

THE ECHO.

JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 2.—No. 36.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1892.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

MEETINGS.

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

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No. 882, K. of L.
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QUEBEC NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, June 2, 1892.

In conversation with a farmer from one of the neighboring parishes a few days ago he (the farmer) poured forth his grievances something after this strain: The maple sugar season being over, he had this season made more than he ever did before from his sugary, having left to dispose of a stock of 1,000 pounds after keeping sufficient for his own use. The largest amount ever previously made by him never exceeded 600 pounds from the same sugary or sugar orchard. Now for the grievance. The first was that the sap ran so plentifully that fully one-half ran to waste through inability to gather the same from lack of help; still the boiling process was run to its full capacity both day and night. Now, the second and worst grievance was that the price of sugar in the market was so low that he had to dispose of his stock, which was a superior article, for six cents per pound. This was, according to his reasoning, due to the fact that the Government having taken the duty off sugar, the selling price of the imported article was only about eight cents per pound. He consequently was not at all satisfied with the price of six cents which he obtained, as in former years the farmer had always been able to obtain at least seven cents per pound for it. He wanted a protective tariff on sugar, yes, and he wanted it bad. There was something else he wanted, too, it was a steel plow, but it being of American manufacture, the increased price did not apparently suit his views; and well, yes, he wanted free trade. Now, on Saturday the Legislature sat (a Saturday night session is rare), still there was one, probably to make up for lost time, there being two holidays in the one week, Ascension Thursday and the Queen's birthday. Now, I happened to drop in, hoping to learn something through listening to the assembled wisdom of the Province. And I did. I heard the Liberal member who represents L'Islet extoll protection, and condemn the Federal Government for removing the duty off sugar, and he wanted to have inserted in the estimates an amount to be devoted to the encouragement of the maple sugar industry in the Province. How thankful we should feel to have these giant intellects represent us in our legislative halls.

A bill is introduced dealing with the inspection of gear and tackle, or rather providing for the appointment of inspectors whose duties will be assigned by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and whose pay will be collected from the stevedores whose gear they will be called upon to inspect. Now this part of the bill completely stultifies it, as no man can serve two masters, naturally he will have to study his employer's interests, in this case the stevedores being the employers, the protection that labor may expect will be positively nil.

Mr. George Washington Stephens' Bill, re the non-seizure of working-men's wages does not meet with all the enthusiasm that some expected it would. There are a few who do not hesitate to assert that the bill if it became law will simply succeed in placing a premium on dishonesty, or in other words, the workingman, who has always been looked upon as the legitimate prey of the capitalistic exploiter (by legalized means of course) either in the shape of monopoly, combineism or natural advantages granted to privileged parties, are now about to be granted an opportunity of retaliating in kind upon some one else. Still I venture to express the hope that it will become law so that the present abuses be made to disappear.

There is at present in our harbor a steamship named the Angerton. This vessel has brought to Quebec the largest cargo of coals ever brought in a single vessel, namely, 3,577 tons. She hails from London and is owned by the celebrated and world renowned English shipping Co. of Wm. Milburn & Co., and is chartered to load deals at Montreal. Another item of interest in connection with this ship is that her stokers are East Indian Coolies. Now, had they been Englishmen it would require nine men to do the work, that is two firemen and a coal trimmer on each watch. This would make for the three watches a total of nine, whose wages at present are, for firemen, from £3 10s to £4 sterling per month, and trimmers £3, or a total monthly wage of about £30 sterling. Under the Coolie sys-

tem there are in all 20 coolies employed to do nine men's work; they receive about 25s per month. They have a separate cooking apartment of their own and live on rice and curry. High feeding shows upon them, as they are about as fat as laths, and one good square man would be able to do as much as six of them. Another thing, they are in charge of a chap who is called the Serang. I don't know if that is a new name for a slave driver, but I do know that it would take a mighty smart one to get much work out of this sample lot of coolies. Further description of these coolies is scarcely necessary. I will simply state that to see them eating is disgusting, and when you come to think of the whole thing you cannot help moralizing over the boast that "Britannia rules the waves," to which may be added by way of forming a couplet, that the Serang drives the slaves, and yet the whole world will declare there's no one in this wide world equal in patriotism to the British ship owner.

ATLAS.

TORONTO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, June 2, 1892.

Although without a correspondent in your columns, yet I am glad that organized labor in Ottawa city is not "behind the door" when occasion requires, as the letter of Mr. Alexander Macdonald in the Ottawa Free Press of a recent date illustrates. In his letter Mr. Macdonald deals trenchantly with the subject at issue as follows:—

COL. TISDALE AND THE WORKINGMEN.
Editor Free Press—I notice in Saturday morning's Citizen a heading to its parliamentary report which reads as follows: "Certain too previous persons taken to task by Col. Tisdale." Now, sir, I do not hold the gallant colonel responsible for the above heading, or the slur it intends to convey—knowing as I do the source from which it emanated. My object in addressing you is for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to the remarks made by Col. Tisdale on Friday afternoon last, from his place in parliament re the resolution passed by the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council. I find the Citizen reports the hon. member as follows:—

"I feel quite satisfied the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fraser) would not have intentionally misrepresented what I said, or contended, still I find his unintentional, or misreported remarks must have misled the Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa, in passing the resolution."

Now sir, Mr. Fraser's remarks, while eliciting warm approval, did not in the slightest degree influence the members of the council in passing the resolution. It was introduced and passed on the representation of a member of the council who occupied a seat in the commons gallery and heard the speech delivered by Col. Tisdale.

And who by the way, is prepared to take the responsibility of his action, in calling the attention of the workingmen of Ontario to the language used on that occasion.

I notice that the hon. member quoted at length, from his printed speech, in Hansard, to prove that he did not use the terms "tailors and mechanics" I think before I finish I will prove from the same source that such terms were used. By the way I see he does not deny that he used the term irresponsible clerks, who were nevertheless voters. I am afraid Mr. Editor the hon. gentleman's speech, has in some way been "cooked." Of course it is an easy matter for a member when he finds himself taken to task by a fellow member, to have any offensive matter struck out of his speech before it finally goes to the printer. But in this instance the striking out process has been very improperly done as the following little disguise will show:—

"Mr. Tisdale (interrupting Mr. Fraser.) The hon. gentleman is wrong, I said nothing about miserable mechanics—I said merchants and small tailors."

Mr. Fraser—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon if he did not say mechanics.

Mr. Sproule—He (Mr. Tisdale) said mechanics but not miserable mechanics." So you will see, Mr. Editor, while Col. Tisdale read from his speech, to prove he did not use the terms contained in the resolution, we have both his own and Mr. Sproule's evidence to the contrary in the above. Further comment is unnecessary.

A. R. MACDONALD,
Vice-President,
O. F. & L. C.
Ottawa, May 17, 1892.

I also observe that the Ottawa T. and L. Council, at its meeting on May 25th, had the Letter Carriers' petition to the Federal Government praying for an increase of the maximum salary (now \$600) to \$750 per annum, under consideration. From the trend of the discussion thereon it is most evident that a large number of delegates in that body are most contracted in view and fit subjects for a much more liberal and advanced education. If the letter carriers are narrow and foolishly

selfish, is it not the bounden duty of those more enlightened (or supposed to be) to give evidence of the faith they possess? The Council also found fault with Factory Inspector A. O. Rocque for non-attention to the duties incidental to his office. In doing so several cases of gross neglect on the part of mill owners in properly guarding the saws were given. One delegate said that saws with long cracks in them were being used for which the proprietors were chiefly responsible. There were also too many naked belts in the mills and the lives of mill hands were always in jeopardy. I trust that the members of Ottawa T. and L. Council are aware of the fact that the provisions of the Ontario Factories' Act apply only where women and girls are employed as well as men and boys. The title of this law is misleading. It ought to be "An act for the better protection of women and girls employed in factories." "Be sure you are right and then go ahead" is an old adage which should not be forgotten by anybody.

At the last meeting of the Toronto T. and L. Council on recommendation of the Reception Committee, whose duty it is to look after arrangements for the holding of the Dominion T. and L. Congress in this city next fall a special committee was appointed to wait upon the executive of the Industrial Exhibition for the purpose of ascertaining if arrangements could be made by which the contemplated labor demonstration would be carried out as one of the attractions of the exhibition at that time. The Exhibition Executive met at four o'clock yesterday. Secretary Hill brought a letter of the Reception Committee anent this subject before the board as the first order of business. Messrs. James Coulter, Henry T. Benson and D. J. O'Donohue, representing the T. and L. Council, were then introduced, and these gentlemen detailed the object of their mission. They were courteously received and attentively listened to, and having satisfactorily answered questions put, they retired, after being assured that the matter would receive immediate consideration and action, and that they would be advised of the result without delay.

The regular fortnightly meeting of our T. and L. Council will be held on next Friday evening, and very likely the Letter Carriers' petition will be on the carpet. If I was a delegate and present I would move and argue that the Council memorialize the Government to fix the minimum rate of wages at \$500 per annum for letter carriers rather than be responsible for recommending the maximum. Recommending a maximum wages for working people is not judicious proceeding on the part of any trade and labor council, or any other like representative body.

A few years ago a few interested parties engineered a semi-centennial celebration of the city's incorporation and secured a large grant of corporation funds for that purpose. The whole affair was a huge failure, and loud and angry were the complaints of those lured to the city on the occasion. The Mayor and some aldermen were on the committee, but despite all effort a satisfactory account was never rendered the people as to how the money was spent in detail. Now some of the same fakirs are busy with a scheme for a grand celebration on Dominion Day to commemorate Confederation. To this end they are asking the City Council for a grant of several thousand dollars, but it is to be hoped that the aforesaid Council will not forget the previous experience, and will refuse to grant these schemes one cent. If they do otherwise an injunction can prevent the expenditure. No doubt the T. and L. Council will have something to say on this subject—at least it ought to—on next Friday evening. At the same time if there are certain or any wealthy and very patriotic citizens who desire to spend their money in such a celebration no bar should be placed in their way. And they would be entitled to the usual and ordinary police protection, but nothing more at the city's expense.

Owing to judicious and continued joint negotiation I am led to believe that amicable arrangements have been come to between the organized labor bodies interested in the building line and the body known as the reconstructed Master Builders' Exchange, and to that extent serious trouble to all parties concerned has been averted. Voluntary and joint compromise is always better in the long run than would be a strike or a lock-out even when the latter are successful. Experience demonstrates that when those who employ and those who work have common sense enough to meet on equal

terms to talk calmly and dispassionately over matters affecting their several interests, compromise almost always follows, as in the case just mentioned.

"The King is dead—long live the King." A Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario died nine or ten days ago. His successor has been appointed. Uppertendoms is delighted and say Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick is wealthy and will spend his money freely in entertaining—the aristocracy, God save the mark. Who said "Shoddy"? To the masses of the people little matters it who is the figure-head in the Provincial Government House. Each one in his turn comes without notice or enthusiasm on the part of the people; each punctually draws his stipend, and each, when his time arrives, departs without notice or regret. They "entertain" certain classes, or rather certain people from time to time, rarely a merchant or business man and never a mechanic or workingman no matter how honest or worthy of character. Perhaps the new incumbent, who is reported to be a very sensible and somewhat democratic man may change the record. When he does the readers of THE ECHO will be duly informed of the important fact. But if he does not I am satisfied there is not a merchant, mechanic or laborer in Toronto who will trouble a minute over the slight, if slight it be.

"Dull, dull, dull," is the cry of every man you meet in Toronto, and the workingmen are—as the London Times once said of the exodus of the Irish people—going away with a vengeance, and almost every one of them to the United States. A friend of mine writing from Buffalo last Saturday says that of 18 boarders in the same house with himself 16 are from Canada—all workmen, from Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

Yesterday's Globe says that at the last regular meeting of District Assembly No. 125, Knights of Labor, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—Resolved, that this District Assembly do enter its strongest protest against any redistribution that does not adhere to the principle of representation by population; and be it further resolved that this District Assembly do petition the Dominion House of Commons to so amend the bill now before them as to provide for grouped constituencies and cumulative voting. Have the representative labor organizations of the cities of Quebec and Montreal nothing to say on the subject? With grouped constituencies and a cumulative vote organized labor could most assuredly have direct representation in Parliament. Under such a system there need not be so many members of Parliament (will anyone say Canada would not be better off with less of the calibre now constituting a large majority of Parliament?) and the cumulative vote would operate as follows: In a riding or constituency entitled to say, three representatives, the voter would have three votes which he could divide between the candidates as he pleased giving one to each candidate, two to one and one to another, or three votes to one candidate, if that suited his purpose best. Under such a system no political party could remain long in power and be dishonest, or neglectful of the general good of the people and the country. In fact government by party as now understood and prevailing would be impracticable.

