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PLAIN SPEAKING.

Rev. Howard Henderson (Meth.) of Cincinnati: People now have no such chance to grow rich as formerly. Machinery and division of labor are developing men by confining them to a specialty. Machinery has replaced skill. That outrageous injustice exists which inflicts a chronic want on millions cannot be denied. If this fight is forever to continue, then human brotherhood is a fiction and peace on earth and goodwill toward men is a myth. The millennium is a Utopia and Christ a chimerical dreamer. No despotism is so galling as that based on human necessities. Few laborers now can support a family; they must take wife and children into partnership to exist. Little children driven to the factory, held in ignorance, overworked, makes a slaughter of the innocents that shames the paltry cruelty of Herod. Children are being martyred in mills and mines. A child in tending a machine walks twenty miles in a day. The father can smile on no despotism that takes the mother from her babe, the youth from the school, the crimson from the blood, and all joy from life. The needle is bayoneting women. Stitch, stitch, stitch is a death-tick. God, who winged birds and gave fur to the squirrels, never intended to throttle childhood. The hum of hell, in singing spindles, makes dismal music. Millstones as necklaces are about the throats of many millionaires. Bribery securing oppressive monopolies, millionaires buying their seats in the Senate, must be rebuked. The purchasable vote must be overthrown, or a corrupt ballot will be the winding sheet of murdered liberty.

MILLIONAIRES' MEANNESS.

MUST WORK ON SUNDAYS.

How Prominent "Church Defence" Subscribers Treat Their Men.

In a series of articles at present publishing in the Glasgow Mail on the lock-out in the Scotch iron trade, a special commissioner, who has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the subject, thus writes: In last article I dealt with the question, "Is Sunday labor at furnace work a necessary work," and from the opinions of well-experienced furnacemen, as well as from the present system of working at Wishaw—no Sunday work being done there—I demonstrated that such work is not a necessity. The Hamilton Free Presbytery's vigorous action, if followed up by similar action from other similar bodies, must force the question to a settlement. The effects of the long hours and Sunday labor system on the men, physically and morally considered, is most pernicious. It should be borne in mind that throughout England 18 1/2 hands are allowed for each furnace, while in Scotland only 10 to 11 hands are allowed. The result is patent—the ten men in Scotland are made to do the work of eighteen in England. In certain parts of England, too, the men have had conceded the eight hour day—three shifts of men every twenty-four hours—and in nearly every part where the eight hours has not been granted negotiations are presently being amicably carried through with the view to having it generally applied. Surely the furnacemen in Scotland who are willing to continue working the thirteen hours day should get, to say the least of it, extra pay for Sunday.

In Scotland the evil effects of the long hours are seen in every district in the physical degeneracy of the men. They leave home early in the morning, taking with them in cans a not too nourishing supply of food for the day. The work is of a most exhausting character. They are exposed to extremes of temperature many times each day; at one period literally bathed in sweat, although partly nude; then when the metal is run from the furnaces into the "beds" they have to cool it by profuse watering, all the while for hours at a time standing amid the moist steam, and again exposed to draughts of the most chilling kind. The consequence is that lung and chest affections of a painful and dangerous kind prevail to an appalling extent amongst the furnacemen.

The exhausting work, the changing temperature, the miserable, insufficient food, the wearying long hours induce—it is impossible to imagine any other result—unnatural cravings in the systems of the men, and so strong drink becomes a necessity to them. The temperance party in the country, if sincere in their protestations to reach these men, must aid them to have their hours reduced, else their efforts will be worse than abortive to make them soberer. Then, to aid the causes named in their fell work on the physical constitutions of the men, the licensing bodies, being wholly in the control of the iron magnates in the different centres of iron making, license places at the very gates of the works, and so the destruction goes on. Within the works the arduous and degrading conditions create the unnatural desires, and the companies complete the ruin by allowing the public houses to be set down at the entrances. The men are then blamed for being a drunken and spendthrift class. If the most earnest teetotaler, even Sir Wilfrid Lawson himself, trained from childhood to total abstinence, were set to work for one short month at furnace work, to those who know the conditions it would be nothing less than surprising if he would not be induced to break his pledge.

The results are immediately indicated in the home surroundings of the men, in the general squalor and want of comfort, in the ill-clad, peevish looking children, and by the pale, dejected looking faces and emaciated forms of wives and mothers. The want of warmth and brightness in their homes make, as is well known, the men seek relaxation and amusement in the public houses after their fatiguing day's work is done; and so wives and children are neglected, and social evils of many kinds, which must have, by and by, far reaching consequences, are engendered and fostered. This is a question for the churches. Religion is rapidly losing significance, as where

such demoralizing conditions surround the lives of the people it is almost impossible for it to exist. These baneful physical and moral results imperatively demand the attention of all good and earnest men.

The writer has been to the Lancashire and Cleveland iron making districts, and has wide experience of those in Scotland, and from statements of the men, their leaders and from personal gleanings, he can positively declare that in both of the counties named, since the institution of the shorter hours' system, the social and moral condition of the population has been greatly improved; while in Scotland, from the continuance of the long hours, the reverse has been evidenced.

If in Cleveland shorter hours have been granted to the men, cannot the Scotch ironmasters, against whom the ironmasters there have to compete, also grant them. If in Lancashire the employers can allow the eight hour system to rule, surely the Scotch employers, if they have any regard for the physical and moral well being of their work people, can at least reduce the hours to 10 per day. The sole claim of the men presently, however, is for time and a half for Sunday work, or that the work on that day should be abolished; and, bearing in mind the long hours, the nature of the work, &c., and that the day's wages are less than rule in England, the responsibility for the suffering they are now enduring, through the arbitrary action of the companies in resorting to a lock-out, must wholly rest on the companies.

Besides the many injuries to health, &c., which makes pleasure for them at any time impossible, which makes them aged while yet young, and which makes their later years one long drawn-out torture, they are subject to a most unfair system of contract rules, administered by managers and foremen, who hold their places because of their utter want of feeling, and who apply their powers in the most tyrannical fashion. There is no reward for honest merit. The time server and tale-bearer are only those who obtain advancement. Long and faithful service accounts for naught: The following case from Lugar is a typical one:

A man who had been born in the Bairds' houses well on to seventy years ago, who began work in their employment, and continued to serve them as his father had done for upwards of forty years, was treated only a month ago as follows: He had been unable to work for several years, but his youngest son being in the employment and residing with him he was allowed to reside in one of the works' houses. The son a few weeks ago had the temerity to join the Scottish Enginekeepers' Association. He was at once dismissed the employment without notice. The works' doctor, who, of course, holds his appointment on the goodwill of the Bairds, then visited the old man in the second week of September, the day before the son was dismissed, and so ill did he find him to be that he peremptorily ordered him to be put and kept in bed. Next day the son was dismissed, and a notice of ejection was at once served on the family. The aged wife of the sick man went to one of the managers and begged that her bedridden husband should not be thrust from the house, but was ordered off the place. The son would not be re-employed, and had to leave the shire to look for work, and day after day the factor visited the house, ordering the family to remove. The colliery doctor next certified the old man to be in a fit state to be removed, although, as already stated, a few days previously he had ordered him on the peril of his life, to be kept in bed. This worrying and the anxiety regarding his youngest son, who never had been from home before, did their work. On the 15th of last month this long and faithful servant of the wealthy aristocratic Bairds breathed out his broken spirit. The widow of the man referred to has now to leave the house. There is no relenting on the part of the Bairds' managers, who, it should be stated, are great on church defence. How their conduct in the case named, which is but typical of their life long management of Lugar Works, stands in the light of Christian professions can be judged.

A DAUGHTER OF POVERTY.

She was only a shop girl going home from her work. Every seat was filled when she entered, so she stood leaning wearily against the doorway, a drooping, despondent figure in a threadbare cloak and a last winter's hat, yet the face beneath the hat was pretty, young and innocent. A handsomely dressed man with waxed

mustache marked the weary attitude of the wonderful eyes and with his courtly bow arose and proffered his place to the weary child.

She said, "Thank you," with a sweet smile, looking up with her big brown eyes. He steadied himself by the strap, as the car jolted on, bending over her uttering small talk in musical whispers, gazing admiringly on her fresh, pretty face until the blushes came and went and the little head under the threadbare cloak was all in a flutter.

That such a grand, handsome gentleman should trouble himself about the comfort of a poor working-girl—she thought it wonderful! He had said, "You look tired, little one!" in a tone that was almost caressing.

The car jolted on tumbled, and men and women pushed and elbowed their way in and out at every block; now and then a new boy, crying the evening newspapers, flashed across the platform, and his shrill voice echoed through the car, rising above the babel of street noises without.

She had forgotten that she was tired, that her feet were cold and her head aching. She had forgotten all things save the presence of the gallant Prince Charming, his present flattery, his voice, when—

"This is my street," she said coming back to realities, and the romance was over.

She worked all day in the cloak factory. Stitch, stitch, stitch, all day, until her eyes smarted and her fingers were weary. Every day and every day just the same, and only \$4 a week. At night she went home to a small, poor room, to a frugal supper, to her lonely thoughts and her hard-earned slumbers. Sometimes she went to the dime museum with one of the girls in the shop "of an evening," and sometimes she went to her married sister's, over in Second avenue, where there was a houseful of babies, the husband generally out of work and the wife always at the door. Sometimes she walked home from her work and loitered at the shop windows, feasting her eyes on the costly fabrics. Poverty is very cruel to the young. Nature puts into all human beings the love of color, brightness, beauty, music, flowers and the poetry of life. Poverty denies them all.

This girl had grown up in the street, played in the gutter, suffered hunger and hardship, and beating and curses from her father until he died at last in a charity hospital of the "tremens." Her mother died when she was a little child, her sister married early, and the girl's life was always lonely. In her early youth she went to the public school for a few months, and the rest of her life had been work, work, work.

The city by night. The life of the town moved on; the world of Vanity Fair returning from the theatres, drunken men, noisy with maudlin laughter, women with bold eyes; belated pedestrians hurrying homeward. There was the rumble and roar of the elevated road, the horse-drawn bells, carriages rumbling by, shouts, songs, curses.

Softened by distance into echoes and faint lights the noise and glitter changed into silence and shadows on the pier by the river. The dark waters stretched out into the distance, and the lights along the river sparkled like myriad fire-flies.

"The water lapped placidly against the wooden piles. The shadows of the pier lengthened out to the river. A woman stood shrinking and mute, on the edge of the pier, looking downward.

It was the tragedy of a pretty face. She had never had a lover until this handsome, polished man of the world, with the fleeting fancy for a poor shop girl, said, "love you."

It was Paradise and then despair. There are tragedies of death in the deep under the stars; there are tragedies of life in gilded dens in the glare of gaslight.

She had chosen. She forgave him. He had given her the one glimpse of Paradise in her barren life. She, poor, ignorant, despised, could not have expected more—he lived and thought in a higher world, which she could never reach. He would know that she had loved him—see a brief item in the newspaper "found drowned," perhaps look on his dead face at the Morgue. Perhaps think of her sometimes.

She looked up at the stars. There was a leap into the depths and the darkness, a cry and a silence.

capitally, Mr. Litton. I conclude that, after a few more sittings, my daughter's presence will not be necessary to you?" Lillian looked up, as if about to speak, but did not do so. Walter felt that she had intended to say that the sittings were her no inconvenience; in his secret heart he flattered himself that she enjoyed them.

"I shall not trouble her more than I can help," said he.

"Just so," returned his host; "and of course it will be more convenient for yourself to finish the work at home. I must take these young ladies one of these days to see your studio."

"It is but a poor place," said Walter; "and you must please to give me notice, that I may have it swept and garnished."

"Yes, yes; we understand all that," answered Mr. Brown loftily. "It is not to be expected that lodgings in Beech street should be in such a spot, and span condition as we keep our rooms at Willowbank. We shall not take you by surprise, sir."

Presently, the dull roar of the gong sounding for luncheon came up to them from the hall.

"I am afraid, Mr. Litton, said the host, "I must take away your patient—I mean your sister—since I have promised myself the pleasure of driving out with my two daughters after lunch."

"By all means," answered Walter, with a little blush. It was the tone of the speech, rather than the words, that annoyed him; it seemed to say so very plainly: "I can't have you hanging about the house all day, and dropping in at every meal."

