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#### EIGHT HOURS

Progress of the Great International Labor Movement.

Great preparations are being made in all the countries of Europe for the 1st of May. We give here a short synopsis of the movement in some of them:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The workmen of Great Britain were sorely disappointed this week when Parliament laid over the consideration of the Eight hour bill for April 15. The Tory Government, no doubt, has not made any friends among labor men by this unexpected and unnecessary delay, and the gigantic demonstrations that will be held on May 1 will surely teach these hypecritical politicians a healthy lesson. Besides the great meeting at Hyde Park, which the Social Democratic Federation and both the "new" and the "old" trades unions of London will attend to the number of at least 500,000, there will be parades and mass meetings in Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds, Cardiff, Yorkshire, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and even in Dublin. The miners, the dockers, the gasworkers, the railway men, metal work ers, spinners and many agricultural labor. ers will join in celebrating for the second time the great day of labor's rest and unification on May 1 this year.

.The arrangements for the Hyde Park meeting are in the hands of the London Trades Council, in which over 130 large organizations are represented.

Since the anti-Socialist law has been dropped by the dominant powers in Germany the labor movement has become more prominent than it ever was before. The eight hour demonstration will be universal, although the executive body of the Socialist party has decided to observe Sunday, May 3, as the official day for the demonstrations and mass meetings. Yet, a large number of trades unionists have resolved not to work on May 1, so as to more distinctly express their solidarity with the workmen of all other countries who will not labor on that day. The reason which actuated the leaders of the Socialist party in agreeing upon May 3 was that there are several strikes in Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat. many large cities, and trade is dull generally throughout the Empire; therefore it would not be desirable to increase the number of days lost through lack of employment. Another reason has brobably been that any friction with the military should be avoided, for it is well known that the Kaiser and his capitalistic abettors would gladly seize the opportunity of tapping some of the large arteries of the labor movement and smothering in gore the terrible enemy are destined to crush the remnants of feudalism in the "Fatherland" sooner or later. The greatest apprehension on the part of the ruling class is felt for the action of the mine workers, who, with those of all other countries, will insist upon the introduction of the eight hour rule. To dampen their ardor the preliminary step has been taken of discharging every one of the delegates from the Saar District to the Miners' International Congress in Paris. This, however, will have an effect directly opposite to that intended,

Meetings are being held in many parts of France, preparatory to the great demonstration on May 1. In Paris the Socialists and Trades Unionists of all shades and colors will unite on that date to show their strength and determination. There is not posters and circulars of the eight hour men have not been placed upon the walls and 000 murders in one year—and no war to help, distributed among the laboring people. Encouraging reports are coming from all the towns where labor is organized. Immense parades will take place at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Rouen, Armentieres, Roanne, Roubaix, Troyes, Beziers, Aix, Lille, Calais, Charlieu, Revin, Nantes, and many other centers of industry. Among the best organized are the mine workers, of whom not one will work on the great International Labor Day.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Labor Federation has almost completed its arrangements for general demonstrations throughout the colonies at Private Residences. Advances made on ral demonstrations throughout the colonies deneral Merchandise and returns promptly for May 1. They expect the opposition of the Mutual Defense Association of Emital of \$500,000 to resist the demands of or-J. TIGH & CO., Austioneers, ganized labor; but there is hardly any sickness. His right hand is crippled,

doubt that the eight hour day will be established for many trades not yet enjoying that boon. Foremost among the latter are the journeymen bakers' unions, whose members are still working 10 and 12 hours per day. In Brisbane they have requested an open conference between delegates from the Employers' and Master Bakers' Associations and the Journeymen Bakers' Unions and Australian Labor Federation. Several than Darwin and Malthus. The latter gentleconferences were held, at which the District Council of the Australian Labor Federation down by the limit of subsistible matter in exand the Federated Employers' Union were istence; that in proportion as the means of represented, but, according to last reports, a satisfactory result has not yet been reached. The bosses are apparently greatly as before. Although this is a theory with enraged at the persistence of the journeymon. One of the journeymen's delegates at respects defective. But how few people give the conference, who had been especially em- Malthus the credit he deserves. It is true phatic in urging the justice of the journey- that he was a cranky old minister of the gosmen's demands, has been discharged.

#### SPAIN.

of the Spanish workmen has been taken by that some people should starve while others unite on May 1, to demonstrate to their Malthus in reference to population increasing capitalistic oppressors that they know the boring masses, and that they are determined mous structure shake in the very founda-

#### Why Big men Have Little Wives.

There is a very general and ancient imof the marriage license office, and it is my impression that it is not that big men prefer little women, but that little women prefer big men, and it is the experience of the worldwise that what a woman wants and starts out to get she generally captures,-

### Progress and Poverty.

opolization of natural bounties, private con- this question. The limitations of subsistence trol of railroads, contraction of the currency and the unjust apportionment of bur- on a certain class. Malthus has never exdens and rewards.

According to the tenth census the average yearly earnings of American labor decreased from a little more than \$400 in 1870 nearly as much as one man; nor has he exto a little more than \$300 in 1880, yet the plained how it is that when subsistence wealth of the nation increased during that increases sufficiently to support a dozen extra period more than a billion dollars a year.

In 1850 the farmers of this nation owned three fifths of its wealth, in 1880 they owned but one-third of its wealth, and to-day they own but one-fifth of its wealth. Yet the farmers are still paying the 80 per cent. of the taxes paid by them in 1850. The farmers of proud Iowa have sold their products at a loss since 1880, except when other western states suffered universal failure, and the mortgage indebtedness on the homes in Iowa now aggregate \$300,000,000.—Labor Commissioner Sovereign of Iowa,

### THE LABOR PRESS.

"In one of the Chinese provinces containing 2,000,000 people there has been only one murder in thirty-four years. But then that is a a town in the French Republic where the pagan country. In this Christian nation of 63,000,000 we manage to make a record of 3,either."-Colorada Workman,

> "Paternal government," "autonomy of the State, etc., is the holy cry of the farmers' enemies! Well, so we get just and equal laws we are not caring whether they come from daddy or Uncle Sam."-The Unionist.

It only costs \$6.50 to ride 1,000 miles in Australia, where the government owns and operates the railroads. Monopolists are down on such socialism, but the common people of America are praying that its coming may be hastened here. -Ex.

The organized carpenters are hunting for the Mutual Defense Association of Employers whose members have pledged a cappleyers wh

Thoughts on the Malthus Doctrine by a Reformer.

The truth is nearly always unpopular and unpleasant with the greater number of people. In economics no men are more bitterly reviled man taught a principle that population is kept subsistence increase the population increases, and makes the struggle for existance as severe many apparently correct ideas it is in many pel whose vision of economic sciences was largly obstructed by his belief in a supreme The initiative in the eight hour movement Being who took up most of his time in seeing the Socialist party of that country. They should roll in luxury, subsisting off the labor have appealed to all labor organizations to of those who should starve. The statement of according to the means of subsistence is procause of the miserable condition of the la- bably correct, but because it is unpleasant few can be found to believe in it. In casting to rid themselves of class legislation and all this idea aside they thoughtlessly cast also other unjust conditions. The appeal closes away the good of his work. The idea is not with the words: "It is the duty of the in- so horrible after all, and the confinement of ternational proletariat to strike the severest | the growth of population to the measure of blow to the robber class, to make the infa- subsistible matter imposes no pain or hardship upon any of the human family. This is tion upon which their thieving system is a truth which should be realized and admitted, because blinding oneself to unpleasant truths delays the march of progress .

Some people accept Malthus with pleasure because he teaches by implication an untrue pression that big men in choosing wives pre- doctrine. The wealthy see in it an excuse for fer small women. At first glance this would their sins and Malthus is their patron saint. appear to be true, because the number of The poor reject one of his ideas because it is big men with little wives is certainly in an unpleasant to them; the rich accept one of overwhelming majority, as we see them. In his ideas because to them it is a palatable unthe five years I have held my office I have truth. People are perverse, and a dozen learned a thing or two through the medium different interest will will hold a dozen different views. The reason why the rich like Malthus is because to them the whole explanation as to the causes of poverty lies in his theory; the theory is complimentary to the rich and condemnatory to the poor. The untrue portion of Malthus' work is not in his state nent regarding subsistence and population but in the implication that poverty and unequal distribution of wealth is caused by it. The cause of poverty is found in the mon- Malthus has skilfully avoided touching on should bear equality on all, but they bear only plained why it is that out of a given amount of subsistible matter some men have as much as a thousand men, without having laboured snatch up the increase and crowd the new comers to the wall.

The complexity of our industrial system permit of a thousand petty robberies whereby the honest man is made victim to the unscrupulous man. Malthus has not explained ceiving supplies and from loading or unloadthis away, and therein consists an untruth of ing the goods they may have in hand. Under Malthus by implication; this the rich accept; the decreed commercial regime of the Middle the truth about subsistence and population is one of the good points of his doctrine which the poor reject. Thus truth, when unpleasant, goes to the wall.

### Do Plants Think?

A story of one of the most interesting freaks of vegetable life is told by Elwood Cooper, of the fiat has gone forth, but by syndicates re-Santa Barbara. As coming from him, and morever having happened to him, the story of wealth, at the summit of which are encannot be anything but strictly in accordance throned the great railway kings and their plants think? Mr. Cooper believes they do, can democracy under its feet. Free? Why, and here are some of his reasons for thinking certainly, free to vote for the candidates sent

timber. This sewer was again cased by an Forum. outside sewer, which in course of time had partially decayed. Across the sewer there was built a brick wall many feet high and in People are starving there, while tens of thoussuch a way that it was pierced by the inner ands of acres of food-providing soil are given sewer, which it inclosed tightly, while the up to huge sheep-walks. In the summer outside sewer casing ended abruptly outside months over ten thousand labourers from these the wall. As I said, the outside sewer casing very districts will emigrate to Great Britain to has in course of time decayed, and a eucal- werk at starvation rates, to the detriment of carpenters' union No. 10, Detroit. He is probably now in Chicago, and is 5 feet 7 taken advantage of this and sent one of its for ten times ten thousand could be provided side sewer and followed its course as far as it | Michael Davitt.

could; at last it came to the wall which shut off its course, and here it could go no further, the inside sewer being perfectly tight. But on the other side of the wall the sewer and its double casing continued, and this the eucalyptus tree evidently knew. How to get there? Some three feet high in the brick wall there was a little hole an inch or two in diameter and this the eucalyptus tree was aware of, as its big root began to climb the dry wall and face the sun and wind until it found the hole, through which it descended on the other side and entered the sewer again and follows it along as formerly.