It is announced that in a few days active work will begin in changing our present street car system to the electric trolley form. His Worship Mayor Fleming has made a very thoughtful suggestion to the company to the effect, with the view of expediting the change, when the work is begun it be continued uninterruptedly day and night, that is by having three gangs of men, and each gang to work eight hours at a time. The manager of the company is reported to look favorably upon the scheme, and if adopted would give employment to a large number of men while the work lasted.

The Industrial Exhibition Association are to erect a permanent grand stand on the Exhibition grounds at a cost of \$40,000. This is badly needed, as the present seating arrangements have been totally inadequate to the requirements of the public when the exhibition was in progress each year.

URIM.

The K. of L. Juvenile Band.

The members of the band continue to make gratifying progress under their instructor, Mr. Barley, who takes every pains to give them a thorough grounding in the elementary branches of music. On account of the hall being occupied by the District next Thursday, the usual weekly practice will take place on Tuesday evening.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

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

CHAPTER XLIII.

OH, MY PROPHETIC SOUL!

Harry thought nothing about the papers which were found among the notes that evening, because he was wholly engaged in the contemplation of a man who had suddenly gone back thirty-five years in his life. The gray hairs, thin at the top and gone at the temples, were not, it is true, replaced by the curly brown locks of youth, though one thinks that Josephus must always have been a straight-haired young man. But it was remarkable to hear that man of fifty-five talking as if the years had rolled backward, and he could take up the thread of life where he had dropped it so long ago. He spoke of his evening lectures and his Sunday school with the enthusiasm of a boy. He would study—work of that sort always paid: he would prepare his lessons for the school beforehand, and stand well with the superintendent; it was good for men in business offices, he said, to have a good character with the superintendent. Above all, he would learn French and book-keeping, with mensuration, gauging, and astronomy, at the Beaumont Institute. All these things would come in useful, some time or other, at the Brewery; besides, it helps a man to be considered studious in his habits. He became, in fact, in imagination a young man once more. And because in the old days, when he had a character to earn, he did not smoke tobacco, so now he forgot that former solace of the day, his evening pipe.

'The Brewery,' he said, 'is a splendid thing to get into. You can rise; you may become—ah! even chief accountant; you may look forward to draw over a thousand a year at the Brewery, if you are steady and well conducted, and get a good name. It is not every one, mind you, gets the chance of such a service. And once in, always in. That's the pride of the Brewery. No turning out; there you stay, with your salary always rising, till you die.'

In the morning, the exultation of spirits was exchanged for a corresponding depression. Josephus went to the Brewery, knowing that he should sit on that old seat of his no longer.

He went to look at it: the wooden stool was worn black; the desk was worn black; he knew every cut and scratch in the lid at which he had written so many years. There were all the books at which he had worked so long; not hard work, nor work requiring thought, but simple entering and ticking off of names, which a man can do mechanically—on summer afternoons, with the window open and an occasional bee buzzing in from Hainault Forest, and the sweet smell of vats and the drowsy rolling of machinery—one can do the work half asleep and never make a mistake. Now he would have to undertake some different kind of work, more responsible work: he would have to order and direct: he would have a chair instead of a stool, and a table instead of a desk. So that he began to wish that he had in the old days gone further in his studies—but he was always slow at learning—before the accident happened, and to wonder if anything at all remained of the knowledge he had then painfully acquired after all these years.

As a matter of fact, nothing remained. Josephus had become perfectly, delightfully, inconceivably stupid. He had forgotten everything, and could not learn no new thing. Pending the decision of Miss Messenger, to whom the case was referred, they tried him with all sorts of simple work—correspondence, answering letters, any of the things which require a little intelligence. Josephus could do nothing. He sat like a helpless boy and looked at the documents. Then they let him alone, and for awhile he came every day, sat all day long, half asleep, and did nothing, and was much less happy than when he had been kept at work from nine o'clock in the morning till six o'clock at night.

When Harry remembered the packet of papers placed in his hand—which was on the following morning—he read them. And the effect of his reading was that he did not go to work that morning at all.

He was not a lawyer, and the principal paper was a legal instrument, the meaning of which it took him some little time to make out.

'Hum—hum—um—why can't they write plain English? I give to my said trustees, John Skelton and Benjamin Bunker, the three freehold houses as follows: that called No. 29 on Stepney Green, 45 in Beaumont Square, and 23 in Redman's Row, upon trust to apply the rents and income of the same as in their absolute discretion they may think fit for the maintenance, education, and benefit of the said Caroline, until she be twenty-one years old, or until she marry, and to invest from time to time the accumulations of such rents and income as

is hereintofore provided, and to apply the same when invested in all respects as I direct concerning the last above-mentioned premises. And when the said Caroline shall attain the age of twenty-one, or marry, I direct my said trustees to pay to her the said rents and income and the income of the accumulation of the same, if any, during her life, by four equal quarterly payments for her sole and separate use, free from the debts and engagements of any husband or husbands she may marry; and I direct that on the death of the said Caroline my said trustees shall hold and stand possessed of all the said premises for such person or persons and in such manner in all respects as the said Caroline shall by deed or will appoint. And in default of such appointment and so far as the same shall not extend upon trust—and so on—and so on.'

Harry read this document with a sense, at first of mystification. Then he read it a second time, and began to understand it.

'The houses,' he said, 'my mother's houses, are hers, free from any debts contracted by her husband; they are vested in trustees for her behalf; she could not sell or part with them. And the trustees were John Skelton and Benjamin Bunker. John Skelton—gone to Abraham's bosom, I suppose. Benjamin Bunker—where will he go? The houses were tied up—settled—entailed.'

He read the document right through for the third time.

'So,' he said, 'The house at No. 29 Stepney Green. That is the house which Bunker calls his own; the house of the Associated Dress-makers; and it's mine—mine.' He clinched his fist and looked dangerous. 'Then the house at 23 Redman's Row, and 45 Beaumont Square. Two more houses. Also mine. And Bunker, the perfidious Bunker, calls them all his own! What shall be done to Bunker?'

'Next,' he went on, after reading the document again, 'Bunker is a fraudulent trustee, and his brother trustee too, unless he has gone dead. Of that there can be no doubt whatever. That virtuous and benevolent Bunker was my mother's trustee—and mine. And he calmly appropriates the trust to his own uses—Uncle Bunker! Uncle Bunker! I knew from the beginning that there was something wrong. First, I thought he had taken a sum of money from Lord Jocelyn. Then I found out that he had got possession of houses in a mysterious manner. And now I find that he was simply the trustee. Wicked Uncle Bunker!

Armed with his precious document, he put on his hat and walked straight off, resolution on his front, toward his uncle's office. He arrived just when Mr. Bunker was about to start on a daily round among his houses. By this frequent visitation he kept up the hearts of his tenants, and taught them the meaning of necessity; so that they put by their money and religiously paid the rent. Else—

'Pray,' said Harry, 'be so good as to take off your hat, and sit down and have five minutes' talk with me.'

'No, sir,' said Bunker, 'I will not. You can go away, do you hear? Be off; let me lock my office and go about my own business.'

'Do take off your hat, my uncle.'

'Go, sir, do you hear?'

'Sit down and let us talk—my honest—trustee!'

Mr. Bunker dropped into a chair. In all the conversations and dramatic scenes made up in his own mind to account for the possession of the houses, it had never occurred to him that the fact of his having been a trustee would come to light. All were dead, except himself, who were concerned in that trust; he had forgotten by this time that there was any deed; by ignoring the trust he simplified, to his own mind, the transfer of the houses; and during all these years he had almost forgotten the obligations of the trust.

'What do you mean?' he stammered.

'Virtuous uncle! I mean that I know all. Do you quite understand me? I mean really and truly all. Yes: all that there is to know—all that you hide away in your own mind and think that no one knows.'

'What—what—what do you know?'

'First, I know which the houses are—I my houses—my mother's houses. The house in Stepney Green that you have let to Miss Kennedy is one; a house in Beaumont Square—do you wish to know the number?—is another; and a house in Redman's Row—and do you want to know the number of that?—is the third. You have collected the rents of those houses and paid those rents to your own account for twenty years and more.'

'Go on. Let us hear what you pretend to know. Suppose they were Caroline's houses, what then?' He spoke with an attempt at

bounce; but he was pale, and his eyes were unsteady.

'This next. These houses, man of probity, were not my mother's property to dispose of as she pleased.'

'Oh! whose were they, then?'

'They were settled upon her and her heirs after her; and the property was placed in the hands of two trustees: yourself, my praiseworthy; and a certain John Skelton, of whom I know nothing. Presumably he is dead.'

Mr. Bunker made no reply at all. But his cheek grew paler.

'Shall I repeat this statement, or is that enough for you?' asked Harry. 'The situation is pretty, perhaps not novel: the heir has gone away, probably never to come back again; the trustee, sole surviving, no doubt receives the rents. Heir comes back. Trustee swears the houses are his own. When the trustee is brought before a court of law and convicted, the judge says that the case is one of peculiar enormity, and must be met by transportation for five-and-twenty years; five—and—twenty—years, my patriarch! think of that, in uniform, and with short hair.'

Mr. Bunker said nothing. But by the agitation of his fingers it was plain that he was thinking a great deal.

'I told you,' cried Harry, 'I warned you, some time ago, that you must now begin to think seriously about handcuffs and prison, and men in blue. The time has come now, when, unless you make restitution of all that you have taken, action will be taken, and you will realize what it is that people think of the fraudulent trustee. Uncle Bunker, my heart bleeds for you.'

'Why did you come here?' asked his uncle, piteously. 'Why did you come here at all? We got on very well without you—very well and comfortable, indeed.'

This seemed a feeble sort of plea. But, in fact, the Bunker's mind was for the moment prostrated. He had no resistance left.

'I offered you,' he went on, 'twenty-five pounds—to go. I'll double it—there. I'll give you fifty pounds to go, if you'll go at once. So that there will be an end to all this trouble.'

'Consider,' said Harry, 'there's the rent of Miss Kennedy's house—sixty-five pounds a year for that; there's the house in Beaumont Square—fifty for that; and the house in Redman's Row at five-and-twenty at least; come to a hundred and forty pounds a year, which you have drawn, my precious uncle, for twenty-one years at least. That makes, without counting interest, two thousand nine hundred and forty pounds. And you want to buy me off for fifty pounds!'

'Not half the money—not half the money!' his uncle groaned. 'There's repairs and painting—and bad tenants; not half the money.'

'We will say, then,' lightly replied his nephew, as if nine hundred were a trifle, 'we will say two thousand pounds. The heir to that property has come back; he says, "Give me my houses, and give me an account of the discharge of your trust." Now—Harry rose from the table on which he had been sitting—let us have no more bounce; the game is up. I have in my pocket—here,' he tapped his coat-pocket, 'the original deed itself. Do you want to know where it was found? Behind a safe at the Brewery, where it was hidden by your brother-in-law, Bob Coppin, with all the country notes which got Josephus into a mess. As for the date, I will remind you that it was executed about thirty-five years ago, when my mother was still a girl and unmarried, and you had recently married her sister. I have the deed here. What is more, it has been seen by the chief accountant at the Brewery, who gave it me. Bunker, the game is up.'

He moved toward the door.

'Have you anything to say before I go? I am now going straight to a lawyer.'

'What is the—the—lowest—oh! good Lord!—the very lowest figure that you will take to square it? Oh! he merciful; I am a poor man, indeed a very poor man, though they think me warm. Yet I must scrape and save to get along at all.'

'Two thousand,' said Harry.

'Make it fifteen hundred. Oh! fifteen hundred to clear off all scores, and then you can go away out of the place; I could borrow fifteen hundred.'

'Two thousand,' Harry repeated. 'Of course, besides the houses, which are mine.'

'Besides the houses? Never. You may do your worst. You may drag your poor old uncle, now sixty years of age, before the courts, but two thousand besides the houses? Never!'

He banged the floor with his stick, but agitation was betrayed by the nervous tapping of the end upon the oil-cloth which followed the first hasty bang.

'No bounce, if you please.' Harry took out his watch. 'I will give you five minutes to decide; or, if your mind is already made up, I will go and ask advice of a lawyer at once.'

