the same time, have the franchise bill amended so as to prevent the tenants from voting at provincial elections. Let them but alter the charter so that the people will be partially disfranchised in municipal matters, and Montreal will never again, no, not even in St. Antoine Ward, elect a supporter of the present Government. That is something which Hall and his colleagues ought to remember."

"Anyway," said Brown, "why should the tenants be held responsible for the incompetence of the aldermen or the blunders of the Council? This is practically what these resolutions of the property owners implies. Do any of the present Council belong to the tenant class? Is it not a fact that if the affairs of the city have been mismanaged in the past, that it was property owners who done it. Why, then, this clause, which is directed against the tenants, unless it be to abrogate their right. And who are these patriotic men who now make all this noise about our Council, and where did they come from? Did any single one of them ever do anything in the past to prevent the city's funds being squandered so as to give them a right to demand the sweeping alterations which they propose? Is it not a fact that, up to the present time, no one but the Trades and Labor Council of this city—an organization of workingmen—is the only body that has by every means in its power tried to prevent the City Council from squandering the public funds? Did any member of the Real Estate Association ever spend even five cents for a similar purpose? And if they did not, how dare they presume to disfranchise that part of the community which are opposed to the tactics of the City Council? Gentlemen, go slow! The creation of castes in a community like ours may ultimately lead to a depreciation in values in real estate, something in which all of you are largely interested. It would hardly be safe, and certainly not wise, to attempt to rob the people of their votes at a time when they fully expect to get manhood suffrage not only in parliamentary but also in municipal elections. What the property holders should do at this time, and what they could do successfully, is to place honest men in nomination and the tenants will gladly support them. But we won't stand any monkeying with our franchise, and least of all from men who have never manifested any interest in civic affairs."

BILL BLADES.

DOMINION CONGRESS.

Continued from page 1.

committee begs leave to report that in its opinion it would not be advisable for the present the enactment of compulsory arbitration laws, and would recommend that the labor organizations should meanwhile proceed to form permanent conciliatory boards, in the following manner:

"The trades unions or Knights of Labor assemblies in each locality to elect two representatives of each trade and invite the employers in each trade to appoint a large number.

"The representatives of each trade to meet as a separate board and select a president outside of their trades, who shall be agreeable to the four members, and it shall be the duty of the conciliation boards thus constituted to tender their services for the settlement of all difficulties arising between employer and employees in their respective trades and locality, and to keep a record of their proceedings."

Cuc Routhier put in an amendment "that in all cases where strikes are not settled within fifteen days an arbitration bureau be named consisting of two workmen, two employers and two judges of the Superior Court and that their decision be compulsory."

A debate ensued by Quebec and Ontario delegates.

The following amendment to the amendment was moved by Delegate Hastings, seconded by Delegate O'Donoghue, that all the words in the report after "that" be struck out and the following substituted: "In its opinion the method of settling disputes between employer and employees by arbitration wherever possible, and for the purpose of facilitating this the Government should appoint a board of conciliation and arbitration, whose services would be available at all times to aid the settlement of such disputes."

The report, as amended by Delegate Hastings' resolution, was adopted.

It was decided to support the Swiss referendum system of government, and to do what can be done to introduce it into Canada.

Congress pronounced in favor of a two-cent postage and the restoration of the one cent drop service. This was voted for by every member of the Congress.

It was also decided to ask the Dominion Government to make it a criminal offence to establish or retain private detective agencies in the country.

Congress will make an effort to have a clause inserted in the specifications of all Government contracts providing that wherever union men are employed on the works their employers will be compelled to pay the scale of wages prevailing in such unions or forfeit the contract. This resolution was carried, with the following added, "as a step in the suppression of the suppression of the credit system."

FIFTH DAY.

At Wednesday's session of the Congress Mr. Banton presented the report of the Prison Labor Committee. The committee declared that prison labor should not be farmed out to contractors, but employed directly by the Government, and that a part of the proceeds should go to the prisoners for the support of their families. The report was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong presented a report containing the names of all persons to whom the Congress was indebted for kindnesses during its visit to Toronto, and on this report votes of thanks were passed.