Was ever such instinct known before, or are similar traits in plants of daily occurence, only we are not aware of them? How did the tree know of the hole in the wall? How did it know that the sewer was on the other side? Did it smell, and if it did, how could it direct the root to go and find the place with such precision? There is, of course, another explanation of this curious phenomenon, which, as we might say, the roots of any plant grow always and unerringly in the direction of its food, just as the eucalyptus tree did do."-Bakersfield Californian.

#### Returned With Thanks.

It is a great mistake for the literary aspirant to imagine that his returned manuscript has any offence, or that his music, if he has strided Pegasus, cannot soar. What he must do is to sail forth with it again and again until it reaches a favored port, which it will surely do if it has the requisite merrt, somewhere and at some date. President Lincoln used to say, when he was trying faithfully and with great digligence to place the various able men who were presented to him for the civil service and for the army, that it was a very difficult matter to get the square pegs in the round holes and the round pegs in the square ones. And it is just this difficulty which confronts the writer for periodicals and magazines. No matter how experienced he may be he will often fail before he brings his commodity to the market which waits for it.

But editors do not wish to be cruel or hardhearted, however much they may seem so to the unspurred and unfledged writer. The very best and most famous of them have often told me that one of the saddest and most thankless duties they have to perform is to return a contribution that for some good reason does not prove to be avaliable. When I once wrote some verses treating this necessity humorously, I had to apply to three editors in succession before I could get them printed, the first two assuring me sorrowfully that the matter was quite too serious to be treated with levity .-Joel Benton in Ladies' Home Journal.

### The Ring and the Trust.

Combination is found to be a mightier principle in the economic game than competihuman beings, a few who are already alive tion. As well oppose handicraft to machinery as the scattered efforts of individuals, with their limited resources and consequent lack of staying power, to the trust, which knows how to control every avenue of transportion, to undersell its rivals and to hinder them from re-Ages prices and qualities were fixed, in a rude way, doubtless, by the whole community acting through its rulers. When the "ring and the trust" have spread like a network over the land—as in regard to some commodities they have done already-prices and qualities will be determined, not by the people, who can but wait with oriental submissiveness till presenting-shareholders! A small oligarchy with facts. Verily we may ask ourselves do satellites, will have thus put the free Amerito congress by the omnipotent "trustees." "Through Mr. Cooper's garden there ran whose commercial mandates will there be consome years ago a sewer made out of redwood verted into law.—Rev. William Barry, in

I have recently been in the west of Ireland.

# TRUE TO HIS WORD

#### A NOVEL.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE PROMISE KEPT.

We must make good speed, signor,' said Santoro, who was in waiting for Walter behind the wall. 'That young fellow whom you have just parted from was the same who was watching us last evening at the cemetery. I am much mistaken if the troops are not sent out after us immediately. and it is possible that this time they may know where to find us.'

He was referring to Corralli's camp, which, in that case, would have to shift its quarters, and the observation struck poor Walter as cool and selfish enough under the circumstances in which he was placed. He neither expected nor desired praise for the voluntary sacrifice of liberty and life that he was about to make, but that it should be thus altogether ignored filled him with disgust. They had passed on their way for some time in silence, and having crossed the main road, were about to ascend the lower slopes of the mountain, when Santore thus us.' addressed the companion who had once more become his prisoner: 'I suppose, signor, you would never consent to become a

'A brigand? Well, I have never consida ered the matter, Santoro, but I honestly tell you that I don't think it would suit me.

'Ah, the damp and the cold no doubt are not food enough to make one indifferent to lishman. them! still it is better to shiver a little, and even to want food and drink, than to die, signor.'

'Doubtless, Santoro,' answered Walter, unable to restrain a smile. 'But there would be also other objections; and besides no one has offered me the alternative.'

'Ah, but there is one who might do so Look, signor, I have no desire to kill you like some of those up yonder; on the contrary, I would have you live. You are make as good a brigand as the best of us. Why not marry the signora?'

"Marry the signora!" For the moment Walter did not understand to whom his companion was alluding.

'Yes, marry the Signora Joanna. She loves you, Signor Litton, for Lavocca told We could both—you and I—be married at the same time; then we should form a sepas respects Corralli.'

such a plan would be impossible under any to meet them. circumstances.

the signora?'

'I did not say that; but I would cerposed to me.

Santoro looked at his prisoner with hill side; nor did he utter another word.

Walter was well aware that the proponever have originated with his companion, arrived.' but had been most likely suggested to him by Lavocca, who might certainly be supposed to know the inclinations of her mistress. On the other hand, he did not believe that the latter had authorized her to make it. Joanna had an intelligence much too acute to entertain such an idea with seriousness. That she was in love with him was certain, and in that love lay his only hope-if hope there yet might be. She had already shown her good will towards him; Brown at once.' but in effecting what she had, had also shown the limits of her power. After a space, from which there was a magnificent view.

Santoro.

Walter's heart beat fast as he heard him; he thought that they had already come within sight of those who were about to kill back?' he murmured. him. But the brigand's eyes were fixed upon the place from which they had ascen. ded on the main road, through which was passing a long column of troops, while in have been too strong for you. However, advance was a cloud of dust, with the sun- they will surely not treat you as they have light glinting throught it upon lance and treated me.' A groan here escaped from helmet. It seemed to Walter as unreason- the old man's heart that would have moved tress. This very night-nay, within this able that cavalry should be sent after them any heart save that of a brigand. as though a ship of war had been despatched on such a service, and he said so.

surround us altogether before proceeding ily to his lips. The effect was instantaneto attack the camp, the position of which ous; the flame of life once more sprang up der Corralli speaks. He will be up here has been discovered. The Government is in its socket and the familiar thoughts that shortly. No power of mine will then avail lead us down the mountain, said Joanna. making a great effort for the English had been numbed within him were set free. to save you. Quick, quick! give me your milord, but it will not be to his advantage. 'How is Lilian, Walter?'

If Corralli has caught sight of the soldiers it is ten to one that it will have gone hard with your friend already.'

'But surely he will have kept his word with me as I with him; he gave us until eight o'clock to night.'

For the moment it struck Walter that if what Santoro said were true, and violence had been already offered to the unhappy merchant, he himself was under no obligation to keep his bargain. The thought had hardly crossed his brain, when two men with guns, who had been lying in ambush, interposed themselves between him and liberty. It was evident that he had unconsciously passed by them on the way. Of all faces that could meet his own at such a time those of these two men were the most unwelcome, for the new comers were Corbara and Canelli.

'Welcome, signor,' said the former sardonically-'welcome, though I see you us to death; but at least let us die come empty-handed. It seems to me that together.' you were repenting of having returned to

'Come, let us be fair,' put in Santoro the signor had kept his word and we have no right to complain.'

'No right to complain when he has let loose those soldiers upon us!' and the speaker pointed towards the troops. 'They are pouring in from every point in the compass; and yet, if they poured from the sky unpleasant, and especially when there is itself, they would not save you, Mr. Eng.

'No; they will not save him,' echoed trees. Canelli. 'If they kill us we will have our revenge first, lieutenant; will we not?'

'There, hark to the villain!' continued Corbara. 'He was not so fortunate in winning the signora's money from the rest of us as he expected to be and that has rather put him out. Has it not?'

'There are others less in luck than I am,' answered the young brigand, looking at him. Having heard thus much, he did not peril.' Walter menacingly. 'They have not waited brave or you would not have smiled just for eight o'clock with the old fellow up yonnow—you are strong and active; you would der, and why should we be more particular with this one?'

'Stand off!' cried Santoro, 'and keep your hands to yourself. I am answerable to the captain for my prisoner here and you had better not interfere with him.'

'Well, he will not give you much trouble after he gets up yonder,' observed Corbara. me as much. Only consider the matter. With that they parted, the two brigands moving down the hill, while Walter and his companion pushed on so quickly that arate band, independent of that scoundrel before sunset, and therefore considerably in Corbara, though we should be under orders advance of the time appointed for their return, they presented themselves at the brig-The childishness of this design was such and camp. At the sight of them a murmur as once more to try Walter's restraint, but of sullen satisfaction broke forth from its he answered seriously: 'My good friend, inmates; and Joanna herself came forward

'I ought not to say I am glad to see you, 'What! you would rather die than marry Signor Litton,' said she; 'yet I can hardly be sorry that you have redeemed your word. I knew you would justify my confidence in tainly rather die than accept such con- it, though my brother scoffed at the idea, ditions of existence as those you have pro- and has gone down yonder in the conviction that we should not see you.

' He was wrong, signora; I am come back amazement. 'Come on!' cried he with a as I promised to my death. All the favor gesture of impatience as he started up the I have to ask of him is to let it be a quick one.

sition that had been made to him could Litton, answered she; 'the time is not yet

'I know it; and yet before that time some cruelty has been perpetrated upon my unhappy friend, contrary to Corralli's more furious by his own escape? Would promise.

'I could not help it,' replied Joanna; the sight of the troops put my brother in a rage, and when he is here I am powerless.' But when he is not here?'

'Well, I can then do something,' said she. 'I would wish then to speak with Mr.

Joanna looked disappointed; she had evilong climb in silence they came to an open own account; but she acquiesced, and Wal-spoken by yonder unhappy man, "Do not ter moved on without hindrance to the spot leave me, Walter," and which are still ring. which his fellow-captive usually occupied. 'By Heaven, there they are !' exclaimed He found the old merchant guarded by two face and a sad smile lit up his features. 'What! Walter, my lad, have you come

'Yes, my friend, did I not promise to do

Ah, yes! but I thought nature would

Walter had taken the precaution to bring with him a flask of brandy, and he now of 'Their object is,' explained Santoro, 'to fered it to his companion, who put it greed-

'She is weak, sir, but no longer suffering. She has been very ill, but I think she is on the road to health. She sent her dearest If Joanna could carry out her present offer, love, as Lady Selwyn did; but neither are as yet aware of our sad strait.'