'I can not give you that sum of money,' Bunker declared; 'It is not that I would

not; I would if I could. Business has been bad; sometimes I've spent more than I've made; and what little I've saved I meant always for you—I did, indeed. I said, I will make it up to him. He shall have it back with—'

'One minute gone,' said Harry, relentlessly.

'Oh! this is dreadful. Why, to get fifteen hundred I should have to sell all my little property at a loss! Give more time to consider, only a week or so, just to look round.'

'Three minutes left,' said Harry the hardened.

'Oh! oh! oh!' He burst into tears and weeping of genuine grief, and shame, and rage. 'Oh, that a nephew should be found to persecute his uncle in such a way! Where is your Christian charity? Where is forgiving and remitting?'

'Only two minutes left,' said Harry, unmoved.

'Then Bunker fell upon his knees; he groveled and implored pardon; he offered one house, two houses, and twelve hundred pounds, eighteen hundred pounds.'

'One minute left,' said Harry.

Then he sat down and wiped the tears from his eyes, and in good round terms—in Poplar, Limehouse, Shadwell, Wapping, and Ratcliffe Highway terms—he cursed his nephew, and the houses, and the trust, and all that therein lay, because, before the temptation came, he was an honest man, whereas now he should never be able to look Stepney in the face again.

'Time's up,' said Harry, putting on his hat.

In face of the inevitable, Mr. Bunker showed an immediate change of front. He neither prayed, nor wept, nor swore. He became once more the complete man of business. He left the stool of humiliation, and seated himself on his own Windsor chair before his own table. Here, pen in hand, he seemed as if he were dictating rather than accepting terms.

'Don't go,' he said. 'I accept.'

'Very good,' Harry replied. 'You know what is best for yourself. As for me, I don't want to make more fuss than is necessary. You know the terms?'

'Two thousand down; the three houses; and a complete discharge in full of all claims. Those are the conditions.'

'Yes, those are the conditions.'

'I will draw up the discharge,' said Mr. Bunker, 'and then no more need be any the wiser.'

Harry laughed. This cool and business-like compromise of felony pleased him.

'You may draw it up if you like. But my opinion of your ability is so great, that I shall have to show the document to a solicitor for his approval and admiration.'

Mr. Bunker was disconcerted. He had hoped—that is, thought—he saw his way; but never mind. He quickly recovered and said, with decision:

'Go to Lawyer Pike, in the the Mile End Road.'

'Why? Is the Honorable Pike a friend of yours?'

'No, he isn't; that is why I want you to go to him. Tell him that you and I have long been wishing to clear up these accounts, and that you've agreed to take two thousand with the houses.' Mr. Bunker now seemed chiefly anxious that the late deplorable scene should be at once forgotten and forgiven.

'He said the other day that I was nothing better than a common grinder and oppressor. Now, when he sees what an honorable trustee I am, he will be sorry he said that. You can tell everybody if you like. Why, what is it? Here's my nephew comes home to me and says, Give me my houses. I say, Prove your title. Didn't I say so? How was I to know that he was my nephew? Then the gentleman comes who took him away, and says, He is your long-lost nephew; and I say, Take your houses, young man, with the accumulations of the rent hoarded up for you. Why, you can tell everybody that story.'

'I will leave you to tell it, Bunker, your own way. Everybody will believe that way of telling the story. What is more, I will not go out of my way to contradict it.'

'Very good, then. And on that understanding I withdraw all the harsh things I may have said to you, nephew. And we can be good friends again.'

'Certainly, if you like,' said Harry, and fairly ran away for fear of being called upon to make more concessions.

'It's a terrible blow!'

The old man sat down and wiped his forehead. 'To think of two thousand down! But it might have been much worse. Ah! it might have been very, very much worse. I've done better than I expected, when he said he had the papers. The young man's a fool—a mere fool. The houses let for one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and they have never been empty for six months together; and the outside repairs are a trifle, and I've saved it all every year. Ha! now a hundred and fifty pounds a year for twenty years and more, at compound interest only five per cent., is close on five thousand pounds. I've calculated it out often enough to know. Yes, and I've made five per cent. on it, and sometimes six and seven, and

more, with no losses. It might have been far, far worse. It's come to seven thousand pounds if it's a penny. And to get rid of that awful fear and that devil of a boy with his grins and his sneers at two thousand pounds, why, it's cheap, I call it cheap. As for the houses, I'll get them back, see if I don't.'

(To be Continued.)

John L. Sullivan.

'In all my life I have never seen so magnificent a specimen of muscular development, and indeed I do not think another such man is living today.' That was what Dr. George F. Shraday said to John L. Sullivan a few days ago in the presence of a New York World reporter. It has been said that John had dissipated till he was no longer the man he had been, and not fit for the fight that has been arranged with Jim Corbett. Sullivan had a desire to see what a medical expert's judgment on this point would be, so he asked for a thorough examination from the physician who had watched Garfield's long struggle with death and also attended General Grant in his last illness. The verdict was as above.

It sets one to thinking. Here is perhaps the one perfect or nearly perfect specimen of physical manhood in America. If there is another so nearly perfect in the world his existence is not known. For twelve years or more Sullivan has done about as he pleased in the matter of eating and drinking. Drinking orgies that would have killed other men have been common in his experience. In eating he devours twice as much food as ordinary men, taking just what his appetite dictates, except when in training. Then he straightens up for the time and dieting rigidly as a despicent, till he gets his tremendous thighs and sinews in running order. He is now about thirty years old, yet shows no sign of breaking physically, even with his irregular life. It is a marvel such as modern times has not seen.

Yet this splendid animal, the one perfect specimen of physical manhood in the world, is—a prize fighter. Many a bright schoolboy of twelve is his superior in mental development, though of late years he is able to talk and think more intelligently than formerly, showing that even his brain is capable of a development. Yet he knows when to stop work, and in that respect the prize fighter may give a lesson to the preacher. He says, speaking of his bodily training:

I go on till I feel that I have had enough. Then I stop for awhile, and go on when I feel strong again. I do not believe in violent exercise. A little bag pummeling is better than a good deal of it.

Rope skipping is the best thing to gain wind, he says. If now a man could be who should have such a body as Sullivan and an intellect in proportion, what a glorious creature he would be.

Petroleum for Fuel.

The value of petroleum as fuel in navy work has been signally proved in the full speed trials made at Spezzia with the Italian ironclad San Martino, in which both petroleum and coal were used. The maximum speed obtained with coal was 9 miles an hour, while that reached with the oil was 13 miles an hour. Experiments have also been made under the auspices of the English Admiralty with block petroleum in a torpedo boat, the object being to ascertain its actual value as a fuel.

The great objection that experts have hitherto had to liquid petroleum is that it would require specially constructed boilers in which to burn it, which could be provided only at enormous cost, while it would also necessitate the construction of special tanks for storage purposes. It has been found that block petroleum is much more powerful as a heat-giving agent than coal, and it is possible with it to attain a speed averaging over three knots an hour more than would have been attained with ordinary fuel. The discovery of a cheap and affective method of solidifying petroleum will be a prize of such value that many chemists are now engaged in experiments and researches with that object in view. As is well known, the agitation of petroleum with soap produces an emulsion having more or less jellylike consistency. The same result can be brought about by agitating the oil with water and ground saponaria bark.

Chemists have also tried the effects of soaps made from various oils, making the soaps in contact with the petroleum by saponifying a vegetable or animal fat with either caustic soda, sodium, aluminate or sodium silicate. The oils, etc., used embraced linseed, rape, cotton, lard oil, suet, tallow, cocconut oil and castor oil. The best results were obtained with the last two oils. Sodium aluminate and silicate were found to answer better than caustic soda as saponifiers.

When Judge —, of Bridgeport, was on the bench that broken-backed imp of sin known as Jake, who sells lottery tickets, was brought before him for that offence. He was convicted and in sentencing him his honor said: 'I'll give you the full benefit of the law, Jake, for I have been buying six tickets from you every month for the last ten months and the devil a cent I won.

British Columbia Topics

VANCOUVER, May 24, 1892

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

Since you were good enough to afford space for my last somewhat lengthy epistle, I am encouraged in trying it again. In doing so I will not trouble you with a recital of what Vancouver is going to do in the direction of celebrating Dominion Day, nor will I refer to more than one other matter agitating the minds of our citizens for the time being. On the contrary, I am only concerned, as is the whole city population just now, in regard to one particular subject—a subject that may, although perhaps in a remote way, call for a passing thought from our brothers further east. As I said before, it is our trouble to-day, but who can say that it may not be yours to-morrow or next day—and through the same channel. Moralize as people may, it is evident that that octopus, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, practically controls Canada to-day—it enjoys greater privileges and has more influence in Canada than has the Standard Oil Company in the several States of the neighboring Republic, and that is saying not a little. But, to cut it short, we have the smallpox in our midst and all tacitly agree that, besides many other evils, it has been introduced through filthy Chinese passengers on the Empress of Japan. But then, you see, the steamers of the C. P. R. must have passengers from China. Perhaps it is better to let the Daily Telegram of this city, of the 18th instant, give the details, as follows:

The "rumors of the discovery of smallpox in Vancouver have been found unfortunately to be but too well founded. At the present writing there are known to be three well defined cases in the city and another suspected case.

It is folly, or worse, to deny the existence of a disease which, unless checked by the adoption of proper precautions to prevent its spreading, may result in the decimation of our citizens and in the infliction of a serious set-back to the business interests of the city. Prevention will not be served by secrecy, but, on the contrary, from the absence of all warning of danger, any number of additional victims may become affected by the loathsome disease.

Almost equally wrong is it to magnify the danger or exaggerate the extent to which the disease may have spread. The proper way to deal with the matter is to tell the truth, and so provide against the spread of the plague by every means available.

The facts are as follows: In a shack on Alexander street, immediately behind the City Hall, lies a man named Reid who was employed as night watchman on the Empress of Japan. He is seriously ill with smallpox, and a yellow flag flies from the doorway.

In one of the furnished rooms on the corner of Cordova and Carrall streets Tupper Thompson lies a very sick man, and has been suffering with the disease for some days.

At No. 23 Dupont street, one of the female inmates is down with the disease, and is delirious.

In No. 125, on the same street, another woman is believed to be showing the first symptoms of the malady, and the house is kept under surveillance.

So far as can be ascertained these are absolutely all the cases, and as the authorities are taking every possible measure to stamp out the disease by isolating the victims, and adopting all conceivable means to prevent its spread, it is hoped and believed that merely a scare will be the result of the importation into the city of this loathsome deadly disease.

That its appearance is the direct result of the reckless haste with which the Empress of Japan was released from quarantine by the authorities at Victoria after her coolie passengers had been landed at Albert Head, and before she had been thoroughly disinfected is clearly shown by the fact that the two first victims were the man Reid and another man, Hyde, now lying ill at Bowen Island, in Howe Sound, both of whom were employed as watchmen on the steamer.

The Health Committee met last evening to consider and decide what was best to be done in the circumstances, and with praiseworthy promptitude purchased Andy Linton's bathhouse for a smallpox hospital, and made arrangements to have it towed out to a safe distance from the shore, where it will be anchored. The patients will be placed on board and attended to as speedily as possible.

Special officers were sworn in yesterday afternoon to relieve each other in guarding the houses where the stricken persons live, so that no one may leave or enter them meantime.

Dr. McGuigan was called on Monday to see the man Hyde on Bowen island and found him living with a family there, and suffering from an aggravated form of smallpox.

Alderman Cannon did yeoman service all day yesterday in pushing forward and superintending the preparation of the bathhouse for the purpose for which it was intended to use it.

The mayor and other members of the council showed much commendable energy and activity in adopting the necessary measures for preventing the spread of the disease, and Chief McLaren and Health Officer Huntly rendered them every assistance. It is hoped that, in this way, the ravages of the disease will be confined to those already affected by it.

Last evening about 9 o'clock Mayor Cope telephoned to Chief McLaren to quarantine Dupont street from Carrall street to Westminster avenue, and to swear in whatever special constables might be necessary to carry the order into effect. This was promptly done and the street continued all

night, and probably will continue for some time, to be "no thoroughfare."

The chairman of the health committee, Dr. McGuigan, stated last night to a Telegram reporter that no time would be lost in transferring the patients to the floating hospital.