The French members almost to a man supported Mr. Reuther's motion declaring for the removal of the duty on light wines, but the motion was voted down.

On the motion of Mr. Hastings, the Congress passed a resolution calling upon the Ontario Government to replace the present unworkable system of preparing the voters' lists by a simple system of registration.

A resolution declaring for an eight hour day, and calling on all labor, organized or unorganized, to work to that end was passed.

Canal tolls fell under the ban of the Congress, and it was decided to ask the Government to abolish them altogether.

The following resolutions, among others, were passed without discussion or division: Requesting the delegates to ask their unions to give preference to boots made by union labor; that the Government establish free schools throughout Canada; for compulsory education of children; for public works to be done by day labor; for the adoption by the Dominion of the Toronto plumbing by-laws; that no inexperienced man be allowed to use dynamite; for a postal telegraph system; that the Province of Quebec establish the secret ballot for municipal election in rural districts; that the Province of Quebec abolish all toll gates; a resolution declaring that the minimum salary for letter carriers ought to be \$600.

The Congress adjourned to meet next year in Montreal.

THE SALE of high class Boots and Shoes is still going on at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

JUST RECEIVED, a manufacturer's stock of Ladies' Umbrellas, to be sold at \$1.75, the original price being \$3. S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

He—Don't you think it is wrong for people to marry their intellectual inferiors? She—Yes; always wrong, and in some cases quite impossible.

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Why they call it an Exposition. In the days of his adolescence (goodness knows when that was) the good old English word Exhibition was deemed amply sufficient. Personally he has exemplified its meaning in quite a number of ways since then. Well, it was no business of ours to enlighten him on the subject of new styles of language even if we had a dim and indistinct idea of the why and the wherefore. In new styles of Mantles, in new styles of Dress Goods, in new styles of everything in the Dry Goods line, we intimated that we were entirely up to date and at his service, and that likewise that in our various departments he would find a collection of all the latest novelties to which he was cordially welcome to apply the ancient term Exhibition if he desired—it was certainly worthy of it. Furthermore, we informed him that we expected quite a host of visitors to view the same, who undoubtedly take advantage of such exceptional value as the undernoted.

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New and Beautiful Paris Dress Patterns, no two alike. Prices from \$7.50 to \$30.00 per pattern.

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New Shot Silk and Wool Dress Goods, the very latest novelty, in all new colors. Prices from \$1.25 per yard.

New Shot Silk and Wool Bengaline, very fine quality. Prices from \$2.00 per yard.

New Camel's Hair Dress Goods. Prices from 75c per yard.

New Costume Tweeds, all double width, all new patterns. Prices from 20c per yard.

New Plain Costume Cloths, all wool and double width, all colors. Prices from 55c per yard.

New Colored French Cashmere, all the newest shades and colors, 46 inches wide and all wool. Prices from 50c per yard.

New all Wool Henriettas, all colors now in stock. Prices from 75c per yard.

New Plaid Dress Goods, in all the newest colorings, double width and all wool. Prices from 40c per yard.

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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Sir Charles Corrected

WHAT THE TORONTO T. & L. COUNCIL HAS TO SAY

Regarding Sir Charles' Statement

That Work in Canada is Abundant.

Officers and Members of Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Legislative Committee in this their first report for September 1892 beg leave to submit:

That they direct the serious attention of your body to the following item which appeared in the columns of the Toronto Mail of a few days ago, under the head of "Interest to Toilers." The item referred to reads as follows: "A paragraph has been going the round of the British papers warning mechanics, laborers, and farm hands against going to Canada as the market for such classes of workers was overstocked. The attention of the High Commissioner having been drawn to the paragraph he promptly contradicted it, stating that work for all three classes was abundant."