"But will not Mr. Litton lunch with us, papa?" said Letty. It was an effort that evidently cost her much; she was by nature timid; all the vigor and courage of her life seemed to have been expended in that runaway match of hers; and moreover, it was more than probable that she had received positive orders that Walter was not to be encouraged at Willowbank.

"We have some Devonshire cream in the house," Mr. Litton, I know," observed Lillian, "if such things tempt you."

"Nay," answered he, smiling, "I rarely take lunch at all."

He was resolute not to take offence at Mr. Brown, and his meekness had its reward; for that gentleman, conscious, perhaps, of having committed a breach of hospitality—a virtue on which he plumed himself—began now to press him to stay; and when Litton declined, he said: "Well, well, you must come and dine with us again, then, some day; let us say in a week or so hence—when you have done your Joan of Arc."

The invitation was not a pressing one and about as vague as those to which no date is attached; and it was a proof how "hard he was hit"—how highly, at all events, he valued an evening spent in Lillian's company—that Walter accepted it with a good grace. At the same time it was quite evident to him that neither on that occasion nor on any other would he be received at Willowbank on the old easy footing.

(To be Continued.)

MELINDA DYED, BUT LIVED.

Dick Fordham drew up his dashing horse at his best girl's gate, and jumped down from his buggy, and opening the gate, walked towards the front door where he met Melinda's young brother, Tommy, who was eating a banana.

"Well, Tommy, how are you, and all the others today?"

"Oh we are very well, but sister Melinda dyed this afternoon in the back kitchen."

"What! died, Tommy?"

"Yes, Mr. Fordham, and mother is wish her now, watching her."

Dick Fordham pale and trembling, dashed unceremoniously towards the back kitchen at the rear of the house, and entered breathless.

"Oh Dick!" Melinda exclaimed, "are you ill? What has happened to you? Mother, he is fainting!"

Dick took the seat nearest him, and after recovering his breath, endeavored to explain matters; after which Melinda's mother went off to look for her son Tommy, who fortunately for himself had retired to a hiding place in the barn.

Dick never before felt so happy, and at the same time so proud of Melinda as he did while viewing the finishing of the dyeing operation with Diamond Dyes. He said he often had heard of Diamond Dyes, but had never known much about their usefulness. Melinda gently hinted that if he ever commenced to keep house he should always remember that Diamond Dyes were necessary for the comfort of a wife.

Dick and Melinda are now married, and young Tommy who regularly visits them, is often thanked by his brother-in-law for having frightened him by saying "Melinda Dyed." Diamond Dyes are still the favorite in Mrs. Fordham's house, and she has proved to be a very jewel as a good and economical wife.

He Saw Millions in It.

A weak, sickly looking individual, with a shawl and a pair of gaiters, entered a railroad restaurant one day last week and said to the waiter:

Waiter, bring me a sirloin steak, an amulet and some baked potatoes.

Yes, sir, that.

And some baked ham, and—and a small nutton chop, waiter.

Yes, sir, tea?

A couple of bottles of beer and half a dozen English muffins.

The waiter put down his tray with a knowing smile. Glancing over at the counter to see if the proprietor was looking, he leaned over and whispered:

Say, mister, you don't want a manager, do you?

OTHER MERCHANTS are blaming us for cutting prices, but we cannot help it. Goods must be sold. J. P. Coutlee & Co., 1516 Notre Dame street. Be careful to find the right door. It is full of cheap goods and placards announcing cheap sale.

Any person wanting one of our extra value Overcoats, or whole Suits, had better call at once, as they are selling fast. J. P. Coutlee & Co., 1516 Notre Dame street.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Cleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.

The Joliet Steel Company has shared \$8,000 of its profits with its employees in six months.

The Cleveland Shipbuilding Co. has just completed the casting of an anvil block, the combined weight of which is 31 tons.

The Chicago machine works, an establishment which will employ 500 men when completed, will be erected at Sioux Falls, Dakota.

The National Railway and Street Rolling Stock Company, of Boston, will, it is said, build car shops at Galveston, Texas, provided the citizens subscribe for \$100,000 of the stock in a \$500,000 company.

The strike of the glassblowers and grinders at the Buckeye glass works has been settled, the men winning. They had been out one week. This is the largest blown house in the world.

The convention of delegates from local unions of polishers, rubbers and sawyers in the granite and marble industry held last week organized as the Brotherhood of Marble and Granite Rubbers, Polishers and Sawyers of the United States.

Members of the Master Builders' Association of Allegheny county, Pa., have pledged themselves to stand together and oppose any proposition of their employees in the spring looking to a reduction in working hours without a corresponding reduction in wages.

The strike in the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company's rolling mill at West Hamburg has been settled, and last week the entire mill resumed operations, giving employment to several hundred men. The strike started because the superintendent found fault with an imperfect billet of iron and refused to pay for its production.

Eight thousand coal miners are now on strike in Birmingham, Ala., and the indications are that the struggle will be a long and bitter one. Nearly half the furnaces in the district will go out of blast this week, and others will follow as soon as the stock of coke is exhausted. The strikers are quiet. The mine operators remain firm against paying the advanced wages demanded.

The morocco situation at Lynn has now reached a stage at which little change can be expected, and none has taken place. The manufacturers are firm, and the men claim to be equally so. The strikers state that they are making their last appeal for aid to the people of Lynn, as henceforth they will have funds in plenty from the General Assembly of the K. of L., as a general appeal will be issued to all Knights.

A letter from President Fox, of the Iron Molders' International Union of North America, was received recently by the striking molders in San Francisco, Cal., from which it appears that the Executive Board has decided to declare off the strike in three eastern cities in order to reduce expenses. All unions are asked to keep out of further trouble in order to concentrate all finances for the benefit of the striking men in San Francisco.

The press-feeders of Boston are jubilant over the satisfactory ending of their strike for an advance of wages. That the men have won a decided victory is manifested by the fact that the conference between the men and their employers in Young's Hotel last week resulted in the following agreement being reached: All press-feeders heretofore receiving \$9 per week to be paid \$10, all those receiving \$10 to be paid \$11 and \$12 per week in their respective capacities.

All the cutters and sharpeners, 260 in number, employed by the New England Granite Company quit work lately. At the same time all the other granite cutters in the town were called out, and joined the New England's Company's men in a special meeting. The trouble is caused by a disagreement as to the meaning of a certain clause in the bill of prices providing a method of paying off, the employers and employees construing it differently. There are 500 granite cutters and sharpeners in Concord, and all are members of the International Union.

The steam engines of the world represent, approximately, the working power of 1,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the working population of the world, the total population of which is usually estimated at 1,455,928,000 inhabitants. Steam has accordingly enabled man to treble his working power. The working power of the men that is represented by the machinery that this immense power moves has never been estimated, but it is infinitely greater than the thousand million represented by the steam power; possibly one hundred times as great, and certainly large enough to justify the adoption of the eight hour day of labor. The result has been to reduce the old day of "dawn to dark" to ten hours; but this is not a fair divide of the benefits between capital and labor. In the division the capitalist has been enabled to gain wealth very rapidly, as note fifty millionaires in America in 1860 to the seven thousand that are to be found in 1890; while the old ten hour day of thirty years ago has not yet been wiped out, though a good start toward this has been made.

TORONTO'S LOSS, MONTREAL'S GAIN.

(Toronto World, Nov. 29.)

Toronto and Montreal are constantly "trading off" their most enterprising citizens. Yesterday Toronto gave Montreal one of her big pushers in Mr. R. A. Mainwaring, who has gone to the metropolis of Quebec to embark in real estate, a business which he made most successful here. The firm of McCuaig & Mainwaring have handled hundreds of thousands of dollars of Toronto property, and in every instance they have made large returns for all their clients—buyers as well as sellers. They have opened up blocks of unproductive land, put in streets and other improvements,

started buildings, and turned whole districts into productive, tax producing property. Toronto would have been a much slower city to-day had it not been for the enterprise of such men as S. H. Jones, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Cleland (the father of West Toronto Junction), Ald. Macdonald in the east, and other like them, who put in their money, had faith in the city, and reaped their reward. But for every dollar they made their customers made three.

Mr. Mainwaring has kept close track of municipal affairs, always favoring genuine improvements, opposing where he thought a proposed expenditure would be unproductive. His letters to the press on municipal affairs and his criticism of the various projects that came before the citizens were always characterized by sound judgment, thorough knowledge of the subject, and outspoken frankness.

Mr. Mainwaring has strong power of judgment; he can handle a real estate investment involving a quarter of a million with as much coolness and certainty of result as in dealing with a single lot. "Mainwaring's got the nerve" has become a trite phrase among Toronto real estate investors.

The World wishes Mr. Mainwaring as much success in Montreal as he has attained in Toronto, where his departure is generally regretted.

Parker's Men's Rubbers at 50 cents are best value.

Will Stand by the Montreal Firm.

HAMILTON, December 4.—Grocers of the city received circulars yesterday from the wholesale house of Lightbound, Ralston & Co., Montreal, requesting co-operation of the retailers with the Montreal firm in their efforts to resist coercion on the part of the Wholesale Grocers' guild in respect to the recent action of the guild shortening time and discounts. At a meeting of the retailers it was decided to stand by the Montreal house.

Everyone is looking for cash in these times and a good opportunity is offered everyone of finding it just now. The proprietors of Hepburn's Blood Purifier offer a series of prizes embracing \$1,000 to every person sending in the largest list of words composed from the letters in the name Blood Purifier. The prizes will embrace the sums of \$100.00, \$50.00, \$25.00, three prizes of \$10.00 each, twenty-one prizes of \$5.00 each, all in cash, and a handsome present to every other person sending in a list of words. Send 3c stamp for circular giving all particulars. Special offer to those who cannot get up a list of words. Address, C. E. Hepburn, Druggist, Iroquois, Ont.

"Reading Makes a Full Man!"

Mechanics, Artisans, &c., who wish to excel and rise above the ordinary run, should keep posted. Mr. Drysdale, who has had twenty-five years' experience, will be glad to advise such of the best books to help them in acquiring a fuller knowledge of their profession.

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Begs leave to notify his friends and customers that he has removed from his late premises, corner of NOTRE DAME and ST. DAVID'S LANE, to

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(Opposite the well-known Drug Store of B. E. McGale), where he will keep a full stock of Heavy Wollens, consisting of BLANKETS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CANADIAN AND SCOTCH UNDER CLOTHING, WOOL & CASHMERE HOSE, GENT'S SOCKS, also a complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, etc.

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THE Workingman's Store

N. Larivee's Old Stand.

We have made new reductions on the balance of the late N. LARIVEE'S stock. We call your special attention to the following goods, which we will sell you very cheap:

- A Fine Assortment of Baby Linen and Ladies' Underwear.
- Towels, Napkins and Table Cloths.
- Grey Flannels, St. Hyacinthe make, at 20c a yard.
- Cornwall Blankets, at the mill price.
- Tapestry Carpets, at 25c a yard.
- Oil Cloth at 25c a yard.
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Save your money by patronising the

WORKINGMAN'S STORE,
C. P. CHAGNON
Successor to N. LARIVEE
232 NOTRE DAME STREET (old Door
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A Whole Suit of Clothes

3 Pieces, Pants, Vest and Coat, Out to Fit and Made to Wear, for \$4.50 Four Dollars and Fifty Cents. Or \$5.65, or \$6.45, or \$6.75, or \$9.35, or \$10.55, or \$11.95, or \$12.25.

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Also, BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS for all ages at your own price.

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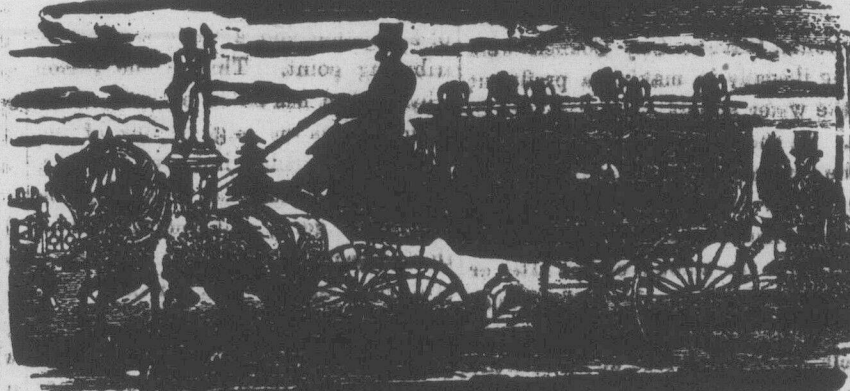
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All kinds of Fur in stock, and made to order at moderate prices.