In asking the publication of all this, my main object is to still further enlist the active co-operation of our better organized and more numerous brethren in Eastern Canada to seek such legislation as will compel the C. P. R. Co. to respect the well-being of our Canadian people, let the result be what it may financially. In this connection let me, without being authorized, however, return our sincere thanks for the very prompt manner in which the several Trade and Labor Councils in Ontario and Quebec have responded to the solicitation of Vancouver's Trade and Labor Council in the matter of approving of, signing and forwarding to the House of Commons the petition in respect to Chinese immigration in the direction of restriction. Those who take an interest in the interest of those who work for wages out here appreciate what has been so far done in that particular—they expected what has been done, and have not been disappointed. The appeal may have no result, but material will be furnished—a rod in pickle, as it were, to warm up more than one member of Parliament when we reach another parliamentary election.

G. B.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

Uncle Sam has 3,000 women printers.

Philadelphia lathers are out for \$1.73 per day.

Tacoma, Washington, carpenters work eight hours.

Grand Rapids, Mich., brewers have won their strike.

Chicago girls are getting rapid in the right direction. They have a strong bindery union.

The Chicago Trades Building Council is the strongest organization of the kind in the world.

The Workingmen's General Benefit Union has 10,453 members and \$10,720.70 in its treasury.

Where is Willie Bill McKinley? Twenty one rolling mills in Ohio have removed or been abandoned.

Girls who work as waiters in the cheap luncheon places in New York City get \$6 a week and their meals.

The International Cigarmakers Union has 4,700 members on strike, and \$350,000 in the general treasury.

Eastern Pennsylvania farmers are looking for emigrants to assist them, home labor being impossible to obtain.

Terrible mortality among the protected cotton industry down South. Twenty-two mills not running or assigned.

Eight hundred workmen are idle in Decatur, Ill., as a result of a strike of carpenters to gain 27½ cents per hour pay.

Three of the Rochester scab clothing firms have thrown up the sponge and quit business. They couldn't stand the pace.

Governor Flower of New York has signed the bill providing that mines must have two entrances for the safety of workmen.

At Manistee, Mich., 150 Poles have been discharged by their bosses for, it is alleged, refusing to vote for the republican ticket.

The cigarmakers of Wheeling, W. Va., demanded nine hours' work at ten hours' pay, and it was conceded by every manufacturer in the city inside of two hours.

The Trades and Labor Council of St. Paul, Minn., have gone into politics. They nominated four of their members for city council, and they are going to elect them.

The big street car strike in New Orleans, which has been carried on for some time past, resulted in a collision with the police. Both sides used revolvers, but nobody hurt. They have now agreed to arbitrate.

Ah, ha! The editors and reporters on a German morning paper struck the other day in New York City. The Count de Bum, who managed the sheet, refused to treat with them on the ground that they had degraded themselves to the level of common laborers!

How can a man preserve his dignity as a free citizen if he is compelled to work at starvation wages, crawling before the whip of the stage driver? And yet the "dignity" of more than fifty millions of Americans is to be maintained at the rate of about one dollar a day. What a propitious state of affairs in this grand and growing republic!

—K. of L. Journal.

Lo, the great work of education goes on. Now 150,000 men are receiving an object lesson in the manner in which the workers are fleeced of the products of their toil. According to the official report of the National Labor Bureau, from figures gathered from the manufacturers, the product of the granite industry for 1889 was \$14,500,000;

the amount paid in wages \$9,600,000, leaving over \$4,000,000 for the non-producers.

EUROPEAN.

Artisans in Italy receive thirty to forty cents a day and are not regularly employed at that.

A combination of the leading houses in all branches of the Bohemian glass industry has been formed with the object of regulating output and prices.

The Central London Railway, England, is to run three workmen's trains daily, the fare being only two cents for six miles, the cheapest railway fare in the world.

It is not uncommon in Northumberland, England, for a farmer to allow any of his laborers who wish for it the keep of a cow as part payment of wages, greatly to the benefit of their families.

Three hundred and fifty thousand union men were represented at the national convention held at Halberstadt, Germany. It looks as though the Dutch might capture Germany as well as Holland.

The union of textile workers has just held its first general congress in Ebersfeld, Germany. There were 41 delegates representing a membership of 7,000 in twenty different towns. The chief business of the meeting was the drawing up of a constitution. The chief office of the union is to be in Berlin.

In Staffordshire, England, there are still about 20,000 coal miners locked out, the reason alleged by the employers being that they have to support one of their own class in a dispute, but the real reason given by the workers is that the masters desire to break up the union. The lockout in the Lancashire button trade has been settled by a compromise, the terms of which are rather more favorable to the workers than to the bosses.

CANADIAN.

James McDermott and S. F. Stevens, two Hamilton, Ont., moulders, are suing J. H. Grant, of Grimsby, for \$1,000 damages, alleging false arrest. They left his employment and he caused their arrest on the ground that they agreed to work for a certain time.

A clerk in the Department of Marine, Ottawa, on arriving at work Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock registered in the book as arriving at 9.30. The Minister happened to arrive just behind the unfortunate clerk and, looking in the book, saw the deceit. He went into his room, summoned the clerk, asked him what time he had arrived, was answered half-past nine, and then said to the clerk, "You are discharged; this department does not keep liars."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The supply of good stenographers in Australia is far below the demand.

Government farms are to be established in New Zealand for people out of employment.

The Union Pacific Railroad, which has been handed by vote over to the Gould management, includes, with its branches, 8,000 miles of road. It also has \$17,500 debt to every mile of road. Its earnings are \$40,000,000 a year. It has more than twice as much debt as capital.

The Lancaster Caramel Company, it is reported, cleared \$90,000 the past year. With the establishment filled with girls and boys at wages barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, such a profit is easily accounted for. The proprietors are to be congratulated on their success and on their foresight in locating their factory "in the cheapest labor market in the United States."—Lancaster (Pa.) Labor Leader.

When workmen combine for their own protection, the employers are greatly exercised over the individual freedom of their laborers, who, by the unions, are prevented from making their own contracts, as they put it. But these generous and liberty-loving bosses gladly give up their own individual rights when combining with others of their ilk to fight the organizations of labor. Combination and organization appear to be a good thing after all.—Louisville New Era.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

The baked bean and codfish civilization of Boston has produced no more degenerate specimen than Edward Atkinson. He is an active flea in the hair of the corporation dog, ceaselessly at work to demonstrate how low wages can be reduced and still keep the protesting souls of workmen in their famishing bodies. This fawningsycophant, this aristocratic boot licker, is never so much in "his element" as when advising workmen to submit to slavish conditions, and in pointing out the life-giving qualities garbage, when submitted to scientific cooking, aided by his patent range, which, taking a shin bone of a steer, potato peelings, a little salt and water, constitutes the basis of a square meal, upon which a man and family can, for a nickel, grow sleek and fat, and in a few years, at seventy-five cents a day, become a millionaire.

This Edward Atkinson is of the opinion

that the "personal liberty" of American workmen requires of them to try any method which science, so-called, may devise to get them down to the eating level of scavenger Italians, Hungarians, Poles and other riff raff of Europe, who, after centuries of degradation, have learned to live like vagabond dogs. These unfortunate victims of autocratic oppression illustrate Atkinson's idea of "personal liberty," because when they reach our shores they contract to do for fifty cents what an American workman has received one dollar and fifty cents for doing; and Mr. Atkinson, observing that labor organizations prevent the wholesale degradation of workmen by employers, asks:

"May it not be judicious to put an end to the continual attempts of sentimentalists, pseudo reformers and unenlightened workmen, to impair the personal liberty of adult men and women and to take from them their right of free contract, by an appeal to the courts of highest jurisdiction?"

The question which Atkinson puts might be changed without doing any violence to the purpose in view, to read, "May it not be judicious to appeal to the courts of highest jurisdiction to suppress labor organizations?"—the object being not the personal liberty of men, but their degradation.

Edward Atkinson is, doubtless, the most venomous enemy of workmen to be found in the country. As a statistician he makes his figures lie, and his arguments, based on his statistics are always specious, vicious and essentially false. He has earned the contempt of all enlightened workmen and we doubt not, a large share of scorn from those who are the beneficiaries of his exceedingly dirty work.—Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

The lockout of the moulders of the Victoria stove works, Kingston, continues and is becoming interesting. On Wednesday two Frenchmen from Montreal arrived and were given employment in the works. The local men offered them \$25; free passes out of the city and free admission to the union. They refused, and have to be escorted to and from work by policemen.

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UBLISHED BY
The Echo Printing and Publishing Co.

DAVID TAYLOR, - - - MANAGER.

MONTREAL, June 4, 1892.

Subscription: - One Dollar per year.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies - - 3 Cents.

THE ECHO has received the endorsement 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, 709 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, 0 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 old nonpareil.

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

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

THE MARBLE CUTTERS' STRIKE

In the beginning of this week the marble cutters in the employment of Mr. Robert Reid, St. Catherine street, to the number of eight or nine, in fact the whole of the hands employed in this branch of his business, refused to go to work unless granted an increase. According to the statements of the men they have been working under the scale paid by other firms in the trade, and this effort on their part to equalize the conditions under which they work to that of the majority of their fellow-workmen in this city has been received with a good deal of sympathy. Looking at the increased cost of living of late years their request for a minimum rate of two dollars per day cannot be called extravagant. The occupation of marble cutter requires a combination of skill and artistic taste unusual in a great many other trades, the acquirement of which necessitates a lengthened apprenticeship, so that, independent of the increased cost of living, the possession of the trade should command a higher rate of remuneration. But the moderate request of the men, preferred individually and collectively, was refused, and Mr. Reid falls back upon the old, time-worn excuse for the refusal that he does not wish to be dictated to by a body. Speaking to a reporter, Mr. Reid stated he resisted the request, or demand, if it suits better, on "principle"—there was no question of money about the matter at all; but the men say this question of more money, or better remuneration for their labor, is all that is involved in the dispute, and that he point blank refused to advance their wages either individually or when the demand was made in a body. But we will take Mr. Reid at his word and acknowledge that he may be willing to treat with his hands individually, and what does it mean? Nothing more or less than that Mr. Reid wishes to be in a position to drive the hardest bargain he possibly can, to take advantage, if need be, of the position of each individual workman he may employ, and when that bargain is concluded to his own satisfaction then, and only then, will the workman be permitted to work for him. Now, Mr. Reid may be, and no doubt is, a very honorable man and a very conscientious man to boot, but he is not an angel of mercy, and is just as subject

as another to the infirmities common to human nature, namely, to take advantage when he can, and he must see that under the arrangement he proposes all the facilities for driving a hard bargain would lay with himself. The individual, with a young family probably at his back, would not be in it at all against Mr. Reid with his capital and his control of the tools of production. Now, when the demand is made in a body, the men feel that matters are on a more equal footing. They look at it in this way: He may be willing and able to dispense with the services of one man, but can he accomplish his contracts and carry on his business without serious loss and without subjecting himself to liability for damages arising out of non-fulfilment of contract, if the whole discharge themselves? And they are right in looking at the matter in this light. They are justified in acting in a body to fix the price for their skill and labor, because by that course they are certain to gain more nearly its highest value, and when Mr. Reid frets and fumes himself into a passion and calls men "agitators" and "makers of trouble" he is acting a very silly part and making himself ridiculous in the eyes of the public. He would act a better part by taking the men into his confidence, and if there are any obstacles in the way, through unfinished contracts or obligations entered upon under the present scale, submit these and reason the matter out. A more satisfactory and lasting understanding is liable to be arrived at in treating with the body than with isolated cases, because by the latter method envy, distrust and ill-feeling are always engendered. The men have declared a minimum wage (in their opinion sufficient to maintain respectability along with some degree of comfort) which they are willing to work for, but we do not suppose they would object to Mr. Reid "discriminating" anything over that.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Geo. W. Stephens' bill to exempt the workman's wages from seizure has been referred to the Legislative Committee of the Legislature. The wage-earner may now look for it amongst the slaughtered innocents at the end of the session.

Mr. Morris' bill for the inspection of gear and tackle has one weak point about it, and that is referred to this week by our Quebec correspondent. He hints that the inspectors, being paid by fees charged upon stevedores and others who require his services are liable to be accommodating to their employers in the matter of defective gear. The objection has a good deal of force and Mr. Morris, whose attention is thus drawn to it, should so amend this feature that any danger of "scamping" inspection may be obviated. A Government inspector should be above suspicion, but if he is to be paid by the parties on whom he is supposed to act as a check he certainly cannot be said to be altogether a free agent. To prove a thorough protection to the laborer the inspector must be thoroughly independent of the stevedore or shipowner.