If the British press did as represented, your Committee have no hesitation in asserting that the truth was told, and signal good service rendered intending immigrants to Canada. The ornamental and costly High Commissioner for Canada in London knew little and cared less as to what the actual condition of Canada's labor market has been or is now, and his contradiction, if such was made, was simply untrue. To assert that work for mechanics, laborers and farm hands was abundant in Canada is heartless and an outrage towards the idle men of this country who cannot find employment and at the same time most misleading to those in Great Britain.

Your Committee, speaking upon the unquestionable evidence and experience of those most interested and best informed—these classes themselves—are compelled to declare that Canada has many more mechanics and laborers to-day than can find even casual employment, and this in face of the steady exodus from the Dominion during the past season; that some labor organizations have had to call upon their funds to assist the migration of members in search of work; and that in some mechanical callings the time worked and wages received during the season now nearing a winter were reduced at least 20 per cent.

Your Committee desire it to be borne in mind that it is inevitable that there should be a demand more or less pressing for farm hands during harvest weeks in the several provinces of the Dominion. This is due mainly to two reasons, namely the rapid and general maturity of crops at one time, causing a simultaneous demand for help to secure and save them, and secondly because after the rush in garnering the crop is over, the extra help, finding little if any other work to do for the balance of the year, either drift into the towns and cities from whence they are loathe to be induced to leave again, or, which the more frequently occurs, they emigrate to the wider field of the United States. No well-advised person in Great Britain will betake himself to Canada on the strength of reported demand or wages for farm laborers in this country during the harvesting weeks. Want and misery has resulted to many a family of immigrants in the past, and will continue to result in future to those who are influenced only by such reports.

Your Committee emphasize the public announcement that building permits issued in this city during August called for buildings, chiefly dwellings, to the value of \$197,000 as compared with \$273,000 for the same month last year, or a falling off of \$76,000. The total for the year to date is \$1,681,800, as against \$3,290,005 for last year—a falling off of \$1,608,205. Perhaps Hon. Sir Charles Tupper will be quoting these figures in Great Britain as evidence of abundance of work for mechanics and laborers in the city of Toronto.

Your Committee, under the circumstances, recommend that it be authorized and directed to prepare and forward a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada protesting against the unwarranted and repeated utterances of Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London, in respect of the condition of Canada's labor market, and that copies of said Memorial be also forwarded to the Secretary of State for Canada and to the Home Secretary of the Imperial Government.

Your Committee would further recommend that they be authorized and instructed to prepare, print and forward a Circular to the labor organizations and press of Great Britain giving an impartial statement of the actual condition of Canada's labor market during the past season and at the present time as well as the probabilities for the coming winter.

Your Committee are under obligation to a reliable member of the Vancouver, B. C., Trades and Labor Council for recent files of

that city's newspapers. Among them the Daily World contains the following special dispatch, dated "Victoria, B. C. August 15," which speaks for itself:

Lee Sing, a resident of Chinatown, was found this afternoon, suffering from leprosy. He says he worked in a Fraser river cannery last year and had the disease then. His forehead and jaws were covered with round, whitish swellings, which kept the imprint of the fingers like putty when they are pressed.

The odor from the victim was very offensive. He has other symptoms of the disease. The civic and provincial health authorities informed me that it is likely Sing will be sent to the Darcy Island lazaretto to-night or tomorrow. The case caused some excitement and will probably lead to a general examination of all the Chinese in Chinatown.

Your Committee do not forget that there are some people who have faith in the assimilation of the Chinese with English speaking people while others, again, look seriously to the conversion of these people to the tenets of Christianity. To these people is commended for reflection a circular inciting the Chinese against the foreign element in that country, and which bore terrible fruit in the murderous anti-foreign riots last year in Central China. The Shanghai Daily News of 15th. July last, after detailing the efforts of the British Government to provide for the protection of the foreign element and the duplicity of the Chinese Government in the premises, introduced the circular or placard referred to in the following words:

A correspondent has forwarded us copies of some of these placards, and informs us that on the 21st June, when the examinations were taking place and the city was crowded with students and others, no less than sixteen different inflammatory anti-foreign placards were posted up in conspicuous places in the city. Application was made to the Magistrate by certain missionaries to have the placards removed, but without effect, as the Magistrate contented himself with saying that it was not worth while taking notice of anonymous publications.