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Is undoubtedly the BEST of
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Red Spruce Gum Paste.
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BOOTS, SHOES
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I can fit you in any style and at prices to suit your pockets. Custom work a specialty.

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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 A. P. PIGEON, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 414.

The Echo

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

Business notices published in local columns charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

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

MONTREAL, December 6, 1890.

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 WATER TAX.

The judgment rendered in the Superior Court on Monday last by Mr. Justice Wurtelle, in the cases of Lafontaine and Lepine are disappointing to many who believed in the justice and equity of the plea submitted by the counsel for the petitioners. In the case of Lafontaine the first contention was that a differential rate was imposed which bore unjustly on the very poor class of our citizens, and, according to the judgment, the City Council are acting within their power in thus doing. The second and third pleas dealt with the discount and cutting off the water within thirty days after the tax became due. This was deemed by the petitioner as unduly favoring the wealthier classes and acting oppressively towards the poor. The fourth and principal plea of the petitioner, that the City Council were acting illegally in making a profit out of the water supply, was also thrown out. In the judgment we read that: "The act under the authority of which the tariff of rates now complained of was established contains no limitation either as to the amount of the rates or as to the total to be levied." Under this reading of the act the legitimate conclusion to be arrived at is that the City Council has full power to levy all the money it requires, for whatever purpose, under the name of water tax. This will be surprising news to the general body of taxpayers, and if the learned judge is right in his reading of the act, steps should at once be taken to have it repealed and the rates placed on a more equitable basis. We should think it would be patent to ordinary minds that there is a gross injustice in compelling a man to use a certain commodity and charging whatever price you like for it under the penalty of having his household chattels distrained in case of non-payment.

Although the Trades Council have received a repulse in this instance they are by no means disheartened, and the case will be carried to a higher court, when they hope to have the judgment reversed. To carry out the legal programme funds are necessary, and the Council trust that their appeal now in circulation will be liberally responded to by the public, in whose interest the proceedings in the courts are being pushed.

Another case has been entered in court, that of St. Pierre vs. the city, which, if successful, will secure to every household his vote whether he has paid the water tax or not. The case has no similarity whatever (as

the City Hall), to the Lepine and Lafontaine cases. The Council claim that the Corporation has no legal right to deprive a man of his vote because of his failure to pay the water tax.

QUEBEC SHIP LABORERS.

Such an outrageous proposition as that recently made by certain merchants of Quebec to the Local Government has scarcely ever been heard of in what presumably is a free country, and makes us pause and ask ourselves the question whether the years have receded and we are not serfs under the bond of some despotic ruler. The proposition referred to is contained in a petition to deprive the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society of their charter, in short to prevent those engaged in this industry from uniting for mutual support and protection, to deprive them of the means of assisting a distressed fellow-workman and to enable the shippers to compel men to work for starvation wages. The shippers know that with the disruption of the society they could easily deal with the men single handed, but united as they are under the protection of the law they can do nothing. Why are they so desperately anxious that one particular class of men, working at a precarious and harassing business, and whose occupation only lasts a short season of the year, should be compelled, under threat of absolute starvation or forced emigration, to work cheaply? The petition assigns as a reason that the society has driven commerce from the port. If this is true, would not the laboring man be the first to suffer and be the first himself to see it? But we are satisfied that there are other and more important factors than this bugaboo of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society engaged in depriving Quebec of its one time supremacy as a shipping port. With the decline of the carrying trade across the Atlantic by sailing vessels and the multiplying of steamships and the improvement of the river passage between Quebec and Montreal, it is only natural that the latter class of vessels should seek the furthest limit of navigation and a more central distributing point. This is one reason why Quebec has fallen behind. Then again there is the large decline of imports into Canada within recent years, and the consequent loss to the shipping trade both going and coming, and in this respect Montreal has suffered in proportion equally with her sister city. Then how in the name of all that is reasonable can the blame be laid at the doors of the Benevolent Society of Ship Laborers? We would advise the merchants to look around for new avenues of commercial enterprise instead of trying to destroy a society which seeks alone the welfare of its own members, and by so doing they would help to re-establish the prosperity of their city. We cannot for a moment believe that the Legislature will listen to the proposition, as to accede to such a request would be initiating a class legislation dangerous to the peace and well-being of the country, and subversive of the liberty of the subject.

In this connection we might notice the transparent and shamefaced hypocrisy of the Herald, of this city. In its heading to its Quebec correspondence relating the presentation of the petition, in order to gain the sympathy of workingmen who do not know its own hostile attitude towards Union labor, it pertinently asks "Is this Russia or Canada?" For months past the proprietors of the Montreal Herald have endeavored, by every means in their power to disrupt the Typographical Union of this city, and continue to hold the terrors of the law over the heads of some of its members who dared to stand upon their rights. Not only this, but it is an open secret among the printing fraternity here that a Union compositor can work on the

ter, until he allies himself with a society which is not recognized by any labor body in Canada or the United States, and which was originated by the outcasts from the ranks of Unionism. It is well that workingmen everywhere should know this, that the Herald is opposed to Union labor, and in order to gain its ends, went to considerable expense in importing from the States and elsewhere unfair workmen at a time when skilled workmen were plentiful in this city. How far its own conduct is reconcilable with its sympathetic head line "Is this Russia or Canada?" the public will be able to judge from knowing these facts.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Apropos of the correspondence on "Woman in the Workshop," which has been running in our columns for the past two or three weeks, we find the New Zealand Herald lifting up its voice in lamentation on the subject of female labor, from which it would appear that this go-ahead colony looks with some concern upon the raid of women into the domain of men. It says:

In several businesses women are supplanting men; that is, young women are supplanting young men. I hold that for a young woman to work in an unwholesome workroom at a tedious and fatiguing occupation, is utterly to spoil her for the duties of a wife and a mother. Then, if she takes the place of a young man, what is the result? That young man is compelled to leave the country, or walk about the streets idle. Nowadays, if a young man wants to go to the theatre, he has to get a girl, who is doing less than a man's work at much less than a man's wages, to pay for his ticket. And these employments are taking women out of their sphere. What is to become of posterity if women are to spend the years when they should be strengthening their frames by household work, which is congenial to their systems, in hurtful labor? Why, posterity would not be worth troubling about if it depended upon them. Besides, by taking up men's occupations, young women are driving out of the colony the young men who ought to be their husbands. They are condemning themselves by their own act to the miserable fate of spinsterhood.

Just so. If woman is going to take the place of man and drive him out of the country by taking his job from him then the population will dwindle away till nothing remains but the grim spectacle of a gaunt old maid, with a shrill voice and a cat, laboring in a tough and ancient fashion for four or five dollars per week. For if the male citizen can't get a situation because a woman has taken it at half the wages, it is evident he can't marry till the girl has saved enough to keep him, and with her humble income and the responsibility resting on her shoulders of keeping her aged mother, the probabilities are that she will be a bony haridan of 53 before that joyous result is arrived at, and then the man will rise up and state that he doesn't care to waste his bright affections on a venerable relic with her head and both feet in the grave, and the romance of love's glittering dream will fall to pieces. Consequently, where a happy household ought to be, there will be only a sour and wheezy old spinster swilling tea by a lonely hearth, while a hoary paralytic from the workhouse will call round occasionally in a perambulator to tell her what might have been had she not euhred him out of his situation and left him in the cold when he was in the prime of his youth and beauty.

The English Socialist, Mr. Hyndman, throws a side light on the advantages of labor which affords ground for reflection to intelligent readers. He says:

No industry which was carried on under conditions which meant degradation to those who produced that industry was profitable. At the present moment health was being sapped in every way and in every trade. Physiologists said that eight hours' hard work a day was too much. A horse could not be worked more than three or four hours a day. The effect of overwork

—namely, at 27 instead of 55. During periods of strike or distress the death rate actually fell below what was normal, although the workpeople were exposed to semi-starvation; and it was the majority who at the present time were being slave driven and injured for the benefit of a comparative few. If that was so the Legislature was bound to interfere. In every industry in the country the power of each workman to produce wealth had been multiplied a hundredfold in the last 50 years. Why was it that the workers alone should reap no benefits from the change?

It is a pity that the world cannot muster a congress of its hoary veterans in order to verify this statement. The House of Lords could send along a noble contingent of octogenarian peers, and successfully explain the absence of many more who married, shady and prematurely bored to death in consequence. Such a gathering would prove conclusively that a man who has no work to perform can successfully bear up against nearly ninety years of high living, and Chauncey M. Depew could attend to testify that politics are healthier, more fattening and a better paying occupation than that of switchman or car coupler; and Jay Gould could be there too to corroborate his statements. As for the men of toil, the bulk of them are mostly pretty old at 45, and rheumatic and venerable at 50, while at 60 they are only a hazy memory and a tombstone, for which reasons they would probably be unable to attend.

A recent strike on the Wear (Eng.) against shipping with non-union men had no effect in delaying the vessel, and the unions affected held a private conference and formed an offensive and defensive alliance. This step, it is believed, must speedily lead to a trial of strength with the Shipping Federation, as the dockers, sailors, firemen and watermen have all resolved to join issue at command. The Newcastle-on-Tyne branch of the Federation claim to have upon their books the names of over three hundred "free labor" seamen.

An explanation is given of the paragraph stating that judgment for a large sum had been obtained in the American courts against the Duchess of Marlborough. Her Grace is possessed of a life interest in property realising at least £40,000 a year in America, but the American courts do not allow life interests to be charged. A large sum was therefore raised by the Duchess in this country for expenditure on Blenheim and for the purpose of a London mansion. She insured her life heavily, and to complete the lender's security allowed judgment to be taken in the United States for the amount advanced. Hence the recent gossip concerning her Grace's financial position.

Lady doctors are rapidly increasing in England. Quite recently, of nine ladies who went in for the London degree of M. B. all of them passed the examinations. As up to this time there were only nine women in all possessed of this degree this last result doubles the number at a stroke and shows how much more popular the study of medicine is becoming.

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

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,
No. 7628,
Rooms Weber Hall, St. James street. Next meeting Sunday, Dec. 7th, at 7.30.
P. J. DALTON, Recording Secretary.

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(ESTABLISHED 1803.)
Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000
Total Invested Funds . . . \$8,000,000
Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in all the principal towns of the Dominion.
Canadian Branch Office:
COMPANY'S BUILDING,
107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
E. D. LACY.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

OUR GRAND CHRISTMAS CHEAP SALE.

CHEAP SALE OF DRESS SILKS.

We expect to sell a great many SILK DRESSES during this month. Our stock is large. Imported direct from the best makers, and we have made the prices low for our

CHRISTMAS CHEAP SALE.

Black Gros Grain Silks, from 60c to \$4 per yard.
Colored Gros Grain Silks, from 50c to \$1.50 per yard.
Black Surah Silks, from 50c to \$1.00 per yard.
Colored Surah Silks, from 50c to \$1.25 per yard.
Black Satin Merves, from 75c to \$1.75 per yard.
Colored Satin Merves, from 75c to \$1.10 per yard.
Black Pongee Silks, from 50c to 90c per yard.
Colored Pongee Silks, from 50c to \$1.00 per yard.
Black Batavia Silks, from 50c to \$1.25 per yard.
Colored Batavia Silks, from 50c to 90c per yard.

For the greatest bargains to be had in Silks of all kinds come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

Samples of Silk sent on application at the Cheap Sale Prices.

THE GREAT SILK PLUSH SALE.

Our plush sale is proving a great success. Over six hundred YARDS OF PLUSH SOLD IN ONE DAY. THIS SPECIAL LINE OF COLORED SILK PLUSH is 24 inches wide and the price only \$1.22 per yard. All the newest colors to select from, and is the greatest bargain in Canada.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

FANCY STRIPED VELVET.

We offer our stock of Fancy Striped Velvets, former prices from \$1 to \$1.95. Choice of the lot for only

50c per yard.

