# HEBBECHO.

A JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 1.-No. 37.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1891.

SINGLE COPIES-THREE CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

MEETINGS.

#### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

LOUIS Z. BOUDREAU, VICE-PRESIDENT J. B. DUBOIS, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
P. J. RYAN, - ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY
D. ROCHON, - FRENCH REC. SECRETARY E. PELLETIER, - FINANCIAL SEIBETARY JOS. RENAUD, - - - COR. SECRETARY JOS. CORBEIL, - - TREASURER JOS. PAQUETTE, - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to Jos. Renaud, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 414

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY, No. 7628.

oms K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square. Nexting Sunday, June 14, at 9.30. Address all
espondence to
J. WARREN, Rec. Lec.,
P. O. Box 1458.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY, JOHN WILLINS, R.S., No. 222 St. Antohne street.

DROGRESS ASSEMBLY, Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION. Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M. Address all communications to

WM. JARVIS, Secretary, 111 St. Dominique street.

### BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.

Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square, at 7 o'clock.

Address all communications to

J. CARROLL, Pec. Sec., 185 Iberville street.

### LEGAL CARDS.

Ohn S. Hall, Jr. Q.C., M.P.P.

Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown, Barristers, Commissioners, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING,
No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal. Bell Telephone No. 42. P.O. Box 296.

Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P. C. BEAUSOLEIL, M.P. F. X. CHOQUET, B.C.L. P. G. MAIE INBAU, B.C.L.

MERCIER.BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU, ADVOCATES,

No. 76 ST. JAM'ER STREET. MONTREAL.

### DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., Savings Bank Chambers, 180 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL T. J. DOHERTY. | CHAS. J. DOHERTY, Q.C.

#### CARTER & GOLDSTEIN. ADVOCATES,

Barristers, Commissioners, &c., 115 St. François Kavier St., MONTEJ CHRISTOPHER B. CARTER, MAXWELL GOLDSTEIN Q.O., B.O.L.

BUSINESS CARDS.

B. E. MOJALE, Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemist 2123 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Cabriel Streets,

MONTREAL.

FAMOUS SCENES AND MEMORIES OF THE CORSICA OF TO-DAY.

Our ideas of Corsica are, I am afraid, biased by the dramatist and the novelist. We think of it as it is represented to us in the adventures of the brothers De Franchi, or throug the me dium of Merimee's picturesque Colomba; therewith vendettas, savage passions and more savage loves. Less terrifying, but no less picturesque, are the descriptions given by Alphonse Daudet in the "Lettres de mon Moulin," written after spending several weeks in the lighthouse of Mezzo Mare with no other companion than the aged custodian of the isolated building, and the seductive pictures of landscape and verdure of Guy de Mauyassant in "Une Vie." But it is well known that both dramatist and novelist are gifted with a glorified vision which the ordinary tourist does not possess, and the lack of which possibly accounts for the divergence of impressions, the former are more vivid and poetical, the latter perhaps the more to be depended upon.

It is not without regret that the traveler of to-day has to relinquish certain preconceived ideas, and to renounce his faith in the legendary Corsican vendetta. He blushes when he finds the native smiling somewhat ironically at any allusions to their hereditary and sanguinary family feuds, and, if the truth must be told in all its unromantic baldness, he finds that the conflicts which most engross the inhabitants are the establishment of a "battle of flowers," after the Nice and Monte Carlo style, while their jealous emulation is centered on a pacific exhibition, where, besides the rural and agricultural products of the island, are to be seen specimens of rough or manufactured marble, granite and porphyry, old pieces of furniture, carved woods, curious gourds and richly chased weapons.

The climate of Corsica is simply perfect; the soft air is laden with spicy, aromatic odors, and made vivifying by the iodine exhalations of a rich marine flora; the long stretches of sandy beach are steeped in warm sunshine; the background of mountains has the luminous green tints of the Greek hillsides, Existence in those seagirt latitudes sinks to a blissful indolence; strife, bloodshed, fiery passions and wild revenge are absolutely incompatible with this dreamy languor, and the chief interest of the lazy hours becomes the recurrence of meals. The epicure revels in the varied and dainty fish, the most delicate ever cooked, pink like the rocks and blue like

The game is no less exquisite, notably the famous Corsican blackbirds so highly praised best during the short span between the 1st and 30th of January, when they are gorged with the luscious myrtle berries, honey brown in color, and retaining the slight bitterness mentioned by Virgil, mingling with the delicious perfume of wild flowers; the broccio, the national white cheese, of a sweet, peculiar flavor; huge limes, preserved in sugar, and a variety of excellent wines constitute a bill of fare to satisfy the most fastidious gourmet.

The brand of Santa Lucia of Tallane was such a favorite with Mme. Lætita, mother of Napoleon I, that she would drink no other

wine, and had some sent to her in Paris. One cannot fail to be struck by the fact that the influence, I might almost say the presence, of the Bonaparte family is everywhere apparent in the "Green Island." At Ajaccio, on the market place, the woman courtesy before the statue of the First Consul; on another square he towers amid his brothers in the garb of a Roman emperor. Behind the citadel in the cathedral they show the basin that held the water for his baptism, and in the old house the hard sofa on which he was born, and the trap door leading to the subterranean passage by which he escaped to the harbor one night when he discovered that he was tracked by

Where he himself is not the members of his family are. Their portraits are in the museums, their works in the libraries. His mother is buried in the Bonaparte chapel with the simple epitaph, "Mater Regum." His father stands erect at the Hotel de Ville in a red gold laced coat. There also are his brostractedly dreaming under a tree.

of a distant past is a painfully accented by the tem.—The People.

busy, cheerful hum of the bright adjoining CRADLE OF MORMONISM ISLAND OF NAPOLEON thoroughfare.

As long as a traveler lingers in the cities-Ajaccio, the capital, Bastia, the chief seaport: Vizzavone and Corte-he finds a vague resemblance with all Italian towns, and a flavor of a comparatively modern and general civilization, with nearly the same customs and forms of commerce and life; but it is when he penetrates into the heart of the country that he becomes haunted by the memories of fore we associate the wild Mediterranean island old traditions—the legends of the Evil Eye, of the devil and supernatural phantoms which seem to have left their impression on the rugged, distorted trees, the misshapen rocks, with, although but a few of them have anythe tortuous, rushing streams, and the somber thing in common with the strange people who mountain defiles.

The western coast, jagged, serrated and wild, is the most picturesque, and at the same time far the healthiest. Every villiage and hamlet delica, with its statue of Sampiero; Calvi, the religious rites of Greece; Aleria, destroyed by Phocean origin.

Every civilization has marked with its passage this curious little island; its soil has been trodden successively by the Vandals, the Byzantines, the Lombards, the Saracans and the Genoese, and not the least singular characteristic of the small nation is that it has gradually assimilated its conquerors without satisfied with having given birth to Napoleon, it claims as its child Christopher Columbus.-Cor. New York Sun.

#### Pay of Laundresses.

Laundresses work from 7.30 o'clock in the hour's rest at noon. Few work more than five days in a week, and the average only four. There is no denying the hardship of of perpetual steam, often standing between a redhot stove and an open door or window, Farm houses to the west, south and east appear and compelled to be on her feet the entire in numbers, while to the north Lake Eric ten hours of service. In consequence nearly all suffer from swollen feet. Brain fevers insane asylum is by no means small.

Shirts pay the best of any laundry work, varying from five to seven cents each. A Saints are confident that Kirtland will again good hand can iron 35 in a day, although 20 become the Zion it was a halt century ago. is considered a fair average. In a steam The ground upon which the temple stands is laundry a woman's chances are better at piece work, but in the so called home laun- in the eyes of people of stranger belief. It is whole property of its actual owners and mandries, where family washing is done by still in the hands of the Mormon church, or agers—or mismanagers. "Enterprise" is hand, the wages rarely exceed five dollars a rather in the hands of a descendant of Joseph thus promoted, and "conservative" capiweek,-New York World.

### Capitalistic Waste.

The steady and rapid contraction of our forest area illustrates the stupid waste of natural resources which is a characteristic of capitalism. At the present rate of cutting, the great white pine reserve of the Northwest, covering the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will be exhausted in fifteen years and actually into a desert. The North will then be entirely dependent upon the South for its supply of pine, and this, in turn, may not last more than a generation. With such a prospect and in view of the enormous advance in the price of woodland and forest products which must consequently occur within a short time, large syndicates, domestic and foreign, are already forming for the purchase of our Southern forests. Nowhere is the least care been taken to enable nature herself to repair the ravages of the lumberman. Not only is the land denuded, but the undergrowth which would otherwise mature into trees, is smothered by the rubbish which is wantonly left to rot on the ground or to aid forest fires in their destructive work. Since 1860 the value of white pine lands in the Northwest has advanced from \$2 to prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre. In the South the number of sawmills is increasing at the rate of 700 a year. It is estimated that in the time it will take the growing generation of proletaires to reach its resting place in the potthers - Joseph in a royal mantle, Louis in a ter's field, our plutocrats will have added to gray uniform, Jerome on a ship, Lucien ab- their own wealth, through the appropriation and destruction of forests which of right be-By a tragical antithesis the bust of the long to the people in common, the sum of of the land. She has retired behind her is one of the misfortunes of unregulated King of Rome faces the mask of Napoleon dead, ten thousand millions of dollars, equal to and the contrast between these silent witnesses twice the actual value of our railway sys- of the family procession, leading them—in- upon having the last word. Nothing can be

The Original "Zion" where the Foundation of the Saints Was Laid.

The old Mormon temple, which has looked down from its commanding height for nearly sixty years upon Kirtland, one of the quaintest and most historical villages in Northern Ohio, will not be carted away to form one of the attractions at the World's Fair, as has been proposed, if the people of the Buckeye town are not altogether powerless in the matter. It is a landmark they will not willingly part built it.

The temple is a great point of attraction. It stands on a high hill a little to the west of the river, and is built of stone. It is about has a history or a link with a dead past; Bar- eighty feet long and sixty broad. The walls are fifty feet high and are of a yellowish tinge. ancient Genoese city; Cargese, once a Greek On the front of the building one sees this incolony and retaining the bastard dialect and scription : "House of the Lord, Built by the Church of Christ in 1834." The interior of Scipio, rebuilt by Scylla and recalling its the temple is unlike that of any other place of worship in the country, and probably its like has no existence outside of Mormon cities. Leading from the vestibule are two doors that open into separate aisles, one for the men and the other for the women.

Two Latin inscriptions are still plainly visible, but these attract less attention than the odd arrangement of pews. At either end losing the distinctive traits of its race; not of the assembly room is a pulpit, built up in four tiers, where the twelve priests sat. On the front of the pu pit are letters denoting the titles of the high priests. The second story is practically a repetition of the first, and above this is the old Mormon school room. Here are to be seen the very blackboards upon which Prophet Smith is said to have traced letters for the children of new converts. It is morning until 6 at night, with less than an proper to state, however, that no writing of the prophet's is now visible.

The Temple tower rises far above the massive walls, and is visible for miles around in all a laundrees' life, who lives in an atmosphere directions. From the shapely dome a magnificent view of a grand country is obtained. stretches in vast expanse to the horizon. It is yet early spring in this section of the country, are common, and the number who go to the but already the white sails, some scarcely visible from the dome of the temple, show that lake commerce has begun. The Latter Day to them as holy as earth ever gets to be, even the timbers and the shin.les, were obtained to say reckless, than they would otherwise in Kirtland. Mormon converts quarried the feel inclined to be. It is a robber arrangerock from the ledge along the river, and Mor- ment that fits well in a robber system.—The mon hands hewed the timber and mixed the People. mortar that went into the building.

### THE AMERICAN GIRL.

This charming product of the western world has come into great prominence of late years in literature and in foreign life, and has attained a notoriety flattering or otherwise to the national pride. No institution has been better known or more marked on the Continent or in England, not excepting the tramway and the Pullman cars. Her enterprise, her daring, her freedom from conventionality, have been the theme of the novelists and the honor of the dowagers having marriageable daughters. Considered as "stock," the American girl has been quoted high, and the alliances that she has formed with families impecunious but noble have given her eclat as belonging to a ing off to seek elsewhere the peace and pleasnew and conquering race in the world.

But the American girl has not simply a tongue; she is not simply an engaging and has at length seen in her varied European experience that it is more profitable to have than a reputation for dash and brilliancy. ago has effaced herself.

She is no longer the dazzling, courageous in Italy, she takes, as one may say, the color converse of the proverb is equally true. It cluding the panting mother—a whimsical more fatal.—New York Weekly.

dance, is now the timid and retiring girl, needing the protection of a chaperon on every

The satirist will find no more abroad the American Girl of the old type whom he concontinues to describe. The knowing and fascinating creature has changed her tactics altogether. And the change has reacted on American society. The mother has come once more to the front, and even if she is obliged to own to forty-five years to the census taker, she has again the position and the privileges of the blooming chaperonne to fill.

The London Omnibus Strike.

The London omnibus strike on Sunday was attended by some excitement. Burns. the Socialist, occupied a bus driven by a novice without a badge as required by law. Two constables removed Burns from the bus and took him to Bow street, where the crowd cheered him. Upon being released he hastened to address a meeting at Westminster. Piratical bus drivers collected a sixpence for any distance and the Underground Railway carried enormous numbers of people. Public sympathy is with the strikers on the question of the hour.

The London Road and Car Company decided on Monday to submit the following terms to employees: Drivers, 6s a day, and. after a year's service 6s 6d. Conductors, 4s. 6d, after a year 5s and 12 hours a day, tobegin on July 13. Should the terms not be accepted, there will be a lockout, the company refusing to dismiss faithful employees.

#### Enterprise.

The census returns will by no means show the extent of wealth concentration that has taken place during the past ten years. The "number of establishments" will include a quantity of new firms and corporations which all belong under various names to the same parties. Jones, Smith and Brown are capitalists. They form three companies for various purposes, which respectively bear the names of Jones, Smith Brown; then they form three other companies, known respectively as the Jones and Smith, the Smith and Brown, the Brown and Jones; again, three more with the names inverted; then many more under general names, in which Jones, Smith and Brown are alternately presidenta and secretaries. There is no end of possible distinct establishments with those three men and names at their foundation. The advantage of thus infinitely dividing an otherwise undivided interest is that one firm or corporation may, under the limited liability provisions of our laws, fail without involving the Smith. It is emphatically a product of the talists are enabled to be, under certain cir-"nrst Zion," for the very stones in the walls, cumstances, a little more adventurous, not

### Hints for the Married.

The husband and wife should study each other's weak points, for the same reason that skaters look out for air holes in the ice. in order to keep clear of them. Unfortunately, however, they often use their knowledge of such tender spots for a different purpose, sparing no pains to give them a rub on every possible occasion.