In order that our readers may know exactly what these placards are, we now publish the translations of four of them just received from Hunan. After all the prevarication of the Chinese Government it is no use mincing matters, and this must be our excuse for giving publicity to matter which would not otherwise be allowed a place in our columns.

The first placard professes to be an official proclamation, issued by the Hankow Taotai, and is written in a satirical and dangerously suggestive style; and it is a significant fact that it was, as our correspondent informs us, printed in large characters and affixed in such a position at Changteh Fu that it could not fail to attract attention, and yet be out of the reach of defacement by passers by. It is as follows:—

Let all be informed that I, Taotai of Han, Wang, Tao district, have for years been worshipping the "Hog Ancestor, Jesus." Since my promotion to this office, each of the great Western Powers has paid me a salary of 10,000 taels per year, and the various consular bodies have given me wife, concubines and the female members of my household 10,000 taels for the expenses of their toilets. Although my relations with the great Western Powers have been most friendly, yet it is due to the intimate relation existing between the different consular bodies and my wife, concubines and the female members of my household that we obtain this. But without the blessings from the "Hog Ancestor" how could we have reached such a prosperous state? There is a report abroad that you wish to injure and take violent measures against the "Hog Ancestor" and to give pre-eminence to the names of Yao, Sung, Yu, Tan, Chow Kong, Wen, Whang, Wu Whang, Confucius and Mencius. This is most foolish and surpassingly so. I therefore hasten to issue this proclamation so that all may know that, if you wish hereafter to become rich and prosperous, you must take your wives, concubines and the female members of your family to the church every night and worship the "Hog Ancestor." You should not in the least degree give trouble to the consuls and the missionaries, and in particular you should not injure Jesus, the Hog Ancestor. If you do not desire to strive for wealth and prosperity and are not willing to enter the church, there will be no one to force you to do so. Now let no one, hereafter, again injure the "Hog Ancestor," and those disobeying this mandate shall be nailed upon the cross to die.

Issued by YANG TAOTAI, Taotai of Han, Wang, Tao District (Hankow).

The exhibition chess match match between the veteran, Bird, and his youthful opponent, Lasker, ended in a decisive victory for the latter by the magnificent score of five wins to none, no games being drawn. "Each game," says the London Evening News, "furnishes additional proof, if any were wanted, that Lasker is a player of exceptional power and of the highest attainments, for each game contained original lines of play in the openings, most interesting middle play and very fine strategy in the ending. Bird at times has played very well, but Lasker was too much for him altogether."

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

This afternoon should see the Shamrock grounds packed to their utmost capacity when the factory town team try conclusions with the local club. The Shamrocks are now in better condition than they have been all season and are determined to maintain their season's record. On the other hand, the Cornwalls have still a chance (by beating the Shamrocks and Capitale) of tying for first place, and they mean to try all they know how. Those who wish to secure a seat should purchase their tickets beforehand.

The protested match for the Southwestern championship of Quebec between Valleyfield and Huntingdon came off on the Shamrock grounds last Saturday. Valleyfield had a soft time of it, winning in three straight. After the match Huntingdon entered three different protests against Valleyfield.

In the district league championship a fine game was witnessed between the Junior Shamrocks and St. Gabriels. It was one of the swiftest and hardest played this season, and it was hard to say which side had the best of it. Both took two games each when darkness came on and prevented the match being finished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peter Jackson wants to fight Corbett. Henry Pope has been working his string at Mystic for a week.

Sheepshead Bay will have a high class of hurdle races next season.

Mr. A. P. Vredenburg has resigned his office as secretary to the American Kennel Club.

Pittsburg Phil says that the only way he loses any money is by betting on other people's horses.

Marvin says that the best mile he has given Arion was 2.23. He could jog on there any day since he was trained.