Mr. Auge, who bids fair to redeem his promise to promote legislation in the interests of the working classes, has also a very important measure before the legislature, which gives to the laborer a preferential claim to the extent of his wages upon a building or work he may be engaged upon. The order of preference shall be: First (after the bailleur de fonds) the laborer; second, the workman; third, the person supplying the material; fifth, the contractor; sixth, the architect, the privileges of the first three to exist without registration. The bill also provides that no amount may be drawn from the owner of the property by the contractor until he has furnished a list

of all his laborers, workmen and sub-contractors, and the owner to have the right to retain 15 per cent on all payments during the progress of the work and 10 per cent on the balance for two months after its delivery to meet all privileged claims; failing to do this, the laborer has recourse against the owner for any arrear of wages owing to him. The measure is a just and equitable one, entailing no hardship on either the contractor or owner, and should at once find a place on the statute book of the province.

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, held on Thursday evening last, a communication was read from Dominion Assembly asking that the Council take the initiative in calling a Convention of representatives from all labor organizations in the city to discuss shorter hours of labor. The communication was well received, and after a short discussion generally approving of the suggestion made, it was carried unanimously that the Council take immediate action in the matter. It is needless to urge upon workingmen the importance of this question and the effect it will have upon the future industrial life of the country, but it is very important that each organization should take the question up, discuss it thoroughly, so that when the time comes for Convention to meet, the delegates chosen to represent them may be able to speak and vote with the full approval and authority of their respective organizations. The conditions under which different trades work are so varied, and their relationship to others so close, that a great deal of caution will necessarily have to be exercised as to any steps that may be taken. Some branches of trade are far ahead of others in respect of hours of labor, but it will generally be found that those working the longest day receive the shortest pay and are unorganized.

Another building in this city has come to grief, and the Building Inspector was promptly on hand after it was laying in a heap on the sidewalk. Fortunately no one was injured by the falling wall, but it was simply because nobody happened to be in the way at the time. There are a great many more walls of a like description to the one just collapsed, and the official whose duty it is to see that they are pulled down and rebuilt apparently does not notice them; at all events they are allowed to remain a standing danger to the lives of citizens. What is he paid for, anyway? Is it to see that the by-laws regarding buildings are enforced or to stand by and protest after the thing has been done? On some of our principal streets a number of unsightly wooden shanties have been run up under his very nose, but as yet nothing appears to have been done to have them removed, as they have now been standing for some time in all their hideousness. The erection of wooden buildings is clearly against the by-law, and it is the Building Inspector's duty to see that they are not permitted to remain and the parties responsible for their erection punished for non-compliance with the law.

We regret to learn from a Toronto despatch that the brickmakers of that city have at last had to succumb to the terms offered by their employers. They have held out bravely for nearly two months, but starvation staring themselves and families in the face has had its effect. The utter stagnation of the building trade in Toronto has also had its effect in bringing about their submission, as there is absolutely no demand for building material. The men are reported as feeling very bitter over their defeat, and say the most they will be able to earn under the new scale is from \$6 to \$8 per week, their former wages running from \$10 to \$12. They intend, however, to stick

by their organization, and express their intention of making another determined stand next spring for a return to the old scale.

The long strike of the Durham miners is over at last, having been declared off on Thursday. They will resume work at the reduction which they were called out to prevent. The strike has caused a great deal of misery among the families of the miners themselves, besides extending to other branches of industry, while the coal owners have suffered immense losses.

Joseph Barondess will, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, serve out his full sentence of one year and nine months for extortion in exacting from a firm in New York \$100 as the price of a peaceful settlement with its striking employees. Mr. Barondess turned in the money to the treasury of the union, but two courts have held that his offence was as much extortion as if it had been blackmail for his own benefit, though the Supreme Court, to which the first appeal was made, held that the action did not constitute extortion in that the money was not obtained through threats to do injury to specific persons or property. In recording the decision of the Supreme Court in this case the Standard says: "Meanwhile, it must be noted that the courts mete out severe penalties to such offenders as Barondess, however lenient they may be to crimes of violence or the large-handed robberies of them that enrich themselves at the expense of their fellows."

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Boys' and Youths' Linen Suits in every size.
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In every size.
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For Boys, Youths and Men.
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Some very fine lines of Youths' Light Tweed Suits in all the leading summer styles
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Ribbed Cashmere Hose in Summer Weights
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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"There are one of two things in connection with the working of the competitive system," said Phil, "to which I would like to draw your attention. Ten or fifteen years ago there could be found in all of our various factories and workshops a large number of men who had served their time as apprentices and thoroughly mastered every detail of the trade at which they worked. In fact, in many, if not most of the workshops, these formed the majority of employees in all trades, and a man who had not 'served his time' to the trade was in those days of as little account as the small potatoes in Ireland. Well, you go into those self-same shops to-day and count the men who have served their time as tradesmen, and you'll be surprised how very few there are, despite the fact that the goods of to-day are of superior quality and finish to those made years ago. There are no two boarders in this ranch who work in the same shop; let each of you sit down and review the changes which have been made in your respective shops during the last ten years and heed the lesson which it teaches. First you see the skilled, well paid mechanic replaced by a man of less ability and less pay; thanks to improved machinery he turns his work out as exact and well finished as his predecessor until still more complicated machinery enables capital in turn to replace him by an apprentice who has barely mastered the rudiments of his trade. And so it continues; the apprentice is shelved and the laborer takes his place, and by-and-by, as inventions in labor-saving machinery increases, he in turn is followed by a woman who eventually finds herself superseded by a girl or boy of tender years who work for almost nothing. In many shops apprentices are no longer engaged at the present time. Such, at least, has been my experience, and when you go to work to-morrow and glance through your shop and note the difference between now and ten years ago I think that you'll admit that I'm pretty close to the mark. Every one of your shops has been completely revolutionized; slowly, gradually and almost imperceptibly, but for all that most effectually. More than that, they keep constantly changing in the same direction, and with every change labor is forced nearer to the wall. Let no man suppose that his ability or proficiency can protect him against the inroads of machinery and the competition with cheap labor. There are quite a number of able mechanics who by reason of superior skill and the absence of complicated machinery in their particular line are still in a position to command respectable pay, but they must not forget that this fact alone will prompt employers to secure machinery which will enable them to dispense with their well paid services. For the larger their pay the greater the inducement to the employer and the greater his desire to reduce the cost of production; the most regrettable thing in connection with those is that many of them, feeling themselves secure from the inroads made by labor-saving machinery, have neglected to join a labor organization and stand completely alone. Many of this particular class belong to the aristocracy of labor, the very worst aristocracy that we've got, who would never mingle with the common herd or be seen in a union to which every dock and pot walloper, as they say, can gain admittance. When their time does come, as come it will, they will fall alone and unpitied, victims to a false sense of honor and selfishness."

"But if, as you say, the tendencies of the competitive system are towards smaller wages and the gradual extinction of the old time tradesmen," said

Sinnett, "of what use is it to join a labor organization. They cannot, and don't pretend to, prevent the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Yet, as you have stated, this very thing enables capital to dispense with the labor of these men and employ women and children in their stead."

"The old trades unions strove with might and main to control the trade by increasing the efficiency of their members, by limiting their numbers, and by making good tradesmen of them," replied Phil. "The new unionism recognises that the true solution of the labor question is to gain control of the machines themselves and run them for the benefit of all. This necessitates political action and thorough organization. The nationalization of the tools of production and natural opportunities is the aim of the new school of labor reformers. It will take time and all the patience and perseverance we can muster to accomplish our purpose, but pending the radical solution of this question labor organizations can, and do, benefit the workers by shortening the hours of labor, by increasing the pay of the unskilled laborer, by insisting upon equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex or nationality, and by the total prohibition of child labor. And just as you increase the pay of the unskilled laborer so you increase the chances of the skilled tradesman to hold his own. For, if the difference in their respective wages is not too great, the skilled mechanic will always receive the preference, even after the introduction of labor-saving machinery. It should be the great aim of our best paid mechanics to have the wages of the poorly paid men increased. If every body else receives five dollars a day my pay can't long remain at one dollar, no matter how clumsy or ignorant I might be; but if everybody else only receives one dollar a day my wages can't long remain at five dollars, no matter how handy or smart I am. Just think this question out, and then if you can afford to remain outside of a labor organization I'll freely forgive you."

BILL BLADES.

THE TRADES COUNCIL.

A Good Meeting—The Eight-Hour Day—Labor Day, Etc.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Council was held Thursday evening last, and was largely attended. The President, L. Z. Boudreau, occupied the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. Under the head of "Reports" the special committee appointed to inquire into the charges against Messrs. J. P. Coutlee, O. Fontaine and F. X. Boileau in connection with the late election in St. Mary's ward, reported that they had carefully gone over the whole matter, and found that the actions of these gentlemen during that election were largely the cause of the defeat of the labor candidate, Mr. Beland. The report was received and adopted. It was then moved and seconded that Messrs. Boileau, Coutlee and Fontaine never be admitted as delegates from any organization to this Council, and that the Secretary be instructed to write the Trades and Labor Council of Quebec, informing them of the action taken in the case of Mr. Boileau. The motion, after a short debate, was carried on division. The report of the committee appointed some time ago to enquire into the workings of the employment agencies of this city was then taken up. After giving a detailed statement of the expenditures to date, the committee reported that they had interviewed Judge Dugas and several legal gentlemen, and found that the law, as at present framed, did not cover employment bureaus. They therefore recommended that the necessary steps be taken by the Council to have the law amended in the direction mentioned. The report was accepted, and the President authorized to interview a member of the Quebec Government in this connection. The report of the committee appointed to revise the constitution had to be again laid over owing to the absence of a member of the committee, said member having all the papers in his possession, it being finally decided to make it the first order at next meeting.

A communication from Dominion Assembly was read, requesting the Council to call a meeting of all the labor bodies in this city to devise means to shorten the hours of labor. A motion that communication be received and acted upon was carried. After an interesting discussion on the eight hour question, in which a large number of delegates took part, the communication was referred to the Organization committee for immediate action.

The question of the celebration of Labor Day was brought up by Delegate J. A. Renaud, he wanting to know what action the Council proposed to take with a letter which the Exposition Company had sent them and which was laid over from last meeting. This letter was a request that the Council appoint a committee to meet the Exposition Company and discuss the advisability of holding the Labor Day demonstration during the time of the exhibition, between the 15th and the 23rd September. It was decided to leave this matter in the hands of the Labor Day committee when appointed.

It was then moved by Delegate J. A. Renaud, seconded by Delegate St. George, that a committee of 7 be appointed to make arrangements for the due celebration of Labor Day, said arrangements to be subject to the approval of the Council. The motion was carried.

The ballot was then taken, and resulted in the following gentlemen being elected the Labor Day Committee for 1892:—Delegates J. A. Rodier, V. DuBreuil, P. Howard, D. Rochon, P. C. Chatel, W. Sandilands and A. Blondin.

It was then decided that as the date of the next meeting falls on a legal holiday to postpone the regular meeting till the fourth Thursday, the 23rd of June.

The meeting then adjourned.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

NINETEENTH CENTURY JUSTICE.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—I notice in one of our evening dailies that the Road Department pay-sheet for this week amounts to about \$9,000, and that it "would have been larger, but there was a day off." There is no doubt that some of those in the employ of that department, who receive large salaries and who can well afford to lose the day's pay, have been paid in full, while the poor laborer, who earns barely enough to support his family, has been docked for his holiday, and if, on account of the holiday, the Road Department pay sheet is "not made larger," it was at the expense of the poor man, who has to strain a point to make ends meet this week. How strange! But such are the ways of the world in this nineteenth century. Yours, etc., ALDEBORAN. May 30, 1892.