How was it, Walter, that the payment of for hers that he would become another's. the ransom went amiss?'

In a few words he told him what had place he would give her her father's life.

The old merchant listened in silence. 'I had thought,' said he, when all was finished, 'that there were no men in the world so wicked as these brigands, but it seems I was mistaken.

He reproached himself with his own blindness to the baronet's true character my wife.' and contrasted it with that of Walter. At any other time such comparison would have been embarrassing, but the fact was Walter scarcely heard it; his own reflections were ratification. running in a far deeper groove.

The sun had set, and it was near the hour which had been appointed as the limit of Walter's return, when he was roused from

his meditations by Santoro. 'Signor Litton,' said the brigand, 'the signora would speak to you.'

'Do not leave me, Walter!' exclaimed the old merchant. 'They are going to put their wretched captives.

'Nothing will happen to either of you,' said Santoro in answer to this appeal.

Walter answered nothing, for he was sick at heart; but arose and followed Santoro into Joanna's presence.

CHAPTER XLV. LEAP YEAR.

It was already dusk as Walter and Santoro crossed the camp, and where the few trees grew the light was dim. Walter recognized the sister of the brigand chief as she received him standing near some beech

'I have sent for you, Signor Litton,' said she, 'to say what it does not become a woman's lips to say. The peril in which you stand, the imminence of it and something in my own heart must plead as my excuse. I love you !'

The fact was not certainly unknown to Walter; but the confession of it astounded doubt that the proposition hinted at by Santoro-that he should save his life by wedding Joanna-was about to be made to

'For your sake,' said she, 'I am content to give up my place among my people; to exchange this free air and untrammelled life for an existence that must needs seem cramped and submissive; my native land for yours, if only you will let me call you mine! My hand is yours if you will accept it. I cannot flatter myself that you would do so if you were free to choose, but since it holds your life in it, signor, my love may help to make it worth your taking.'

Walter had no love to give her; but he had pity, which is said to be akin to it: while the natural desire for life at any price was pulling at his heart. If he should promise to wed Joanna, he would hardly be forsworn, since to the girl he would have wed he was already dead; marriage with Lilian was an impossibility; then why not save his life by marriage with Joanna? These thoughts flashed upon Walter's brain in spite of himself, though death was hov- love for Lavocca.' ering over him and love was demanding a final answer to its appeal. But there was a it possible for him to return to Palermo a that he had saved his life on the condition of marrying Joanna, but had left her father to perish at the hands of men made still not the twofold woe be her death doom, and the life he had thus purchased for himself become intolerable as that of Sir Reginald himself? He had no doubt of it, and therefore no hesitation as to what it became him to reply.

'Joanna,' said he, 'I am deeply sensible of the love which you offer me at so great a sacrifice to yourself, and thank you for dently anticipated some request upon his it with all my heart; but the last words ing in my ears have greater force than even those which promise me life and liberty. I men, As Walter drew nigh he lifted up his | cannot accept these gifts, for they would be worthless to me, since they would have been

purchased by the desertion of my friend.' 'Walter,' she said, 'for your sake I will save your friend. It will be difficult and very dangerous, but I will do my best to do it. I had promised to desert my brother, though you will not desert this man, who is not even of your blood. For your sake and to win you for my own, I will become a traivery hour, for we have no time to lose-I will place you both in safety, if you will

Through the stillness was heard the firing of musket shots at a great distance. 'Yonword.'

The circumstances in which Walter was now placed had become strangely altered. Lilian would lose indeed her lover, but she would at least have left" to her her father. 'That is well, since nothing can be done. It would be no longer for his own sake but His hand he could not offer her, but in its

Again was heard a firing of musketry, but the sound was more distinct. The com. batants were evidently coming nearer.

'Walter, your hand?' said Joanna: 'in a few minutes more it may be too late.'

was there one moment to spare for its

'Santoro, Colletta,' cried Joanna, 'let both the prisoners be fast secured.'

This was done at once, and Walter and Mr. Brown were placed side by side. The brigands crowded round them with wrathful looks, which the noise of the firing had | you to leave the camp?' doubtless evoked; they imagined that

'Corralli is beset down yonder,' exclaimed Joanna, 'and we must send him succour. Now these men are bound, Lavocca and myself are to be left to guard them. Let each take his musket and do his derstood, to the captives, and in her ignopart; and when it is done you will find us here in charge.'

There was an instant of hesitation; then the men moved to where the arms were termost. piled and each one took his weapon. Santoro alone remained standing beside the prisoners.

'Go, Santoro; it is you who will be in command till you join my brother,' said

Joanna. 'No, signora; I remain here at all haz-

ards,' answered he. 'You disobey then my express orders?' 'For the present, signora, yes. I venture to think the captain would wish the prison-

ers to be left with a stronger guard than yourself and Lavocca.' 'If you remain you will do so at your

'That I quite understand, signora: Corralli will decide when he comes up the hill again as to which of us was in the right.'

By this time the band were ready to march, and in their presence all controversy was to one of the disputants out of the

Santoro watched them disappear; then with a smile said to Joanna: 'It was well schemed, signora; but I am not quite such a fool as Lavocca has doubtless represented

'Lavocca has always spoken well of you in that respect. It is her wish as well as my own that we should be left alone here.

'Ay; to let those birds yonder out of the cage. You would find your own account in such a plan, signora; but what advantage would it be to Lavocca, who would only share the guilt and the punishment.'

'It is love then and not duty that keeps you here, Santoro ?'

'It is both, signora,' answered the brigand smiling. 'It is duty to Corralli and

'Then what I have now to ask of you. Santoro, will be hard to grant,' continued feature in this case which made it easy for Joanna. 'It is my intention to set loose him to come to a just decision. How was these captives and lead them to Palermo. You may oppose it, but it will be at the loss 'Do not speak of that just yet, Signor free man with such news as he would have of one of our two lives; and if you should to bring with him? Could he tell Lilian kill me you will not find it easy to win Lavocca.

'I would not marry him if he did, though there was not another man in the world, interposed Lavocca,

'But, on the other hand,' continued Joanna, 'if you will come into our plans and assist us to escape, Lavocca will marry you as soon as we set foot in the city. A free pardon will easily be obtained for us in consideration of this service to the English-

'Your brother would flay us alive before the week was out,' said Santoro.

'If he caught us; I don't doubt that in and you will never leave it until you and will provide for you handsomely. course there will be danger in getting down the mountain.'

Joanna felt justified in taking his silence for consent, and she ran across the camp and cut the ropes that bound the prisoners, at the same time whispering a few words to

'Is it then come at last?' cried the old merchant; 'is death awaiting us?'

'No; life and freedom if you have only the courage to take advantage of them.' repass your word to be my husband. Hark! plied Walter. In the excitement of the moment he had almost forgotten the price he had agreed to pay.

of his hand.

CHAPTER XLVI

THE ESCAPE.

In a few minutes the whole party had left the camp. They had descended about twothirds of the mountain, and had reached what was the most dangerous part of the journey, namely, the locality where the brigands' line intervened between them and the troops, when suddenly 'the call' was heard in front of them. Walter and Mr. Brown at once stepped back; but the three others moved boldly on, Santoro, with admirable presence of mind, at the same time giving back the answering note. The next 'I give it you, Joanna. If you will save moment they were contronted by Corbara. the old man's life I promise to make you Of all the band, next to Corralli himself, this man was the most to be dreaded, and Never surely was betrothal made under he was especially hostile to Santoro. He circumstances so ill-assorted and inapt; nor was probably unaware of the succour sent by Joanna, and would therefore not be so suspicious of her presence as if he had known she had been left in charge of the

· Ha! Santoro, how comes it that you are down here?' Here he stepped back with a movement of suspicion. 'What has caused

'We are come to help my brother,' anvengeance was already to be taken upon swered Joanna; 'the firing came so quick that I felt he must be hardly pressed.'

'He is not fighting,' answered Corbara; it seems to me that we have lost enough by it for the present.'

This was a reference, as Joanna well unrance as to whether they were not even at that moment within sight of the speaker, she felt that she was being tried to the ut-

'I hope there has been no loss amongst us?' inquired she.

'As to loss of life I don't you; but I for one have lost blood enough.'

Well, here is she who will bind up your wound, Corbara;' and Joanna signed to Lavocca

'It is but a scratch on the right arm,' said Corbara. 'What's that?' A cry broke from the covert from which they had just emerged, and almost at the same moment Corbara fell forward; a blow from Santoro laid him on the ground.

'Hark, hark!' cried Joanna; 'there is mischief behind us; see to Signor Litton. Colletta was felled by Walter, though not before he had uttered a cry for help, which was already answered to left and right of them; they could even hear the noise of men forcing their way towards them.

'Quick, quick!' cried Santoro; 'down the hill every one of you.' And all five ran forward. Again and again a sheet of flame flashed out upon them, and one at least of their number fell. It was not Mr. Brown. Walter knew, for he was holding the old man firmly by the arm and helping him on; and it was not Joanna, for she never left them, and at each flash seemed as though she would have interposed herself between them and death. Thus they held on their headlong way for a considerable time, when the old merchant suddenly fell exhausted on the ground. Then for the first time they missed Santoro. The noise of the firing had ceased; there were no signs of their

Where is he? cried Lavocca. 'He was close behind me all the way, and again and again bade me be of good courage. If he has fallen into their hands I will avenge

'He is not in their hands, Lavocca, whispered Joanna; 'I saw him killed by a bullet.'

'You saw him die, and yet you ran on? Oh, cruel, cruel !' cried the girl.

'What aid could we have given him, dear Lavocca? Would you have had us make the triumph of his murderers still greater by becoming their prisoners? His dearest wish, if he could now express it, would be that you should effect your escape. Let us now think only of obeying him.'