The half mile track record was broken twice at Bangor, Me., meeting last week. Bunco, Jr., paced 2.13 and Nelson trotted in 2.13.

Ex-Champion William Beach is one of the handicappers for the professional sculling handicap at Sidney, Australia, this month.

Cal McCarthy will make his re-appearance in the ring on the 27th in a ten-round set-to at the Manhattan A. C. with Jim Collins.

George Siddons, of Chicago, and Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, will fight at 119½ pounds or under, for a purse of \$2,000, on September 30, before the California Athletic Club.

Jimmy Carroll has posted \$1,000 forfeit on behalf of Johnny Griffin for a match with George Dixon, a bet of \$10,000 and the largest purse offered under the same conditions that governed the Dixon-Skelly contest.

Jim Hall and Ted Pritchard boxed six rounds for a trophy at the Central Hall, Holborn, London, on Wednesday evening. The sparring was light. Hall showed himself to be the better man in every round.

The London Rowing Club intend holding a regatta at Wonderland about four miles down the river below London, on the 17th inst. The programme includes a four-oared race, three heats, doubles, singles, sailing race for canoes, and canoe races, tandems and singles.

In the Gentlemen of Ireland vs. The Gentlemen of Canada cricket match at Toronto the Canadians' innings closed for 107, or 24 behind their opponents. There was no special feature in the play. The Irishmen began their second innings but had only ten runs with the loss of two wickets when rain put an end to play.

Jim Corbett showed his generosity in a most remarkable manner at the St. Charles Hotel, when he sent word to Sullivan that he would not only spar four rounds with him at his benefit to be held at Madison Square Garden, September 27th, but would take a box and pay \$1,000 for it. When Corbett went to Sullivan's corner and helped him to his chair he held out his hand and said: "John, will you shake hands with me?" and Sullivan replied: "Yes, my boy. I'm glad it was you that won."

At the Wanderers' club annual sports held at Halifax on Saturday, two Maritime province records were broken in pole vaulting. Murphy, of the Crescents' club, in the pole vault cleared 9 feet 10 inches. He held the record before, his jump being 9 feet 9 inches. In the mile safety bicycle L. R. Archibald, Wanderers, made the record for the provinces of 2.47. Mr. H. W. Mackintosh, Wanderers, won the half mile in 2.24, and the mile in 4.34. He goes to Montreal for the Canadian championship and afterwards to New York for the American championships. George Bowen, the club's sprinter, was defeated in all his races, 100, 220 and 440 yards, being too heavily handicapped.

PITTSBURG PRINTERS' BOYCOTT.

The long continued struggle between the Pittsburg union printers and pressmen and the local Typothetae (employing printers) is evidently nearing a crisis. The National Typothetae, lately in session in Toronto, has placed at the disposal of the Pittsburg employers \$100,000 to carry on a legal fight against the boycotting printers; a celebrated law firm has been engaged to prepare the necessary papers and institute suits, and within a few weeks the so-called "conspirators" will have to answer why they conspire. A leading member of the Pittsburg Typothetae is reported in the local press as declaring: "Although we are prepared to go into this fight to the death and have been instructed by the Typothetae to give no quarter, but press to a finish, even though the strikers should raise the boycott, we will ask the Carnegie Steel Company to join us in the suit, as the boycott against their firm is rapidly assuming shape and we are given to understand that they are in favor of such a move, but whatever we do will be done quickly, as we have already suffered enough."

Just so. But it isn't always prudent or safe to advertise a verdict before you get your cause into court. "Conspiracy" laws are built somewhat on the boomerang principle. A just judge would rather go fishing without bait than preside in a test case. There may be compromising applications in this Pittsburg one as yet unknown to outsiders, but in the light of common justice and common sense the printers and pressmen exercised no illegal action in demanding a nine-hour day, in furthering by usually accepted business means the interests of those employers who acceded to the request, or in boycotting the recalcitrant employers. Why, boycotting is much older than its nomenclature. Doctors, dentists and lawyers have practiced it for many years without fear of judge or jury. The "codes of discipline" are as procustean as the actions of the original Attican highwayman. Our advice to the Pittsburg Typothetae is to discharge their lawyers and heal their own financial wounds by a fair division of the greenback plasters furnished by their national body. That would be charity (and good sense) doubly refined. Then grant the printers and pressmen another conference, with "give and take" as your motto and you will soon witness a rehabilitated printing trade in Pittsburg that will make competing cities envious.—Buffalo Labor World.