MARBLE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—Having noticed in the Star what purports to be a statement from Mr. Reid regarding the strike of marble cutters in his yard, a statement which is devoid of the essential element of truth and altogether misleading, I shall, with your permission, place the facts of the case before your readers. Mr. Reid states that he has dealt satisfactorily with his men for the last thirty years; that may be so, but the satisfaction has been all one-sided from the fact that hitherto he has been in a position to treat men just as he had a mind to. If they did not choose to accept what he offered they could go, and, I tell you, without fear of contradiction that the wages paid by him are fully forty per cent. below the rates paid by other firms in this city. As an instance of the magnificent remuneration Mr. Reid allows let me quote: An apprentice for the first year receives \$1.50; second year, \$1.75; third year, \$2.25; fourth year, \$3.00; at the conclusion of which term of apprenticeship he requires them to work for \$1.00 per day on the ground that they are not sufficiently skilled. As a matter of justice to the apprentice it is Mr. Reid's duty to see that he is properly taught his business, and if he does not get the opportunity, who is to blame? All the men in Mr. Reid's shop worked for from \$1.00 to \$1.60 per day, the prevailing rate elsewhere being \$2. I would also remind Mr. Reid that about a year ago a request was made to him to equalize the scale of wages paid by him to that of other firms, but he refused, and it was well known to him that the request was only held in abeyance for a time. When Mr. Reid states he was willing to treat with his men individually, he flatly contradicts his actions previous to this trouble, for he was tried both individually and collectively. The men waited on him individually and were in each case refused; a deputation from the Assembly then waited on him and he refused to treat with them. What Mr. Reid means by being allowed to discriminate for himself is to be allowed to take advantage of the necessities of each individual

The cheap talk Mr. Reid indulges in about agitators and makers of trouble is in line with the rest of his conduct in this matter and can serve no purpose. The man who waited upon him was deputed to do so by his fellow-workmen and he only acted up to their instructions.

JOHN FLANAGAN, President Marble Workers Union.

New Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Wm. Darlington, Organizer of D. A. 18, K. of L., organized a new Assembly of the Order at 85 St. Charles Borromeo street, on Thursday evening last. The new Assembly is chiefly composed of German Jews, and are all tailors. They number all told in this city from 80 to 100 and have had a union of their own for some time, and derived great benefit from it, but believe they will make still greater progress by becoming Knights. Mr. P. A. Duffy has been appointed preceptor of the new Assembly, and will look after its interests until they are thoroughly acquainted with the workings of the Order.

A Word of Sympathy.

We regret very much to hear of the continued illness of Michael Allen, lately employed in the Water Department, and a much esteemed member of the Knights of Labor. He has been connected with the Order almost since its establishment in this city, having joined Dominion Assembly shortly after it was formed. He has now been confined to bed for a long period and totally unable to provide for his family of young children, for whom much sympathy is felt. His many friends will be sorry to hear of his present low condition, and the state to which he has been reduced through the dispensation of a Divine Providence.

MURRAY'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

The edition for 1892 of Murray's Illustrated Guide to Montreal and vicinity has just been issued. Besides containing much information indispensable to the stranger and tourist it will be found both useful and interesting to the resident of Montreal, as it contains a great deal of information relating to the city, condensed in an admirable way, which makes very entertaining reading. The notable places in and around the city are shortly but concisely sketched and there is also an abundance of the usual matter to be found in guide books with a lot of other facts well for everybody to be acquainted with. The book is published at 25c and may be had at most of the book stores.

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JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MERRY MONTH.

'Tis "the Merry Month of June!" Just where the merriment comes in with the thermometer gradually rising to fever heat, it is difficult to understand. But the poets will have it so! Poesy and the Sacred Nine have been lavish of pleasant epithets. Perhaps, when we have built up a native Canadian literature the qualifying phrases will be more in accord with the climatic facts. In the meantime we advise ladies to take the statements of the Parisian gentry cum grano salis, that is, with Sunshades and Parasols, combined with cool, light and airy materials, such as Summer Silks, etc., which make life bearable under a scorching sun, and which we are offering at such unprecedented bargain prices. These, and not poetic imagination, however powerful, constitute the true medium for reducing the temperature at present, and these can nowhere be found in greater abundance and variety than at

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Ladies' Fancy Lace Parasols, suitable for seaside and country, at 35c, worth \$1.50
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Black and Colors, black with colored border, a great plum, only \$1.65
Plain Silk Parasols, a nice line, only \$1.75
Handsome Frilled Parasols at \$2.20
A special line of Black, with Grey border, at \$2.50. Very suitable for second mourning
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Novelities in Chiffon Trimmed Parasols from \$4.35 to \$15

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Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, in sizes 32 to 38, at 75c
Ladies' White Lawn Blouses at 85c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.15, etc.
Ladies' Print Blouses, some pretty patterns at 80c, 85c, 90c, \$1.
Ladies' Print Blouses, our own make, at \$1, \$1.10, \$1.30, \$1.35, the choicest goods to be found.
Ladies' Cashmere Blouses, all shades, at \$2.45
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A choice lot of Ladies' Umbrellas at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$10.00 each.

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Children's White Lawn Hats, at 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, etc.
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

Canadian.

The body of an unknown man found in the river at Pointe aux Trembles, a few days ago, has been identified as that of Francis McDonald, an Indian pilot of Caughnawaga. He had been missing since April 22nd last.

Mr. James Davis, aged seventy-six, died on Saturday at Kingston, Ont. Until a few days before he was a staunch member of the Church of England, but turned Roman Catholic. He was the father of the Rev. Father Davis, of Madoc. Archbishop Cleary visited the deceased a few hours before his death.

The threatened legal fight between Mr. Brinstin, merchant, of Toronto, widower, of Miss Jennie Nixon, over a \$5,000 claim for breach of promise of marriage, has been declared off. Brinstin made satisfactory amends for his conduct on Good Friday evening last, when he deserted Miss Nixon at the altar, by quietly marrying her last week. Mr. Brinstin is about seventy years of age and has a grown up family, while his newly made wife is but 27.

R. C. Skinner, judge of probate, for St. John, and brother of C. N. Skinner, M. P., was drowned Saturday afternoon while salmon fishing on the Southwest Miramichi by the upsetting of a canoe. Walter White and the guide, who were with him, succeeded in making the shore. His body was recovered soon afterwards.

W. S. Scott entered a boarding house on Third street, Cornwall, on Tuesday evening, and brandishing a revolver, threatened to shoot the inmates, whom he drove out into the street. Word was sent to police headquarters, and Policeman Smith, after a struggle, took the revolver from Scott and lodged him in the cells. Wednesday morning he appeared before the police magistrate, and was committed to jail as a dangerous lunatic.

Inspector Sweetnam has concluded his investigation at the Kingston post office regarding the disappearance of a registered letter containing \$100. One clerk is taxed \$66.66 and another \$33.34; the first because he could not positively declare that the letter was placed in the safe or not at night, and the other because he could not show that he had checked the letters in the morning.

American.

Malignant smallpox has broken out at Pomeroy, Mason City and Letart, W. Va. There were reported yesterday twenty-six cases at Pomeroy, with four fatalities, and a dozen cases at Mason City, with several deaths.

Heavy rains have again caused the streams in Oklahoma to rise rapidly, and much damage has been done. An entire family—man, woman and three children—were swept away and drowned while fording Canadian river.

Maria Morgan, known as the foremost woman writer on horses and cattle in the country, died Tuesday morning in the St. Francis hospital, Jersey City, N. J. Miss Morgan was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1828.

The floods in Indiana continue to increase and disasters are reported on every hand. White river and Fall creek are flooding all contiguous territory, and many bridges near Indianapolis are expected to succumb. Several persons are reported drowned.

European.

John Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has declined to contest Limerick for Parliament.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of India, is to resign, and that he is to be succeeded by Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

French colonial affairs are in a very bad way. In Madagascar there are serious difficulties, and in other parts of the country there is trouble with the East African Company. The latest news is that two nuns have been assassinated and that the French Government intends to make reprisals.

An appalling accident has occurred at the Birkenberg silver mine, near Prizbram, Bohemia. The timbers used in supporting the roof of the mine and for other purposes caught fire, and the flames spread with almost incredible velocity from one part of the workings to another until the whole interior of the mine was a seething mass of fire. The escape of the men working in the mine was cut off, and many of them were killed. After a struggle the fire was extinguished and volunteers went down into the mine to rescue the men who might have lived through the fire. The galleries and other passages were found to be badly obstructed with the charred timbers, and much difficulty was found in making progress in any direction. The rescuing party found no trace of life but they discovered many bodies, which were sent to the surface. There were 500 men in the mine when the fire broke out. Many men who were seri-

ously injured were brought to the surface. The work of rescue was suspended during the night owing to the suffocating gases with which the mine was filled. The latest news from the scene of the disaster indicates that the loss of life is much larger than was at first reported. After investigation, it is reported that the list reaches the startlingly large number of 200. It is believed by those who made an investigation of the mine that the fire was caused by the recklessness of a miner, who carried a naked light into one of the chambers. Another rumor is that the fire was of incendiary origin. The mines belong to the state and have been worked since the year 1330. They are the deepest in the world and yield fifteen tons of pure silver annually.

A despatch from Vienna of date June 1st, says:—The mail train running from Agram to Brod was struck by a cyclone to-day while it was at the Nowka station. The terrible force of the wind is shown by the fact that two of the carriages composing the train were lifted bodily into the air and hurled down an embankment, causing the greatest consternation among the passengers. Other carriages were knocked over by the violence of the storm and were badly smashed. Twenty persons on the train were badly injured, some fatally.

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

Quite a big crowd went to see the Shamrock-Cornwall match on Saturday, and came away very well satisfied with the game they had witnessed; indeed, much better lacrosse was played than might have been expected so early in the season. The new blood on the Shamrocks, on the whole, showed up well, while Duggan, Murray and Dwyer played a fine defence game. McKenna in the goals was as cool and reliable as ever, doing as usual very effective work. Dagher and Turner were the stars of the Cornwall team, although the majority played a remarkably good game, but there was little or no combination play by either of the teams. The match ended rather unsatisfactory for the spectators in a draw, three games each.

In the intermediate championship match between the Crescents and Glangarrigians the former managed, after a severe struggle, to retain the coveted honor, the result being three games to two. There was a good deal of rough play during the match, both teams sharing honors equally in this respect.

The White Stars won by three games to two in their match against the Montreal Junior second twelve on Saturday. This was the first match in the junior league.

The Gordons defeated the Junior Shamrock second twelve in their scheduled match on Saturday afternoon by three straight games.

McConaghy will be seen with the Torontos this year. He was Ottawa's famous little goal keeper and will be much missed this year by the Capitals, who will find it difficult to replace him.

BASEBALL.

The Hawthornes visited Lachine on Saturday and won handily from the local club by 13 runs.

The Clippers and Montreals met on Saturday in the first match of the Montreal Amateur League series. The game took place on the Cote St. Paul grounds, and was won by the Montreals by a score of 11 runs to 9.

Five hundred spectators witnessed the opening match in the Ottawa Baseball League on Saturday between the Pastimes and Clippers, which was characterized by heavy hitting and grave errors. At the close the score stood 19 to 9 in favor of the Pastimes.

FOOTBALL.

The Druids and Thistles played a draw game in the Association series on Saturday afternoon at the Montreal Driving Park. Neither side scored.

CRICKET.

An interesting match was played on Saturday afternoon between Mr. J. Fenwick's eleven and the St. Johns School. Mr. Fenwick's team finished two innings with 59 runs to their credit. St. Johns School captured 16 runs to the first innings and 18 for seven wickets in the second. The game was remarkable for the excellency of the bowling on both sides.

QUOITS.

The friendly game played between the employees of the firms of Messrs. Pillow & Hersey and Peck, Benny & Co. on Saturday, on the Caledonian grounds, resulted as follows:

Pillow & Hersey—J. Watson, 21; G. Tate, 7; J. Ganley, w o, 0; J. Fuller, 14; J. Irvine, 14; J. Hale, 21; J. Cunningham, 21; J. Hutchison, 19; total, 117.

Peck, Benny & Co.—P. Bauman, 12; A. Lindsay, 21; E. Carragher, w o, 0; W. Stewart, 21; W. Wilson, 21; J. Lefoyer, 6; W. Heaney, 4; B. Pitts, 21; total, 106.

The employees of Pillow & Hersey won by eleven shots. A return match will be played on the same grounds on Saturday, June 25. Mr. H. Trepanier acted as referee.

THE RIFLE.

The first match of the season of the Canadian Rifle League took place on Saturday afternoon, the firing being simultaneous all over the Dominion at the ranges of the several competing associations. Twelve teams were entered at Cote St. Luc. Lieut. Colonel Hood, of the 5th Royal Scots, officiated as range officer. Firing began sharp on time and continued without any delay, and was finished long before six o'clock. The first team of the Sixth Fusiliers headed the list of the local teams, leading the Victoria Rifles' first team, next in succession, by 59 points, and taking thirteenth place among the entire list of competitors.