Accustomed to submit to Joanna's will, Lavocca was herself again before they resumed their flight. It was a harsh blow that had deprived her of the being who was so soon to have been her husband. Joanna was as much grieved as she at their late companion's death, for she could not but be aware that she herself had been the involthe least,' answered Joanna. 'But milord untary cause of it. But now that the puryonder will place you on board his yacht suit of those whom she had good cause to fear was over or seemed to be so, and while your wife are landed in England, where he the reward for which she had fought so hard Of seemed within her grasp her heart had scarce room for grief. 'See, Walter,' said she as they stood upon a low spur of the mountain; 'yonder is Palermo; the troops are not far from hence; but in any case, in one hour more you will be free, and I shall be bound only by the sweet ties of love and dutv.'

The words had scarce escaped her lips, when a line of fire broke out from a small thicket close to the right of them and she fell down at his feet. When the blinding smoke had rolled away Walter found himself surrounded by a crowd of soldiers, astonished to see the young Englishman moved to tears by the just retribution that had overtaken the sister of the brigand 'Santoro yonder is on our side, and will ead us down the mountain,' said Joanna.

Walter answered with a silent pressure

This hand

(To be Continued.)

#### WAGES. AND LABOR

Gleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.

A result of the Miners' Congress at Paris has been a declaration by the Belgian miners in favor of a general strike if the government refuses to assent to the revision of the constitution. The temper of the speakers at the Workmen's Congress in trades unionism is invincible, but with too Brussels points to wholesale Belgian strikes whether there is a revision of the constitu- what it shou d. The first duty of every tion or not. The miners, relying upon the pledges of the English delegates to grant the of coal to Belgium, have become eager for discharge of its duties and obligations. the battle. Everything indicates that the Birmingham Labor Advocate. first great fight for eight hours a day will begin on May 1, the English, French and German unions selecting Belgium as the field upon which to decide the conflict against the capitalists.

At a recent meeting in Boston, Mass., of delegates from each of the building trades in that city and vicinity a committee was appointed to request Governor Russell to use his influence for the abolishment of the conviet trade schools in the State prison.

A movement has been started to create a gigantic trust to control the output of the collieries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire. The avowed objects of the new trust are to bring the consumer in direct contact with the producer, and to place the profits on a less fluctuating basis.

Ten Minneapolis mills, with a daily output of nearly 20,000 barrels, have formed a combination against the great Pillsbury-Washburn English syndicate. The owners of the mills claim they were compelled either to go into a combine of their own or go under the wing of the great institution managed by C. A. Pillsbury. It is understood the opposition mills will, in a few months, be placed under one management.

There is trouble between the cigar manufacturers and union men of London, Ont., which has resulted in a general discharge of all union men on Saturday night last. The manufacturers say that dull times was the cause of the men's dismissal, but the union men claim otherwise, and the fact that none probably now in Chicago, and is 5 feet 7 as if the manufacturers had decided on a heavy moustache, hazel blue eyes, shows a trade gives employment to 125 men and 300 | sickness. His right hand is crippled. girls in this city.

The Manufacturers' Association of Fall address setting forth the effect in Fall River, if successful, of the proposition now before the Labor Committee of the Legislature to further restrict the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments. The address says: "Should the 54 hour proposition become a law, the productive capacity of our factories would be reduced one fourth, thus wiping out of existence more than \$2,000,-000 now engaged in furnishing employment to labor. It will cut down the wages of operatives ten per cent the day it becomes operative, and the so called friends of labor will have succeeded in voting a loss to the Fall River operatives amounting to \$13,000 a week, or say \$650,000 a year."

The locked out glassblowers of Corning, New York, are still firm. Many of the men have secured employment in other places. The firm is endeavoring to run its plant with green hands, but with poor success.

National President Rae was in conference with the Executive Board of Miners in Pittsburg last week. They decided to remain out till August if necessary. The if you do you assist scabs and slave drivers Board discussed a sliding scale, which meets the approval of the operators but is disliked by the men. They think a sliding scale generally slides down instead of up.

Since the Mammoth Mine disaster, in which 109 lives were lost, the various Mine Inspectors in Western Pennsylvania have issued circulars to the operators and Mine Superintendents to be exceedingly careful that they live up to the requirements of the law in every detail, and to endeavor to adopt measures to avoid accidents. The Frick Company has decided to abolish the use of naked lamps in its mines entirely. Other companies will do the same.

The lock out of the Knights of Labor clothing cutters, of Rochester, N. Y., has assumed a serious phase which may involve a long and bitter struggle. The Clothiers' Exchange recently issued a manifesto giving notice that hereafter Knights of Labor would not be employed. The Knights issued a counter manifesto calling for a general meeting to adopt measures for an aggressive movement against the manufacturers.

A statistical report on the "Sweating System" has been prepared by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor. It shows by a number of statistics the profits made by clothing manufacturers under the system. In some instances the profits are as high as a small chain of lakes separated by falls. 88.97 per cent. The report sets forth that The boat is to be fitted with wheels fitting the principal competition to the workers on a track, and power can be applied to either clothing in Boston comes from New York. the propeller or the driving wheels of the Considerable werk that had been contracted locomotive part of the craft. The track is for in Boston has been withdrawn and sent three feet six inches gauge, with grades of to New York, while on the other hand New one in thirty-five, and curves of a radius of York wholesale dealers have through agents | 100 meters. - Boston Transcript.

directly supplied the retailers in Boston This has tended to very much mix matters. and the report concludes that this system is more pernicious to the interests of laborers than open competition.

A boy drawing a wagon, with all his playmates behind pushing, will find it to run Spring Overcoats easy and smooth, but with the whole gang on top riding, it's no go. So it is with organized labor. With a few men in the lead pulling and everybody behind pushing many trying to ride, it don't accomplish wage worker is to join the union of his calling, the second is to be punctual at its meetstrikers' funds and to stop the exportation ings, and the third is to be prompt in the

More than 23,000 families were evicted by Boston landlords last year for non-payment of rent, which is vastly more than the number of evictions that have taken place in the whole of Ireland in any one year since British tyranny placed its foot upon her soil.

A man who will not join the labor movement is an enemy to his class, a foe to his own interests and is deserving the worst conditions of slavery.

Helena, Montana, with a population of only 25,000, contains 82 millionaires.

A Ladies' Federal Labor Union has been organized in Jackson, Mich., by organizer John Holton; its charter bears the number

Thr building trades of Washington and British Columbia will demand eight hours on and after January 1, 1892, and that a general working card be required on and after May 1, 1892.

The carpenters of London have decided to move for 47 hours per week and an advance to ten pence per hour, to go into effect May

The building trades of St. Louis have adopted a combined working card, without which no man can work. The union men of one trade will not work with the non-union men of auo-her.

The organized carpenters are hunting for Louis Pabadeon, who stole the funds of carpenters' union No. 10, Detroit. He is but union men have been discharged looks inches, 145 pounds, sandy complexion, vigorous campaign against the union. The guilty countenance and always complains of

Here is an evidence of what a lack of organization and want of an apprentice sys-River, Mass., which comprises the treasur- tem will do: In Olmutz, Austria, in the ers of all the mills, at a meeting issued an baker trade they have three journeymen for every seventeen apprentices, and in Reich. enberg there are 151 apprentices and 73 journeymen. The men work 12 to 18 hours per day for \$2.20 per week.

San Francisco building trades have their own labor bureau and reading room at 108 Taylor street, San Francisco, Cal. In connection therewith is a cigar stand and laundry office, which will pay a large part of the expense.

The Bender Bros., a firm in Hamilton, Ont., have vowed to break up the Carpenters' and Painters' Unions in that city, and they will spend \$1,000 to do it; but the unions with their international Brotherhood to back them are laughing at the brutal and brainless bosses who think that they can awim against the tide forever.

Cigarmakers-Don't go to Philadelphia, where unions No. 100, 165 and 293 are having several strikes on hand and plenty of members are out of employment.

Don't buy Clarks' O. N. T. thread; for, in depriving the striking spinners of Keerney, N. J., of the right of living like human beings. Drive it from every store your wife, sister or daughter can reach!

Learned a Language in 24 Hours.

Of Cardinal Mezzofanti, who could speak fifty-six dialects and languages, it is related that while he was at the Vatican a traveler arrived in Rome from Asia to be confessed whose language no one who met him could understand. Cardinal Mezzofanti was sent for, and found that even he had never heard it spoken. By means of signs he learned the stranger's errand, and that he had with him a dictionary of his native tongue.

This the cardinal took, and informing the Pope that he would be prepared in 24 hours to confess the man, retired to his room. When at the end of the time named he appeared and announced that he was ready to proceed, it was found that he had mastered the language sufficiently to converse quite freely with the traveler. - San Francisco Argonaut.

A Locomotive Steamboat.

A locomotive steamboat is being built at Kristanstad, Sweden, for the navigation of

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

MONTREAL, April 11, 1891.

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

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

THE LONDON POOR AND THEIR HOMES.