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MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSEI

The minister's wife had just finished her chores, By calling on all the church people; And some she'd found open as both the church doors, And some she'd found stiff as the steeple...

PHUNNY ECHOES.

He—Will you marry me? She—No, you drink. He—Then marry me and save me. Teacher—What is the proper time to gather apples? Pupil—When the big dog isn't in the orchard...

A Mixture of Physics and Politics.

D. Clemenceau, the eminent Parisian physician, is also a member of the French Legislature, and divides his attention between the political maladies of his country and the physical ailments of his patients. He is a brisk and busy man, keenly cognizant of the fact that time is money, and the other day, while he was in attendance at his Montmartre consulting room, two men simultaneously solicited an interview with him...

THE TOILERS' LAMENT.

How tired we grow of useless beating Against the frowning walls of fate, Which sphinx like every hope defeating Bid our poor hearts in patience wait...

MESSAGE OF MACHINERY.

Mechanical aids to labor are in response to conditions that make them necessary. They increase in ingenuity as mind develops in intelligence, and are multiplied in resource and efficiency as the consumption of products demands an increasing supply. In the economics of civilization machinery is as essential to its progress and prosperity as is the fertile brain and cunning hand that utilizes mechanical forces for human service...

a contributor to the general good of man. It may have its abuses, its victims and its greedy conscienceless owners. Muscular exhaustion with a handspike may be changed into nervous exhaustion at a lathe, and shorter days means less of beef and more of headache, but in the trend of economic laws resulting from the use of machinery, the voice heard at Sinai will be heard in the mill and the market, and in spite of exceptions the world will be the better for the wheels and pulleys in its workshops.—Age of Steel.

Mental Telegraphy.

I write no letters to my wife when I am away and I get none from her, said Walter Kipling, a commercial traveler now at the Lindell House. Correspondence by mail is too slow and telegraphing costs too much money. We have hit upon a plan that saves stamps and telegraph tolls and is much more satisfactory. No matter what part of the world I am in I go home at ten o'clock every night and remain half an hour, sometimes longer. How do I manage it? Easy enough. At that hour my wife goes into the sitting room, closes the doors, places two easy chairs vis-a-vis, sits down in one, closes her eyes and concentrates her thoughts upon me. I go to my room at the hotel, turn out the light, close my eyes, concentrate my thoughts upon my home, and especially upon my wife, and presto! I occupy the easy chair in our little sitting room directly in front of her. A perfectly intelligible conversation ensues between us, although not a word is spoken. She tells me how things are going on at home, whether the children are well, about her own health, which has been delicate for years: her trials, hopes and fears. We have had this mental telegraph in successful operation for two years past and the service is constantly growing better and more satisfactory. We have verified its accuracy a thousand times and rely upon it as implicitly as others do on the written pages. Neither of us is a spiritualist and we discovered our ability to communicate in this manner purely by accident.—Globe-Democrat.

Old Man Bolliver.

Old man Bolliver was already established in Utah when the saints reached Salt Lake. He was well-to-do and had a reputation for honesty which was a fortune in itself in those days of pioneer uncertainty. Pretty soon Mormons began to look around for a bank for their wads, when some one suggested Old Bolliver. The saints kept on depositing "in the name of the Lord" until a good deal of their stuff was in the hands of their chosen banker. All went on smoothly until some of them wanted to draw out, then the trouble began. "Stuff's here," said Bolliver, "all right enough, but we've got to hev this here business ez straight ez er string. That money's all deposited in the name of the Lord, and ther can't no one git it out unless they hev an order signed by the proper party."