Ladies will find this the greatest bargain ever shown in the city. Come at once and secure the choicest

At JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

For All Your Dry Goods.

For all your Dry Goods come or send your orders to our Store and you will be sure of getting a great bargain during our Christmas Cheap Sale.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter.

Terms Cash and Only One Price.
Telephones—Federal, 580; Bell, 2193.

CENTRAL CHINA HALL.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, from...\$7.50
TEA " 44 " " " " 2.40
CHAMBER " 10 " " " " 2.20
LIBRARY LAMPS..... 2.50
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.

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\$25,000 to lend on City or County Property, interest from 5 to 6 per cent., by sums of \$500 and upwards also money advanced on goods. Commercial Notes discounted. House and Farm for Sale or to exchange.

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156 St. James

A. HURTEAU & BRO
Lumber Merchants,
92 SANGUINET ST
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(Cor. Sanguinet and Dorchester)
Bell Tel. 6243, Fed. Tel. 16
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G.T.R. Offices. Bell Tel. 14

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THE
UNDERTAKER
VICTORIA SQUARE
MONTREAL
TELEPHONE NO 212

MONTREAL NEWS.

The body of William Burke, carter, living in St. Henri, and driving for Mr. Ricard, a master carter, of Bonaventure Station stand, was found beside the Grand Trunk track near Lachine, on Wednesday morning. On Tuesday night he put up his horse as usual at the stable on Mountain street, and was not seen alive after. It is thought that he went out on the western train, intending to get off at St. Henri, but being carried past he jumped off where he met his death. He fell on the opposite track, striking his head on the rails. Stunned by the blow, he lay there until the down train passed over him, cutting off both his legs. The body was brought in to the morgue, and the Coroner held an inquest at which a verdict of accidental death was returned.

On the occasion of his leaving this country to reside in England, Brother Tarte, late recording secretary of L. A. 7628, was the recipient of a very flattering testimonial from his assembly as an acknowledgment of services rendered and his popularity in the order. The presentation was in the form of a silver watch, handsomely engraved with the seal of his local and great seal of the order of the Knights of Labor, accompanied by a neat address, in which his associates spoke of his services to the order with gratitude. The gift, a justly deserved one, was highly appreciated by Mr. Tarte. This shows that the boys of River Front do not forget their friends.

ECHOES FROM THE POINT.

The night schools are being largely attended in this district.

"Christmas is coming, and we're on short time," is the oft heard remark out here.

What's the matter with the Duffers tackling hockey. It's as easy as lacrosse and nearly as exciting. Sure.

THE ECHO is the best advertising medium in circulation at the Point. The merchants should take note of this when advertising their Christmas wares.

The subway is at last completed and has been opened for traffic. It is a great improvement and will no doubt tend to increase the value of property in the Point.

The congregation of St. Matthews Church will, no doubt, soon have the pleasure of holding service in their splendid new edifice, which is a credit to them and an ornament to Point St. Charles.

The regular weekly tramp of the Argyles took place last evening and a large number of members took advantage of the first snow and tried on their snowshoes. A pleasant evening was spent on arrival at the Club House.

When! O when! are the City Council to provide St. Gabriel with a respectable fire and police station. This will be something for the new representative of St. Gabriel to look after when he is elected. Point St. Charles would do nicely with a new one on Centre street, too.

The Grand Trunk Co are erecting a handsome new and cozy little station at the crossing of Wellington street for the benefit of this rapidly increasing district. It is a long felt want and will be highly appreciated by the people. It will be a regular stopping station for all trains—going and outgoing.

The Grand Trunk Club are to reproduce "A Life's Revenge" in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday. The club will have the assistance of Mr. M. Rowan, who will take the part which Mr. Jos. Ward appeared in at the last performance. The McGill students will also be present. It is for the benefit of the General Hospital.

The success of their maiden effort has prompted the Burton Dramatic Club to again produce "Hazel Kirke," and it will this time be given for the benefit of the poor of Point St. Charles. The production will take place on Christmas week and the receipts will be equally divided between the pastors of the different churches for distribution to the deserving ones.

HIS LAST 'RUN.'

The Point loses one of its oldest and most respected residents, Mr. Joe Birst, the popular engineer, through the sad accident which occurred at Lachine on Thursday morning. Joe was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, came to this country in 1856 and entered the Grand Trunk service in 1858, and has served them faithfully ever since. He has been running West almost continuously for twenty-six years, being a driver since 1864. He was fifty-two years of age and leaves, besides his wife, three sons and three daughters, all grown up save the youngest boy, who is twelve years old. He was a member of St. Matthew's congregation and a resident of the Point since his arrival in this country.

Men's Wool lined Rubbers at S. H. Parker's for 60 cents.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council was held last Thursday evening, with vice-president Guyon in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8.10 p.m., the roll call of officers and delegates being then read.

The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

Credentials were read and received from Geo. Easton, representing the Builders' Laborers Union.

The Ways and Means Committee on the Water Tax question reported that Messrs. R. Keys and Geo. S. Warren had been appointed to collect subscriptions from the public for the Water Tax Fund, and that they had been very successful, over \$100 being collected in three days.

It was also reported that the cases of Messrs U. Lafontaine and A. T. Lapine, M.P., were not, by any means, yet lost, as they could be appealed, when the late unfavorable judgment could be reversed.

The Council then authorized the Com-

mittee to proceed further in the cases and enter them in the Court of Review.

Mr. Helbronner here explained the nature of the case of St. Pierre, just taken. By it the legality of the assessment rolls is attacked, and if the Council wins it, as they hope to do, every householder will have the right to vote, whether they have paid their water or not.

A vote of thanks was passed to those who have assisted by subscribing to the Water Tax Fund.

It was decided that the difficulty between the different unions in the building trades will be finally settled at next meeting.

Motions to amend the constitution were referred to a committee appointed for that purpose.

The Council's representative in the Local House, Mr. Beland, was instructed to oppose the repeal of any section of the Factory Act except those recommended by the factory inspectors.

Mr. Beland having asked for instructions how to vote on the question of taxing the mines, the Council decided to inform him to use his own judgment in the matter.

The majority question was then taken up, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Lepine, M.P., Pigeon and Darlington, were appointed to wait on Dr. Guerin and ask him if he was a candidate for that position. The meeting then adjourned.

THE WATER TAX.

The following donations have been received by the Central Trades and Labor Council towards the Water Tax Fund:

Trades and Labor Council	\$1,000.00
Jules Helbronner	60.00
S. Carsley	25.00
H. Graham	15.00
Cash	5.00
Halley Bros	5.00
W. T. Costigan	3.00
M. F. Nolan	1.00
J. McArran	.25
B. E. McGale	5.00
J. Lamarche	1.00
Jas. Baxter	5.00
H. Morgan & Co.	5.00
Cash	5.00
A. Benn	1.00
H. & S.	1.00
Geo. Coutlee	1.00
Ed. Hardy	1.00
Richard White	5.00
Alphonse Brazeau	1.00
Alf. Truteau	5.00
C. Robert	1.00
T. A. Grothe	50
W. Dawson	1.00
H. A. Hetu	50
Jos. Dagenais	50
Subscription	50
H. B.	1.00
J. B. Bureau	1.00
Henry Hadly	2.00
Poirier, Bessette & Neville	1.00
T. Beugrand	1.00
W. Cleudinneng & Son	5.00
Mulcair Bros.	1.00
J. Ratray & Co.	5.00
L. E. N. Pratte	1.00
R. Beullac	1.00
N. E. Hamilton	5.00

"WOMAN IN THE WORKSHOP."

"L. J. L." REPLIES TO "EMILIE."

To the Editor of THE ECHO:

Sir,—I will again trespass on your good nature and space in your columns for another letter on the above question, as I understand by "Emilie's" last letter, this is to close the dispute, having expressed her intention to withdraw from the discussion, for which I am very sorry, so far as I am concerned—though, perhaps it is better that it should be so, as she says she has made up her mind not to be convinced. In pursuing this discussion I had hopes that some good might result therefrom, but evidently "Emilie" has not derived any benefit from it, and failing, after very "plain talk," to understand my arguments, she indulges in a little sarcasm. I will leave aside all sarcasm, which, by the way, Carlyle styles as the "language of his satanic majesty," and, as briefly as I can, will answer the sophistic arguments, not, I must say, for "Emilie's" benefit—as that, as she says, would be a useless task—but to show your readers, who may not be acquainted with the female labor question, her erroneous statements with regard to their wages and "experience." Before taking up that point, I must make another attempt at convincing "Emilie" that female labor has injured the workingman. We shall leave aside individual ambition—as from the first I spoke in a general sense, not individually.

To be very, very, very plain, I will give an illustration of my argument, and if "Emilie" has not positively closed her reason to conviction, she perhaps will be able to understand. Let us take this city as an example. Well, in this city there is a certain amount of work to be done to meet the demands of the population. Let man be monarch in the workshop and he has it all to himself. Say there are a thousand men to do it. Now those workingmen meet with, say, five thousand women who claim a share of that work. Now it is not plain that those women are an injury to the men. That is as clear as daylight. Again, I would like to refer those interested in this question, and particularly "Emilie," to a small leader which appeared in the Star of November 22. Allow me to quote from it:

"A German statistician has published some remarkable figures regarding the extent to which females have affected the labor situation in Europe. It is shown that there is an increase in females in the best factories. In Germany alone there are over five and a half millions of female artisans and mechanics employed. England follows with over four millions. France with about the same number, and Austria and Italy with three and a half millions. It is not difficult to understand (it is to "Emilie") why labor is so cheap in Europe, and why wages are not as high as in Canada."

It is plain enough from the above statement that female labor has proved injurious to the workingman in taking away a large

portion of the work and in lowering his wages.

Another illustration, to make matters very plain. There is a vacancy to be filled. Both man and woman are competent for it. The man applies for it and asks, as salary, say ten dollars a week. The woman also makes application and offers her services for six dollars a week. Who gets the preference? The woman. Therefore the man's chance of employment is reduced by her presence, and his wages lowered, for were he willing to work for the six dollars, he, every time, would get the preference. "Emilie" may say, why does he not work for that amount? Well, if he were only prompted by individual ambition to procure the vacancy, as it is in the case of the woman—having only herself to provide for—he would no doubt carry the point every time, as I said above, but he has a family to support as well as himself and cannot compete with the woman in wages.

I hope these illustrations will be plain enough to enable "Emilie" to understand the effect female labor has upon the workingman, especially when she learns that in a small portion of Europe over twenty million women take the place of as many men. But if, after this, she still fails to see it, I think the answer Dr. Johnson used to give to those who seemed hard of understanding would be applicable in this case.

Now, for her statements with regard to female's wages and their experience. She says, I think girls who are inexperienced ought to command a high salary as if they had had several years' experience. I do not think anything of the kind, and "Emilie" knows, or ought to, that even when a girl has had five and ten years' experience she does not command high wages. I also most decidedly think that there ought to be a beginning with a girl, as there is with a boy, and then she could not plead want of experience, and would be able to compete in a legitimate manner with her fellow-man. I am not at all anxious that a woman should get a man's wages from the first, but let her do like the apprentice boy—commence on 25 cents a day, and rise gradually as she becomes experienced. I will give some personal observations to prove that woman never becomes experienced, at least if her salary depends on it, as "Emilie" claims, for she never gets standard wages. I know of an establishment where, in one department, there are seven men and twenty-seven girls—all doing the same work. Some of those girls have been working at that occupation for fifteen years—others only two months—and yet the experience acquired during those years has never obtained for them standard wages. Again, a boy comes in to learn the trade. For a year (mark, a year) he has to sweep the floor, etc., before he can get an insight into the trade. A young girl comes or the same purpose. Immediately she is shown the first rules of the trade, and at the end of two months (mark, two months) she knows far more than the boy who perhaps has been there a year before her, and why? Because it is in the interest of the employer to teach females, owing to the fact that they work for less money. But such apprenticeship never turns out a good worker, at least it is the case in this instance. Then it is that the boy has the proper foundation which "Emilie" alludes to, and not the girl, whose roof is erected on flimsy posts.