A grim story of poverty and grasping greed comes from London, the city of unbounded wealth and direst poverty. A man physically unable to work and who had to depend upon his wife's earnings at match-box making (at 21d per gross) not only for his own support but for that of his five children, made application to the Board of Guardians for parish relief. The last senteuces in the paragraph which records this case are grimly suggestive: "The parish allows them 2s 6d and four quartern loaves a week. The landlord takes the half crown for rent." Another one not far behind: "A poor widow who has three children applied for out relief, and, in reply to questions, stated that she was able to earn 6s per wer week, but had to pay that amount in rent for the two rooms she occupied." The overcrowding in some of the poorer districts of London is terrible to contemplate, while the sanitary conditions are horrible. Rents have risen enormously and there is a continuous struggle going on for even the barest exis tence, and in the presence of these conditions all the laws of social economy seem to break down. The wretched laborer whose chance of life hangs upon the snatching up of odd jobs must be on the spot when such jobs are likely to be obtained, and to live out of hearing of the dock bells means all the difference between the barest sustenance and actual starvation. In pleasant contrast to the overcrowding and high rents in some of the congested districts stands out the dwellings erected by the trustees of the Peabody donation fund, the average rental per room of which is 2s 13d per week, the rent in all cases including the free use of water, laundries, sculleries and bath-rooms. From statistics recently given, it appears that 88 per cent. of the poor population pay more than onefifth of their income in rent; 46 per cent, pay from one-fourth to one-half; ers to appoint a deputation to meet 42 per cent. pay from one-fourth to one fifth; and only 12 per cent. pay issue—the demand for a nine-hour less than one-fifth of their weekly day-but were refused. Unless some wages in rent. These figures are gath. ered from an enquiry extending over probably quit work to-day. nearly 1,000 dwellings, taken at random in different poor parts of the metropolis. Among them 3s 103d is the

tenements. In Bethnal Green, a very part of the men to be paid at the rate ting up petitions demanding Mr. Wilis growing greater every day.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Radical members of the British House of Commons had a field day on Monday last, the occasion being a motion by Mr. Labouchere to reduce the item of £10,425 for the maintenance and repair of the royal residences of Kensington and Kew on the ground that they were utterly useless and that the country would be better rid of them. Nobody, he said, knew where Kew palace was or who resided there. The motion was opposed by Sir Otto terest centered. In a slim house the motion was rejected by a majority of 28. Mr. Waddy (Gladstonian) also took occasion to criticise the item set down for repairs to Bushey House, another mansion over which Her Majesty has some control. It is at presentoccupied by a wealthy French nobleman, the Duke of Nemoma, and Mr Waddy, not without reason, pointed out that it was a monstrous state of affairs which permitted a wealthy foreigner to sit rent free at the expense of the British taxpayer. The motion was also rejected for the amendment of Mr. Plunkett, a Conservative member, but some day or other the anomoly will have to end. The British public are patient and long suffering under the double burden of extreme wealth insufficiently taxed and the direct poverty barely relieved, but the growth of public sentiment in the direction of a reconstruction of the royal perquisites is steady and strong, and a revision will in all probability be insisted on upon a change in the occupancy of the throne, when such an event shall take place. There are not wanting those sanguine enough to believe that the death of Her Majesty will usher in the Republic of Great Britain and Ire-

There is trouble between the boss marble cutters and their employees. The workmen have tried every means to effect a settlement but so far without success. They asked the employwith them and discuss the question at agreement is arrived at the men will

The strike of the morocco workers of Lynn, Mass., has ended disastrously for average rent of one room let as a sep- the men after a prolonged and bitter arate tenement, 6s of two-roomed tene struggle of over eight months. The mente, and 7s 51d of three-roomed strike originated with a demand on the

densely pupulated quarter of the great of \$13 per week and no more apprenson's release, but the success of the city, the report deals with an area com- tices to be taken on for a period of two movement is doubted, and it is generprising fifteen acres containing twenty years. This was refused, and the men ally conceded that, unless liberated streets. In this area there are 730 were at once locked out. Other fac- through an error in the judgment, he houses, of which 652 are occupied, tories followed suit, and at one period will have to serve out his sentence. wholly or partly by persons of the la- no less than 15,000 hands were in- The shipping companies have not hesiboring classes; the remaining 78 houses volved. The struggle has been one of tated to practice all forms of coercion, consist of 12 public houses and beer patient endurance and heroic self-sac- but members of the F. detation have shops, 21 shops and factories, 2 regis- rifice, under exceptionally trying cir- hitherto escaped punishment. As we tered lodging houses (163 beds); and cumstances, on the part of the men, and have stated, an entirely different view 43 empty houses. The population, ex- the direct cause of their defeat has is taken when a workman is the vicclugive of those in lodging houses, is been the extensive importation of Ar- tim. 5,566—viz., 3,370 adults and 2,156 menian laborers of the lowest grade to children, who occupy 2,545 rooms. The take the place of those locked out. The average population per room is about contract labor law was openly violated 21, and 107 rooms have five or more with impunity, and the protests of inhabitants each. The houses, mostly other bodies of organized labor were of two storey dwellings, are generally no avail against the strong combination small, old and dilapidated. In many of of capitalists. The expense of mainthem the ground floor is situated below taining such a large body of non-workthe level of the street pavement, which ers was a very serious matter, but the renders the lower rooms very damp. labor world responded liberally to their The floors themselves lie on the earth appeals for assistanca and so the fight and there are no damp courses. In this was kept up. Of course this could not area there are living 373 persons per go on for ever, and the end has come acre, whereas over Bethnal Green gen- with the defeat of the workers, they erally, by the last census, the popula- being literally starved into submission. tion is 168 per acre. It would be sick- The employers have shown a contempening to follow in detail the horrible tible spirit of oppressiveness through story of the overcrowded dwellings of out the strike, and they appear deterthe poor, and the generally lamentable mined to take advantage of the present condition of the houses of the laboring necessitous condition of their former classes, but the report shows that the employees now that they have declared disproportion between rent and wages their willingness to yield. Degrading conditions are insisted upon in an ironclad agreement submitted to the locked out men, unworthy the role of conquerer, which can only have the effect of increasing the discontent. The importation of ignorant and uncivilized alien labor must have a serious effect upon society, and the danger of an outbreak between the discontented workmen and those who have brought about their defeat is at all times to be NEVER apprehended. The result of the struggle will be a serious blow to the Knights of Labor in Lynn, under whose auspices the fight was engineered. Mr. John McCarthy, Master Workman of Trevelyan on the ground that both District 240 National Trades Assembly Kensington and Kew were historical K. of L., is now under bonds on a monuments around which much in- charge of conspiracy in connection with the strike.

> When workingmen are concerned, the law can be twisted in any desired direction. The trial of Secretary Wilson, of the National Amalgamated Seamens' and Firemens' Union, is a case in point, he having been sentenced to imprisonment at Liverpool on a charge of boycotting and interfering with non-unionists. The case of Wilson presented some peculiar features, and if his conviction holds good on appeal an important precedent will have been established. His conviction was a complete surprise, and the principle involved is that in future men on strike may not legally influence those who have taken their places even by moral suasion. Workingmon all over are organizing meetings and get-

The Wholesale Grocers' Guild which lately adopted boycotting tactics against the firm of James Lumbers & Co., is carrying out the practice still further by expelling one of its members for supplying Lumbers with sugar. We have nothing to say against the principle of the thing, as the firm in question had no right to belong to an association unless they act up to its rules; but what we do object to is the silence of the daily press in the matter. Notwithstanding the persecution the firm of Lumbers & Co. is being subjected to, not one of them has raised protesting voice. Had it been a dock laborer seeking to influence another to quit work during a strike there would have been a great cry against intimi- at 25c, 30c, and 40c a pair. dation, the right of workingmen to work as the pleased, and the tyranny and oppre sion of trades unionists. Have you nothing to say in this case, which is about as direct a way of destroying a man's business as we can imagine?

# HAD A CHANCE

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# THE PUBLIC OPINION

The public opinion is not divided on the

"HOSIERY OUESTION."

All give ns credit of having the most complete assortment ever shown in Montreal. We make the Hosiery and Underwear business a study, our buyers visit the best markets in the world, we buy for cash, so have every advantage pos-sible. Therefore the public profit by every advantage we get, our interest being their in-

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Ladies'

Cashmere Cashmere

Cashmere

Hosiery Hosiery Hosiery

Our assortment of Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery is well worthy of inspection. Good value from 20c a pair upwards.

Nice Fine Black Cashmere Hose for Ladies

#### READ READ!

ine | Ou Our Special Line Our Special Line Our Special Line

1,500 pairs of Cashmere Hose to be sold at 50c per pair, well worth from 65c to 70c. Our special line of Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose at 50c is without doubt the best value ever offered in Montreal.

This special line of Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose at 50c, and worth in the regular way from 65c to 70c a pair, is better value than anything sold by the wholesale trade.

#### COTTON HOSIERY.

Ladies' Cotton Hosiery in Black and all the latest Spring shades, all sizes and prices. Lisle Thread Hosiery | Lisle Thread Hosiery Lisle Thread Hosiery.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hosiery in plain Black,

Black with Embroidered Fronts, Black with Lace Ankles, also Boot Bronze and Tan Silk Hosiery | Silk Hosiery | Silk Hosiery

Ladies' Silk and Spun Silk Hosiery in Black and Boot Bronze shades, price \$1.00 Buy your Hosiery at

### IOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter-Terms Cash and Only One Price.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Maria Street Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, the 24th day of April next, inclusively, for the construction of the Abutments and Piers of a bridge and works in con-nection therewith, to be built across the Rideau Canal, on the line of Maria Street, in the City of Ottawa, in accordance with plans and specification to be seen on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of April next, at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the ac-tual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the net amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the con-tract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to ac-

cept the lowest cr any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 23rd March, 1891.

CANADA. Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. Superior Court

Dame Eliza Lane Quinn, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander Irvine Morrison, Merchant, of the same place, duly authorized a ester em justice,

Plaintiff, Alexander Irvine Morrison, of the City of

Montreal, Merchant, Defendant: An action in separation of property has been commenced in this cause on the sixth of April

Montreal, 6th April, 1891. W. A. WEIR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

### The Advantages of Poverty

In the March issue of the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has an article on "The Advantages of Poverty," which was called forth by a paper of Mr. Gladstone in the same periodical, criticising Mr. Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," under which title two articles of his were recently reprinted in the Pall Mall Gazette. The fundamental idea of the Gospel of Wealth as Mr. Carnegie states it is:

That surplus wealth should be considered a sacred trust to be administered by those into whose hands it falls. during their lives, for the good of the community. It predicts that the day is at hand when he who dies possessed of enormous sums which were his and free to administer during his life, will die disgraced, and holds that the aim of lines, however, we see that what Mr. the millionaire should be to die poor.

Mr. Carnegie is of course a believer in the accumulation and growth of wealth, for "we know," he says, "that rapid as is its growth, its distribution among the people in streams more and more numerous is still more rapid." The few enormous fortunes amassed in America in the present generation, he says, were made under conditions that no longer exist; and as for such statements as that of Henry George, that growing progress is accompanied by growing poverty, he says:

I do not know a writer of authority upon social and economic questions who has not only disputed Mr. George's statement, but who has not pronounced and have sunk beneath the waves their opposites to be the truth. In speaking to Mr. Herbert Spencer, of Mr. George's book, Mr. Spencer told me he had read a few pages and then thrown it down as "trash."