The Discovery of Tea.

By whom and when the virtues of tea as a beverage were discovered is "lost in the wide revolving shades of centuries past." The famous herb is spoken of in Chinese annals as far back as 2,500 B. C., at which time its cultivation and classification was as much of an art as it is to-day. Tradition says that its virtues were discovered by accident. King Shen Nung She, "The Divine husbandman," who flourished forty centuries ago, was boiling water over a fire one evening when some tea leaves hanging over the vessel were loosened by the heat and fell into the steaming fluid. Nung She partook of the decoction while it was hot and felt himself renewed in limb and sight for seven days thereafter. Then and there she consecrated tea as the sacred beverage of China.

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What Makes Wages

Trade unionism is the only effective means to raise the wages of any particular trade and to aid an under-paid trade in gaining a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. High wages are the indispensable prerequisite of a liberal standard of living of the masses, affording an efficient demand for commodities, so that capital can be employed to supply the desired commodities and services.

Capitalists cannot create the conditions of the successful employment of their accumulations, as we know that millions of dollars worth of various forms of capital wait for opportunities to be profitably employed. The investment of capital in further production depends upon the extension of the habitual needs of the masses, which work for a liberal standard of living.

Combinations and trusts have on the whole raised prices and reduced wages, decreased the output, diminished employment and otherwise manipulated the market. The question is, how to reconcile the interests and the self-seeking of the individual with the interests and the common welfare of society. The individual follows in the pursuit of gain merely his own advantage, while the community represents a moral order, intended to enable its individual members with their rival aims and businesses to co-exist in peace. The practical problem therefore is always one of the intervention of a moral judgment and will, superior to the individual, and acting as a corrective in the sphere of private enterprise. Hence we invariably find in economic history on the one side the impulsive business energy of the individual, and on the other a higher, governing element, which operates to restrain but also to educate the individual, and which may be termed the associative element of economic life. In this way a reciprocal working is established between individual enterprise and social order.

As regards the preponderance of the social element in relation to the individual, or the reverse, the history of society shows a series of remarkable vicissitudes. The mediæval church, while fully alive to the importance of individualism, nevertheless established through her ordinances and her authority in general, a compact system of society, so elaborate and firmly settled, that this idea, even at the present day still exercises a powerful attraction, although the conditions that underlay it have long since disappeared. It was the ecclesiasticism of the middle ages that gave birth to the Guild, in which the powers of the individual were strictly limited, and confined by social and religious ordinances.

Later on, when this social system had lost its essentially ecclesiastical basis, the state instead undertook to regulate trade and commerce, industries and manufactures, by means of guiding or restricting precepts of every kind, until the gathering strength of individualism succeeded in first loosening and then bursting the old barriers. This individualism acquired ultimately in the course of the eighteenth century so powerful a position throughout the whole western world as to outweigh entirely the element of association, and assert a power which led to a reaction. Since then the restoration of the associative element to its proper rights has formed the social problem for the nations. The reason why the workingman's question has been seriously grappled with in England is not because the workingman has appealed to the State, but because the English nation has made this question their own. The social idea now prevailing if we may so designate the problem, how to reconcile the intellectual and moral progress of the working classes with the new methods of production based on

machinery and large industries, has made its appearance in the various States of Europe in very different manners. In those countries where that idea has continued to represent the interest of one class alone, it has no doubt gained adherents, roused opponents and influenced politics and legislation; but it has never succeeded in becoming, so to speak, a new life-blood for the age, permeating all the arteries of the nation, and shaping all its thoughts and energies anew. It has never been more than partially understood and has had only a partial influence on human action. It has become a great power, but a power which has stepped uninvited into the conflicts of the day and embittered instead of allaying them.