Hence domestic difficulties innumerable. Women have immense power over men, and they know it: but, alas! they do not always exercise their influence wisely. The wife and mother should be the primary orb of the domestic system, the centre of attraction to all the members of the family group; for when wives are "repellent bodies," away go husbands and fathers and sons, fivure denied them at home.

Men should remember that many of our slender figure and a fine eye and a ready highest privileges are founded on compromises and concessions. It is so in the world companionable person, she has excellent political, and the policy that makes a nation common sense, tact and adaptability. She prosperous and happy is not bad as a home policy. Therefore, O Benedict, if thou wouldst acquire the the right to ask a friend social good from according to local standards to dinner without notice, neglect not to respond favorably when the partner of thy Consequently the American girl of a decade joys and sorrows hints at a new bonnet or a new dress.

It is a faithful saying that the "wife's figure. In England, in France, in Germany, want is the husband's opportunity," and the mother. She who formerly marched in the van families that both wife and husband insist

# A NAUTICAL EXPLOIT

A CHAPTER OF ENGLISH NAVAL HISTORY.

Liverpool ship Emily St. Pierre (William cure. The lieutenant still paced the deck, Wilson, captain) arrived within about twelve miles of Charleston and signaled for a pilot. She had made a long and tedious voyage of four months from Calcutta bound for St. John, N.B., calling at Charleston for orders, if Charleston was open. If the Southern port was blockaded Captain Wilson's orders were to proceed direct to the British port of St. John, N.B. The ship had formerly belonged to Charleston, but since the outbreak of the civil war she had sailed under the English flag. Her nominal owners were Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm For ten minutes Captain Wilson walked up & Co., Liverpool, a firm doing an extensive business, who had very close relations with the Confederate or Southern States, for out. The ship was off Cape Hatteras, midwhom they acted as bankers and agents in this country.

proved to be the Northern cruiser James ficult navigation thereabouts, with cross Adger, and in response Captain Wilson hauled up his courses, backed his mainyard and lay to. An American naval lieutenant and a score of men came on board and demanded his papers. The manifest showed an innocent cargo, 2,000 bales of gunny bags, and the registration of the ship as English was in due order. The captain demanded permission to proceed, Charleston being blockaded, to his destination, the British port of St. John. The lieutenant refused, and referred the matter to his superior in command; and the two vessels proceeded into Charleston roadstead, where they arrived at 2.30 in the afternoon.

Captain Wilson was ordered on board the flagship of the blockading squadron, the will do no harm. Do but look at my chart; Florida, where he was kept for two hours in solitude and suspense. At last a flag officer, Captain Goldboro, came to him and said they had decided to seize the Emily St. Pierre on several grounds. He asserted that she carried contraband goods of war, namely, saltpetre; that her English registration was not bona fide; that many articles on board had been found bearing the hind it an iron belaying pin which he had of money were subscribed, of which plucky The boiler of Peter Cooper's locomotive was name of Charleston; that the same word had been scraped out on her stern and substituted by the name Liverpool; that Captain Wilson had not disclosed all his papers, but had been observed from the James documents.

Captain Wilson protested and appealed to the maritime law of nations. But in vain. He was informed that the law courts of Philadelphia would adjudicate the matand to place at the disposal of the navigator his charts and instruments. The invireturned to his vessel to find that his crew had all been removed with the exception of were not in the forecastle, but in a round two, who were not sailors, the steward and house amidships. The name does not dean Irishman named Matthew Montgomery, had obtained permission to take passage to

vessel consisted of Lieutenant Stone, of the which could also be approached direct from ment of the railway system. United States navy, in command, a master's mate and twelve men-fourteen in all; with the American passenger fifteen. The moment that Captain Wilson stepped again on board his own vessel he formed a resolu- hatchway leading to the lazarette hold, a tion to recapture her and take her home. He was bold enough to think that it might to stores, extra gear, coils of spare rope and be possible to recapture the ship even so on. Nothing that might be done on this against such odds. An unarmed man, aided by the questionable support of an Irish from the waist of the ship, nor vice versa steward and a German cook, was practically except by the steersman, who was elevated powerless against the fifteen of the crew. by a step or two above the level. On the other hand, Captain Wilson was a Dumfriesshire), a thorough seaman, deter-

him in his stateroom and disclosed the wild Stone's orders. They jumped down withproject he had formed. Both manfully out demur, suspecting nothing, as soon as canal. This road was sixteen miles in it difficult to turn curves. promised to stand by their chief. This was the captain shoved the hatch aside. They length and was opened in 1829, to be operaat 4.30 on the morning of March 21, the were no sooner in than he quickly replaced third day out from Charleston. Captain and fastened the hatch. The three were motive in this country was run over this Wilson had already formed his plan of op- securely trapped in full view of the helms- road August 9, 1829. erations and had prepared to a certain ex- man, whose sailor's instinct kept him in his tent for carrying it out. With the promise place at the wheel. of the cook and the steward secured, he lost no time, gave them no chance for their said the captain, showing a revolver, "I'll courage to evaporate, but proceeded at once blow your brains out;" and then he called | Canal Company to purchase rails for their in the darkness and silence of the night to aft the lookout man, the last of the watch road, and also their locomotives to be built carry out his desperate undertaking. He on deck. The man came aft. Would he in England upon plans to be decided upon ship; that was the simple alternative.

seized his hands, which Montgomery, the standing on guard at it.

On the morning of March 18, 1862, the steward, quickly ironed, and so left him seundisturbed by a sound. Then across to another stateroom, where the American engineer lay asleep. He was also gagged and ironed silently and without disturbance, His revolvers and those already secured were given to the steward and the cook, who remained below in the cabin. Captain Wilson went on deck.

Lieutenant Stone was pacing the deck, and the watch consisted of one man at the helm, one at the lookout on the forecastle and three others who were about the ship. and down, remarking on the fair wind and making believe that he had but just turned way of their journey between Charleston | Heaven this wind may last and no stronger ! and Philadelphia, the most easterly projec The ship was hailed by a vessel which tion of the land on that coast. It was dif. currents and a tendency to fogs, affording the two captains a subject for talk.

"Let her go free a bit, Captain Stone : you are too close to the cape, I tell you, and I know."

"We have plenty of offing," replied the lieutenant. And then to the helmsman: "How's her head?"

"North-east and by east, sir," came the reply.

"Keep her so. I tell you it is right," said the lieutenant.

"Well, of course I'm not responsible now, but I'm an older sailor than you, Captain Stone, and I tell you if you want to clear Cape Hatteras another two points east I left it open on the cabin table. And the coffee will be ready now." And Captain Wilson led the way from the poop to the cabin, followed by the commander.

There was a passage about five yards long leading from the deck to the cabin, a door at either end. The captain stopped at the first door, closing it and picking from beplaced there. The young man went forward to the cabin, where the chart lay open on the table. "Stone !"

He turned at the sudden, peremptory ex clamation of his name. His arm upraised, Adger to throw overboard and sink a the heavy iron bolt in his hand, in low but his side, beside her the owner of the ship, small parcel, probably of incriminating hard, eager, quick words, "My ship shall Charles K. Priobeau, of Fraser, Trenholm never go to Philadelphia," said the captain. He did not strike. It was unnecessary. Montgomery had thrust the gag into the young lieutenant's mouth; he was bound hand and foot, bundled into a berth and the ter, and finally Captain Wilson was invited door locked. Three out of the fifteen were to take passage in his vessel to Philadelphia thus disposed of. There was still the watch on deck and the watch below.

The construction of the Emily St. Pierre tation in form was in fact a command. He was of a kind not unusual; but still not very common. The quarters of the crew scribe its shape. It was an oblong house on and the cook, a German named Louis deck, with windows and one door. From Schelvin, hailing from Frankfort-on-the- the poop or upper deck at the stern over the Main. These were merely passengers, and cabins and staterooms and the passage bewith them was an American engineer, who fore mentioned, there was a companion stair on the port side leading to the deck at the ity of the locomotive. The American Railwaist, while a similar companionway at the The prize crew who took charge of the stern led down to the level of the deck, tailed history of the growth and developthe cabins through the passage.

wheels, slightly raised for the steersman to see clear of the poop, and there was a small supplementary hold usually devoted part of the deck could be seen therefore

Coming on this part of the deck from the brawny, big framed Scotchman (a native of cabin Captain Wilson called to the three men who were about and, pointing to a mined in resolve, cool and prompt in action. heavy coil of rope in the lazarette, ordered He called the steward and the cook to them to get it up at once-Lieutenant

"If you utter a word or make a move," was prepared to lose his life or to have his help to navigate the ship to England? No, by himself after his arrival in that country. he would not. He was an American. Then This was before the trial of the Rocket It was Lieutenant Stone's watch on deck, would be call the watch? He would do on the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad. and the prize master's mate was asleep in that. And eagerly he did it, but the next The result of Mr. Allen's investigations controversy for twenty years. Winans his berth. The English captain went into moment he was laid low on the deck and was to produce in his mind a confidence in the berth, handed out the mate's sword and bundled unceremoniously into the lazarette the multitubular boiler, which is now uni- back as 1831, and was completed and re- in'. revolvers, clapped a gag made of a piece of with his three companions, the hatchway versally used for locomotives. An order duced to practice in 1834. The dispute wood and some marline between his teeth, replaced and secured, Captain Wilson was given to Foster, Roetuch & Co., at was carried to the Supreme Court of the

called and was astir. When sailors tumble aft were quickly overpowered, one at a time and bound. The third man drew his knife that cook and steward and captain were all armed, the rest of the watch below quietly surrendered and submitted to be locked in the round house, prisoners of the bold and resolute man who, in the course of an hour, had thus regained possession of his ship against overwhelming odds.

the wounded shoulder of the man who was shot, the next to put all the prisoners in the round house under lock and key. Four of them out of twelve volunteered to assist in working the ship rather than submit to the tedium of imprisonment. The irony of fate! Not one of them could steer except one and he imperfectly. And the courses are set, and topsails, lower and upper, are drawing, and the topgallant sails too. Pray

The lieutenant was admitted to the captain's table under guard and on parole. The meal over, he was ushered into his stateroom and locked in. Once a day only-for the captain is captain and crew combinedbread and beef and water were passed to the prisoners in the round house; no more be spared to them.

For thirty days they sailed with westerly gales behind them. They made the channel in safety, and the code signal was hoisted as they passed up the channel. On the morning of April 21, exactly one month since her course was altered off Cape Hatteras, the Emily St. Pierre threaded the devious channels which lead into the broad estuary of the Mersey, the anchor fell with a plunge and an eager rattle of the leaping cable chain, and the ship rode stately on the motive power was under consideration for rushing tide.

Much was made of Captain Wilson during the next few days. All England rang with applause of his brave exploit. Meetings were convened, presentations were made, speeches were delivered to an extent stitute which bears his name—he related cars will leave the depot on Pratt street at that might have turned the head of a less simple and true hearted man. Large sums Matthew Montgomery and honest Louis Schelvin, the cook, got their share. But probably the happiest and proudest moment | chine was not larger than a hand car of the of his life was when the captain stood on deck on the day of the arrival, his wife by & Co., while he narrated in simple words the story of his exploit. His big beard was torn and ragged, his eyes bloodshot with weariness and lack of sleep, his face haggard, weather-beaten and drawn; but he was a man of whom all England was proud a man to inspire her with the faith that the race of heroes does not die.

### AMERICAN RAILROADS

THEIR GROWTH THE WONDER OF THE CENTURY.

way, published by Scribners, gives a de-

The first locomotive was invented in Lon-In this space behind the poop was the don by Richard Trevithic in 1804, but it could not make steam, and could therefore neither go fast nor draw a heavy load. It was of little practical value. But in 1829, Tyne, was received in Philadelphia for the when a competitive trial of locomotives was made on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, the Stephensons, father and son, presented the Rocket, which by the aid of a Railroad Company at the Centennial Exsteam blast, which was kept constantly blowing the fire, enabled the locomotive to make steam enough to draw ten passenger cars at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

> Canal at Honesdale, Pa., was the pioneer in railroading, and in 1827 this company built the Carbondale Railroad under construction, connecting the coal mines with the ted by stationary engines. The first loco-

Mr. Horatio Allen, who is still living near York, went to I ngland in 1828 to study the subject of locomotive building. He had a commission from the Delaware & Hudson Stonebridge, for one engine whose boiler was United States, and was decided against the bet with him on his recovery.

Meanwhile the watch below had been to have riveted flues of comparatively large size, and another order was given to Messrs. out they generally do so gradually and by Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, twos and threes. The first two that came for two locomotives with boilers having small tubes. The engine built by Foster, Roetuch & Co. was sent to this country and and rushed at the steward, who fired, tried at Honesdale August 9 of that year. wounding him severely in the shoulder. It Its name was the Stonebridge Lion, and was the only shot that was fired. Finding it was run on its trial trip by Mr. Allen, to whom belongs the distinction of having run the first locomotive ever used in this coun. try. The two locomotives built by Messrs. Stephenson & Co. were sent to this country, but there is no record of their use.

The first railroad which was undertaken for the transportation of freight and passen-The first thing was to wash and bandage gers in this country on a comprehensive scale was the Baltimore & Ohio. Its construction was begun in 1828. Peter Parley's "First Book of History," used as a school book half a century ago, says of this first railway: "But the most curious thing at Baltimore is the railroad. I must tell | which has been made in fifty years. There you that there is a great trade between Bal- have been many modifications in the design timore and the States west of the Allegheny mountains. The Western people buy a great many goods at Baltimore and send in to-day. An express train traveling at a return a great deal of Western produce There is therefore a vast deal of travelling back and forth, and hundreds of teams are const ntly occupied in transporting goods and produce to and from market. Now, in order to carry on this business more easily: the people are building what is called a railroad. This consists of iron bars laid along of that day. The Mohawk & Hudson road attention than absolutely necessary could the ground and made fast, so that carriages with small wheels may run along upon them join these coaches together and build cars with facility. In this way one horse will be with compartments. It was opened Sepable to draw as much as ten horses on a common road. A part of this railway is the freight train is called in England, but already done, and if you choose to take a this also carried a number of passengers. ride upon it you can do so. You will mount a car something like a stage and then you the Baltimore newspapers, was the first rate of twelve miles an hour."