Your correspondent says I forgot to mention whether men's salaries were lower before their fair competitors introduced themselves. No, I have not, as I thought she knew it; but, however, seeing she is ignorant of the fact, I will simply refer her to the last sentence of the above quotation from the Star. If wages are higher in Canada than in Europe, because in the latter place there are more females employed, it is evident that woman's appearance in the shop has lowered man's wages.

"Emilie" seems to enjoy as a good joke the statement I made, namely: that drunkenness is more prevalent among the poorly-paid class. Yet it is a fact, and as she says, facts are stubborn things. My letter is already too lengthy to attempt to clear that point for her, but I will ask her, as she seems to be well aware of the "mixed community" which surrounds us, to look around and see for herself. She also maintains that the shop girl is more economical, and bases her argument on the fact that she knows the value of money. Well, it is no use arguing, arguments can always be found; but for my part I declare in favor of the practical girl, who has served her apprenticeship at housekeeping and knows just how to manage everything and do it properly and economically—even though the shop girls might get ahead of her in a darning or mending contest.

Your fair correspondent's pride rebels at my accusing her of being entangled in her previous letter. I beg here to apologize to "Emilie," as the mistake is mine, and her idea is maintained to the end. But I have answered what was meant, and I repeat I grieve at the opinion she entertains towards most fathers. If she judges them from personal observations she must be in very unwholesome surroundings, and with such feelings towards mankind it is a wonder life is worth the living to her.

As "Emilie" has expressed that she withdraws from the discussion, I thank her for her criticisms, and I hope that, after reading this letter, will understand how female labor does injure the workingman and undermines his wages. That has been my contention from the first. I must also thank you, Mr. Editor, for the space accorded both of us in your paper. Apologizing for the length of this letter, I remain Yours, etc., L. J. L.

P. S.—As this closes the discussion I would like you, Mr. Editor, to act as arbitrator in this matter, namely, as to whether female labor has proved injurious to the workingman.

ADVERTISERS.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

DRESSMAKING.

Our Dressmaking Rooms are now completely remodelled. New Cutters and Fitters, also a number of New Sewers have been employed.

S. CARSLEY.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

Ball Costumes Ball Costumes Ball Costumes
Ball Costumes Ball Costumes Ball Costumes
Costumes for Evening Wear
Costumes for Evening Wear
Ready Made Complete Costumes
Ready Made Complete Costumes

FROM \$3.80

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame st.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Mourning Costumes Mourning Costumes
Mourning Costumes Mourning Costumes
Black Costumes Complete, \$6.50
Black Costumes Complete, \$6.50

A full assortment of the latest novelties in Costumes in black or neutral colors found in this department.

Tweed Tailor-Made Costumes
Tweed Tailor-Made Costumes

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame street.

Children's Dresses Children's Dresses
Children's Dresses Children's Dresses

Useful School Dresses, from 65c
Useful School Dresses, from 65c
Pretty Indoor Frocks, from 65c
Pretty Indoor Frocks, from 65c

Very becoming costumes for young ladies now on view in our spacious show rooms.

S. CARSLEY'S,
Notre Dame street.

Jerseys Jerseys Jerseys
Jerseys Jerseys Jerseys

A new line of Jerseys, with Velvet Sleeves, in Black, Navy and Brown.

\$3.15

This is a real live bargain, and were imported to sell at \$5.00

Dressmaking Dressmaking
Dressmaking Dressmaking
Dressmaking a specialty.

A Good Fit Guaranteed.
S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame street.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS
NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS

Lot Number One
Lot Number One

200 Pieces, Reduced from 20c to 12c
200 Pieces, Reduced from 20c to 12c

This is one of the cheapest lots of Dress Goods ever offered.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame street.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS
NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS

Lot Number Two
Lot Number Two

240 Pieces, Reduced from 22c to 15c
240 Pieces, Reduced from 22c to 15c

This Lot would be cheap in the regular way at 22c, but as we have too many and the goods must be sold they have all been reduced to 15c.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame street.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS
NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS

Lot Number Three
Lot Number Three

197 Pieces Reduced from 30c to 19c per yard
197 Pieces Reduced from 30c to 19c per yard

All the Newest and Choicest Colors for this season's trade will be found in this lot.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame street.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS
NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS

Lot Number Four
Lot Number Four

215 Pieces Reduced from 35c to 25c
215 Pieces Reduced from 35c to 25c

FOR BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS
COME TO

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame st.

Tea and Coffee Free during this Month.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. Carsley has only ONE STORE in Montreal. No Branch Stores.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

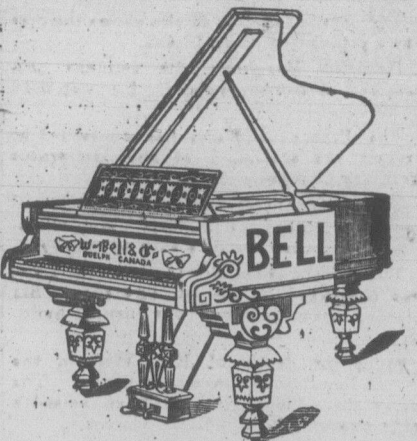
Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

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

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777,
NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.



A DESCRIPTION OF THE * Mechanical * Excellence

"BELL"

Pianos and Organs

OF NECESSITY implies the use of scientific terms not familiar to the general public. The public look at results. What are the results? In what, then, do the "BELL" Pianos and Organs excel? They excel in

STONE, TOUCH and DURABILITY.

Sole Agents, Wholesale and Retail,

WILLIS & CO.

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

M. BACHMAN

Artistic Merchant Tailor.

FURS AND TRIMMINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE.

DRESS SUITS & UNIFORMS.

Cut and Make Guaranteed.
Repairing and Cleaning.

409 ST. JAMES ST.

EVEN THE WORM

Will Turn at Last!

The things that are a bitter exasperation to the old are mere trifles to the young.

A young man will endure a twenty-five cent coal oil lamp, with broken chimney, and a room in which it would be fatal to strike your head against your breath, and an apology for a carpet that would reduce you to the lowest ebb of despair, and a landlady whose look of displeasure would send a cold shiver down your spine—with the meekness of a lamb.

But the meekest young man that ever sat out the evening uncomplainingly in his overcoat rises in wrath when his linen is returned from the "wash" torn, or stained, or limp, or sticky.

Then the "old Adam" asserts itself. For social life, and admiration, and elegance are dear to the young.

A cold room is a joke. A frayed shirt bosom at the dress party is anguish.

MORAL.

Let the Troy Steam Laundry take charge of your shirts and collars and cuffs, and everything washable, and you have the guarantee of skilful work, work invariably flawless, perfect as scrupulous care and best facilities can make it; material absolutely uninjured.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY

Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

Telephone Nos.—Bell, 666. Federal, 542.

Ronayne Bros'

BOOTS

SHOES

17 Chabouillez Square,

NEXT THE FIRE STATION.

Durable Goods. Moderate Prices.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

European.

The census taken in Berlin shows the city has a population of 1,574,485.

Heinrich Berghaus, the eminent geographer of Berlin, is dead. He was born 1797.

The Prince of Wales has consented to resume the command of the Honorable Artillery Company of London.

The National Gazette says Dr. Koch will decline to accept the proposed national testimonial in the form of a sum of money.

The workshop at Newcastle-on-Tyne was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Six persons lost their lives in the burning building.

Since the death of King William the Dutch Republics have been active. The police throughout Holland have seized a large number of Republican placards.

In the House of Commons Wednesday the Irish Land Purchase bill passed the second reading, 368 to 190. Parnell and his followers voted with the Government.

A French lady, the Marquise Gaggel, while travelling in a railway carriage from Monaco to Toulon, was attacked by thieves who poisoned her and robbed her of 6,250 francs.

The British Government has introduced in the House of Commons a supplementary estimate of £5,000 for the purpose of enquiring into the distress in the western part of Ireland arising from the failure of the potato crop.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has ordered a man-of-war to convey ten loads of meat to relieve the distress which prevails among the inhabitants of Clare Island and Inishtrac, arising from the failure of potato crop.

Advices from the Congo State via Brussels report that the natives are still rebellious and that fighting has occurred between them and the forces of the state. Eight natives were killed and twenty wounded in recent battles.

Emperor William on Tuesday attended a great military spectacle and banquet given in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Great Elector Brandenburg. The Emperor made two speeches eulogistic of the character and the work of Frederick William.

The Figaro says the Pope will shortly publish a letter disapproving of Cardinal Lavergne's policy on a union of church and state, but approving the principles which guided him in advancing the scheme. The Royalists are organizing a campaign in the provinces against Cardinal Lavergne.

The trial of Mrs. Nelly Peary on the charge of murdering Mrs. Hogg and her infant in London, ended Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. Mrs. Peary was Mr. Hogg's mistress and she killed Mrs. Hogg and her child because Mrs. Hogg had made a remark that she did not like.

Canadian.

F. Damen, aged 30 years, a Dutch sailor, was jailed in St. John last June for stabbing a shipmate. His term would have expired on Thursday last. He died on Tuesday of heart disease.

The body of an infant was found near Ninth and York streets, Cornwall, wrapped in old flannel cloth. A post mortem examination was held and it was found the child had been suffocated. The doctors could not say how long it had lived.

As an instance of how the shipping trade of Quebec has been falling away, it may be stated that while in 1892 the number of ships entered was 1,681 and the clearances 1,785, in 1899 only 497 entered and 397 cleared.

The ice bridge between Quebec and St. Patrouille, Isle of Orleans, has now formed, and the river in front of the city is full of drifting ice. The Lewis ferry which left this side at six last night, was caught in the drifting ice and only reached Lewis at ten o'clock.

A servant girl named Eva Cote, aged 20 years, was dangerously burned about the body in a house in St. Helen street, St. Roch, Quebec, the other evening, through the explosion of a lamp. Her life is despaired of, and she received the last sacrament at the Hotel Dieu Wednesday.

The court of inquiry into the charges of irregularities and incompetency against Sheriff van Barmom, of Digby, N. S., has closed. It is understood the charges were generally sustained, some of the evidence taken showing that the sheriff and his deputy had been guilty of most unusual and irregular acts, the defense admitting having allowed prisoners to escape. It also appeared that in one case, in the Vail-Campbell election for the Dominion Commons several years ago, the ballots cast at one of the booths were not counted, while in the last provincial election the deputy sheriff changed the location of an election booth without authority.

A young Englishman named Gordon Laing was found lying dead in the rear of a barber shop at No. 8 Trankley street, Toronto. He had been drinking heavily of late and was in the habit of using laudanum as well as alcohol. Monday night when he came to the barber shop, where he had often been accommodated with a bed in a backroom, he had a two ounce bottle of the narcotic in his hand, and the empty bottle was found beside his body. Whether the dose was taken with suicidal intent or not no one knows. The deceased had wealthy relatives in England, but none in this country. He received regular remittances of considerable sums from abroad, but for the past eighteen months the money has been spent in drinking.

It appears that in some of the villages along both shores of the St. Lawrence whiskey smuggling is almost the sole industry followed by the people. It is said that one or two of the local capitalists embark in a venture of this kind and to keep the matter perfectly secret get every family in the place to invest a few dollars in it. If the venture is successful the profits are divided in proportion to the amount of capital invested in each. The smugglers are chalking over a clever trick they played

upon the Montreal officers last week. They had a barge loaded with 16 casks which they wanted to land in Montreal, and to divert the attention of the officers, sent them information that the staff was to be landed near Longue-Pointe and conveyed to the city in casks. The officers naturally devoted most of their attention to this point and the barge passed unquestioned and unloaded the casks in broad day light just opposite the Custom House.

The wholesale dry goods house of Russell, Seybold & Co., of Ottawa, has voluntarily suspended payments and an accountant appointed by the firm's Montreal creditors is now examining the books and accounts of the firm at the request of Mr. Russell. The announcement of the suspension has caused a sensation in business circles as the house was regarded as one of the most substantial in the country. The liabilities of the firm, direct and indirect, will reach probably \$300,000. The assets are nominally about the same. The amount one year of the firm's balance sheet showed as surplus was \$97,000. It is considered probable that an arrangement will be made with the creditors by which the firm will be able to continue in business without making an assignment. The principal creditors are European and Montreal wholesale houses.

American.

The American House of Representatives has passed the Copyright bill, 139 to 95.