Trash it must be, for as Mr. Carnesays: "My progress has inevitably carried with it not the growing poverty but inevitably the growing riches of my countrymen, as the progress of every employer must necessarily carry with it the enrichment of the country and the lahorer;" and he proves very satisfactorily to himself, by savings banks statistics, the decline in the size of farms, statistics of pauperism, etc., that the people of America at any rate are progressing without any increase of poverty. In fact, he says, "the condition of the masses is satisfactory just in proportion as a country is blessed with millionaires."

But, he nevertheless holds that the "hereditary transmission of position and wealth," which Mr. Gladstone defends, is an evil, and that "the hereditary transmission of poverty and health" is the greatest spur to develop ment of individual and national greatness and goodness. It was to express these views, he says, that he once wrote in a lady's album, "I should as soon leave to my son a curse as "the almighty dollar."

To rear a son in ease and luxury and then turn over to his care the management of a great business or industry is, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion a crime; it leads to great failures and the ruin of thousands of people. Such business should pass into the hands of men who have worked thoir way up, and the beauty of it is, Mr. Carnegie says they do and always will.

This is undoubtedly true as regards ordinary competitive businesses. Look at the names of the leading merchants or manufacturers of fifty or one hundred years ago, and how few of them were in the hands of the ancestors of our merchant princes. The collapse of a well-established and mammoth business like A. T. Stewart's, after his death, shows the working of a general rule—that great fortunes invested in competitive businesses do not tend to perpetuate themselves. But our rich fication, by whom, it is said, it will be men have found out that there are other things than competitive businesses—there are monopolies; and bring with it a consciousness of nagreat fortunes invested in monopolies not only do not tend to disappear, but tond to increase, for all that is required lead to the growth of a strong sentiof the inheritor to increase his for-

tune is to simply not to spend more THH BRITISH IN MANIPUR. his wife was bewitched, on what ground than his income-for the rest the monopoly takes care of itself. Such a monopo y is the ownership of land; and the growth of great landed estates in the cities of the eastern part of this country, which have already passed from father to son for three or more generations, is a proof of the difference between a monopely and a competitive business. But it is true that very few of the inheritors of such estates and monopolies take any prominence as men. Their training and education that would disqualify them from managing an inherited business, also prevent any great advantage; it is the men who have had to work their way up that do the great things. "Ergo," says Mr. Carnegie, "poverty is a blessing."

When we come to read between the Carnegie really means is not that poverty is a blessing, for he rejoices in the fact that poverty is decreasing; he rejoices in the fact that in this country, as he believes, fewer and fewer of the people are doomed to a wretched struggfe for a bare existence in conditions and surroundings that crush all aspirations after anything higher in life han a bare animal evictence. In fact, his Gospel of Wealth is a plea to the rich to help eradicate this poverty. He knows, as every man knows, that for one who has struggled and buffetted with the waves of the sea of poverty and come out strengthened and invigorated on the shore of success, a thous-"unwept, unhonored and unknown." What he really means to say is that it is a benefit for a man to feel that not on his inherited wealth, but on what he does and acquires by his own exertions will depend the respect of his fellow men; that every man should feel the necessity for work in order to maintain his position. This is true. And to bring about such a state of things, what is necessary? That all should be poor? No; but that none should be poor. In society as it now is, where the position, surroundings, associations and influence of ninety-nine out of every hundred men depend on their income, and where wealth can purchase from the poverty about it adulation, flattery, description, no matter how degrading or difficult, a man who inherits wealth naturally feels that he needs do little else than amuse himself. But in a society where no man who worked was poor, where wealth had lost its power to elevate or degrade, each man's posiand his exertions, and neither the spur of poverty nor the gospel of wealth would be needed to make every man struggle to do all he could for those about him, for only in so doing could he raise his own position.—The Stand -

#### AUSTRALIA MOVING TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE.

The great continent of Australia is making progressive strides in the direcgreat Federation Convention representing the entire country hac been held national legislature and administration. The convention is reported to have framed the plan of government very closely after the United States, with the exception, of course, that the Chief Executive shall be appointed by the ban. Star. Crown instead of being elected by the people, which would mean separation and independence. The new constitution now goes to the people for ratiadopted with enthusiasm.

tional strength and an impatience of foreign control which must inevitably ment in favor of complete separation. | came to the conclusion a short time ago that

A Desperate Battle Between Tribes men and Soldiers.

SIMLA, April 9 .- Advices have been received here of a brilliant success for the British forces near Manipur. The Manipuri made a fierce attack upon the slender force of Ghoorkhas commanded by Lieut. Grant, which recently captured Fort Thabat, driving out an overwhelming force of Mani puri at the point of the bayonet after playing sad havoc in their ranks by well-directed rifle fire. The Manipuri attack was stubborn and determinedly made, and they pushed forward in spite of the destructive fire with which they were received. The enemy fought gallantly for every foot of them from occupying their leisure to ground, the attack lasting for three hours, during which some hard fighting was witnessed on both sides. Finally the Manipuri were repulsed, the usurping Rajah and two prominent chiefs, all three of whom displayed remarkable bravery in leading the tribesmen to the attack, being killed during the battle. The loss of the tribesmen, in addition to the killing of their leaders, was very heavy.

Captain Presgrave has arrived at Fort Thabat with much needed reinforcements. This, combined with Lieut. Grant's victory, has so disheartened the Manipuri that they announce they are ready and willing to recognize the property of the British officials directly the British troops re-enter Manipur.

Additional bodies of troops are on their way to Manipur, where the massacre of Ghoorkhas and the subsequent fate of Chief Commissioner Quinton and his party will be thoroughly investigated.

The letter received here yesterday from the leader of the Manipuri who ordered the massacre of Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton and his colleagues at Manipur ays: "The British troops attacked the palace and massacred my soldiers, and also killed women and children. In addition they threw women and children into burn ing houses and desecrated the temples' Therefore we killed Chief Commissioner Quinton's party."

The party referred to was composed of Chief Commissioner Quinton, Col. Skene, in command of the escort of Ghoorkhas; Lieut. Simpson, F. S. Grimwood, the British political agent at Manipur, and Messrs. Cossins and Melville, civilians.

The letter also contains the following. 'I deeply regret the sad event, which was wholly due to the rashness and indiscretion of the British officers."

A second letter received here says the surviving British subjects, with the exception of the clerk and interpreter, were liberated before the demand made by the British Government for their release had been

Lord Lansdowne, viceroy of India, in forwarding the two letters to England, says subservience and duties of almost any he tears it is true that the officers were killed, but that it is evident the story was concocted to shield the Manipur regent.

#### UNDER THE BAN.

The Toronto Wholesale Grocers' Guild Administering Discipline.

The Toronto Wholesale Grocers' Guild tion would depend upon his character has undertaken lately to discipline one of its members who acted contrary to the rules and regulations of the guild. The guild is a part of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers Association, which controls the sale and regulates the prices of all the principal staples used in the grocery trade, particus larly sugar. The association regulates the price of sugar whenever the market appears to require it. One of the members of the guild, Mr. P. C. Larkin, has for some time past been selling sugar to the wholesale firm of James Lumbers & Co., the latter firm having been refused admittance to the guild. As Lumbers sold his sugar at 171 per cent below the tion of independent nationality. A guild price it was concluded that Larkin was doing the same to him, so the latter was expelled from the guild. Steps were at Sydney for the purpose of framing of the guild in the refinery selling either then taken to prevent any of the members a constitution establishing a uniform sugar or any of the staples controlled by the system of government under a single guild to the offending member. For this purpose Messrs. Davidson & Ellis, of Toronto, came to Montreal and interviewed the refiners and the wholesale grocers, with the result that the refineries have placed themselves in accord with the guild, and Messrs. Larkin and Lumbers are now under the

#### SUPERSTITION IN GERMANY.

A month's imprisonment for occasioning the death of a woman by cutting open one of the veins in her arms appears a light sentence; but probably-although no statement to that effect is made—the German This national uni'y will necessarily tribunal, before which a man named Michael Stankewitz appeared charged with the crime, took into consideration that he acted under the influence of superstitious belief in sorcery and witches. The accused, a mason by trade, employed at Dantzic,

does not appear. He also came to the conclusion that the person who had cast a spell on her was a poor old ereature named Nixdorf, and to break the spell he determined to bleed the alleged sorceress in the arm, his wife drinking her blood. Unfortunately the operation was attended with fatal con. sequences. The old woman, whose constitution was already weakened by age and privation, succumbed to loss of blood, and the authorities hearing of the affair, arrested the mason. He has been let off easily, and possibly, from his own point of view, he deserved no punishment whatever for ridding society of a "witch." It seems strange, however, that in this enlightened age and in a civilized country a man in his right senses should be found to believe in witches, spells and similar superstitious nonsense.—London Standard.

#### RELATION OF CLOTHING TO BODILY HEAT.

The thinnest veil is a vestment in the sense that it moderates the loss of heat which radiation causes the naked body to experience. In the same way a cloudy sky protects the earth against too great cooling in spring nights. In covering ourselves with multiple envelopes, of which we augment the protecting thickness according to the rigor of the seasons, we retard the radiation from the body by causing it to pass through a series of stages or by providing relays. The linen, the ordinary dress and the cloak constitute for us so many artificial epidermises The heat that leaves the skin goes to warm these superposed envelopes; it passes through them the more slowly in proportion as they are poorer conductors reaching the surface, it escapes, but without making us feel the chills which direct contact with the atmosphere occasions, for our clothing catches the cold for us. The hairs and the feathers of animals perform the same functions as toward their skin, serving to remove the seat of calorific exchange away from the body. The protection we owe to our clothes is made more effectual by their always being wadded by a stratum of warm air. Each one of us thus has his own atmosphere, which goes with him everywhere, and is renewed without being cooled. The animal also finds under its fur an additional protection in the ped of air that fills the spaces between the hairs; and it is on account of the air they inclose that porous substances, furs and feathers keep warm.