The Baltimore & Ohio had fifteen miles of road in May, 1830. The question of locosome time.

In 1829 and 1830 Peter Cooper experimented with a little locomotive on this road of carriages have been adopted and will At a meeting of the Master Mechanics' As- take effect on and after Monday morning sociation in New York in 1875-at the in- next, the 5th instant, viz.: A brigade of with great glee how on the trial trip he had 6 and 10 o'clock a.m. and 3 and 4 o'clock beaten a gray horse attached to another car. about the size of a flour barrel. The flues were made of gun barrels. The whole mapresent day.

The De Witt Clinton was built for the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, and was the third locomotive made by the West Point Foundry Association. The first excursion trip was made with passengers from Albany to Schenectady August 9, 1831.

In 1831 the Baltimore & Ohio Company offered a premium of \$4,000 "on the most approved engine, which shall be delivered for trial upon the road on or before the 1st day of June, 1831, and \$3,500 for the engine which shall be adjudged the next best." The requirements were that the engine when in operation should not exceed three and one-half tons weight, and must on a level road be capable of drawing fifteen miles per hour.

The invention of the steam engine in 1773 were produced, but only one was made to houled by a steam power engine which ra any useful purp the York, was built at York, Pa., and 1832 it carried an average of 387 passenger brought to Baltimore over the turnpike on daily. wagons. After undergoing certain modifications it was found capable of performing what was required by the company.

In August, 1831, the locomotive John Bull, which was built by George and Robert Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-on-Germany & Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. This is the old engine which was exhibited by the Pennsylvania position of 1876. After the arrival of the John Bull a number of engines were imported to America by the Stephensons. Most of them were of what is known as the In this country the Delaware & Hudson Planet, which was a form of engine that him. It made no material difference wh succeeded the Rocket.

In all these locomotives the axles were held by the frames, so that the former were always parallel with each other. This made

This was remedied by John B. Jervis, who constructed an engine with a main driving axle rigidly attached to the engine frame, and only one truck, or "bearing carriage," consisting of two pairs of small wheels attached to a frame and fastened to the engine frame by a king-bolt.

In 1834 Ross Winans, of Baltimore, patented the application of the principle which Mr. Allen had proposed and adopted for locomotives "to passenger and other cars." He afterward brought a number of actions at law against railroads for infringement of his patent, which was a subject of legal claimed that his invention originated as far

plaintiff after an expenditure of \$200,000. It involved the principle in which nearly all cars in this country are now and were then

In 1834 Henry R. Campbell, of Philadelphia, patented the use of two pairs of driving wheels and a truck. The driving wheels were coupled by rods. The principle has been generally adopted in this country.

From these comparatively small beginnings the magnificent equipment of our railroads has grown. From Peter's Cooper's locomotive, which weighed less than a tonwith a boiler the size of a barrel, and which had difficulty in beating a gray horse, we now have locomotives which will easily run sixty and can exceed seventy miles an hour, and others which weigh seventy-five tons and more.

A comparison of the engine built by Peter Cooper with the modern standard express passenger locomotive shows the progress. of locomotives to adapt them to the changed conditions of the various kinds of traffic of high rate of speed requires a locomotive very different from one which is designed for hauling heavy freight trains up steep mountain grades. The engines at first had four wheels, but now they have eight and

The early cars resembled the stage coaches in 1831 had six cars. The next step was to tember 27, 1825, with a "goods train," as

The following notice, which appeared in will be drawn along by lead horses at the time-table for passenger railway trains published in this country :-

" " BAILBOAD NOTICE,

"A sufficient number of cars being now ready for the accommodation of passengers, notice is hereby given that the following arrangements for the arrival and departure p.m., and will leave the depot at Ellicott's mills at 6 and 8.30 o'clock a.m. and at 12.30 and 6 p.m.

with tickets at the office of the company in Baltimore, or at the depots at Pratt street and Ellicott's mills or at the Relay house, near Elk Ridge landing. "The evening way car for Ellicott's mills

"Way passengers will provide themselves

will continue to leave the depot, Pratt street, at 6 o'clock p.m. as usual. "N.B. Positive orders have been issued

to the drivers to receive no passengers into any of the cars without tickets. "P.S. Parties desiring to engage a car

for the day can be accommodated after July

A passenger train of the Mohawk & Hudson railroad, which was put on in October, 1831, between Albany and Schenectady, at tracted much attention. It was hauled by the English engine "John Bull," an tons, exclusive of weight of wagons, fifteen driven by an English engineer named John Hampson. This is generally regarded a In response to this call three locomotives the first fully equipped passenger train in regular service in this country. Durin

From this train to the New York limited with vestibuled sleepers, parlor car, dinin car, library, bath room and barber sho marks the advancement of railway time i America in half a century.

His Ruling Passion.

Many years ago, near Nashville, Tenn lived an old fellow-Dan Crawford. He ha a small farm, but he did not give any mor attention to agricultural pursuits than a solute necessity demanded. The main pa of his time was spent wherever he co find any one who was willing to bet wit he bet on or on which side he bet. T amount of his bets was necessarily sma He had been known to bet his hat and co on the toss of a cent.

He was taken down with fever and doctor considered his case hopeless bluntly told him so.

Bet you I don't die, doctor, said Dan. What's the use of betting, replied the d tor. Who'd pay if I won?

That's so, said Dan weakly; and ag' you've got it all on your side if I took y medicine. Say, Doc? Well.

When a feller dies they say that he tu angel and has wings. Yes.

You expect to, don't you?

Yes, I trust so.

Well, Doc, I'll bet you two to one w we meet over there that I'll beat you a

Dan recovered from that illness, but was mad at the doctor because he would

### LABOR AND WAGES.

Gleanings From the Industrial Field of the World

The church choir singers of New York are about to be organized. The K. of L. have the matter in hands

The housesmith succeeded in compelling the employment of union men only in the repairs on the Western Union building, New

At the meeting last week of the United Jewish Trades it was decided that only independent political action in conjunction with the Socialist Labor party could emancipate labor, and a special meeting was ordered for next week to take measures looking in that direction. A. Cahan was elected the delegate of the organization to the International Congress at Brussels,

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Internation al Union held a convention in Boston during last week.

A new industry has been started in Sing Sing prison. Thirty men are now em ployed there in preparing raw material to be used in the manufacture of brushes.

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers met in Pittsburg on the 2nd inst., 325 delegates, representing a majority of the shops in the United States, answering the roll call. The report for the year showed a strong increase in membership. But the pleasure this piece of good news afforded was soon dampened by the discovery that Secretary Wm. Martin was not a candidate for re-election, he having taken office under the iron baron Carnegie. Martin increases by one the already long list of labor leaders whom the coal and iron barons have bought off. Ex-president Miles Humpheys is now factory manager and President John Jarrett was made sec retary of the now notorious American Tin Plate Co., and is now consul at Birmingham, England; and so forth.

Twenty men employed at Ashley & Bailey's silk mills in Paterson, N. J., have been indicted by the Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy. The charges against them were made by a former foreman named Walter Todd, who says that these men caused him to be discharged for refusing to join their

The recent official statistics in the British cotton industries show that 23 per cent. of the operatives are men, 17 per cent. boys, 44 per cent. women, and 16 per cent. girls. In the linen industries, 17 per cent. are men, 10 per cent. boys, 50 per cent. women, 17 per cent. girls. In the jute industries 15 per cent. are men, boys 14 per cent., women 58 per cent., and girls 13 per cent.

The workingmen of the French and Italian Cantons of Switzerland will hold a congress at Lausonne on June 14, the purpose of which is to found a Latin Workmen's Union and to demand the appointment of factory inspectors in the French Cantons and that provisions be made by the State for the unemployed and the aged.

Official measurements, for statistical pur poses, of 10,343 boys and 10,830 girls in Ger many show that the children of the wageworkers are smaller and less developed than the children of the wealthy and middle class people, the result of underfeeding and proletarian misery.

A national congress of workingmen will be held at Milan, Italy, on June 29 and 30.

The Northumberland, England, coal owners have expressed regret that the miners would not consent to 3 per cent. reduction in wages, but, considering the somewhat imenforce their views at present.

A conference of Scotch miners' delegates. held last month in Glasgow-Mr. Chisholm Robertson presiding-agreed to recommend all districts to demand an advance of 6d per day, the state of trade justifying.

It is reported that negotiations are about to be opened with the view of having the Dundee dock labor done on the co-operative principle, which, it is said, has been found to work satisfactorily in London and some other ports, and by means of which stevedores will be dispensed with.

Sailors were shipped at Leith last week at £4 5s per month and firemen £4 10s. This is a reduction of 5s per month below union

The cotton operatives of Bengalore, India, get 10 cents a day and work 12 hours, including Sunday.

The Rochester Association of Iron Manufacturers decided to employ only non-union men, and immediately carried out their decision by firing out of 20 shops the union men who refused to withdraw from their

organizations. The strike in the London building trades is still on. The men in Liverpool and some styles, for \$1,000 a side. other towns have consented to levy 2s 6d a

London strikers.

After due consideration the shipbuilders of Port Glasgow and Greenock have resolved | Spring comes, and with a joyous to resist the proposed reduction of 7½ per cent. on their wages.

The carpenters of Duluth and other lake regions of Minnesota decided to strike June 1 unless granted nine hours.

The lockout of the Furniture Workers at Evansville, Ind., continues. It was brought on for the purpose of breaking up the organization, which the workingmen in that industry had just formed.

Thomas Connelly, William Kilkenny and from \$20 to \$30. Charles Kerr, striking employes of the Ayer Iron Foundry, Forty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, were arrested on the false charge of intimidating scabs. Wonderful to say, one of them, Kerr, was let off, but Connelly and Kilkenny were ordered to contribute \$10 each, in the shape of fines, toward the corporation fund that will be needed at the approaching elections.

Four hundred journeymen stonecutters and tool sharpeners in St. Cloud, Minn., are on strike.

The velvet weavers of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, in Compton, continue on strike. The firm claims it will rather close the factory permanently than yield.

The men on the Wheeling and Alleghany Erie shops, 250 in number, are on strike for a rise in wages to \$1.25 from \$1.10 a day, as they now receive.

John Bogart was found hanging dead in a vacant room of a business house at St. Joseph, Mo., the other day. He was a shoemaker and 65 years of age. He had been out of work for some time.

The coalers and firemen employed on the vessels of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company at Bremerhaven are on strike for an increase of wages.

Seven thousand ship workers at Clyde Bank have struck in consequence of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.

There is a lockout of the Quebec lasters. Mr. Picard, secretary of the Lasters' Protective Union, was delegated to interview Mr. Polley, in whose factory the trouble originated, but that gentleman, in the presence of his men, said he would allow no stranger to come into his factory and interfere between him and his employes. According to the rules of the union, it appears that workmen have no right to arrange matters for themselves, Picard being paid for that special purpose. The original cause of the trouble was the introduction of a new rule by which the lasters were to provide their own nails and receive 13 cents per case extra as compensation. The Lasters' Union wanted the latter part of the arrangement to go into effect without the former, and this, they acknowledge, would make a difference of about \$2,000 a year in Polley's expenses. The manufacturers are determined to compel the men to repudiate the union, and the men are just as determined that they will not,

Over a month ago some eighteen laborers were employed by the Grosse Isle authorities to work on the extension of the new wharf at the quarantine station. Most of the men belonged to Crane Island, but a few were from Quebec, This morning, to the surprise of many and acting upon a tel- N.B.-FURS CLEANED. DYED AND REegram from Ottawa, the work ceased and the men discharged. The cause given is "No money voted for the work." borers were to receive \$1.50 per day, but have not as yet one cent of their pay.

Serious rioting occurred at Bremen on Thursday upon the part of the firemen of the North German Lloyds Steamship Com. pany who are on strike. The rioters were attacked by the police with drawn swords proved state of trade, have decided not to and a desperate struggle took place. Finally the fire brigade was summoned to the as sistance of the police, and thus reinforced the officers of the law managed to restore order. A number of steamship firemen were severely injured by the swords of the police. Several arrests were made.

The strike of the employes of the omni. bus and road car companies in London continues. There is apparently no change in LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, Chemists the situation. The Road Car Company has announced that as its 'busses are not running it cannot afford to continue the payment of wages to the men who have remained loyal to the company. The latter consequently must now suffer with the strikers, while it is possible that the latter will refuse to allow the "loyalists" any share of the money which the agents of the strikers have been collecting in the public thoroughfaics to enable the men to hold out against the companies. The Road Car Company declares that if it conceded the demands of its employes for higher wages it would be obliged to stop running 'busses.

Matsuma Kaka, who claims to be the champion wrestler of Japan, writes that he will wrestle any man in the world, mixed

G. W. Rowdon, the ex-amateur champion week upon each member in support of the high jumper of Great Britain, is doing some wonderful jumping in London. One of his Members of the Dundee branch of the Na. noted feats is jumping over six men seated tional Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in chairs ranged in a row. He also goes came out on strike on Monday of last week. over three men standing close together in The men recently asked an increase of 71 Indian file, the tallest of whom is six feet per cent., but the masters declined to grant high. Finally, off a man's back, he clears a horizontal bar nine feet high.

Bids man with nature to rejoice.

## Spring Overcoats!

A specialty is made in this garment, of which we have a large assortment. At a fashionable tailor's they would cost

## THE EMPIRE

Sells them at from

# \$8 to \$15

ONLY THE NOBBIEST MATERIALS !

West of England, Venetian, French Algolia and light facture of these Coats.

SPRING STYLES!

Each Garment Tailor-Made

"EVER IN ADVANCE"

Meltons—is used in the manu. The motto which has made "THE EMPIRE" so popular.

### Business Suits

In the newest and most fashionable BRITISH AND AMERICAN styles.

Please note the following prices: \$5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 to \$18.00.