THE RING.

Peter Jackson, the colored Australian heavyweight pugilist, knocked out Frank P. Slavin, also of Australia, in ten rounds on Monday night before the National Sporting Club. The match was made for twenty rounds, and the purse was \$10,000. The published reports show that the fight was very severe, and there is great indignation because the police did not put a stop to the spectacle. A fact which is severely commented upon is that a great many men of fashion were present. The club house was packed with sporting men, and outside 200 policemen were kept busy in keeping back the immense crowd that gathered to learn the result. Although Slavin had been the favorite in the beginning, the victor was vociferously cheered when the referee gave his decision. Lord Lonsdale acted as master of ceremonies. Sporting men, while applauding Jackson's magnanimity in not finishing Slavin off earlier in the fight, say it would have been more humane had he done so. The negro, it is remarked, is not a savage fighter, and when in the tenth round Slavin, who was blind and dazed, declined to lay down and admit that he was beaten, but held up his gory head to receive blow after blow in a helpless, dogged manner; Jackson stopped and looked around the ring as much as to ask: "Haven't I done enough?" His adherents warned him that under the rules he had to knock his opponent out and Jackson again rained blows on the already defeated Slavin. The latter swayed to and fro, but for a time stood up against Jackson. Finally the negro hit him a terrific blow and Slavin sank in a heap on the floor. In the opening rounds Slavin played for his opponent's head, while Jackson made deadly play for Slavin's stomach. The latter displayed remarkable recuperative power. Although he received most of the punishment he did most of the following and made such a stand that Jackson's admirers sometimes feared the upshot. Twenty-five sovereigns was the price of the ticket of admission. There was a strong American contingent present, and also a large number of actors, etc.

So Much a Year.

It has been observed that persons who have a fixed income, without any bother or worry about making provision for its coming, live longer than anybody else on the average. To know that for certain, whatever happens to the rest of the world, you will have bread and a roof over you, conduces particularly to peace of mind and health of body. Under circumstances like this the poet, artist, preacher, philosopher or man of science ought to do his best and noblest work. During all the last third or quarter of one's life to get away from the wild worry and suspense of money making and quietly allow all that is best and most beautiful in one's nature to come uppermost, to pursue the music, the art, the studies one loved in youth, but had to abandon for money grubbing, this is the ideal existence.

Annual annuities are what fit the case exactly. They have long been popular in Great Britain, where the government itself superintends the distribution of the semiannual dividend. The person who desires to lay by an annuity for his old age begins to skim and save from his wages in youth. The process does not hurt him any—on the contrary. By and by, after long years, when he has reached the age of from fifty to sixty, he has a sum sufficient, put out at interest, to guarantee him a modest income the rest of his life. He then "buys an annuity," as it is called, from the government. That is to say, the government takes his money and pays him the highest rate of interest that is considered profitable to itself, usually 6 per cent. Every half year as long as he lives hereafter the annuitant calls on the British empire for his dividends. At his death, however, the government becomes sole owner of the principal, and here is where its end of the profit comes in.

In Great Britain the annuitants are largely old maids and bachelors. Particularly this is an excellent investment for women, such as teachers and others who work in youth. We ought to have something of the kind in the United States, though it is not at all certain that the government should sell the annuities. But some organization of co-operative workers might do it. There are such in existence now on a small scale, but some plan should be devised that would put the system upon an absolutely sure basis, as fixed as the government itself.

OIL AS A FUEL.

The Arrangements That Should be Made to Supply it to Boilers.

Oil as a fuel is coming into more general use with each succeeding year and in many of the plants where it has been introduced it is giving excellent satisfaction. In the majority of plants where oil is used as a fuel good results are obtained, but where the furnace is not properly arranged or where certain defects are overlooked for a time, we hear of bad results following its use. Some months ago we had occasion to record the fact that the use of oil had caused the bulging of a plate in each of two boilers, set side by side, and where the oil flame was introduced through brick arches so arranged between the boilers that the flame could spread and strike the boiler shell about eight inches from the back end. Near this point bulges were formed on the back sheet of each boiler, and although no scale was found on the inside of the plates, it appeared that the heat of the flame had been so intense and so concentrated that it had caused the steel plates to soften and a bulge of a few inches in diameter to form. In another case, which we described at the time, a deep pocket had been formed in the fire sheet in front of the bridge wall, and this was attributed to the intense heat of an oil fire, but was, more probably, due to an accumulation of scale and sediment on the inside of the boiler at that point.

A short time ago seven tubes were burned out of a water tube boiler, where an oil fire was used, and, so far as could be ascertained when they were taken out, no extensive formation of scale had taken place in the tubes, and the overheating and burning was due directly to too great a concentration of heat over a small portion of tube surface. In this particular case the iron being burned away. The tubes were replaced with new ones, and before the boiler was again put in operation the construction of the furnace was changed so that the concentrated flame could not strike the iron. After several weeks' run no indication of overheating has been shown. It is but just to state, in this connection, that the arrangement of the furnace at the time the tubes were burned was made against the recommendation of the engineer in charge of the boilers. The use of oil fuel, like everything else, requires considerable practical experience to enable a person to obtain good results. Injurious effects seldom follow its use in a furnace constructed in accordance with the principles of combustion and the application of heat with which nearly all our engineers are familiar.—Stationary Engineer.

LONGEVITY OF MEDICAL MEN.

The general average of life in persons over twenty is nearly fifty-two years. The average among professional men—ministers, lawyers and doctors—is considerably higher than this; in the case of clergymen, sixty, or a little more, and in that of lawyers and medical men, about fifty-six and a half years.

It will be seen that doctors lose nearly four years of life as compared with clergymen. This can hardly be due to the greater liability to disease arising from broken rest, irregular meals, bodily fatigue and much responsibility, for the doctor's active life, much of it out of doors, and his special knowledge how to care for himself, must more than compensate for such disadvantages.

The medical man needs more mental diversion. It would be well for him to cultivate flowers, to study some science, or some department of history, literature, or art, or take up some simple mechanical occupation, to which he could turn from time to time for refreshment.

He needs more active exercise. It would be well for him oftener to substitute the bicycle for the carriage. He needs more sleep, too—fully seven hours—and as his sleep is often broken in upon at night, he should form the habit of sleeping at odd moments, even by day.

The folly of incessant work is well illustrated by the case of the late brilliant Dr. Golding Bird. A few months before his death a professional friend, Dr. Routh, had occasion to call on him. The waiting-room was full, and it was three hours before Dr. Routh gained admission. Naturally he made some remark about his friend's great popularity.

"Yes," said Dr. Bird, "you see me at a little over forty, in full practice, making my several thousand pounds per annum. But I am to-day a wreck. I have a fatal disease of the heart, the result of anxiety and hard work. I cannot live many months, and my parting advice to you is this:—

"Never mind at what loss, take your annual six weeks' holiday. It may delay your success, but it will insure its development. Otherwise you may find yourself at my age a prosperous practitioner, but a dying old man."

The foregoing facts and suggestions may profitably be taken to heart by business men as well as by doctors.—Tit-Bits.

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THE NAZARENE.

Aye! up to the cross with the Nazarene cur, Let no feeling of pity within your hearts stir;

Low, ragged and mean, like a beggar He came, With the leper consorting, the blind and the lame;

He hath broken our laws, He hath spurned at our rules, He hath mocked at our teachings and made us as fools,

And the wealthiest, wisest, and noblest grew pale When they saw how the multitudes cried to Him, "Hail!"

But revenge now is ours, the unholy de-spairs; We have trapped Him with questions, and set Him with snares;

Lo! He comes, crowned with thorns; on His shoulders the cross, With His followers 'round Him lamenting His loss,

He is dead! He is gone! Raise the triumph again; No more will He mock at our teachings to men,

-M. Lynch in Boston Weekly Index.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

The only way to prevent what's past, said Mrs. Muldoon, is to put a stop to it before it happens.

First Class in Botany—Teacher—Bobby, what is moss? Bobby—It's what rolling stones don't gather, ma'am.

Sunday School Teacher—What is the conscience? Bright Boy—It's what makes you sorry w'en you get found out.

Teacher—Give a sentence which shall include the words measures, not men. Bright Pupil—A dressmaker measures not men.

True to the nature of the beast, many a man who in his time has cast sheep's eyes at a pretty girl has afterwards had the wool pulled over them.

Bride (throwing his arms about his neck)—You are my prisoner for life. Groom—It's not imprisonment for life, love; it's capital punishment.

Husband—What shall it be, Beatrice, the diamonds or a brougham? Wife (hesitatingly)—I think I'd like—well, one bracelet and a dogcart.

I can take a hundred words a minute, said the stenographer. I often take more than that, remarked the other in sorrowful accents but then I have to. I'm married.

A Providence shoemaker recently hung out a new sign and then wondered what passers-by found so amusing. His sign ran: Don't go elsewhere to be swindled. Walk in here.

Glanders—It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm, Gazley—That is very true. I remember a thirty day note of mine once kept me in a sweat for a month.

Charlie, said Maude, papa doesn't like you because he says you are extravagant in your dress. Well, he's mistaken. Just tell your father I haven't paid a tailor's bill for two years, retorted Charlie.

Doctor, said the sufferer supinely, as he dropped into the dentist's chair, my nerve is completely gone. Oh, no, it isn't, was the cheerful reply. Wait till I get a firm hold and you'll realize your mistake.

Excited Young Married Man—Is this where they swear people? Commissioner for Oaths—Yes, sir. What can I do for you? Excited Individual—I want to take an oath never to put down another carpet.

Speaker—What have you got against Fresco—don't you concede him to be a great artist? Cookney—Bless you, my dear fellow! Of course I concede 'e's a great artist, but 'e's such a hah 'artless fellow, don't you know.

New Cook—I'm told the missus wants things in th' high toned fashionable style. Sure, I'm afraid I won't suit, for it's only plain cookin' I've done. Old Cook—It's aisy enough. Make iv'rything taste like something else.

A Feminine Effort.

This description of how to build a steam engine, credited to a young lady, is going the rounds of the mechanical press:

You pour a lot of sand into a box and throw a lot of old stoves and things into a fire and empty the molten stream into a hole in the sand, and the men all yell and it's awfully dirty and smoky. And then you pour it out and let it cool and pound it, and then you put it in a thing that goes round and try to break it; then you screw it to a thing that goes back and forth that you can ride on and that scrapes it, and it squeaks; then you put it in a thing that turns it round and you take a chisel and out it; then you put it in a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together and paint it and put steam in it and it goes awfully, and they take it up in the drafting room and draw a picture of it and make one of wood just like it. And—on, I forgot—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one gets outside, and they pound just terribly, and then they tie it to the other thing—and oh, you just ought to see it go!

A Pious Little Girl.

The Boston Transcript's Listener tells a story of a pious little girl who had been taught to keep the Sabbath strictly and who went with her parents to spend the summer at a house which overlooked a broad stretch of salt water. On the very first Sunday after the arrival there the family were setting out for Sunday school, when it was discovered that dear little Mary was not present. Her older sister went back after her and found her seated at the window which looks out on the water. Her countenance was very solemn.

Mary, said her sister, why don't you come along to Sunday School? I'm not going to Sunday school to-day, said little Mary.

Why not, please? 'Cause I'm going to sit here and see those wicked people in that sailboat out there tip over and get drowned.

The Dear Little Innocent.

She stood looking up at him so innocently from under that sprig of mistletoe that still hung in the parlor as a reminder of the Christmas season; she was so pretty and she was under the mistletoe, and he couldn't help it—he had kissed her.

It was an ungentlemanly and unmanly thing to do. He knew that now, as he remembered her frightened, startled look and the miserable excuses he had tried to stammer out; yes, and the tears in her eyes, and the little choking sob with which she had received his stumbling apology.

Who could think she would feel like that about it? he thought; dear little innocent! And she—after he was gone, she laid down on the sofa and cried. I like him—so much, and now—to think he should kiss me at last—and then say he didn't mean anything by it. What does he think I stood there for?—the little idiot!

The Son of His Father.

A Washington man has a bright youngster who succeeded recently in getting even with his father in a very telling though unconscious manner, says the Star. His father was reproving the little fellow's table manners.

Don't do that, said he, or we'll have to call you a little pig. The warning seemed to be lost, for the fault was repeated.

Do you know what a pig is? was the inquiry, put in a solemn manner. Yes, sir. What is it? A pig is a hog's little boy.