Leah Thompson, the sculptor, of New York, was arrested for disorderly conduct, and got a month in the workhouse.

Capt. Andrew J. Bangh, a Confederate officer well-known in Georgia, has been lynched on the Mexican frontier for horse and cattle stealing.

Martin Mergo, son of a leading merchant of Fort Wayne, Ind., who has been ill of consumption, being unable to secure some of Dr. Koch's lymph, blew out his brains.

Last evening George Burgess, a saloon-keeper, shot and fatally wounded Alice McKinley at Williamsstown, Ky., and was himself shot and killed by officers while resisting arrest.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck, widow of Joe Hollenbeck, of Los Angeles, Cal., has died in trust about \$750,000 worth of property to found a home for indigent women and homeless children.

The fine department of the Scotten Tobacco works at Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. It was worth \$100,000. The stock was also a total loss, but the value is unknown. Two firemen were killed and two injured. Six hundred girls are thrown out of employment by the fire.

"HELLO, JOHN, where are you off to in such a hurry?"

"Hew de do, Bill! I'm in a hurry to get one of Coutlee's bargains in overcoats, they are selling so low I'm afraid they will be all gone before long, and I don't want to miss the chance to be rigged out for the winter cheap."

"Coutlee? What Coutlee is that?"

"Oh you must have heard of him before, J. P. Coutlee & Co., 1516 Notre Dame street, second door from St. Claude. Walk down with me and see his bargains."

And then two men's families were made happy.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Divided Feeling on Parnell's Leadership—Censured by the Hierarchy.

The feeling in Ireland on the question of Parnell retaining the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party appears to be greatly divided. Several meetings of the Nationalist members of Parliament have taken place during the week but have been adjourned without arriving at any decision. At the meeting held on Monday Mr. Sexton said he would persist to the end in his opposition to Parnell despite the ruffianly attacks which had been made on himself.

A despatch from Clonmel was read declaring that the tenants on the Smith-Barry estate were with Dillon and O'Brien in their opposition to Parnell.

A telegram from the Belfast branch of the National League was received and read. It declared that the members were to have no leader but Parnell. When this despatch was read Mr. Sexton, who represents the eastern division of Belfast, said if the opinion of Belfast Nationalists was contrary to his own he would resign his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Clancy said he had a proposal to make which he hoped would prove a solution of the difficulty in which the party found itself.

Mr. Clancy's motion involves the temporary retirement of Mr. Parnell subject to certain conditions being exacted from Mr. Gladstone in connection with his promised home rule scheme. Mr. Clancy's proposal has raised a hope among the Nationalists that a unanimous settlement will be effected.

Mr. Parnell is in the best of spirits and expresses with the greatest confidence the view that the present movement will finally result favorably for him. The feeling among his supporters is that his position is materially strengthened, especially by the assurances received from America and Ireland.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Waterford, Lancashire, said that while he praised the moral outburst against Parnell, he regretted that the breaches of the sixth and eighth commandments committed by the Irish people had hitherto been allowed to pass without blame. Healy and Sexton, after supporting their leader, had turned and rent him. The Liberal leaders, Lord Salisbury said, took no decided view regarding Parnell until they saw the effect which the revelations had on the religious portion of the community.

The Nationalist members of the municipal council of Cork have adopted, by a vote of 21 to 9, a resolution expressing confidence in Parnell, and urging him not to recognize any adverse action that may be taken by his opponents in the Irish party. The resolution was passed after a very hot

and noisy debate, the minority making a very strong effort to prevent its adoption. The Catholic Bishop of Elphin calls on Parnell to resign.

A committee of the Cork Young Ireland Society, of which William O'Brien is president, has adopted a resolution supporting Parnell.

This action is contrary to the course advised by Mr. O'Brien.

A meeting of the Catholic hierarchy was held on Wednesday at the residence of Archbishop Walsh, from which a manifesto was evolved declaring that the archbishops and bishops of Ireland consider Parnell unfit to remain leader of the Irish party.

The manifesto declares that their judgment is not given on political grounds, but solely on the revelations of the divorce court, after which they are unable to regard Parnell in any other light than convicted of one of the gravest offences known to religion and society, which is aggravated in his case by almost every circumstance possible to give it scandalous prominence in guilt and shame. "Surely Catholic Ireland," the manifesto continues, "so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as a leader a man wholly dishonored and unworthy of Christian confidence. Further, we cannot avoid the conviction that the continuance of Mr. Parnell's leadership will disorganize and range in hostile camps those hitherto united with the force of our country. Confronted with the prospect of a continuance so disastrous, we see nothing but inevitable defeat at the general election, and as the result home rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated, the hands of the evictor strengthened and evictees without the shadow of a hope of being reinstated."

S. H. Parker's Ladies' Rubbers, all sizes, are selling fast at 35 cents.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., on Saturday last for America.

Eugene Hornbaker, of New York, is out with a challenge to fight Johnny Murphy at 116 or 118 pounds.

Le Fung, a thoroughbred Chinaman, is matched to fight an Australian colored pugilist in Sydney. The Celestial is said to be a clever boxer.

The Wachuset Boat Club, of Worcester, Mass., will give a monster athletic tournament on the evening of December 9, for which valuable prizes will be awarded the winners.

Ben Seth, one of the crack lightweighters of England, now in Australia, has decided to undertake the job of knocking out featherweight Billy Murphy in eight rounds at Melbourne.

A number of Harvard men are planning to take a trip through France on bicycles next summer. A quartette of Swarthmore students travelled through England in that manner a few years ago.

Robert McArthur, of the Olympic Athletic Club, of San Francisco, recently ran a half mile in two minutes and five seconds. S. F. Cassidy, of the same club, also ran the 250 yards in 27 seconds.

The showing Peter Jackson made in his recent fight with Joe Goddard has convinced the majority of the Australian sporting men that Slavin would defeat the colored fighter in three rounds.

George Dawson, the champion light weight of Australia, is matched to fight Jim Burge, the "Iron Man," at Sydney, for the championship and a \$750 purse. These pugilists have fought two draws.

Maud S. was sold for \$40,000. The trotters that have sold for as much or more are: Axiell, \$105,000; Bell Boy, \$51,000; Stamboul, \$50,000; Sunol, s & b; \$41,000; Acolyte, \$40,000; Pochantas, \$40,000.

A sculling match for stakes of \$900 a side and the championship of the world has been arranged between Peter Kemp and John McLean, the Australians, to take place over the Paramatta course on December 15.

Johnny Reddy, late goal keeper for the Shamrocks, played in a game with the New York Club against the College, in which the former won by four goals to nil. The winners play the Staten Island Club (champions) next month in Madison Square Garden.

A remarkable horse race took place recently at Windsor, New South Wales, between two local horses owned by Messrs. Clemens and Smith. The horses ran five successive dead heats, though the jockeys had been changed twice. In the sixth run of Mr. Clemens' horse won.

The profits of the New York horse show were about \$50,000. The association gave the proprietors of Madison Square Garden \$9,000 and half the profits for the use of the building. The Madison Square Garden cost about \$3,000,000, and to make it pay a daily revenue of about \$1,000 is necessary.

Fred Weating, the champion 220 yards runner of America, has gone out of training and will not compete in the match race with Owens and Carey at the Staten Island meeting. It is doubtful if the sprinter who has carried the cherry diamond to victory so often will ever again be seen on the cinder path.

Jem Smith, the heavyweight pugilist, is meeting with better success on the cinder path than he did in the ring. He has won three 100 yards races since he fought Slavin. The last race, which was for \$100 a side, was run at Kensal Rise, Eng., and Smith defeated his opponent, Alf Walker, by a yard and a half, in 12 1/2 seconds.

A Nickerson, of the New York A. C., the champion amateur high jumper of the New Jersey A. C., had an interesting tussle in the high jump at the Eighth Regiment games. Nickerson was scotch man, while Spence had a handicap of 2 1/2 inches. After jumping for over an hour Nickerson won by half an inch. His leap was 5 feet 11 inches, a fine performance for a load floor jumper. Spence's best actual jump was 5 feet 7 inches.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Mrs. O'Shea appears to be more or less leader of a certain Irish party herself.

Any railroads left out over night are likely to pass into the hands of Mr. Jay Gould.

Patti's religion continues to be a subject of a great deal of interest to everybody except Patti.

The Indians seem to be ignorant of the important fact that all this dancing means that they will have to pay the fiddler.

Amos Beal, of Dover, Me., took whiskey to allay pain, but there was nothing Mr. Beal could take to allay the whiskey, and he died from the effects of it.

After a man has travelled through "Darkest Africa" a couple of times he ought to find something more important to talk about than the alleged weakness of poor old Emin.

The very essence of cruelty is practised towards tramps in Iowa. When one is jailed the law requires that all sporting papers shall be kept from him. An incarcerated tramp without his sporting paper is a forlorn spectacle indeed and truly.

Should the Messiah not come according to programme the Indians will have a big drunk, if they can get the fire water. A disappointed Indian can drink more whiskey than an Indian who isn't disappointed, which is saying a great deal.

Lady Plowder, wife of the ex-Lord Mayor of London, who trounced a chambermaid and threw a bell boy downstairs in a hotel at San Antonio, Tex., is continuing her way southward. Her fame naturally preceded her, and the deference due to one of her rank has not since been withheld.

Mrs. M. S. Norman, of Decatur, Ill., was visiting in Terre Haute, Ind., and while there was informed that a letter was advertised for her at the post office. Calling at the post-office she was told that the letter had a short time before been delivered to another lady of the same name. Curious to see the other Mrs. Norman she called on her, and, to the consternation of both ladies, they found they had married the same man. There was an interesting family reunion when Mr. Norman came home which wound up with his arrest on a charge of bigamy.

Call and get a pair of Fancy Velvet Slippers for 65 cents at S. H. Parker's, 1351 St. Catherine street.

Her Groundless Fears.

Clara (with emotion)—George, are you sure you love me?

George (fervently)—While life lasts, my own.

Clara (suppressing a tear)—George, if trials and tribulations should come!

George (amazed)—My heart is yours alone, my love, and always will be.

Clara (sobbing)—George, are you sure, perfectly sure that nothing—nothing at all, could cool your affection?

George (thoroughly alarmed)—My gracious! What's happened? Has your father failed?

Clara (hysterically)—Worse. Far worse. George (much relieved)—Tell me all, my angel; I can bear it.

Clara (with a heroic effort)—George, I've—I've got—a boil coming on my nose.

OUR PANTS at 75c are what you would pay \$1.50 for elsewhere. J. P. Coutlee & Co., 1516 Notre Dame street.

J. P. COUTLEE & Co. are the people who are selling goods just now below cost at 1516 Notre Dame street (the Sign of the Triangle.)

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK, consisting of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Ready-made Clothing, etc., situate in one of our best business streets, will be sold at a bargain. Cash—or credit will be given to responsible party. None but principals need apply. Address Dry Goods, Box 554 P.O.

FIRE INSURANCE.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL INS. CO. OF WATERLOO. ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.

CITY AGENTS: THOS. McLELLIGOTT, J. D. LAWLER, L. BRAHAM, J. A. McDOUGALL.

C. R. G. JOHNSON, Chief Agent.

42 ST. JOHN STREET. MONTREAL.

THE Province of Quebec Lottery.

(AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.)

MONTHLY DRAWINGS.

Second Wednesday of Every Month.

3,134 PRIZES, WORTH \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH - - \$15,000.00.

TICKET, \$1.00.

11 TICKETS FOR - - - \$10.00.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Ask for Circulars. 51 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

P. GALLERY.

(LATE OF GALLERY BROS.)

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER.

252 RICHMOND STREET, MONTREAL.

Having built a new and improved mill, I am now prepared to serve the public with the best Plain and Fancy Bread at the LOWEST PRICES. Orders sent to above address will be promptly filled.

Having Received my Fall Stock of

AMERICAN GOODS

I am now prepared to sell all sizes of

LADIES',

MISSSES' and

CHILDREN'S

BOOTS,

Shoes & Rubbers

My prices are LOWER than any other Shoe Man in town.

Do not forget the address:

2076 Notre Dame St.

J. CORCORAN.

One Door West of Colborne street.

McRae & Poulin,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Highland Costumes,

Ladies' Mantles

A SPECIALTY.