AVE 25 PER CENT By purchasing direct from

THE EMPIRE

# Children's Clothing Parlor!

One thing pleases us beyond all others, the overflowing success of our Boys' and Children's department. We worked hard for it and "indulge the hope" that we have deserved it. No failure possible where superiority is evident and so generally acknowledged.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES: Suits for Boys, 8 to 16 years - - \$3 00 to \$12 00 Suits for Children, 4 to 12 years, - 2 00 to 8 00 Knee Pants for Children, 4 to 12 years 0 75 to School Pants for Boys, 12 to 16 years 1 00 to

## A SPECIALTY

A harmless Pistol with Vacuum-tipped Arrow FREE with EACH SUIT.

# St. Catherine Street West.

GEO. S. ROONEY. - Manager.

Open Evenings to 6 p.m.

Saturdays to 10 p.m.

MANUFACTURING FURRIER,

2254 NOTRE DAME ST.

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

PAIRED A SPECIALTY.

ough Remedies. 256 Bottle.

DR. CHEVALLIER'S Red Spruce Gum Paste.

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

1605 NOTRE DAME STREET.

### LORGE & CO., Hatters and Furriers Whooping Cough

21 St. Lawrence Main Street. MONTREAL.

TRY

# Dr. Barr's Corn Cure,

25c a Bottle. PREPARED BY

Dr. GUSTAVE DEMERS. 2193 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

# JUBILEE DRUG HALL

1341 ST. CATHERINE ST. Branch: Corner Fullum and St Catherine streets.

ROD. CARRIERE TELEPHONES-6041, 6270.

Coughs, Colds

Croup.

Asthmatical:

Bronchial Affections.

FOR SALE

### "Reading Makes a Full Man!"

Mechanics, Artizans, &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.
Technical Books, of all description.
Latest editions. Call and see us. Goods
shown with pleasure to all.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,

Publishers & Booksellers & Importers 232 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

# BACHMAN

Artistic Merchant Tailor. FURS AND TRIMMINGS. GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS.

DRESS SUITS & UNIFORMS.

MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE.

Cut and Mako Guaranteed. Repairing and Cleaning. ST. JAMES ST.

IF YOU WANT GOOD

ESTABLISHMENT

769 CRAIG STREET'

MONTREAL.

### =The Echo=

the Echo Printing and Publishing Co

DAVID TAYLOR, . - - MANAGER.

Subscription: - One Dollar per Year. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Coples - - 3 Cents. THE ECHO has received the endorsation of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal.

Post Office Box 554 Drawer 1982,

THE ECHO is published every Saturday morning at the office, 769 Craig street, and delivered in any part of the city or mailed to any address in Canada or the United States at \$1.00 per annum.

#### ADVERTISING RATES:

For 12 lines (one inch) or less, first insertion, 10 cents per line; subsequent insertions, without change of type, 5 cents.

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.

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

MONTREAL, June 13, 1891.

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

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Since our list issue all that was mortal of Canada's gifted statesman has been laid to rest in the rural quietness of Cataraqui Cemetery, near Kingston, and the newly made grave has been well watered by the tears of sorrowing followers from every city, village and hamlet in the country. From every corner of this great Dominion, which in his lifetime he helped to create and whose prosperity he has so bravely and persistently struggled to maintain, has come forth the sounds of wailing and lamentation for the loss which it has sustained. And these deep expressions of sorrow, coming alike from friend and political foe, have been sincere and heartfelt, and are not without cause. The career of the deceased statesman has been one of self-sacrificing devotion to his country and usefulness to his fellow-men, and he has striven with untiring energy to build up in concrete form the many diverse particles which now form this great Confederation. meet together in conference. These he sought to accomplish the end in "Nine Million Mortgaged Homes," man of his time and the central figure which guided the destinies of the Dohood. Sir John's personal popularity modern times, with the exception proupon the popular will. The people now that is still."

### THE BACCARAT CASE.

come to an end with a verdict against People's Party of the United States of Sir William Cordom Cumming, and America." although the jury were unanimous it is safe to say that they do not voice the opinion of the great mass of the Eng- banks of issue and the substitution lish people. Of course the verdict therefor of legal-tender Treasury notes practically means the "social" ruin of in sufficient volume to transact the Sir William and his banishment from business of the country on a cash basis; the "set" which surrounds the heir to the free and unlimited coinage of silthe British throne. That this latter al- ver; the passage of laws prohibiting ternative is viewed as an undisguised alien ownership in land and that Con- behave themselves when they go away blessing for Cumming by all pure- gress adopt some plan to obtain all from home or they will bring discredit minded and pure-living people may be lands now held by foreign syndicates, upon the city they represent. On the well believed, seeing the highly intel- and that all land now held by railroads recent trip to Ottawa some of them evilectual and moral class of people who and other corporations in excess of dently mistook the solemn occasion for generally hang on to the coat iails of what they actually use be reclaimed by a picnic excursion, and the Mayor ex. His Royal Highness. The world is not Government and held for the benefit of perienced considerable difficulty in altogether against Sir William, how actual settlers; a just and equitable keeping the party in proper decorum.

ever, for, safe in the loving arms of an American neiress, to whom he wa married immediately after the verdict he can well afford to laugh at his ostra cism by a section of the upper ten, and if his "honor" has become tarnished through the verdict of the jury he has some room for consolation in the fact that those connected with the business, including the Prince of Wales, do not appear scatheless. It is a sorry sight to see the heir apparent to the British crown and the "first gentleman in England" carrying around a set of gambling tools wherever he goes in the expectation of winning other people's money. Well may the friends of roy alty feel alarmed for the fate of the monarchy and blush at the conduct of their idol. Born to a high station, the Prince has had every inducement to lead a useful and profitable life, but hitherto his has been barren of results; his highest ambition does not soar beyond the turf and the betting ring, and his whole career has been one of questionable amusement at the expense of the nation. Among a certain portion of the people the Prince may be popular on account of his sporting proclivities, but the thinking portion of the working classes and the intelligent middle class look upon him as the embodiment of an institution that is fast crumbling away. For the parvenu owners of Tranby Croft there is only one feeling, that of contempt.

"THE PEOPLE'S PARTY."

One of the greatest political movements of the present day was recently inaugurated in Cincinnati, Ohio, the birthplace of many events fraught with importance to the people of the United States. Over 1,400 delegates, representing every State in the Union, met tegether in conference, and amongst them were the names of men high in the history of the country, whose lives have been persistently devoted to building up a pure and impartial system of government. The meetingeplace was the historic Music Hall, the scene of some of the greatest political conventions of the present day. It was there that Hayes was nominated for President in 1876, and four years later Hancock received the endorsation of the Democratic party. The stage from which several eloquent speakers addressed the assemblage was flanked by mottoes which gave expression to the feelings which prompted men of diverse political leanings to view, may be questioned, the motive and "United we Stand, Divided we which prompted him can never be, and Fall." A committee on resolutions his name for decades to come will shine having been appointed the results of out on the scroll of fame as the foremost | their labors were made known through their chairman, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, amidst a scene of the wildest enminion from infancy to vigorous man- thusiasm. The committee, he declared, was a unit for the organization of a was very great, and no statesman of third party, the necessity for which is explained in the preamble to the resobably of Mr. Gladstone, had such a hold lutions: "That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revowill sigh in vain for "the touch of a lution now dawning upon the civilized vanished hand and the sound of a voice | world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a crystalization of the political reform forces of our country and the forma-The famous baccarat scandal case has tion of what should be known as the

> Among the planks of the platform are: The abolition of national banks as

system of graduated tax on income; the election of President, Vice-President and Senators by a direct vote of the people; that eight hours constitute a legal day's work for government place. employees in all mechanical departments; that when in the course of business consolidations in the form of trusts or private sy dicates it becomes evident that any branch of commerce is used for the behoof and profit of a few men at the expense of the general public, we believe that the people should assume charge of such commerce, through their national, State, or municipal administration.

With such a comprehensive platform it is b lieved the great mass of the people will flock to the standard of the new party, and that it will p ove an important factor in the approaching presidential elections. Organized la bor will rally to its support in every large manufacturing centre, while its similarity to the principles of the Farmers' Alliance will commend the support of that influential body in the country. The leaders of the new movement are full of untiring energy, and have unbounded faith in their cause and the power of the people when thoroughly aroused, and they do not intend to allow the enthusiasm to die out with the closing scenes of the conference.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The International Typographical Union has done honor to Canada by organize. electing as its President Mr. Wm. B Prescott, of Toronto. This is only the second time, during the thirty-nine years of its existence, that the international body has had a Canadian as its this city, and was a charter member of Maple chief executive officer, the other being Leaf Assembly at the time of his death. His Mr. John Armstrong, also of Toronto. brethren if the order deeply regret the loss of The President elect, who also holds the office of President of Toronto Union for the third time in succession, is the youngest man ever elected to that high and honorable office in the organization, being considerably under thirty years of age. Though young in years, Mr. Prescott is old in unionism, and it is now several years since he made his mark among his fellow-unionists in Toronto, among whom he is uniformly popular. Possessing abilities of no ordinary kind, he has almost from boyhood been engaged in fighting for the rights of labor, and is at the present time a prominent member of the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto. This is the second occasion that Mr. Prescott has represented Toronto Union at the International Convention. The elec-Although many of his acts, by which were "Opposition to all Monopolies," tion will be exceedingly popular among the printers of Canada, and we are certain that the affairs of the International will not suffer in the hands of so indefatigable a worker as Mr. Prescott has the reputation of being.

Laboring men are slowly learning a great lesson. They are gradually acquiring the ability to act unitedly. The May demonstrations this year were of greater magnitude than ever. Evidently they are awakening to the solidarity of their interests. If they should become fully conscious of their power there is scarcely anything which they might not accomplish, especially in a land like ours where the ballot is within their reach, if they move intelligently and judiciously. But they are strong only when they are actuated by purposes that command the moral support of the community and themselves There will be no cohesive power among themselves, and nothing that will command the sympathy of the world, save as their claims are tempered with justice and righteousness. - [Pittsburgh Methodist Recorder.

Our city aldermen should learn to

A question of precedence at the dinner table also gave rise to a little scene which would have been more to the credit of the parties had it not taken

The people of Canada will realize the benefits of self-government just as soon as they agree to abolish government by monopolists and their political hirelings. When this is accomplished universal prosperity will follow and her citizens will become happy and contented.

At the first Trade Union Congress of England in 1868, held in Manches. ter, 34 unions with 118,368 members were represented, and the number of unions having delegates at last year's congress at Liverpool was 311, with a membership of 1,470,191.

#### MONTREAL NEWS.

The new walking delegate of the coal hand\_ lers, Mr. M. Martin, is a hustler. Since he took office he has greatly increased the membership of the assembly and has brought quite a number of backsliders to see the error of their ways. If matters go on as they have been doing for some time back the coal handlers will have one of the strongest organizations in the city.

Affairs on the wharves are in a very deplorable condition at the present time. There are a large number of men looking for work, and some of the shipping lines have taken advantage of the situation and the lack of organization among the eargo men to cut the rate of pay. The men want to waken up and re-

Mr. Daniel Erwin, who died on Wednesday at his residence on St. Patrick street, was an energetic and indefatigable worker in the labor cause. He has been a member of the Knights of Labor almost since their organization in such a true-hearted worker.

A correspondent writes us to state that no person belonging to the Cigarmakers' Union received sick benefit under protest, as stated by "Scraps" in his communication of last



IN

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED

NICE

COOL,

BREEZY

Silk or Flannel SHIRT

THEY ARE

MADE WITH

SKILL AND CARE

\* THE PATTERNS ARE THE \*

PRETTIEST

AND THE PRICES

LOWEST.

MAKER OF

COMFORTABLE SHIRTS -338

St. James Street 30

### JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

### SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.

COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE.

We offer special value in all wool French Cashmere. We have all the newest colorings to select from. All our Cashmeres are 46

Colored French Cashmeres, 35c per yard. Colored French Cashmeres, 50c per yard. Colored French Cashmeres, 60c per yard. Colored French Cashmeres, 75c per yard. Colored French Cashmeres, \$1 per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of 'our Colored French Cashmeres ent on application.

### BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES.

We are now offering the cheapest Black Cashmeres ever shown in the city. Read our price list.

Black Cashmeres, 25c per yard. Black Cashmeres, 30c per yard. Black Cashmeres, 35c per yard.

Black Cashmeres, 40c per yard. Black Cashmeres, 50c per yard. Black Cashmeres, 60c per yard. Black Cashmeres, 65c per yard.

Black Cashmeres, 75c per yard Black Cashmeres, from 25c to \$1.50 per yd.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of Black Cashmere sent on appli-

#### Colored All-Wool Henriettas.

We are offering the finest All-Wool Hen-riettas ever shown in the trade. All the New Colorings to select from. Prices.

All-Wool Henrietias, 50c per yard. All-Wool Henriettas, 60c per yard. All-Wool Henriettas, 75c per yard. All-Wool Henriettas, \$1 per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of All-Wool Henriettas sent on ap-

Printed Pongee Silk. In Printed Pongee Silks we are offering the greatest bargains ever shown in Canada, Read

our price list. Printed Pongee Silks, 35c per yard. Printed Pongee Silks, 45c per yard. Printed Pongee Silks, 50c per yard. Printed Pongee Silks, 65c per yard. Printed Pongee Silks, 75c per yard. Printed Pongee Silks, from 35c to \$1.50 pe

All of our Printed Pongees are pure Silk.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of our Printed Pongees sent on a plication.

### VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

If you want the best possible value in Di Goods for your money come or send your ders direct to

JOHN MURPHY & CO

1781, 1783 Notre Dame street, cor. St. Pete Terms Cash and Only One Price.

Canvas and Ta LEATHER

RONAYNE BROS. 17 Chaboillez Squar

30 Chaboillez Square

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

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

Quality considered, I have ser remarkably cheap lines of str durable and well-made Boots for and Boys, Women and Girls, wyou would do well to see.