The lesson in etiquette was suspended.

A True Liver Searcher.

It was a lecture delivered by a learned purveyor of liver pills and illustrated by diagrams of the frame of man.

That, he explained, pointing out a totally different spot, is where man's liver is.

Excuse me observed the man in spectacles, but I am a surgeon, and that's not where his liver is.

Never you mind where his liver is, retorted the lecturer. If it was in his big toe or his left ear my pills would reach it and shake it for him; on that you can bet your gig lamps.

It Refers to Men Only.

Little Niece—Aunt, you are an old maid, Aunt Mary—Yes, darling. Little Niece—Don't the Bible say it isn't good to be alone?

Aunt Mary—It speaks only of men in this respect, darling, and does not refer to women. Most of the women are better off alone.

There was an important election some years ago in Alabama. A negro whose vote before had always been in demand stood at the polls all day long, evidently awaiting something. As the sun went down his anxiety became intense. The polls were about to close. Suddenly he drew himself up with a deal of dignity, saying: Gentlemen, I've about to vote; does any gentleman wish to speak to me?

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

Q Is it the case that the prices of articles would be raised if the community were organized on Socialistic principles?

A Not necessarily, nor in most cases; but in some this certainly would be the result.

Q On what principle?

A The principle governing the price of all ordinary things would be that the worker should receive the full value of his labor.

Q Would not this always raise the price of his production?

A No, it would only ensure its being paid to him instead of to an idler.

Q Explain this?

A In many cases the full labor value of an article is paid by the consumer, although the producer gets only his bare subsistence, all the surplus value being intercepted by the numerous unnecessary middlemen.

Q Why is this not always the case?

A Because the employer of labor instead of always dividing the surplus value among middlemen, often competes with his neighbors by offering a share of it to the consumer.

Q How can he do this?

A Simply by selling his goods below their full labor value.

Q Give an instance of this?

A A notorious example of this occurs in the matchbox trade, for although several middlemen secure their share of the surplus value of the matchbox makers, they are still sold to the public at a lower price than their full labor value, the buyer thus becoming a partner in the employer's theft by receiving a share of his stolen goods.

Q Who are the middlemen who intercept and share the surplus value produced by the laborer?

A The unnecessary agents and distributors, the holders of stocks, bonds, and shares of every description, and all those who are supported by the wealth-producers either in idleness or in useless labor, of which latter class of persons flunkeys are a conspicuous example.

Q Do not the rich support their own flunkeys, and maintain in comfort those who produce luxuries for them?

A Certainly not; these people are maintained entirely by the workers, though the maintenance is passed through the hands of the rich, who therefore imagine that they produce it.

Q Is not the expenditure for luxuries "good for trade," and so beneficial to the workers?

A It is only good for the trade of the producers of luxuries by exactly the amount which it withdraws from the producers of useful things.

Q Would not the money employed upon luxuries otherwise be idle?

A By no means. The rich are not in the habit of keeping their riches in a stocking, and the bankers are compelled to keep all the money lent them in full use, or they would themselves be ruined.

Q What, then, is the result of spending money upon luxuries?

A The destruction of a certain amount of wealth and the absolute waste of the labor spent in reproducing it.

Q Does not the expenditure of a wealthy man in keeping up a large household benefit the poor?

A Decidedly not. Q What, then, is the result of spending money in maintaining flunkeys?

A The utter waste of all the food and clothing they consume.

Q Would not they in any case consume food and clothing?

A Certainly; but they would repay the waste by producing useful things themselves.

Q How does all this work affect the laborers?

A It compels them to produce more food and clothing than would otherwise be necessary, or else to consume less of it themselves.

Q How is this?

A Because the food which the flunkeys eat cannot be also eaten by the laborers; while the laborers are obliged to produce it, since somebody must do this, and it is perfectly evident that the flunkeys do not.

Q Does not this apply to all the idle classes?

A Certainly. We have only to ask where the food that they eat and the clothes which they wear come from, and we see that they are produced by somebody else without any return being made for them by the idlers. That is to say, they represent unpaid labor, or in other words surplus value.

Q Then if one man is living in idleness what is the inevitable result?

A That another man is producing what he consumes, or that several are each doing more than their fair share of work to make up for his deficiency.

Q How would Socialism deal with this question of work?

A It would compel every one to do his share of the necessary work of the world.

Q Under what penalty?

A Under penalty of starvation, since those who refused to work would get nothing to eat.

Q What would happen to the old and infirm and the children?

A They would be, as they are in any society, a perfectly just charge upon the able bodied workers, increasing the necessary work of the world by the amount which must be devoted to their maintenance and education.

Q Would the workers then receive the full value of their toil?

A Deductions from it for such purposes as those just mentioned are, of course, inevitable, and must be made under every form of society, as well as certain other deductions for other measures of public utility.

Q What deductions can be prevented by Socialism?

A Nothing can be subtracted from the laborer's reward for the purpose of maintaining in idleness any persons whatever who capable of work, nor for the aggrandisement of private individuals, nor for the furthering of objects of no public utility merely to satisfy individual caprice.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH.

It was Micky from the dump to Pat in the trench who said: "Av yez had yez chice, Pat, phat business would yez wurruck at?" To which Pat replied, rubbing his brow with grimy fist, "Be-gorra, av Oi had me choice Oi'd be a bishop; sure it's a clane, aisy job." This belief of Pat and Mickey, and of all whom they represent, has done more than any one thing to estrange the masses from the modern church, and it is to the credit of the church of Pat and Mickey that it has managed to keep nearer to the people than have most Protestant communions.

Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a well fed bishop whose "clane, aisy job" has made him so much in love with worldly cleanliness and ease that he seems likely to forget the spirit of him that founded the church, and especially to lose sight of or to misinterpret that hard saying of the Master touching the relative ease with which a camel goes through the eye of a needle and a rich man enters the kingdom of heaven.

Bishop Newman recently preached a sermon upon the "gospel of wealth." He declaimed among other things, "I believe in accumulated wealth. The acquisition of property is a divine gift. . . . To amass great fortunes is a special endowment." Now, wealth is a relative term, and it means different things in the mouths of different men. To interpret the word aright we must take into consideration the habits, associations and mental attitude of him by whom it is uttered. As we are reminded by the Texas Union-Workman Bishop Newman is the man who accepted \$5,000 from Leland Stanford for preaching a fulsome eulogy over the dead body of the multi-millionaire's son. Doubtless the bishop had in mind Mr. Stanford and others who are rich through the ownership of natural opportunities when he defended, as we understand from the Union-Workman, these "gifted with the vision of a seer," who should "anticipate the flow of population and its effect upon real estate."

So when Bishop Newman speaks of wealth he means millions and millions gathered, if need be, from the value that increasing population confers upon land. Does Bishop Newman know that to earn even one of Mr. Stanford's millions it would require that a man, working at the average rate of day laborer's pay in the United States, should have labored every day from the birth of that Christ whom Bishop Newman professes to serve even unto this time? Truly, the cleanliness and ease of Bishop Newman's job have dulled his sympathy with those whom toil has robbed of such ease and cleanliness. It was by men of wealth like Bishop Newman's friends and by the priests who fed at their tables that Christ was crucified.—The Standard.

PRIVATE TAXATION.

When the British Parliament increases the income tax a penny in the pound there are stout protests and earnest threats to unseat the ministry. When the Congress of the United States increases the tariff on any article of general use, at least half the people burn with a sense of outrage. When any local governing body announces an increase of a few mills per dollar in the tax rate there is a general outcry. Men have ever been sensitive to taxation imposed by government, and hence the invention of various insidious means of collecting revenues, chief and most iniquitous among them tariffs on imports.

But with all our impatience under governmental burdens, we bear the exactions of private taxation with cheerfulness and even make light of it as trifling. The most recent and interesting example of such taxation is presented by the coal combination. A

few enormously rich corporations, owners of vast natural opportunities, have combined to tax the people. They have shortened the coal product and coolly imposed a tax of at least 25 cents per ton upon consumers, perhaps an average of \$1 per year upon every family using the hard coal of Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the vastly larger exaction from all large consumers. "Ah!" say the friends of monopoly and of things as they are, "what is \$1 a year to any family that can afford to use four tons of coal per annum?" The sum is small, to be sure, but the aggregate is millions, and it is monstrous that any man or body of men should be able to levy such a tax for private benefit. It must be remembered, too, that a dozen other like combinations are levying similar taxes, and that the primary injustice which makes such levies possible is the private ownership of natural opportunities.

The current reply of those who defend monopoly is not so much a justification of this exercise of government's most arbitrary power by private corporations as an endeavor to show that only through the incentives held out by the possibilities of gain attendant upon such privileges can we obtain the benefits of modern progress. But for the prospect of private wealth to accrue from cheapening the process of production, runs the argument, those processes would remain crude and expensive. As a matter of fact the inventors of labor-saving machinery have not usually reaped the material benefits of their inventions, and of the saving that results from the economies of combined capital so much is held by the combination that the masses naturally begin to look around for some other method of accomplishing the same result. The mere removal of protective tariffs will not give us free trade so long as a dozen private tyrants enjoy the right to levy taxes upon every important article of consumption. The free trade fight is a broader one than those who began it supposed. It is a fight that leads to individual liberty of the broadest and noblest sort.—The Standard.

NEW YORK LABOR LEGISLATION.

During the recent session of the New York State Legislature several laws of special interest to working people were placed on the statute books.

One of those measures aims to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments by requiring that there shall be posted in such establishments a notice of the number of hours of labor required from employees therein and the hours of beginning and ending of such labor, and no one shall be required to work longer hours or to begin earlier or work later than the notice stipulates. No change is to be made after the beginning of any week except by express permission of the Factory Inspectors, nor shall any child under sixteen years of age be employed where its life, limb, or health is endangered. No child under fifteen shall be employed to run an elevator, and no person under eighteen years be employed to run an elevator running more than 200 feet a minute.

No person shall be employed in any tenement house, or building in rear of any tenement house, in making clothing, feathers, cigars, etc., unless with the consent of the Factory Inspector, which permit may be revoked at any time.

A clause which is directed particularly against the "sweating" and overcrowding systems in the cloak workshops provides that not less than 250 cubic feet of air shall be allowed for each person in a work room in the daytime, and 400 cubic feet at night.

There is another bill become law which requires that all special peace officers employed in cases of local excitement for the protection of property shall be residents of the county in

which they are employed. This law has been enacted on account of the many complaints made against the Pinkerton Detective Agency for importing strange men in cases of strikes and lockouts, and whose presence has so often resulted in violence and bloodshed.

A third law supplements the one first mentioned clause directed against the "sweating" system, and prohibits the manufacture or sale of clothing made in unhealthy places.

The Mechanics' Lien law has been amended so as to make its provisions apply to municipal as well as private contract work.

Another law applies to steam railroad service, and provides that no engineer, fireman, conductor or trainman who has rendered twenty-four hours' continuous service shall thereafter, under ordinary circumstances, continue service or resume service without first having had at least eight hours' rest; second, that the working day of every engineer, fireman, conductor and trainman shall not exceed ten hours of service rendered within twelve consecutive hours, and third, that if any such engineer, fireman, conductor or trainman shall render more than ten hours' service he shall receive comparative compensation for the excess, in addition to his daily compensation. The Governor vetoed a similar bill applying to surface and elevated roads.

The bill to establish a State Printing House, which occupied quite a share of the public discussion during the State campaign last year, was passed by the Legislature, but vetoed by the Governor. Some other bills, such as those demanding weekly payment of wages by steam railroads, and repealing the anti-conspiracy laws failed to pass.

This record in the securing of practical legislation bearing specially upon the protection of organized labor against the pressure of competition with cheaper labor and against the aggressive steps sometimes taken by employers to coerce the employees in case of a strike or lockout, shows that it still exerts a potent influence in shaping the affairs of Government, and is recognized as one of the great institutions of our form of Government. In the face of those facts what possible excuse can there be for any person enjoying the privileges of American institutions declaiming against them or giving countenance in any form to those who avowedly seek their overthrow.—Irish World.

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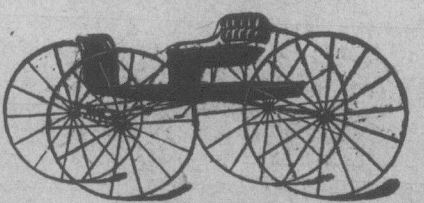
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