Experiments to determine the degree of fa-

cility with which different substances used for clothing allow heat to escape were made by Count Rumford, Senebier, Boeckmann, James Starck and M. Coulier. The results were not in all cases consistent with each other, but indicate that the property is dependent on the texture of the substance rather than on the kind of material or-as concerns non-luminheat—its color. — Popular Science

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

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### WILLIS & CO 1824 Notre Dame St.

(Near McGill treet, Montreal.)

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

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Shoes & Slippers, Moose Moccasins. German Felt Shoes.

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NEXT THE FIRE STATION.

#### CARSLEY'S COLUMN,

#### NEW SPRING

#### Goods! ress

New Costume Tweeds New Colored Cashmeres New Henrietta Cloth New Corduroy Dress Goods.

For the finest assortment of Dress Goods come to S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street, where you will be sure of the finest selection and

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame at.

#### Pure Silk Dress Goods TWEED EFFECT.

The latest goods this season are the new Tweed Effect Pure Silk Dress Goods just re-

44 Inches Wide. 75c per Yard. Handsome and durable. Pretty Tweed Effects, Plain and Check to match.

> S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

New Spring Costumes New Spring Costumes

Spring Costumes

Spring Costumes Spring Costumes

We are enabled to place before the public the newest costumes ever shown in this mar-

The following special imported models are now on exhibition in the Costume Rooms :-

Griselda, Bertha, Luida, and Rosebery

Kathleen, Alma,

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

Also, just put into stock, Novelties in Silk Blouses, Jerseys, and Children's Dresse Children's Sailor Dresses a specialty. Dressmaking by experienced hands.

> S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

### NEW SHORT DOLMANS I

For variety, choice and value of New Short Dolmans, see the new stock now exhibited at S. CARSLEY'S.

New Short Dolmans New Short Dolmans New Short Dolmans in great variety at low figures.

S. CARSLEY.

#### Pelerines I Just received, a large shipment of

NEW PELERINES (CAPES)

in all the newest materials and leading styles, to be sold at from \$3.00 to \$25.00 each S. CARSLEY.

New Pelerines, Embroidered Gold

New Pelerines, Embroidered Silk New Pelerines, Braided Mohair New Pelerines, Plain Cloth

S. CARSLEY.

### Ladies' New Waterproofs I A Speciality at

S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame st.

BUSY! BUSY!

Selling Ladies' New Waterproofs in all the leading materials and styles, all English fa-

S. CARSLEY'S,

# Ladies' New Waterproofs I

A large quantity of Ladies' New Water-proofs sold yesterday at moderate prices, in all the leading styles, At S. CARSLEY'S.

#### Maids Waterproofs !

Just put to stock, a large lot of Maids Waterproofs, new materials and styles, from \$1.30 up.

### S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 NOTEE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

### CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

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

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

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

#### ECHUES OF THE WEEK.

European.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that another conspiracy against the life of the Czar has just been discovered there.

Gladstone declares that Parnell's statement that he (Gladstone) had received dynamiters at Hawarden was an absolute

A sensation was caused in the lobby of the House of Commons on Monday evening by a rumor that Parnell had been privately married since the O'Shea divorce proceedings. According to this rumor the lady whom Mr. Parnell married is not Mrs,

A menagerie proprietor's daughter at Grenoble, France, who has been training to become a trainer of wild animals, was fatally injured by a lioness on Monday. The girl had entered a lion's cage for the first time and was immediately attacked by the lioness, which sprang at her throat and inflicted terrible injuries before the girl could

A letter has been received from the leader of the Manipuris declaring that the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and all his colleagues who were taken prisoners at the attack upon the British Residency at Manipur have been murdered. This news is believed. There has been further fighting near Manipur, and another British officer has been killed.

At a reception given to the College of Cardinals Tuesday at the Vatican, the Pope asked Archbishop Walsh for news in regard to the situation of political and religious affairs in Ireland. The Pope expressed great satisfaction at the result of the Sligo election. His Holiness spoke with pleasure and admiration of the action taken by the Irish bishops, and pronounced himself as being in warm sympathy with the Irish people, adding that he anxiously hoped that the Irish people would maintain confidence in themselves and in their country in spite of the present troubles and difficulties to which Ireland and the Irish were unfortunately subjected.

An affecting scene took place on Tuesday in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice when James Fitzjames Stephen, the Justice of the Queen's Bench, ously impaired as a result of the worry he was compelled to endure during and after the trial of the Maybrick poisoning case, retires from the bench. All of Justice Stephens' fellow judges, including the Lord standing, while Justice Stephen, seated on evident from the bare statement of the case Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q. C.

American.

Baron Fava arrived at New York from Washington on Tuesday. He seemed nervous and depressed. It is said that he will sail for Italy to-day.

Dozens of cattle, horses and hogs, near Britt, Iowa, are dying of hydrophobia. A mad dog ran amuck in this vicinity several ling, I am burning.

ort Conn on Wednesday after an illnes of some weeks. Dr. C. C. Godfrey, who you out. was in attendance upon the veteran show man in his last illness, says that his death was caused by heart failure. Mr. Barnum leaves an estate of over \$5,000,000, which he disposes of by will largely to his legal heirs. The bequests are not yet known.

At a mass meeting of the morocco workers of Lynn, Mass., on Wednesday evening. it was voted to make an unconditional surrender and seek work at all the factories except John T. Moulton's, where the strike is to continue. This action means the abandonment of the Knights of Labor, The men will sign the ironclad agreement and take their old places, if they can be secured.

Twelve hundred brickmakers struck a Trenton, N. J., on Monday morning. Last week the manufacturers fixed a scale of a professor still extant. prices which is about 20 per cent, less than they have been paying. The operatives yesterday settled on the same scale as has been paid. The men presented their scale and it was refused.

Thomas Heffner, who has been on trial at Denver, Col., for killing a Chinaman, John Lac, was brought into court on Monday to hear the verdict of the jury. When the verdict. "Murder in the second degree." was rendered, the prisoner was seen to raise a small vial to his mouth and swallow the contents. Physicians were immediately called in, and by the use of a stomach pump saved the prisoner's life. The vial contained arsenic. How the prisoner procured it is not known.

Canadian.

Customs Officer Trudel, of Quebec, lately seized 160 barrels of smuggled liquor.

The Ministerial Association of Toronto on Monday morning entered into a lively discussion on what the attitude of the Church should be towards worldly amusements. remember, was kind o' holding it down. Rev. Dr. Hunter presided, and the paper of the day was read by Rev. Mr. Neale, and a long, long time.

dealt principally with card playing, dancing and the theatre. Mr. Neale condemned in the severest terms all three. All present commended the paper, and agreed with its

A special meeting of the council of the Dominion Rifle Association was held on Tuesday evening in the Russell House. The necessary arrangements were made for sending a team to Bisley. It was arranged to hold the annual matches at Ottawa in August, commencing on the 31st, and to last four days.

Two young men, Goodman and Brock, sentenced at Ottawa to imprisonment for life some six years ago, for committing an indecent assault on a young woman in that city, were ordered to be liberated from the Kingston penitentiary on Wednesday last. Since the trial evidence has come to light of an extenuating character which caused the Minister of Justice to make such a recommendation to His Excellency to com mute the sentence, as above stated.

The London Times says: In contrast, says our Glasgow correspondent, with former years, only two vessels are presently fitting out at Greenoek for the Quebe spring trade. In former years quite a fleet or vessels were wont to fit out at this time for the spring voyage to the St. Lawrence Some years ago as many as sixty vessels would sail in one day for Quebec from this Scotch port.

An Argument for Eight Hours

There are in the United States in this year 1891 500,000 seekers for work-a half million people of both sexes and all ages looking for employment in gainful occupations—and only 460,000 places to be filled. The figures are based upon actual returns from the census and other sources of the total number of persons employed at different periods and the increase of the population, showing an average percentage added yearly to the number of persons engaged in all occupations. That is, to keep up the integrity of the work of the country-to keep it up to its full average standard of progression and fill up the places naturally made vacant -460,000 new places will have to be filled, while the increase of the population shows that there will, in natural order, be 500,000 inhabitants for these places, without countwhose health is said to have become seri-ing in either case "the great army of unemployed which through all ages has hung upon the outskirts of civilization." These figures are arrived at, not only by the ordinary process of division over a decade of years, but by separate calculations based on Chief Justice of England, were present the death rate and other elements. It is the bench, replied in a broken voice to the that the problem will be, as it ever has tribute paid to his honor, integrity, ability been, a most serious one for a large proporand past services by the Attorney-General, tion of the seekers for work. - Scientific American.

He Went too Far.

Harold Cassimeer (to his hostess who has just playfully sprinkled him with cologne) -Ah, Miss Emmeline, I fear these few drops are futile to quench the flames of my consuming passion (kneeling). Emma, dar-

Phineas Taylor Barnum died at Bridge- meer, I fear I am unequal to the task. I sacre on the Little Big Horn River in 1876. will ring for my father. He will gladly put I mean of the soldiers. One Indian scout

Almost Extinct.

I think you addressed your friend as professor.

What is he professor of-fencing? No.

Why, certainly not.

He certainly isn't a dancing master or an adept in legerdemain, Neither.

General athlete?

Not at all. He's professor of mathema-

Oh! by Jove! of course. I had overlooked the fact that there was that kind of

Retrospective.

George, dear, I don't see how you ever found courage to ask me to be your wife. Nellie?

other knee as he asked the question.

always acted confused and bashful, you vicious beast. He hoped that the horse 'M-yes, I suppose I was a good deal of a

dunderhead, candidly admitted the youth, time was in the centre of the Indian villages but I was pretty far gone, he added, in extenuation. I was hooked in both gills.

Now confess, George, said the maiden, toying with his watch chain, didn't your heart fly right up into your throat when flew. A crevice in the dry prairie directly you—when you asked me the—question you in his path was cleared by the horse in

And Nellie didn't say anything more for

FASTER THAN FLYING.