Note the Address:

Chaboiliez Squa

### THOSE SORRY JESTERS bill for the protection of miners has be "educated" up to fighting against that they were not receiving anything like a

(Written for THE ECHO by Cyrille Horsiot.)

request to lighten the shackels of

labor, and it often seems sca cely worth

while to keep on trying. These bodies of stipendiaries are all under the rule of the lords of misrule, and they don't friend D. P. that it is wasting time to have it, is a fiction of the law, and care a snap about the ruck of voters petition legislatures or city councils for that fiction is the thing for our friends speaking long, as the evening was very night for whose ballots they whine and gri- this or that beggarly measure of justice. to destroy. Reason is the logical enmace like Neapolitan beggars at every election. A wink from a money king striving for those things that even the community is the thing for genuine or a nod from a factory slave driver counts infinitely more to them than all very little better off than we are low. ballot is the weapon at its hands. the humble petitions that could be piled up before their eyes in a century Many clear-sighted men have persistently urged the workers to carry into capitalist legislatures and city councis. community runs that way. But if this politics the vital questions of life and liberty, and thus to procure such necessary legislation as ought to be early obtained by the majority under our state and local authorities has utterly tion when it is necessary, as it was the political system. Use the old parties, if you can; start a new party, if you can; run such candidates that you think will suit you; but, in some way, take hold of the all-controlling agency of the state as a means for rescuing the people from the sad plight in which they are kept, and defeat the machinations of their foes. But we are almost thrown into despair of the political policy by its working in our legislatures during their sessions every year, and by the afflicting farces played every day, all the year round, at the their sittings. The facts that we give supplied them by some crafty sycopublic expense, by a set of notorious and well-known mountebanks in our all the promises that were made and vised anti-humanists who laugh heartily ted. W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, Ont., was civic sanctuary. Although the wrongs are made to every labor deputation at the result of what their mischievous elected president on the second ballot, his opof misrule, nowadays, evist more or who get in return for their trouble and less, in every quarter of the globe, we will limit our remarks only on the north part of this continent in which to their cost that the workingmen to create dissension. we are the most concerned. In every day acquire more "pluck" and the legi latures of at least half the have better memories now than for States of the union as well as the Do- merly, and are not nearly so ready to forminion, we have seen many measures give the misconduct of their represenintroduced to ameliorate some of the tatives, as they had shown them lately grosser evils under which certain and will at every election time. The classes of working people especially suffer; but, in almost every case, these like despair even to the hopeful measures have been booted out of minds. The trail of the serpent is nearly every legislature at the direct over it all. It must lead workingmen bidding of the golden calf. We are and reformers to look to some other ennot speaking of "radical" bills, for ginery of action than the politics of we have heard of none such; we are capital, and to some other agents of but referring to those palliatives of re- relief than the double-faced demaformers forced to the front after hav. gogues who run or are accessories to ing been under debate through long run the parties machines. years. We have classified a few of these bills that have been brought different opinion how to settle the exfrom Quebec to California. We find isting disparities between labor and among them anti-child labor, fewer capital; some do not dony that the hours for factory women and a short- ballot might be of some service to the ening of tha legal day's work; we find working people, but think it will not mechanics' lien and employers' liabi- until the masses get so educated as to lity bills; we find prison labor bills, a vote like a unit for their cause. When score of them; we find bills for the will that be? "The thing very plain abolition of conspiracy laws, and for for the working people to do, they say, blacklisting and of the "truck" sys- is to abolish the modern slavery, the tem; we find bills providing for weekly private property system, the property payments; we find bills for mine ven- qualification to become aldermen and tilation and for the sanitary inspection the restriction of that omnipotent of factories, mills and workshops; we power consigned in the hands of the find bills for the fostering of co-oper- few who, instead of being the servants ative companies, for the founding of of the people, as they ought to be, are, industrial schools and for the estab- on the contrary, the traders of its rights lishment of state boards of arbitration; and liberties that they sell to the highsurely all these are bills well deserving est bidders every day and everywhere; of the honest consideration that has but it is very likely this must be done been refused them. The enemy's by armed revolution." Of course, that tools in nearly all the legislatures have is the opinion of every sensible man; fought every one of them. Capitalism but when the working people are ready has set its foot against the slightest in- to fight, and thus to sacrifice their terference with any of the powers lives, for the abolition of "modern which it has wrested from mankind, slavery or the private property system' and which are now turned to the en- they will surely be ready to vote for it slavement and debasing condition of This job, like all other jobs, should be millions of God's creatures. In Maine, done with the greatest possible eco-Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connec- nomy of force and the least waste. ticut, Missouri and many other places. The ballot is more economical than the ten hours factory bill for women the sword; you can put as much power girls were compelled to give very (ften quire any more "education" to use the firm. In the anthracite regions the revolution The people would have to it for them, and it was a well known fact

against the encroachment of unjust without the necessity of armed revolt. capitalists. Even when a thing is demanded by a direct vote of the people repeat that the worst foes of our unifitheir will is thwarted, as may be seen cation are not the employers; but the by the way in which they gamble and miserable blacklegs who stuff their laugh over our petitions at each of small brain with unwholesome sophisms are the experience of the past, after phants of the press and others, ill-adexpenses lumps of "taffy." The gen- organized labor, where the tendency lemen who did these wrongs will find of so many windy demagogues is solely whole business must bring something

Many reformers, nowadays, are of and children was a farce, and in our into the ballot as into the sword, and very city of Montreal we were an eye- you can do the work as well by the witness in a factory where some poor ballot as by the sword. It does not retwo and three hours overtime without ballot wisely than the sword, in a case receiving a single red cent as compen- of this kind. The working people are

been pigeonholed though hundreds of private property no less than to voting human beings are killed every year against it. The mere destruction of through corporation negligence and property, even though all property nity of getting their rights, as it has been It is the hardest of all jobs to get scores starved to death or murdered by were destroyed, would not root out the clearly shown all over the world that only through any of the legis atures and hireling assassins. It is a nameless "principle" of "private property" from through organization has any workman ever City Council even the pettiest bill or shame for all these bodies of dema- society; and, unless the reason of the received a fair remuneration for his toil. gogues and mercenaries who are elected community were turned against that by the workers to vote for their ad- principle, it would revive with the reversaries. In looking over the whole construction of those things now called field we are disposed to agree with our property. Private property, as we Let us not waste the best of our lives gine of destruction. The reason of were we to get would leave us but revolutionists to get hold of. The He kindly tendered them his services every Millions of people are coming to agree | Through that omnipotent weapon the that it is futile to expect such laws as community can put an end even to "prithe working people need from these vate property" if the reason of the Every effort of the workingmen to sel reason does not run that way, what cure a recognition of their rights and would be the sense in mere blind furtherance of their interest by the fighting? We uphold armed revolufailed in its accomplishment. The case in England, France, the United aims and desires of organized labor States and other places at times when have been continually and designedly the billot box was unknown, but when ignored by those who have been elected the bone and sinew of a country deto represent them in the state assem test the system of "private property" blies and councils, thus preventing so much as to be ready to take up arms them from securing any protection against it, the system will be abolished

In conclusion we will never cease to teachings do every day in the ranks of

#### UNION IS STRENGTH.

THE BUILDERS' LABORERS

Have an Enthusiastic Meeting and add Greatly to their Number.

A mass meeting was held by the members of the Builders' Laborers' Union of Montreal last Tuesday evening at their hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, for the purpose of reorganizing their union. A very large audience was present. The meeting was opened by the chairman, Mr. Paul Desrosier, who, after having explained the object of the meeting, read letters of regret from Mr. C. Chapleau, of Lowell, Mass.; Mr. J. Lafrance, of Chicago, and Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, of this city, for their inability to attend, after which he called upon Mr. J. Easton to address the audience.

Mr. Easton gave a very clear explanation of the union's condition from the time it first started up to the present time; also how the members had acted and how they should have acted, and wound up with an appeal to all who did not belong to the union and those who formerly belonged to it to rejoin, attend its meetings, assist their officers, lend a helping hand to make it what it ought to be, the leading union of Mon-

After his remarks had been translated into French, Mr. G. S. Warren was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in French and English.

Mr. Warren first drew attention to the reason why they were assembled together. He explained the amount of good that had been derived by such gatherings, and strongly advised them to unite and they would have good results from such a union, Speaking of how labor had progressed during the past twenty years, he remarked that while he was at the last session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress one of the delegates drew his attention to the fact that one organization represented at the congress cast nine votes every time a ballot was taken, which meant that their union was 900 strong. What union was this? said the speaker, and the answer was: It was the Builders' Laborers' Union of Toronto. Then, if the Builders' Laborers' Union of Toronto, a city with a much smaller population than Montreal, can muster 900, what is to prevent the Montreal builders' laborers from having as strong a union as Toronto? and if they would unite they could soon boast of even greater numbers and greater power than Toronto. It is a duty, said the speaker, imposed upon all by the Divine law that they should support sation, and if they refused, were discharged by the slave driver of the an armed revolution than a ballot box placed plenty of the comforts of life upon

fair share of those comforts. Whose fault was it? It was their own. If they would organize they would have a better opportu-After a further exhortation to combine and fight their cause like true and loyal men who were born to be free men and not white slaves, he announced that his friend, Mr. Jos. Gingras, would deliver a short address.

Mr. Gingras begged to be excused from spent. He advised the men to begin to organize with a new spirit. He explained how organizations that he belonged to had failed three times before they got well organized. Tuesday evening for the next six months. He then thanked them for the opportunity they had given him of addressing them.

A resolution was past thanking the speakers, and another to call a second mass meeting for next Tuesday at the same place. Every builders' laborer present enrolled himself as a member.

After passing a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting, which was very enthusiastic throughout, adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPO-GRAPHICAL UNION.

Election of Officers.

The International Typographical Union has been in session in Boston since Monday last, a large number of delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada being present.

On Thursday the proposition to create a "law officer" was reported favorably from committee, but was defeated. The committee's report setting apart 331 per cent. of the capita tax for a burial fund, \$50 to be allowed for burial expenses of each member, was adopponents being Marion Johnson, of Fort Worth, Tex., and S. L. Freeman, of Birminghar, Ala.

Among other officers elected were: First vice-president, J. H. McKenna, New York : secretary-treasurer, W. S. McClevy, Indian-

The Baccarat Case.

In the British House of Commons on Monday next Mr. William Summers, Liberal, and Mr. Henry Peyton Cobb. Radical, will question the Secretary of State for War as to what action he intends to take in regard to the three officers, Field Marshal the Prince of Wales, General Owen Williams and Lieutenant Berkeley Levett of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who signed the document which practically allowed Sir William Gordon Cumming to remain an officer of the British army, although he was believed to have cheated at cards.



Pianos.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues to SOLE AGENTS, CENTRAL CANADA. Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIS & CO

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

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

**BOOTS AND SHOES** 

RONAYNE BROS.

#### CARSLEY'S COLUMN

## Costumes.

Latest Novelties in Costumes and Walking

Ready-made Skirts with material for Bodice. Complete Costumes from \$3.80.

DRESSMAKING. None but skilful fitters and careful workeople are employed. Estimates given.

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

#### SILK BLOUSES.

A large assortment of Silk Blouses to choose from, in all the latest desirable shades and

Silk Blouses from \$2.50, Good Silk and first-class cut.

Lawn Tennis Silk Blouses. Concert Silk Blouses. Reception Silk Blouses. Dress Silk Blouses Etc., Etc., Etc. S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

#### JERSEYS. JERSEYS.

Summer Jerseys. Summer House Jerseys Summer Street Jerseys Summer Dress Jerseys.

Summer Jerseys of every description. New High-sleeved Summer Jerseys. Summer Jerseys from 75c. New Summer Braided Jerseys, in all sizes

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

#### CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

New Lots in the Latest London and Paris

styles arrive weekly.

It is acknowledged without doubt that this Department has the best assortment in the

Children's Sailor Dresses for Country and Seaside wear, in several qualities of Serge,

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

### DRESS GOODS BOOMING.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

#### A FEW LINES.

50 pieces French Beige Effects 50 pieces French Beige Effects 50 pieces French Beige Effects 50 pieces French Beige Effects

24 in. wide, 9½c a yard. Novelties in Seaside Serge.

Novelties in Checked Tweed. New Shade in Summer Suitings,

20 Different Shades in Twill Beiges 20 Different Shades in Twill Beiges 28 in.—Wide—28 in. 10½c \_\_\_\_\_A YARD \_\_\_\_\_10½c.

S. CARSLEY.

New French Beige in the best shades, all wool, 23c yard.

Light Fancy Diagonal Beiges Light Fancy Checked Beiges Light Fancy Striped Beiges

Suitable for Children's Dresses. Double fold. 17c a Yard-ONLY-17c a Yard. Fancy Checked Homespun

Fancy Striped Homespun Fancy Spotted Homespun 44 inch wide-44 inch. Prices range from 33c, 44c, 47c, etc., etc.

Fancy All-Wool Canadian Tweed. 68c yd. Fancy All-Wool English Tweed, 90c vd Fancy All-Wool Scotch Tweed, \$1.15 yd. Ladies will find a full assortment and all the newest Checks and Striped Tweed for travelling costumes at reduced prices.

Dress Lengths in Fancy Tweed for summer wear from \$2.65 to \$18.

### SILK DEPARTMENT. AN IMPORTANT FACT.

Ladies will find no difficulty in matching goods in our Silk Department. The assortment is large and varied. All Shades in Pongee Silk

All Shades in Pongee Silk 37c a Yard-ONLY-37c a Yard. Most suitable goods for Blouses and Tea Gowns.

Colored Silk Bengaline Colored Silk Bengaline Colored Silk Bengaline

S. CARSLEY.

15c yd—REMEMBER—15c yd. Such an assortment as we show of the above Silk Bengaline, in the different shades cannot

BLACK SURAH SILK BLACK SURAH SILK

Some splendid lines of Black and Colored Surah Silk received for this week and marked very low. Prices range from 50c upward.

THE VERY BEST.

Low and medium class of Silks are always to be had in abundance throughout the Dominion, but for the very best and highest call of Silk, come direct to

S. CARSLEY.

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

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Chaboillez Square. CARSLEY'S COLUMN

#### WEEK ECHOES OF THE

European.

Queen Victoria has conferred the Order of the Red Cross on Mrs. Grimwood for her heroic conduct at Manipur, where her husband, the British political agent, was murdered by the Manipuri.

Contrary to expectation, the Non-conformist preachers of London and vicinity were silent on Sunday, so far as heard from, on the baccarat trial.

The Hebrew bankers in Berlin have given notice to their agents and customers that Russian securities will no longer be dealt in

The National Council at Paris, by a vote of 69 to 59, has voted amnesty to Turpin, the inventor Tripone and others, accused of conspiring to sell to foreigners the secret of the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Arthur Stanley Wilson has been elected a member of the Marlborough Club. He is the son of Mrs. Wilson, of Tranby Croft where the baccarat game was played. He was proposed by the Prince of Wales.