Our Garments are Artistically Cut in the Latest Styles.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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MONTREAL.

DRINK ALWAYS THE BEST!

MILLAR'S

Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale,

Cream Soda, Cider, &c.

To be had at all First-class Hotels and Restaurants.

69 ST. ANTOINE ST.

THE DOMINION

Custom Made

PANTS!

\$3

TO ORDER.

Imported Goods. Inspection invited.

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362 & 364 St. James St., Montreal.

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362 & 364 St. James St., Montreal.

A COUNTRY COURTSHIP.

Driving the cows from the upper meadow—
Beauty, and Brindle and Bess—
Now in the sunlight, now in the shadow,
And now in the wind's caress;
With song as sweet as at morn the starling,
Is wont to the skies to trill,
Mollie, the farmer's daughter and darling,
Comes tripping adown the hill.

Purple and black are the braided tresses,
Her dainty temples that crown;
Light is her step on the sward it presses,
As fall of the thistledown.
The squirrels peep from the wayside hedges,
As the maiden moves along,
And count it chief of their privileges
To list to her jocund song.

Down where the alders and slender rushes
Border the rivulet's banks,
And the widened sweep of the water gushes
Under a bridge's broad planks;
Whistling a love song in broken snatches—
His hat pushed back from his brows—
Robin, the miller, awaits and watches
For the coming of the cows.

Up to their knees in the stream, the cattle
Drink deep of its crystal flow;
Little they care for the lovers' prattle
Or the bliss the twain may know;
Their heaving sides with their draughts distended,
They enter the path again,
And crop the grasses, with heads low bended,
On either side of the lane.

The shadows deepen; the dew is sprinkling
With diamonds all the meads;
And faint and far, in the distance tinkling,
The sound of the bell recedes.
Still on the bridge where the water glistens
As the moonlight on its falls,
The miller talks and the maiden listens,
But the cows are in their stalls.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Wife—Did you notice Mrs. Stunner's
bonnet in church this morning?
Husband—No, indeed. I was lost in ad-
miration of your own.

Dashaway (pounding on the wall)—Say,
in there, tie up the whistle, will you?
Voice from the other room—Then throw
over one of your banjo strings.

By George, said the tramp, I'm gettin'
discouraged. I ain't been able to get a
job at snow shovellin' all summer. I think
I'll go out of the business and take up lawn
mowin' for the winter.

Men's Wool lined Overshoes for
\$1 per pair at S. H. Parker's, 1351
St. Catherine street.

She—There goes poor Miss Price with
her fiancée. Why, the man is old enough to
be her father and ugly enough to be her
brother. He—Oh, but he's rich enough to
be her husband.

Did you recognize your wife at the mas-
querade ball last night?
Not until I patted her shoulder, and she
whispered to me: Lemuel, don't make a
fool of yourself, you old donkey.

M. Angele Quigley—Don't you think
those are lovely flesh tints I have managed
to get into that picture?
Raphael Squeers—I do, indeed. Isn't it
a pity we can't have such in nature!

Mr. Younglove—My overcoat was stolen
out of my berth in the sleeping car, and I
am going to bring a suit against the com-
pany.

Mrs. Younglove—Why, George dear, I
don't see how you can bring a suit against
the company when you only lost an over-
coat.

Mrs. Gadleigh—I am going to have Mabel
stop taking violin lessons of old Scrapper.
Mr. Gadleigh—Why, what's the matter
with him?

Mrs. Gadleigh—I am told that he teaches
Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata. I heard
Mabel practicing it, and it really is awful.

Clara—I think it's a shame I can't enter-
tain a gentleman alone. While Mr. Dash-
away was in the parlor last night I just
know that you were peeking through the
keyhole.

Maud—The idea! Why the key was on
the inside.

Dejected youth—I would like to return
this engagement ring I purchased here a
few days ago.

Jeweller—Didn't it suit the young lady?
Yes; but another young man has already
given her one just like it, so I would like
to exchange it for a wedding present.

Impassioned Lover—Tell me, my angel,
what to do to prove my love. Oh, that I
might, like some knight of old, battle for
you, suffer for you, die for you.

Sweet girl—I wish you would give up
smoking.
Impassioned lover—Oh, come now that's
asking too much.

Cornelius Lovell—Don't address me as
Mr. Lovell, Maud; it is so formal, you
know. Call me Cornelius.

Miss Maud—P'd call you Corn if—if—
If what, darling?
If I thought you'd pop.
Mr. Lovell is now engaged.

Lariat Luke—Come, boys, this man ad-
mits that he took the horse. Quick, where
is the help?

The Man—But I plead extenuating cir-
cumstances. A widow from Kansas City
at my station wanted me to marry her.

Lariat Luke—Then why didn't you say
so before, instead of creating all this fuss.
Mamma—It is very wrong in you, John-
nie, to quarrel in this way. Johnnie (who
has just had a fight with his brother Tom)
—Well, I got wild, and had to do some-
thing. Mamma—But you must not let
your temper carry you away in that man-

ner, I will tell you a good rule—When you
are angry, always count twenty before you
strike. Tommy (the victor in the recent
unpleasantness)—Yes, and he'd better count
forty before he strikes a fellow that can
whip him.

A countryman stops an omnibus, and
wishes to mount to the interior.
Conductor—All full inside, but there is
plenty of room on top of the omnibus.
Countryman—But does it go to the same
place?

Weeks—I'll wager a new hat that that
man over there's a schoolmaster.
Potts—Nonsense; how do you know?
Weeks—Oh, he tried his hand on the
seat of the chair before he sat down on it.

Friend—What did the doctor say about
your case?
Invalid—He said he didn't know what
was the matter with me.

Friend—Indeed? You evidently went to
a very old and experienced physician.

A minister, in visiting the house of a man
who was somewhat of a tippler, cautioned
him about drink. All the answer the man
gave was that the doctor allowed it to him.
Well, said the minister, has it done you any
good? I fancy it has, answered the man,
for I got a keg of it a week ago and I could
hardly lift it, and now I can carry it round
the room.

What Was She Afraid of.

A little girl remarked to her mamma on
going to bed: I am not afraid of the dark.
No, of course you are not, replied her
mamma.

I was a little afraid once, though, when I
went in to get to a tart.
What were you afraid of? asked the
mamma.

I was afraid I shouldn't be able to find
the tarts.

A Pathetic Passion.

Love is no stranger to my breast;
Its torments and its woes,
Its wild desires, its fierce unrest
No man more clearly knows.

A throbbing passion, deep, intense,
Torments me day and night,
And gives me constant evidence
That something isn't right.

No maiden coy has won my heart,
No woman more mature
Has wounded me with cupid's dart—
Of that you may be sure.

And yet, I love? A benison
On him who'll tell me why!
For on! I love roast venison.
And oh! I love mince pie.

Rise and Fall.

'Twas a breach of promise suit, the letters
all read,
And here is what the opening words of each
epistle said:

"Dear Mr. Smith," "Dear Friend," "Dear
John," "My Darling Four-leaf Clover,"
"My Ownest Jack," "Dear John," "Dear
Sir," then "Sir," and all was over.

Just Like Him.

He certainly wasn't handsome, but he
had a loving heart.
He bought his adored one a birthday pre-
sent of a pug that broke down all the usual
standards of ugliness and set up one of its
own.

The gift went right to the affections of
the gushing maiden.
Oh, thank you, James, thank you, she
warbled. It's so like you.

Merry Moments.

She was a maid demure;
He was a brazen clerk;
She asked the price of lace;
He answered with a smirk:

The price, you see, don't count
In such a case as this,
I'll gladly give a yard
In exchange—for a kiss.

I'll take four yards, she said;
Then added, to his sorrow,
And have my dear mamma
Bring in the pay to-morrow.

Where Extremes Meet.

If everybody followed my example, an-
nounced an enthusiastic temperance advo-
cate recently, every saloon in the city would
be closed before the end of the month.

How's that? asked the rubicund faced
orator who had not before spoken.

They would close from lack of patronage,
sir. I never drink.

I see. I can see you one better, though.
If everybody followed my example every
saloon in the city would close before next
Saturday night.

How's that? asked the temperance advo-
cate, eagerly.

They would run out of stock.

Women's Overshoes at S. H. Parker's.

In Fall Days.

Now the autumn days are here,
Bleak and dreat;
And the ulsters from last year
Now appear.

'Tis too early for the merry
An' alivening "Tom and Jerry;"
And the air is chilly, very,
To drink beer.

The mosquitoes cease to hum,
They are dumb;
While the plumber soon will come
Out to plumb.

While the coal man blithe and gay,
Soon will give himself a weigh,
And make his victims pay
Him a sum.

For last winter's trousers we
Look around;
They are nowhere we can see
To be found.

Then our wife with visage blue
Says: Those trousers sad to view
I have bartered off for two
Cents a pound.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT at S. Carsley's
busy as bees.

ALL THE FRENCH MODEL BONNETS re-
duced to half-price at S. Carsley's.

WHITE FUR CAPS, with ear covers, at 50c
at S. Carsley's.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

FRUCOSIUM.—One of the newest kinds is
the passion flower. It is made in satin in
an exact copy of the flower, the stamens
and petals formed by pins. Lilies are
treated in the same way, also sunflowers
and roses.

HALF-POUND CAKE.—8 ounces sugar, 6
ounces butter, 5 eggs, yolks of 2 teaspoon-
ful sweet milk, beaten whites of five eggs,
8 ounces flour, 1 small teaspoonful baking
powder, adding with a small quantity of
flour, last.

LONG WRAPS.—Long wraps are economi-
cal in one sense, for they help to wear out
a passe gown, and the wise woman who
studies dress from a sensible standpoint
will put aside a plainly-made and partially
worn silk skirt, which with a lined blouse
of soft silk will be admirable for wear under
a long paletot, and while allowing the figure
to be seen at its best, will not incommode
the wearer by clinging either to her wrap
or her petticoats.

NEW TRIMMINGS.—Gold, silver and steel
are, it appears, to be more used than ever
in embroideries and on galons for trim-
mings. The yokes on many dresses are
being entirely composed of glittering metal.
This costly fashion is not recommended to
those with slender purses, and those that
suffer from delicate chests would find this
style of trimming, especially if embroidered
in beads, too heavy for comfort. Nor, it
may be suggested, will the rougher sex be
attracted by armored women.

SUNSHINE CAKE.—7 eggs, the yolks, 1
whole egg 2 cups of sugar, powdered, 3 cup
of butter, 1 cup of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of
baking powder, 3 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon-
ful of vanilla essence, or 4 drops of almond
essence. In baking a loaf cake, start with
a very moderate oven, and increase the fire
as the cake rises. Some ladies, when bak-
ing a large loaf cake, put the cake in a cold
oven and then make the fire. A hot fire
forms a crust on top too soon for the cake
to rise properly, and the consequence is the
cake is sad, or falls before it is thoroughly
done.

STEWED PEARS.—Choose a dozen fine,
large, stewing pears. Pare them smoothly,
stick with cloves, put them into an earthen-
ware jar; and, for this quantity of fruit,
add a pound of sugar, or more, according
to their size, a bottle of claret, and a little
bruised cochineal in a muslin bag. Allow
the fruit to stew in a very slow oven till
quite soft, take it out carefully; give
the syrup a boil, place the pears on a dish,
and pour it over them. An addition of
whipped cream, I need scarcely observe, is
generally acceptable.

A NEW SILK.—A new make of black silk
is the Eiffel, having a Satin-like face with
an interwoven rib. A beautiful gown of
this had been intermixed with a striped
brocaded velvet and matelasse, forming a
princess gown. The Eiffel silk crossed on
the front of the bodice between revers of
the matelasse, and was continued on the
front breadth of the skirt. The sleeve
had a puff to the elbow, and then a straight
arm piece. A dark green poplin had sleeves
covered with black guipure, matching the
bodice; a panel at the side of the skirt.

ANGEL FOOD.—11 eggs, the whites, 1 1/2
cups of sifted powdered sugar, 1 cup of
flour, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, 1
teaspoonful of vanilla, a pinch of salt.
Sift the flour, cream of tartar, sugar and
salt together four or five times. Beat up
the eggs in a large platter to a stiff froth,
then add the sifted flour, gradually, on the
platter with the eggs. Don't let it stand a
minute after it is thoroughly mixed. Bake
forty minutes in a moderate oven. Try it
with a straw, and if it does not, let it bake
a few minutes longer. Do not open the oven
door until the cake has been in the oven
fifteen minutes.