The free expression of opinion in literature and the press has made the English nation familiar with the necessity of a social reform in all directions. It appears hopeless to think of solving what is called the social problem until a nation as a whole has learnt to think socially on the subject. Socialism means co-operation and a community of interests, sympathy, the giving to the hands not so large a share as to the brains, but a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they must combine to produce, and has in itself the secret of an orderly and benign reconstruction. The individual who follows his own interest, without regard to the family or the state is always a social danger; and a self-seeking which is absolutely unlimited by a regard for these institutions cannot be the basis of a permanent civilization; only in a well established and highly-organized society can such individualism be suffered to exist at all.

A new social element has been brought into play—namely, the requirements of a higher state of life and culture, exercising a strong influence on the question of wages. A fair day's wages are consequent and conditional upon the fair day's work. Thus the demand assumes the dignity of a moral claim and this moral standpoint constitutes the strength of the working classes in the struggle for higher wages.—Joseph Gruenhut.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

"Equality before the law" must include all citizens. If the bankers are given special privileges by law, the law should be repealed; to give mine-owners special privileges as well as bankers makes the case worse instead of better. If manufacturers or their workmen get an advantage from tariff laws, the laws should be abolished; to invent tariff schedules to benefit the farmers as much as the manufacturers or workmen, is to make the case worse instead of better. There are many citizens in this country besides bankers, and there are many who are neither mine-owners, manufacturers, factory workers or farmers.

The tariff system naturally bears unequally upon our citizens, assisting some and damaging others. In its revenue phase it was invented as a device for plucking live geese without occasioning a quacking protest; in its "protective" phase it was invented to give certain citizens several feathers to every one received by the government, regardless of the fact that the geese are by it too thoroughly plucked.

The farmer, of all men, should be willing to go back to first principles, and to deduce from a consideration of them correct policies. There is no necessity for protective tariffs, and none for revenue tariffs. The government can be supported by direct taxes. The prosperity of the people of this country is surely not dependent upon the existence of custom houses and the activity of custom officers in brass-buttoned uniforms. Why should national lecturers think it necessary to substitute for the essence of the principle, "equality before the law," a policy

which can only be described as a grab at the chance of getting a share in the plunder distributed by vicious legislation.—George White, in New England Farmer.

ECCENTRIC PERSONAL BOOK-KEEPING.

A most eccentric person died a few days ago in Berlin at the age of seventy-three. He began on his eighteenth birthday and kept up till his seventieth year a book which showed that during fifty-two years he had noted the smoking of 628,713 cigars, of which he had received 43,692 as presents, while for the remaining 585,021 he had paid £2,083 12s 3d., which shows that his tastes were at any rate not unduly extravagant. During the same period he had had 85 pairs of trousers made, costing altogether £92 3s 3d.; 74 coats and waistcoats for £158 3s 2d.; 62 pairs of boots for £66 2s 2d.; he wore out 298 shirts and "fronts" and 326 collars, costing altogether £57 3s 4d. In tram fares he spent £85 23s 2d. In fifteen years, according to his book keeping, he had drunk 28,786 glasses of Bavarian beer, of which, however, 21,261 were only small ones. For this beer and 36,081 glasses of cognac and other spirits he spent £1,070. He gave "tips" amounting to £261. His bookkeeping stopped when he completed his seventieth year, and at the end of this quaint volume are the words, "Omnia, tentavi, multa, persexi, nihil perfecti."—Berlin Cor. London News.

ORIGIN OF MONOPOLISTIC POWER.

But what is the origin of this monopolistic power? Is it not in the act and deed of that very "public" that the company damns? The Carnegie Company did not deposit the coal in its beds, or fill the seams of the rocks with iron, or make the earth on which its factories stand, or spread the clay fields out of which the bricks are fashioned. Coal and iron and clay are part of the land of these United States which belongs to the people of those states; the "public," and not Carnegie. That public has hitherto allowed Mr Carnegie and his company to have certain exclusive claims over a portion of that land and has demanded no equivalent in return. It has granted privileges and failed to require corresponding duties. More than that, this despised "public" has also passed laws to enable Mr Carnegie to charge it a higher price for the product of his mills than he would be able to charge without that fostering care.—Father Huntington.

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