Five hundred boxes of American hams have been confiscated at Antwerp as fresh

The Spanish Government intend taking back poor emigrants from that country who had settled in South America,

Advices from the fourth quinquennial Government Postal Union Congress, now in session at Vienna, say the long desired ac cession of the Australian colonies has been effected. This means a reduction of more than 50 per cent, in the rate of postage to those countries, the postal union rate being only five cents per half ounce for letters and two cents for postal cards.

It was decided at a cabinet council meeting in Paris on Tuesday to ask Parliament for a grant to enable France to take part in the Chicago World's Fair.

The Pope has issued an order directing that all the employees of the finance department of the Vatican be discharged.

A fete will be given at Berlin by artists, singers and actors to raise a fund for the assistance of persecuted Russian Jews.

The balance sheets of the liquidators of the Baring Bros. show liabilities of £7,000,-000 and assets at £8,750,000.

Barbara Walterhouse, the five year old daughter of a quarryman residing in Leeds, disappeared mysteriously last Saturday. At midnight on Wednesday the police discovered a body in a bundle in the street close to the town hall. It proved to be that of the missing girl. It was horribly mutilated; the legs and arms were severed from the body, which had been cut open and the intestines protruded. The clothing had evidently been replaced after the murder.

A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday evening at the Chattanooga, Tenn.. Blast Furnace, killing three men and mortally injuring a fourth. The explosion was caused by dynamite used in drilling. Two of the men were blown to atoms.

Rev. Father John Brady, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Amesbury, Mass., has been appointed by the Pope coadjutor to Arch. bishop Williams, of the Catholic archdiocese of Boston.

The shipment of Canadian codfish to Brazil by American merchants has caused that Government to complain to the U.S. State Department the the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States, is being violated. The department has taken the matter in hand and will take action to remedy the violation complained of.

In the United States District Court at Springfield, Ill., Rev. Jerry Holmes, of and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Rev. George Vancil, of Duquin, Ill., pleaded guilty to the same chargo and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Baron Van Oldenell, a nobleman and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Holland, and his friend and companion, Ernest De La Porte, a wealthy young Frenchman, were murderously assaulted at an early hour on Tuesday morning in a saloon in Clinton Place, New York.

Information was received at Tombstone, Arizona, on Tuesday of other murders committed by the Apaches who killed Catchum in Sonora last week. After attacking Catchum and his party the Indians went to a camp near by and fired upon four men, killing an Italian peddler. There were four Indians in this party.

There was deposited in the Treasury at Washington on Tuesday to the credit of commerce the sum of \$2,000 received through Riggs & Co., from an unknown resident of New York, who signed himself " Relieved."

Judge Blodgett at Chicago on Tuesday quashed the indictment against George J. Gibson, secretary of the Whiskey Trust, charged with conspiracy to destroy the Shufeldt distillery.

An immense cave in occurred on Sunday at the Waterloo mine, near Chico, Cal., severely injuring two men and crushing or imprisoning a third.

Canadian.

Pietro Guero, the Italian who was stabbed at Cornwall on Thursday, a week ago, by a comrade with whom he had quarrelled, died from his wounds last Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A bush fire at Black Lake, near Sherbrooke, on Sunday, communicated itself to houses on the west side of the railway track, and owing to the high wind and lack of ap pliances to stop its progress, quickly spread. From 30 to 35 houses were totally destroyed,

A detailed report has been received at the Marine Department from Dr. McPherson, of North Sydney, N. S., who was sent to render assistance to the sufferers from the grippe on St. Paul's Island. The doctor says that on his arrival he found Mr. Campbell, superintendent of the light station, and the chief engineer suffering from pneumonia, and nearly every person on the island had been affected with the influenza. Besides this many children were suffering from diphtheria or whooping cough, and in some instances both. Dr. McPherson left his assistant, Mr. McKay, on the island.

H. J. McHugh, chief of the signal service at Quebac, reports that an alarming epidemic of grippe is prevalent at Magdalen Islands; hundreds are sick; factories are closed and there is no one to run them.

A distinct shock of earthquake from south east to northwest, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt at 11 a. m. on Sunday in New Brunswick

All the forests along the line of the Lake St. John Railway appear to be doomed to almost total destruction, for from the terminus of the railway at Oberval, on the shores of Lake St. John to Lake St. Joseph, only 25 miles from Quebec, one connected belr of fire seems to be sweeping onward through the whole region.

McKenzie's mill at Sarnia was set on fire on Monday night, adding one more to the number of incendiary fires there lately. David Griffin, a young man, has been arrested, charged with having started the fire.

St Michael's R. C. Cathedral Toronto was opened on Sunday after extensive alterations. The services were particularly ornate and impressive, the officiating clergy including three archbishops and seven

Immense forest fires are raging through northern New Brunswick and the Miramichi valley is a sea of flames. In dozens of places small mills, houses and barns have been hurned and high winds are carrying the flames in all directions. The greatest damage is between Coal Branch and Rogersville stations, on the Intercolonial. Kent junction has been almost entirely swept away. Eight buildings were destroyed and the three remaining buildings had a narrow escape. The station building was destroyed and the occupants saved nothing except what clothing they wore. Several cars on a siding were burned and the telegraph poles, wires and everything were destroyed. Fifteen thousand railway ties piled up along the track were also burned. The flames are spreading into the thick forests and already much valuable timber is destroyed. At Little Metis a long snow shed was burned and the express delayed six hours. At Blackville, near Chapham, a bridge was burned.

In the Supreme Court of Fredericton, N. tody of the sheriff of York on an attachment in the matter of the Queen's county election in 1887, and gave bail, himself and George F. Gregory in \$400 each for his appearance in court from day to day, and was sworn to answer such interrogations as should be exhibited to him touching his contempt in disregarding Judge Tuck's order prohibiting a recount in the election. On Stonefort, was convicted of counterfeiting motion of Mr. Gregory the court made a rule that interrogatories should be exhibited within four days after notice of the rule, or that Judge Steadman should be discharged.

The French steamer Cachar, which put in at Halifax several weeks ago disabled, while on a voyage from New York to Marseilles, was seized on Tuesday morning by the sheriff, at the suit of the Halifax Graving Dock Company. The amount of the account is \$800, which the captain refuses to

A swindler in the guise of an English tourist has been victimizing the people of St. Thomas, and succeeded in getting away with over \$1,000 from a banker in that city.

### Do As You Preach.

We shall venture a respectful suggestion to those of our contemporaries who raise "fresh airfunds," "free doctor funds" and other such funds at the expense of the charitable and for their own glory. If they would appear quite earnest in their pleadings for the "poor children" they should first enforce the compulsory education law among their own newsboys; then they might, furthermore, give up the enormous profits. which those industrious little workers have brought them in the past, to a public, municipal fund for the future support of "poor them in sickness and during vacation.—The People.

#### THE SPORTING WORLD

The features of Saturday's sports were the scheduled lacrosse matches of the senior league and the spring handicaps of the M. A. A. A. Beguiled by beautiful weather, there were large numbers present at both fixtures here, so that there was no ground of complaint on the score of patronage.

M. A. A. A. GAMES.

The competition in the M. A. A. A. games was away above the average, and the fact of Carr doing the 100 fn even time with any amount of unexpended energy left, gives ground to the belief that when pushed he will yet smash the record for this distance. The following were the results in the differ-

100 yards run-H. D. Carr, scratch, 1, time 10 secs.; E. H. Courtemanche, 2, 21

Throwing 56 lb-J. Arnton, B. F. C., 1; J. Storey, Argyle S. S. C., 2.

Running high jump-F. W. Sharp, Y. M. C. A., 1; A. G. Sykes, M. G. A., 2. The winner had a handicap of 2 inches and the second man 4.

880 yards-S. G. Waldron, 5 yards, 1; George Paris, Montreal Junior L. C., 2. Time 2.01 4-5.

Putting 16 lb. shot-John Whitty, Junior Shamrocks, 4 feet, 38 ft. 1 in.; J. Arnton, 2 feet. 35 ft. 7 in.

220 yards-E. D. Carr, scratch, 1; E. H. Courtemanche, 10 yards, 2. Two mile run-W. C. Finley, M.A.A.A.,

85 yards, 1; W. Gentleman, Junior Shamrocks, scratch, 2. Three mile bicycle-W. H. Mussen, M.A. A.A., scratch, 1; G. S. Low, do., do., 2. Running broad jump-A. Leithhead, M.

A. A. A., 4 feet, 22 ft. 11 in.; W. Fowler, M. G. A. S. S. C., 4 feet, 21 ft. 41 in. 440 yards-J. Strother, Junior Shamrocks,

30 yards, 1; S. G. Waldron, scratch, 2. One mile run-R. H. Chipman, Belœil B. C., 100 yards, 1; C. M. Cameron, 125 yards, 2. The winner turned out to be a dark horse as he ran easily the distance in 4.27, and could have beaten the field from scratch.

120 yards hurdle-T. G. Wells, M. A. A. A., 7 yards, 1; W. R. Thompson, scratch, 2. Time-19 2-5 secs.

The Capitals surprised everybody by the way in which they played lacrosse against Cornwall on Saturday. The fact that they held their own against the champion team in their maiden senior match is conclusive proof of their title to rank as a senior club. The play on the whole was not particularly brilliant, though at times it was fast enough, end was characterized more by individual effort than good combined play. Result 3 to 2 in favor of Cornwall.

The game between the Ottawas and Shamrocks was a sore disappointment to the friends oi the latter club, and is a bad augury for the Montreal end of the four league series. With the exception of the first game the Shamrocks did not show up at all and appeared occasionally to have lost their neads entirely. They bunched themselves at either end, leaving the Ottawa field players most of the time uncovered, who had pretty much their own way. It is evident the home club will have to attend strictly to B., on Tuesday, Judge Steadman, of the practice if they do not wish to see them-York County Court, appeared in the cus- selves at the tail end of the string Result : Ottawa 4, Shamrocks 1.

The Victorias defeated the Violets by a score of 3 to 1.

In the intermediate junior league the Gordons defeated the Emmets by 3 straights. The Second Maples and the Lilacs played a drawn match—one goal each.

The Crescents and Orients meet this afternoon for the first time in the junior series, and there is much speculation as to the result. Both teams are playing good lacrosse and each have thus far succeeded in downing their opponents. The match is to take place on the Crescent grounds.

To-day is the opening of the lacrosse season on the M. A. A. A. grounds, and the first match in the series arranged between Toronto and Montreal for a trophy valued at 200. The Torontos are sending a strong combination to make the first meeting a victory. As a special attraction to relieve the monotony of waiting for the face, which is called for 3.30 p. m., the second trial of the 440 yard run will take place. The final will be run during one of the ten-minute rests between games.

### CRICKET.

Gill University eleven on Saturday last by eight wickets.

A team of the Hochelagas played a match with the Lachine Club and put up a score of 76 (closure with seven wickets down) to their opponents' 20.

The second match in the amateur league was piayed on Saturday between the Crescents and Clippers on the Montreal Driving Park. The play was ragged throughout and | tion. a poor exhibition of the game was the resultchildren" at school and the proper care of The Clippers have a very inferior ground to ous diseases, though considerable difference their poor play. At the close of nine in- to be benefited.

nings the score stood 36 to 21 in favor of the Crescents.

THE RING.

George Dixon, the colored featherweight has received an offer from the Pelican Club. London, to fight Fred Johnson, the English featherweight champion, for a \$2,500 purse. If Dixon gets the best of Willis in their forthcoming match at San Francisco he will probably accept.

Jake Kilrain is getting into fine condition for his forthcoming ten round mill with Frank Slavin. He is at present rusticating on Muldoon's farm in Belfast, N. J., and this is what he gets through every day: He rises at 6 a.m., and spends the time before breakfast in walking leisurely about the farm. The morning meal generally consists of fruits, hot beef tea and stale graham bread, with two or three soft boiled eggs or a broiled chicken. The day's work begins at 9 o'cleck by punching the bag. When this work is done Muldoon and Kilrain wrestle. Then Kilrain and Cleary spar. After some hard punches and scientific manœuvres the men place themselves in position to "throw the ball." They manage to keep four large ten pound balls in circulation for nearly half an hour. He then kicks a football around an adjacent lot for the next half hour, after which Muldoon, Cleary and Kilrain take a ten mile walk, and on their return Kilrain takes a salt water shower bath. After this dinner is partaken of. It consists of plain, simple food and a bottle of ale. After dining the party rests for two hours, but no one is allowed to take a nap, though all are much inclined to do so. Mr. Muldoon has recent' ly added to his unexcelled quarters a splendid bowling alley and a pool table for the use of his guests. Here the athletes spend a short time in recreation. Then the work which Mr. Kilrain most dreads, punching the bag, 100 yard spurts and skipping the rope, begins. He is generally kept an hour and a half at this, and as he is obliged to go it alone it is very tiresome. After a shower bath he has a rub down. Then supper is served, consisting of stewed fruit, cold meats, tea and toast, stewed cold tomatoes and apple sauce. After supper horses are saddled and the party take a short ride, and on retorning are more than glad to retire. Before retiring at 9 o'clock Kilrain takes glass of Bass' ale.

Toff Wall and Bill Goode have signed articles to fight at the Pelican Club, London, for £275, the fight to take place with small gloves.

MISCELLA NEOUS. Fred Burns says M. W. Ford will jump 24 feet before he returns to America. The best amateur record is 23 feet 31 inches.

Captains Lawlor and Andrews, who are matched to sail across the Atlantic ocean in skiffs, have decided to start from Crescent Beach, June 17.

McClelland, the Pittsburg runner, has posted a forfeit, and challenged Darrin, the Englishman, to run a three mile race for any amount in four weeks.

Joe Ellingsworth and the "Black Pearl' are matched to fight at the Twin City Club of Minneapolis the latter part of this month | All Fashionable Goods! for a \$1,000 purse.

The turf career of D. S. Wallace, the noted Australian turfman, has extended over a period of ten years, during which

earned \$135,000. The pigeon shoot between Captain A. W. Money, of England, and Edgar Murphy, of New York, for \$1,000 a side, took place at Hollywood, Long Branch, on Monday. The conditions were 30 yards rise, 100 birds. The wind blew strongly across the field, anh the birds were unusually rapid flyers. Money won the match, killing 87 birds to Murphy's 82. Over \$10,000 was wagered on the result.