LAMP SHADES.—Nothing very new has
appeared in the way of lamp shades, al-
though the varieties are manifold. The
silk shades, either plain, fluted, or pleated,
are still extensively used, with flounces of
lace or of the same material. Again, a
plain silk has been used, stamped in white
for the border to imitate a lace covering.
Lace shades, with colored silk linings to
match the room, are extremely fashionable,
and the "crushed" paper shades are ex-
tensively used. The only thing to remem-
ber, so far as these are concerned, is not to
let them rest too near the chimney, for in
such case they might ignite very easily,
thereby causing inconvenience, to say the
least of it.

HATS.—Some of the new hats are very
picturesque, and can be made to suit all
faces, from the round pieces of soft felt that
are now sold for that purpose. The shal-
low crown is usually made of buckram or
stiff net, and is covered with a twisted
band of velvet. Over this the felt is
pleated, turned and curved, forming a brim
to suit the wearer's fancy, and the trim-
ming is all placed at the back, and consists
of knots and bows of narrow velvet ribbon.
The original of this hat was in dark biscuit
colored felt, with the trimmings in a pale
grey shade of delicate sea blue. It really
looked lovely in its simplicity, and was the
cause of much attraction among the ladies.
A bonnet of cornflower colored velvet was
trimmed with black lace and jet, while a
new heart-shaped bonnet in ruby velvet was
entirely covered with a network of black
jet.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.—Long circular
cloaks are made of plain or broche cloth,
mounted on a pointed yoke cut in one with
a Medici collar, of astrakhan; for this pur-
pose the real fur should be used, as an imi-
tation has a poor effect. In some models
the yoke is very long, reaching the waist
and ending in a sharp point, but in this
case it is nearly always made of cloth, and
handsomely trimmed with braiding or
applique embroidery: A pelerine of pinked
out cloth mounted on the shoulders, with
full pleats, follows the line of the yoke and
forms a graceful frame to it. Veilings and
mantles are chiefly made of broche cloth
matelasse, and plush velvet, richly em-
broidered. Some few models are longer at
the back than those of last season, the edge
being cut in a line with the sleeve, which
falls about ten or twelve inches below the
arm. The long mantilla ends in front, and
the straight edge of the sleeve and back are
trimmed with fringe.

Always Ready!

THE EMPIRE

is ready to show the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Ever Shown in Montreal at Prices that DEFY COMPETITION

REMEMBER!

MELTON, BEAVER, NAP, VENETIAN, SCOTCH & IRISH TWEED

OVERCOATS,

— AT —

THE EMPIRE

ONE PRICE

Clothiers, Sprucine

— 2261 —

St. Catherine St. West.

GO. S. ROONEY, Manager.

SPRUCINE FOR COUGHS & C

Sprucine

FOR Coughs, Colds, Croup

Sprucine

FOR Whooping Cough

Asthmatical

AND

Bronchial

Affections.

Sprucine

— 2261 —

FOR SALE

EVERYWHERE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ECHO.

One Dollar a Year. 329 St. James Street.

J. P. COUTLEE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Sign of the Large Scissors and Triangle)

1516 NOTRE DAME STREET, 1516

(SECOND DOOR FROM CLAUDE STREET),

MONTREAL.

GRAND SACRIFICE NOW GOING ON.

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

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

NO CREDIT AND NO BIG PRICES.

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD.



This Tea has been before the British public for many years, and has attained to such popularity as to be universally pronounced the

BEST TEA IN THE WORLD.

It is packed in Half and One Pound air-tight packages, and sold at 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"Mr. Robb may be a thoroughly honest man and a first-class City Treasurer for all I know to the contrary," said Gaskill, "but as a political economist he is a dead failure. When a man begins to talk about taxation the way he does, its time for his friends to interfere and take him in out of the draft before he makes an ass of himself. When he tackled Helbronner on the Water Tax question in the papers of this city, he bit off more than he can chew, because Helbronner has forgot more about the levying and collecting of the Water Tax than Robb ever knew; and every time that our Treasurer rushes into print he displays an amount of ignorance of even the elementary principles of political economy which is distressing to men like myself who have always credited Robb with gumption enough to at least hold his tongue about matters of which he knows nothing. It is bad enough for him to be licked with his own figures and statements and made ridiculous in the eyes of the people, but to come out with such rot as is contained in his last epistle is downright madness. He says: 'The water rate is the only tax that is paid by the great majority of the working classes over and above their rent, and it covers all the advantages of city life, such as police and fire protection, street lighting, roads and sidewalks, the free use of public parks, and baths, besides an unlimited supply of pure water in their homes, all of which they get for three cents a day.'"

"You're right," said Brown, "when a public official makes assertions of this kind its time for the City Council to make arrangements for furnishing a room or two in an insane asylum, where such poor demented fellows could be properly attended to. No one but a fool at the present day contends that tenants do not pay taxes, because everybody, not even excepting landlords, knows that interest on money invested, taxes, improvements and insurance, are all paid by the tenant in rent. Robb would like us to infer that landlords are philanthropists who generously build houses for our accommodation and then pay all the taxes on them to boot. Now, even Garlick's old male knows that landlords, like other people, want to make all the money they can, and if they build houses at all it is because money invested in 'brick and mortar' yields a larger return than if 'salted' down in banks or invested in paper securities."

"The greatest proof of this is that no sooner has a man completed a cheap row of tenement houses than he is eager to build more," said Garlick. "I have advisidly said 'cheap' houses, because it is a notorious fact that the very worst kind of houses yield the largest percentage of profit; such houses were built to rent and not to live in, and just such, unfortunately, form the majority in Montreal. Where a house is built with due regard to the comfort and well-being of the tenant, even a fair interest on the capital invested is much too high a rent for the average wageworker and is therefore out of his reach; but that this is so is largely due to our idiotic and vicious system of taxation, which fines a man in proportion as he improves his property. And this is why I say that of all the horned cattle who walk this earth your average conscientious landlord is the very king and kaiser. I don't mean that blood-sucker who erects a shanty on four posts and charges an exorbitant rent for it; he is beneath notice; but I mean the man who has some consideration for his fellow man, and there are such men even among landlords; men who, when they do build, erect well ventilated, well drained and constructed houses, in which it is a comfort to live, and who do so more with the view of investing their money safely in an honest way than with a desire to grow rich on exorbitant rents. These men, above all others, should know that a system which compels them to pay more taxes because they build a better class of houses than their unscrupulous neighbors, is a vicious and unjust one; they must know, if they think at all upon the subject, that such a system must encourage the building of the very worst and cheapest kind of houses. The very fact of a large percentage of the better class of houses being empty on their hands should convince them that if the burden of taxation were shifted from the shoulders of land users on to the shoulders of land speculators, they could reduce their annual rent to the extent of the reduction of their annual taxation, and with rents reduced to that extent these houses would not now stand empty. I can't understand how intelligent men who put their land to the best possible use, quietly submit to carry the burden of taxation, and allow a lot of ground-hogs, who will neither build on their land themselves or allow others to do so, to go comparatively tax free; and yet the speculators' land would have no value as a building site if the adjoining

ground had not been built upon. As far as these epistles of Robb's to the workingmen are concerned, they form a feather in the caps of the Trades and Labor Council delegates. Had the City Treasurer remained silent no one would have suspected his ignorance, but like the ass in the fable his voice betrayed him. This agitation for a readjustment of the Water Tax will not stop at Mr. Robb's command, and not even the ridiculous assurance of our venerable City Clerk that the system worked well in his grandfather's time will prove oil on the troubled waters. We want this thing settled on an equitable basis. We desire to wrong no man or set of men, but we will not submit to any compromise, we want justice, and if the men in the City Council don't feel disposed to give it to us they will have to be turned out and replaced by others that will.

BILL BLADES.

Women's Rubbers at S. H. Parker's, Wool lined, for 49 cents.

THE QUEBEC SHIPLABORERS.

The Legislature Petitioned to Suppress the Society.

On Monday afternoon last a deputation of citizens, principally composed of members of the Quebec Board of Trade, waited on Premier Mercier and his colleagues with a petition to have the charter of the Quebec Shiplaborers' Society annulled.

Mr. Richard Turner, president of the Board of Trade, was the first speaker. He said the deputation represented the com-

mercial interests of the city of Quebec and its object was for the prosperity and improvement of the city's commerce. At present there was an organization known as the Quebec Shiplaborers' Benevolent Society. He knew the present deputation was taking a serious step in asking the Legislature to cancel its charter, but at the same time, as citizens of Quebec, they would not consider it their duty if they did not show good reasons why it should be done. For some years the society had ceased to be a charitable one. It had made rules which interfered with the practical work of loading sailing vessels and steamships, more particularly the latter. He then read a petition asking that the charter of the Quebec Shiplaborers' Benevolent Society be repealed.

Hon. Mr. Shehyn in reply said the same question had been brought up when he was president of the Board of Trade, but the most interested men in it then were not among the delegates now present. He supposed it was because they did not care to endanger themselves in a collision with the shiplaborers. The purpose of the deputation was a very serious one, namely, to take away the charter of a society that the Government had incorporated. An error had perhaps been committed in not having it entered that their by-laws should be approved by the Governor in Council. He would consider it a very dangerous movement for the Government to meet a number of gentlemen and tax upon itself the responsibility of removing the charter of a society whose rules to them seemed too stringent. The members of the same society had not even been given an opportunity to speak for themselves. It had been said that the society had gone beyond its charter. If so, then the question of settlement was one for the courts and not the Government.

UNDERWEAR and Gents' Furnishings marked away down for this month only. Call and be satisfied. J. P. Coutlee & Co., 1516 Notre Dame street, second door from Claude street.



To busy this week to write up advertisement to fill up my space.

A. DEMERS,
338 St. James Street.

No More Misrepresentation

ALL OUR GOODS SOLD ON THEIR MERITS.

Select Your Furniture from the Largest Stock in Canada



FEE & MARTIN,

Palace Furniture Store,

357 to 367 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

CLENDINNENG'S
LEADER.

BEST COOK STOVE MADE

ON SALE AT

524 CRAIG STREET,
319 ST. JAMES STREET,
1417 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
2495 NOTRE DAME, Cor ST. MARTIN ST
Cor. WILLIAM & INSPECTOR STREET

Wm. Clendinneng & Son,
MONTREAL.

A GREAT CLEARANCE CLOTHING SALE

AT LAST. Our New Sidewalk is Finished, and the

IMPERIAL CLOTHING HOUSE

is again crowded from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. with customers attending the Great Clearance Sale of OVERCOATS, ETC. Owing to delay in laying the New Sidewalk, which has prevented Cases upon Cases from entering our Stores, with Thousands of OVERCOATS for

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

These OVERCOATS must be sacrificed to make room for our Large Stock of WINTER SUITS, which we cannot half unpack until at least two-thirds of these OVERCOATS are sold.

THE IMPERIAL CLOTHING HOUSE

is acknowledged to be, although the youngest, the LEADING and CHEAPEST Clothing Firm in Montreal, our Mottoes being: "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," "NO CREDIT HERE," "TERMS STRICTLY CASH." All Our Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Note the following prices:

Men's Worsted Overcoats, Raised Diagonals,	\$5.00,	Worth \$10.50
" " " Cut	5.25,	" 11.50
" Canadian Frieze Overcoats, Pure Wool Superfine	5.25,	" 10.50
" " " All Wool Guaranteed	3.90,	" 8.00

Our Children's Plush Overcoats, in Divers Colors, from \$2.00 to \$5.00 are marvels and would be good value as charged elsewhere for \$9.00 and \$10.00. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits at correspondingly low prices. Eaton Suit \$4.90, nothing in the West to beat it. A Large Assortment of Pure Woollen Underclothing marked 2½ per cent. above Mills' quotations. 1,000 dozen Seamless All-wool Aberdeen Socks at 15 Cents, commonly sold at 30 Cents, for this Great Sale only. Call Early and Quickly, to get a Good Choice, as this Great Sale—if the crowds still continue to come—will soon be over at the

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22, 24, 26 & 28 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

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