W. H. Quinn, champion wrestler of the Pacific Coast, has made a wrestling match with Detective McMahon, of this city, for \$500 a side. The match will take place at Sherbrooke on June 30. Quinn undertakes to throw McMahon five times within an hour, failing which, or in the event of Mc-Mahon throwing him once, the stakes are to go to the detective.

### The Revival of Bleeding. - .

To those accustomed, as most now are, to regard loss of blood from whatever source, as an unmitigated evil, the suggestion to follow up an extensive bleeding from the lungs by a further bleeding from the arm, is start-Bishops College school defeated the Mc- ling. Nevertheless, at a recent meeting of the Royal Medical Society of London one of the speakers favored its adoption in cases in which the patient is in urgent danger of suffocation from the reflux of blood into the bronchi. It is, however, peculiarly open to the objection broug ht against the operation of venesection generally-that, in the present state of public opinion as to blood letting, the discredit of a fatal result is too likely to be hastily assigned to the venesec-

Other physicians recommend it for varipractice on and this partly accounts for of opinion existed as to the cases most likely

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. MONTREAL.



We are now putting up, express r family use. the finest quality PURE SUCAR SYRUP nor adulterated with Corn Syrup, in 2 lb. cans with moveable top. For Sale by all Grogers.

JOHN KAVANAGH.

Glass, Paints, Ols and Hardware, 35 CHABOILLEZ SOUARE.

Brault & McGoldrick MERHANT TAILORS, 53 BLEURY STREET,

MONTREAL.

# THE DOMINION Custom Made PANTS

Imported Goods Inspection invited. The Dominion Pants Co.,

TO ORDER.

362 & 364 St. James St.. Montreal. Pants to Order, \$4.50

IMPORTED GOODS. SUITS TO ORDER, \$16 to \$18 Up.

New Styles ! J. ROSENTHAL, St. Antoine St.

### time his winnings in public money have been about \$250,000. Of this sum Carbine A. HURTEAU & BRO Lumber Merchants 92 SANGUINET ST., MONTREAL.

YARDS: Cor. Sanguinet and Dorchester.
Bell Tel. 6243. Fed. Tel. 1647.
Wellington Basin, opposite
G.T.R. Offices. Bell Tel. 1404 Linen Goods, in all makes, at very reasonable prices, can always be had at S. Carsley's.

P. E. NORMANDEAU NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner & Justice of the Peace for District of Montreal, Conveyancer & Commissioner for Ontario & Manitoba. LOANS NEGOCIATED.

90 St. James St. Montreal, Que-TUCKER & CULLEN.

Room 6. 162 St. James street,

D. H.A.IIIDY PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER.

Plastering repairs a specialty. Tenders on Contract Work given. Address : { 16 Victoria Square. 47 Cadieux Street.

### DVERTISERS.

It will pay you to advertis in THE ECHO. It circulate extensively in the homes of the most intelligent working men in the City of Montre and other Towns and Citie throughout the Dominion.

The worst all-round striker is the borrow-

The murderer's version of it-no noose is good noose, A spirituslistic seance is at best a medium

performance. Smither's says you're not his equal. He's

a lying sneak. I am. Although a hen-pecked husband may not be very smart, he is generally a shrewd

The barber gets his full share of rest; he lays on a couch at night and lays on lather

all day. The clergyman wastes his breath who talks of the happiness of the world to come to a youth who has just received his first

love letter. It's a mighty cowardly man who hasn't the courage to advise another with the tooth-

ache to have it yanked out. The dealer in military costumes is never influenced by the fluctuations of the market; he always maintains uniform prices.

Smith-I heard you lost fifty dollars on the races yesterday. Johnson-It's not lost 1 know where it is. Green has it.

Young Sprigg-Mr. Bidquick, I'am worth twenty-five thousand and I love your daughter. Mr. Bidquick (retired auctioneer)-Sold.

He (suddenly)-Do you think the minister will want to kiss you, dear? She (suddenly)-Let him if he wants to, Harry. He's just grown a beautiful moustache.

My daughter, did John propose last night? No, mother, but I thought I detected an engagement ring in his voice as he bade me good night.

Miss Lovering-But if you did not love him, why, oh, why, did you marry him? Lady Bankrupt-Well, my dear, he was going at such a bargain I couldn't resist.

Time brings strange reversals. There's poor old Henpeck, for instance, who married his typewriter. Well, where does the reversal come in? Why, it was he used to dictate.

Miss Graham-What do you think of the theory of the theosophists that people return to earth to live new lives? Miss Lowell-Emerson-I rather like it-that is to say, if one could return to Boston.

Clarice-And so your engagement with Maitland is really off? Isabel-Yes, I got tired of machine-made love. Clarice-Machine-made love? What do you mean? Isabel-He wrote all his letters on a type-

I suppose it is something of a tribute to one's beauty when a gentleman rises and gives one his seat in a car, said Miss May Ture somewhat proudly. That depends, said Miss Keene; in some cases it is a mark of respect for age.

Did you see old Skinflint? Yes, I told him I had come to ask of him the greatest blessing a man could seek-his daughter's hand. And what did he say? He seemed very much pleased. Said he was afraid at first I wanted to borrow five dollars.

pardon me for bothering you so long with bargain house managers: my own little family cares and anxieties. My dear madam, don't mention it. It has the other day and was being shown some of not bothered me in the least. While you the special bargains offered to the public. were talking I was thinking out my next Among other things was a considerable Sunday's sermon.

Jones was catechising his newly married friend. Did you kneel down when you proposed? he asked. No, replied the friend. Did you promise to give her all your money every week and to be home every night at dinner? No, answered the friend, I married a widow.

Read a list of what you can buy at Allan's Central Emporium, 659 to 665 Craig street :- | Men's Hats and Caps (of every description at lowest prices), Men's Underwear (for all seasons, in all materials), Men's Socks, Braces, Gloves, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, Overalls and Jackets, Working Aprons, Tennis Coats, Boating Shirts, Ladies' Boating Blouses, Belts, Sashes, Night Robes, Pyjama Suits, Lacrosse and Baseball Jerseys, M. S. C. Bathing Pants, Running Shoes, White Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Oxford and Cambric Shirts, Flannel Shirts of all kinds, Unlaundried Shirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Military Swagger Canes, Perfumes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Watch Guards, Cuff and Scarf Holders, Men's G rters and Armlets, Black Alpaca Coats, Linen Coats, White and Fancy Vests, Boots and Shoes, House Slippers, Tennis Shoes, Lacrosse Shoes, Trunks and Valises, and almost everything imaginable in Men's Furnishings. See our windows. Men's Neckwear at all Prices. We have just made another large deal in Men's Neckties, and are selling them away down at rock-bottom prices. Give us a call, we will try our level best to suit you all and give you good value for your money. John Allan, Men's Hatter and Outfitter, 659, 661, 663 and 665 Craig street,

The Mystery Explained.

Hawkins always speaks so tenderly of his mother-in-law. It's a pleasure to hear him refer to him as an angel.

Do you suppose he means it?

Oh, yes. She's been dead seven years.

The Reason Why He Married Her.

No, sir, Jeff Nesbitt; ye don't a-courtin' me an' a goin' weth Sal Trannitt, too. Hit stops er weuns stops. Thet's the word weth the bark onter it.

Who keers, Sairy Haukinson? No woman dikates whut I does ner whut I don't. Ef yer wants ter saw off, saw off.

He took the ring she handed him as if it were a snake, walked to the creek bank in the moonlight and dashed it into the muddy waters with an angry fling. Three months later Samantha Trunnitt and he repeated virtually the same scene for virtually the same reasons. Again to the creek bank he strode and again in anger a ring hissed into the troubled waters. Again, some three months later, on Keziah Atwood's account, another ring was whirled into the yellow

Then he married Pinky Hirst.

They sat by the open fireplace. He chewed. She smoked her pipe and cuffed the dog from the warm corners.

Jeff, she finally remarked, after a long silence, hit's a drefful time sence ye war kis-

Jeff, ye hain't sot up close sence ye axed

Jeff, ye hain't oncet called me your hinky pinky sence you courted me.

Humph! Jeff Nesbitt, ye don's love me like ye used

Jeff'son Wash'ton Nesbitt, ye hain't er

lovin' me at all. R-r-r-i-i-g-h-t ! Her face fell still further, and her pipe went out with as deep emotion as a Cross Fork woman ever shows after her spanking

days are past. Jeff, she faintly asked, did ye marry me cuz I wer pooty?

Hain't blind. Jeff, still more faintly, did ye merry me fer whut I bring yer?

Hain't cuttin' down big trees fer little

Jeff, very faintly, did ye merry me er count er Sal? Nope-dern Sal!

Er Sairy? Nope-dern Sairy!

Er Kezi? Nope-likewise dern!

A long silence. Pinky relit her pipe, kicked the hound, smelt a bit of bacon to see if it had soured, gained courage and forced the war.

Jeff, ef ye didn't a-marry me for love, er fer looks, er fer whut I hed, er fer them air gals t'rowin' ye over, what the gashnashun did ye merry me fer, nohow?

I merried ye cuz I wer tired er feedin' all ther dern mudcats in Cross Forks on rings thet's whut.

Secrets of the Bargain Counter,

A salesman for one of the large auction Now, my dear pastor, I do hope you will houses, who knows intimately the leading

I happened into anup-town establishment quantity of black gros grain silk whose retail price would have been not less than \$1.50 a yard and which was being sold over the counter at 65 cents. It was cut up into patterns of twenty yards each, and no more than one pattern was sold to any purchaser. The writer noticed among the shoppers who stood about the counter a number of young women whom he knew belonged in another place further down the street.

A little later I dropped in on a friend at the rival establishment and mentioned the fact that I had seen some of his girl clerks buying at the other place, and commented on the fact that they must be paid pretty fair salaries to enable them to sport gros grain silk dresses. The friend winked in an expressive way and remarked, as he led the way to the rear of the store: "We know our business." Then he pointed out a stock of gros grain silk which was being rapidly increased by young women, each of whom brought in a package which was carefully unrolled and added to the pile. A salesman was busily engaged preparing a placard which read:

As advertised, 75 cents a yard.
Worth \$2. ...........

You see how nice and easy it is, said my acquaintance. Blank & Co. advertise a specialty and we send our girls down there, buy all they can get hold of at their price, put it ings? into our stock and sell it at an advance of about 15 per cent.

Great scheme. Do you work it often? Oh, yes; we work it right along and I suppose the other fellows work us. We shall advertise this lot of silks in the papers tomorrow and make a great spread on it.

They may come and bny it back from us to
use in some future sale at another advance,
but there is a profit in it for us and we find the same tactics in all lines, whether it be silks, underclothing, notions or sundries, pay us very well.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Of the 1,900 policemen in Chicago, 1,550 are Trishmen

The United States has 670,000,000 gold coins, and only 411,000,000 are in circula-

Two acres of land adjacent to the London houses of Parliament have been advertised for sale at £1,000,000.

The bullet which killed Lord Nelson at Trafalgar is one of the treasured exhibits of the London Naval exhibition.

The people of this country use three times as much writing paper as those of any other nation in proportion to their number. Another universal language after Valapuk has been invented in Chili by a navy sur-

geon. It is entitled "La Lengua Catolica." Macon, Ga., has a ten year old stenographer and typewriter who has started in business for herself in a prominent hotel of that

After a recent rainstorm at Folsom, Cal., gold nuggets were picked up in the streets. A lucky boy found one that he sold for nine dollars.

An Irish American in Newark, N.J., was let off from punishment in court recently for thrashing a foreigner who disputed his assertion that the United States was the best country on earth.

The bell ringers of English churches held a convention recently, the seventy delegates representing 12,000 members of the profes. sion. They discussed methods of alleviat. ing the horrors of harsh sounding bells.

1516

The island of Hawaii, the largest in the Sandwich group, is constantly increasing in size, owing to the ever flowing streams of lava, which run out to the sea and flow over and make the shores of the island overhang the main stem of the formation.

It is not generally known that the late Marshal von Moltke's wife was an English woman, his sister's stepdaughter, He was many years her senior, but the marriage was extremely happy, and her death was a terrible blow to him. He built a mausoleum for her on his Silesian estate and was devoted to her memory.

Here is a new industry for women. Miss Constance Blaydes, an English girl, who has been raising goats for the last seven years and carrying off all the medals and blue ribbons in the New British Goat Society, recommends goat raising as as a pleasant and profitable occupation.

His Suspicions Were Aroused. Filkins was in this morning, said the clerk as the real estate man entered his of-

Did he make his usual payment? He paid the interest on the mortgage. Anything on the principal?

No; he let that go this time. Well, said the real estate man reflectively, he's a good man, and we can afford to be easy with him as long as he pays the interest promptly.

Yes, sir; and he wants to get rid of the entire mortgage, sir.

He what ?

The real estate man turned sharply on his

He—he wants to get rid of the entire portgage, sir. He said he was tired of car. mortgage, sir. He said he was tired of carrying it and asked me to figure out the entire amount of principal and interest and have it ready for him the next time he called.

He did? Yes, sir. Talked of paying off the whole thing in a

Yes, sir. Write him a letter and tell him if he lets

the interest go over one day next month we'll foreclose the mortgage. He's getting ready to stand us off.

Women Lawyers.

The pioneer weman lawyer of America, Arabella A. Mansfield, was admitted to the bar in 1869. Ten years later women were permitted by statute to practice before the United States Supreme Court, and there are seven women who have been admitted in Washington. Mrs. Myra Bradnell edits the Chicago Legal News and Catherine V. White the Law Times. Bessie Helmer has compiled, unaided, ten volumes of Bradwell's Appellate Court Reports. In a single decade the number of women lawyers in creased from one to 75.—Exchange.

Made Some Difference. Yes, she murmured, I loved him. He was

not worthy of me, but I felt I could not give him up. So my parents took me across the

Did that make any difference in your feel

Yes. The second day out I felt as if I could give up everything. And she changed the subject.

The Use of the Curtain. As the curtain slowly descended between the acts he said: I don't see why they call that a drop curtain. It don't drop, it just

Ah, yes! she returned, but you see it's a signal for the men to go out and take a drop of something.

rolls down.

PATENTED FOR ITS PURITY.

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

ONLY AT TOWNSHEND'S. PATENTED FOR PURITY.

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

(ENGLISH BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS CHEAP! CHEAP.) Patentee of the celebrated Stem Winder Woven Wire Spring Bed, for many years in use at the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL and other large institutions.

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

Merchant Tailors,

(Sign of the a rge Scissors and Triangle)

NOTRE DAME STREET, (SECOND DOOR FROM CLAUDE STREET),

MONTREAL. CRAND SACRIFICE NOW GOING ON.

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

Having determined to sell only for Cash in future, I intend selling goods on the merits at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES ONLY. MO CREDIT AND NO BIG PRICES. THE

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891 :

5th and 19th AUGUS 1st and 15th JULY. 3rd and 17th JUNE. 2nd and 16th SEPTEMBER.
4th and 18th NOVEMBER. 2nd and 16th DECEMBER.

8184 PRIZES, WORTH \$52,740 CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.

11 Tickets for \$1 \$1.00 Tickets,

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James st., Montreal, Canada Ask for Circulars.

(LATE OF GALLERY BROS.)

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER.

252 RICHMOND STREET, MONTREAL. Having built a new and improved Bakery is now prepared to serve the public with the Plain and Fancy Bread at the LOWEST PRICES. Orders sent to above ddress wi promptly filled.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

ASSETS OVER AGRICULTURAL INS. CO. OF CITY AGENTS: THOS. MCELLIGOTT, J. D. LAWLOR, L. BRAHAM, J. A. McDOUGA C. R. G. JOHNSON, Chief Agent.

42 ST. JOHN STREET. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE P THE ECHO

One Dollar a Year.

769 Craig Str

IMPERIAL

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

**FIRE INSURANCE** 

Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,0

Total Invested Funds . . . \$8,0

Agencies for Insurance against Fire loss he principal towns of the Dominion. Canadian Branch Office:

107 ST. JAMES STREET, MON

COMPANY'S BUILDING

E. D. LACK

Resident Manager for

R. SEALE & SON, Funeral Directors,

41 2 & 43 St. Antoine St., Montreal. Bell Telephone 1022.

Fed. Telephone 1691.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Highland Costumes, Ladies' Mantles A SPECIALTY.

Our Carments are Artistically Cut in the Latest Styles-PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

MONEY TO LO to lend on City or

\$25,000 Property, interest of the per cent., by sums of \$600 and u also money advanced on goods. Con Notes discounted. House and Farm or to exchange.

JOHN LEVEILLE, Age

DRINK ALWAYS THE BL

MILLAR

Ginger Beer, Ginge Cream Soda, Cider To be had at all First class I

69 ST. ANTOINE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"There is a great deal of unnecessary 'gush' just now about the heroic way Sir John struggled with death, and the care and devotion of his wife in nursing him," said Brown. "If the reports are to be relied upon, the Premier has been unconscious for days, and all this newspaper talk of 'fighting' death is mere balderdash, for an unconscious man is unable to fight anything. For years Sir John has administered the affairs of this country in the interests of capital, and it would be strange indeed if the subsidized and sycophantic press, this hireling tool of capital, did not stick to him to the last; but in their anxiety to prove their loyalty to the class which employs them they are overdosing the thing, and people are beginning to get disgusted with it. As far as labor is ooncerned, Sir John has consistently promised to look after it and its interests 'to-morrow.' For our cause he has done nothing, and there is no occasion for any workingman to feel sorry that he has paid his debt to Nature. Manufacturers, combinesters and capitalistic sharks generally will feel sorry to loose a man who was ever willing and anxious to advance their interests, but laboring men will never miss him." " As to this talk about the devotion

and kindness of his wife," said Phil, I' that's all bosh. There are thousands and thousands of wives in this Dominion to-day who not only nurse their husbands with as much care and devotion, with as much love and self-sacrifice as Lady Macdonald did, but who actually have to earn the money that buys the nourishment and medicine for their sick to boot, and yet never a word is said about them. And yet their task is harder, and the strain on their system must necessarily be greater than is that of a woman who has everything needed at her command. There is not to-day in Canada a workingman's wife who, under similar circumstances and advantages, would have done any less for her husband than did the Premier's wife for her's, and there are, as I have said before, thousands who do a great deal more every day in the week, yet you look in vain through the columns of the daily press for men tion of the heroine of the 'laborer's home.' Therefore, all this 'gush' about Lady Macdonald becomes nauseating and intolerable."

right," said Gaskill. "Among the upper crust it is so seldom that a man does full justice to the woman he calls sincerity. wife, and more seldom still that a wife does full justice to her husband that legislation asked for by the California Union do it this extraordinary event is telegraphed all over the globe. The great their grievances up and be looked after by mass of the people know that members the general body, while the latter merely turns for the trade in general. of the upper ten have little or no con- asked for the endorsation of resolutions ception of duty, they know their mor- passed at the Canadian conference, as stated ality ain't worth two cents, and they regard them with abborence. The upper ten are well aware of this, and just Canada. And, admitting that those resoceptions even among their clique, they make the most of every case where a man or woman has proved themselves man or woman in the full sense of the word. The only trouble is that these cases are few and far between. With a workingman or his wife the thing is altogether different. Their whole life is one continuous sacrifice, one long look out for death, and they do their full duty to each other as becomes man and wife. There is no necessity to advertise this fact; this devotion, this love, this self-sacrifice it is a matter of course, a natural serare exception, the greatest proof of International Union shoulder all the ex- decided upon Montreal for their annual which is the desire of the capitalistic pense of improving the condition of cigar- convention of 1891. The Council will likely

They are welcome to all the glory they can get out of it."

"With Sir John's death closes a chapter in Canadian history," said makers are doing their best in Canada to Brown. "He was smart and clever and-unscrupulous. To maintain himself in power he would have bought the devil himself. I don't suppose that he was any worse than any other professional politician, but he was by no means the demi-god the papers would make him. He was no friend of labor and its aspirations, but bent all his energies to perpetuate a system which enriched the few at the expense of the many. Let these few and their hangers on mourn for him; the many will never feel his loss."

BILL BLADES.

#### "SCRAPS" FOR CIGARMAKERS

I observed in last week's issue an article correcting "Scraps," in which the writer attempts to explain the cause of the cigarmakers' conference in Canada not being successful. Now, before going any further, I want to correct "Long Fillers" in a statement that he makes, in which he says he read in last week's issue of THE ECHO where the Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, of Boston, was going to hold an eight hours conference,

It distinctly states that Union No. 97, of Boston, intends taking part in the eight | point of view. hour movement on July 4 at Franklin Park, and apart from that, they intend to found a New England Conference, not for the special purpose of discussing the eight hour movement, as "Long Fillers" would have it understood, but everything that will be a benefit to them. "Long Fillers" admits the good that would have resulted from such a conference had it been a permanent institution. He says that G. S. W., with hands tied, done all in his power to better the condition of cigarmakers in Canada.

In reply to the above statement I am convinced, from the explanation he gave, it was not from a practical point of view, and will try and show some reasons, in as brief a way

After the necessary arrangements were made for a conference in Toronto and the delegates present, they pass resolutions for the good and welfare of all cigarmakers in Canada, but decided that before carrying these resolutions into effect they were to be brought before the convention at Binghamp ton for adoption, though it has been admitted that they in no way conflicted with the International Constitution. If such was the case, why did they not begin immediately to put into practical operation the work done at this convention? Would it not have been the means of interesting a large number of our fraternity in trying to bring these resolutions to be felt all over Canada, more especially when they would be aware that wherever a Union existed that they, too, were doing all in their power to make a successful crusade against all the abuses existing in our trade. And, admitting that the convention held at Binghamp-"You don't understand this thing ton did not endorse these resolutions, why did they not commence this crusade? I would in no way have been a violation of the constitution, and would have proved their

Now, the difference between the special whenever either one or the other does and the endorsation of resolutions asked for by Canadian Unions is, that the former by "Long Fillers," which, if not supported, did not in any way prevent them from going on with the work intended to be done in to show the masses that there are ex- lutions were adopted, in what respect would they be of assistance to Canada unless they were voted a sufficient sum of money from the general fund to defray expenses incurred in carrying out these resolutions? It is not the approval of the International Union that would make them a success. While it would give us more courage to carry on the good work, it certainly would not defray such expenses as would be required to bring it to a successful issue. And if money was voted for such a purpose, would it not (as in the past) be under the direction of the Executive head of the International Union; which would, to a certain extent, mean the abolishing of the Canadian conference; for if the work intended to be done by this conference was taken up by the International which in Lady Macdonald's case the Union what need would there be of a conterpublic press lauds to the skies can be ence? This Canadian conference, which found at every sick bed in the humble took place at Toronto is, in my opinion, home of every workingman. With us nothing more or less than a caucus of Canadian delegates (who made a very weak attempt to carry into effect those resolutions quence, with them it has become a very which they adopted) who would have the and we believe the members have already

OUR BOARDING HOUSE press to make the most of their case. makers in Canada while they sit by and sit for a week, during which period some House of Commons, General Laurie, Sir if the Canadian conference was not a suc- cided. cess it was due to the International Union. What absurdity. The assertion that cigarimprove their condition does not go any further than on paper.

Is advertising non-union with Union Is patronizing places where non-union

cigars are sold? Is attending political instead of union

Is trying to use the organization for your own benefit?

Is granting the label to shops that fail to comply with the letter of the law, or have a definite understanding as to what is necessary to receive the use of the Blue Label? Is this what "Long Filler" terms progressing as well as we can, or is it playing into the hands of the enemy under guise of

I do not wish to say that such a state of affairs exists throughout Canada; but 1 am positive they have and do exist in some

Unionism?

As for a lecturer, I do believe that it would result in being a great benefit in Canada, as our label is not properly advertised and our organization very incomplete. But what is to prevent the six or seven hundred union men in Canada from being lecturers, wherever an opportunity presents itself, until such time as we will be accorded a lecturer from the International Union? What a different story it would be if such were the case. This is progressing from a practical

Now, in conclusion, I would suggest to that good-willed and active Third Vice-President of the International Union to organize a Canadian conference (not to meet and elect officers, pass resolutions, and then disband) that will adopt a plan of campaign against all dealers in non-union cigars throughout Canada, notify local Unions to that effect and have them report at least once a month to the Third Vice-President, said reports to be published in the Cigar makers' Journal or such Labor paper as may be deemed proper. This can be done at a nominal cost; no need of having a convention to decide this matter; we have s good postal system in Canada and a telegraph one also, if need be necessary. Then we will be a practical people, seeking to better the condition of our more unfortunate brothers who are compelled to submit to the unjust tyranny practiced by unscrupulous employers in our trade.

You've got to have a spittoon to hold you job in some shops, and pay for it too!

The usual lay off for stock is carried out to perfection, Friday and Saturday being the

The old timer from Boston, who arrived here last week after several years' absence, during which time he accumulated considerable wealth, intends to settle down and enjoy the comforts of life.

There would be a different story to tell by the Shamrocks had the captain insisted on playing our reliable Alec on Saturday. The general verdict reached by the scraps who witnessed the game was that the Shamrocks were not in it. There were no pools made, owing to the absence of Bookmaker Silver. Much regret was expressed at his inability to

I am surprised at some members attempting to levy-an assessment on the members of the Union in this city for the purpose of donating a present to one of their ex-members, It would be more creditable and beneficial were they as much interested in the welfare of their union, instead of coercing members to conwanted the International Union to take tribute for such a purpose. Advertise your label and you will have more satisfactory re-

SCRAPS.

### MACDONALD.

Low lies a lofty head, Calm be his rest and deep. Tears by a nation shed Hallow the Chieftain's sleep.

A light among mankind, he passed From the world like a brilliant sun, Whose grandeur lingered till the last, As if its reign had but begun.

He loved that flag, now half-mast high, As man will love his liberty, Upholding it till death came by And gained its awful victory.

The flood of years will still roll on, And bring its changes as of yore, Yet in their course Macdonald's voice Will still be heard although no more. -WELLINGTON NENDICK.

Knights of Labor.

It is understood that the General Execumeet in this city next month. The Council holds its annual sessions in different cities,

reap the harvest, and who now tell us that very important labor questions will be de- Richard Temple, Sir Selby Smith, Sir Staf-

ENGLAND'S TRIBUTE

To the Memory of Sir John A. Macdonald.

London, June 12.—Solemn and impressive was the memorial service held in Westminster Abbey this morning as England's tribute to the memory of the late Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Premier conducted the service. Amongst the great half of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Brassey, representing the Imperial Federation League. The Imperial Government was represented by Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, and the Right Hon. William Henry Smith. The following prominent persons were also present: Lord Kimberley, Lord Mount Stephen (formerly Sir George Stephen), Lord Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the

ford Northcote, the Countess Burdett-Couts and Lady Galt, the Hon. C. C. Colby, Messrs-Rae and Redpath, Mr. Courtney, Canadian Deputy Minister of Finance, and the various colonial agents resident in London.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise is unwell or she also would have been present.

Sir Charles Tupper was detained at the International Postal Congress at Vienna.

An appropriate portion of the burial service was read and the lesson for the day. The faof Canada. The Very Rev. Dean Bradley mous choir of the historic Abbey rendered with great fee'ing and solemnity Spohr's an. and distinguished assemblage of English and them, "Blessed are the Departed." The ascolonial personages present were Lord Waldegrave, who represented Her Majesty the Oneen: General Ellis, who was present on be.

The following is the standing of the Na-

| al Baseball League : |      |      |
|----------------------|------|------|
|                      | Won  | Lost |
| Chicago              | . 25 | 17   |
| New York             | . 26 | 16   |
| Philadelphia         | . 21 | 23   |
| Boston               | . 22 | 21   |
| Cleveland            | . 21 | 24   |
| Pittsburg            | - 18 | 23   |
| Brooklyn             | . 21 | 22   |
| Cincinnati           | 19   | 96   |

# No More Misrepresentation!

ALL OUR GOODS SOLD ON THEIR MERITS

Select your Furniture from the Largest Stock in Canada.

& MARTIN. Palace Furniture Store,

357 to 367 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL.

# **GREAT REDUCTIONS**

**Baby Carriages!** 

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY 1

All goods stored and insured FREE until wanted.

# A. WILDER & CO...

232 to 238 McGill Street.

Housekeepers, look to your interests and

# BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

Have you tried STROUD'S 30c Black, Green or Japan Teas? If not, do so and save 10c to 20c per lb. This is no catch, and any person finding these tive Council of the Knights of Labor will Teas not as represented will have their money refunded.

> Stroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouse. 2188 NOTRE DAME ST. NEAR MOUNTAIN.