The Combination of Principles That a Bold Inventor Suggests.

A method of transportation in which the principles of the balloon, cable, tramways, and electric motors are combined, has been invented by Geo. N. Chase, a retired army officer living in Los Angelos, Cal. By its use weight and traction are overcome, and a car may be driven on cables above the surface at tremendous speed. The car is surmounted by a balloon frame filled with hydrogen gas that counteracts the weight of the car and contents. An electric motor in the car supplies the motive power, and tightly drawn cables serve as rails. It is the inventor's intention to make the track and supports as light as possible, to avoid the necessity of grading, to furnish means of transit more rapid than has heretofore been attained, and to reduce the possibilities of derailing the car.

"There is no up and down hill with us," his attorney says. "It's all the same thing. We could stop on a descent of 45 degrees just as easily as we could on a heavy ascent. In crossing streams we would have no expensive bridges, because we have no weight to carry. Our cables that form the tracks will be in lengths of 200 feet, and will be under a tensile strain of 10,000 pounds per square inch. They can be taken from five eighths of an inch to two inches in thickness. For transcontinental purposes they will be one and one-half inches thick, while for large spans we will use two inch steel tubes, framed into very light trestles. Our stations will be on the ground. As soon as a point from 500 to 1,000 feet from the station is reached, the track is elevated from 12 feet above the level to 300 feet above gulches and gullies and river beds. We would sail along at heights that would make you dizzy. To traverse the Grand Canyon of Colorado would be the easiest kind of a task. The curves would be made of steel tubes instead of cables. Switching will be done as on ordinary roadbeds.

"Our cars will be 100 feet long each, and their weight I estimate at 7,500 pounds each. The material used in their construction will be asbestos paper, nickel plated, and all the remainder of aluminum. For motive power we will use in each car eight two-horse motors, and we will run only one car at a time. We cannot be deflected from our course, as a balloon might be. We fix a point straight ahead and go right to it. Hurricanes and tornadoes couldn't stop us or change our course. The car is fastened to four taut cables that will resist a pressure of 1,000,000 pounds, and the greatest pressure the wind could possibly exert would be 180,000 pounds. We expect to attain a speed of 168 miles an hour."

Incident of the Custer Massacre.

"I saw by the list of killed and wounded on the Porcupine that Blacksmith Gustave in the sluggish heart of this worm-eaten Korn, of Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, was one of the killed," said a former member of the old Seventh Regiment. "Poor fellow. Emma Van Riper (coldly)-Mr. Cassi. He was the sole survivor of the Custer mas-(Curley) escaped, after the different troops had been told off to accompany Custer, Reno and Beretem, who had the pack train. Korn rode, as is often the case in the service, a chronic runaway. a horse with an iron mouth and, besides, he was a cribbler or windsucker. At the last halt before the direct movement was made on the portion of the Sioux village designed by General Custer for his attack, Korn noticed that his saddle girth was loosening up, caused by the sides of the cribber he rode relaxing, as they always do, after a couple of hours' ride. Korn knowing the temper of the beast he rode, requested permission of gallant Keogh, his troop commander to dismount and regirth. It was given, and just as he loosened the girth the command passed down the column to move forward. An old cavalry horse, as a rule, will raise a fearful row if being left by the troop, and the vicious brute poor Gus was trying to re. girth was no exception to the rule, for he made things lively, but Korn succeeded in It was a pretty hard thing for me to uo, swinging into the saddle and headed for the wasn't it? Did I make a fool of myself, column, now a long way off ahd moving at a rapid trot. His horse, taking the bit in The young man shifted her weight on the his teeth and his chin on his breast, pulled out on the dead run. Korn soon soon saw Not any more so than usual, George. You that he was powerless on the back of the would stop on overtaking the column, but he did not. He kept on, and in a short and going like a train of cars down the hill. The Sioux opened a fearful fire on horse and rider. The horse was struck but, only maddened by the stinging lead, he fairly splendid style, and dashing on, he ran into It tried to, Nellie, replied George, shift- Reno's outfit on the other side, the horse ing her weight again, but your head, you falling dead as Korn pulled up and dismounted. Three days after Korn went back over the road taken by his horse, and on arriving at the crevice to use his own

words, 'my hair stood straight up.' How a horse could make such a leap was a mystery to Korn all his life. He was a brave man and a good comrade. God rest his soul is the wish and the prayer of his old friend, more than one of whom are members of the Metropolitan police force of Washington. We called him Yankee Korn. He was a German, and he was dead game."

QUEER SUPERSTITIONS.

Indulged in by the Players of Cards

One of the most common superstitions is that where a cardplayer who is not having good luck gets up and solemnly walks around his chair three times in order to propitiate fortune, or the player will call for a new pack of cards. The partners in a game of cards who have the grain of the tablerunning between them are also supposed to be helped thereby. This, according to Notes and Querries, is an Irish superstition. We also learn from the same source that if you are a card player, and not having a table in your room, start to play cards on the bed, then beware, for this is an act sure to bring misfortunes innumerable.

Never throw a pack of cards at anyone, as the act will bring all kinds of bad luck to the person struck.

When you have a pack of cards that have seen their best days do not commit the imprudence of giving them away. It is also bad luck. The proper plan is to burn them, and preferably with pepper and salt.

The belief that a large number of people have in the efficacy of fortune telling by cards is too well known to dwell upon. These people, when a fortune teller is not convenient, will often pick out their own fortune by means of divers kinds of soli-

Then there is the old proverb, "Lucky at cards, unlucky at love."

In a game of cards it is considered unlucky to a player to rest your foot on the back rung of his chair while looking at the game. Rest your foot on one of the side rungs or on the seat of the chair, but the back ruug never.

One of the most curious superstitions I have met with is one which was told me of an old Irishman who could never be persuaded to play cards unless he wore his hat. When pressed for a reason he finally gave this one. The devil is always around when card playing is in progress, and not to wear a hat would be a sign of respect to his majesty, and that would bring bad luck.

Why send money from New York, where there 100,000 evictions every year, to Ireland, where only 25,000 are evicted !- Industrial Educator.

"There is plenty raised to eat and plenty to wear, yet people suffer and starve. People are willing to work, and begging for work, and a multitude of hungry, starving souls soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry at the fight supplicate in vain and lie down discouraged world,"-Industrial Union.



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#### ENDURANCE.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!

How much the flesh may suffer, yet not die!

I question much if any pain or ache Of soul or body brings our end more nigh; Death chooses his own time; till that is sworn,

All evils may be borne,

knife.

Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel

Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,

This also can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,

And try to flee from the approaching ill; flew all around the human circle. We seek some small escape, we weep and

are still;

We wind our life about another's life,

But that it can be borne

We hold it closer, dearer than our own; Anon it faints and falls in deathly strife, Leaving us stunned and stricken and alone ;

But ah! we do not die with those we mourn : This alone can be borne.

Behold! we live through all things-famine, thirst,

Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery, All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst On soul and body, but we cannot die, Though we be sick, and tired, and faint, and

worn, Lo! all things can be borne.

#### PHUNNY ECHOES.

It is no sign that a hen meditates harm to her owner because she lays for him.

Goldsmith might have added when he wrote of "The loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind" that the loud laugh frequently denotes that though the mind is vacant the owner of it is full.

Miss Mable? I said that I loved you; some minutes, and upon his regaining conloved you with all my soul, my mind, my sciousness he began to scream again as if every thought. Miss Mable-Yes, I know; frightened, when it was gathered from his but that all seems so little.

boy, your uncle will be here to dinner to- that the retina had been paralyzed by the day, and you must have your face washed. sudden flash of light, the shock contingent Yes, ma, but s'posen he don't come. What causing total blindness.

I hear the plumber is engaged to your housemaid. Yes. Why don't they get married? He is not rich enough yet. She hasn't been in my employ long enough to stuff the water pipes more than once.

Miss Lovell (just engaged)—Oh, George ! You are good enough to eat. Mr. Fearing -Sh! Don't speak so loud! Ponto's just outside the wlndow.

Wooden-You can say what you choose about Mr. Parvenu, but I think he is a man of the finest polish. Wagley-Well, he ought to be. He spent the first fifteen years of his life blacking boots,

I've had a good deal to do with the jury box in my day, exclaimed a sheriff after a recent murder trial, but I never before saw a jury box like those fellows did in their scrimmage about the verdict.

Miss Ophelia-What queer weather we are having this winter. Gongoslin-Yes, but if you remember, Miss Ophelia, the winter of 1859 was very much like it. Miss Ophelia (who is "just twenty")-Slr!!!

Mr. Bookly-There, Mabel, you said "ain't" again; you must not say ain't. Mabel-Mr. Bookly, you're very exasperating. I wish you wouldn't pick me up so. Mr. Bookly-Ah, well, you're worth it.

The young man was a rough diamond, a recent importation from the rural districts, and when the carver was ready to serve him he asked him: And now, Mr. Cwhat part will you take? This answer was at once forthcoming : I'm not particular, said Mr. C---; big piece anywhar!

### Immaterial.

Mr. Flatbad (who has been singing for an hour and a quarter)-My friends all tell me, Miss Tiredout, that I ought to go on the stage. Now, where do you think I ought to Miss Tiredout-Oh, I don't care which, up art furniture. go you only go.

Two Forms of Government,

form of government superior to ours?

American Statesman — Infinitely. You don't you?

Indirectly, yes; but-

Well, I don't have a --- cent to pay toward the support of any royal family; and, tions; good night on an icicle. Then thisbesides thai, I've worked every one of my the crisis—the climax. Ta-ta, old boy; own family into nice, soft, big paying posi- broke up—gone up; see me later at the cortions.

He Knew How.

A typical American workingman, quite browned by the sun, muscular, intelligent and smiling, stood upon a platform of boards supported by barrels in front of the porch of an apartment house just off Fifth avenue, carving a gargoyle from a block of brown stone. He was American, because he could work while he talked, was master of his plans, his tools and himself, wore clothes that fitted him, and replied courteously to We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's the many questions of an interested group of bystanders. The block of stone from which he was evolving a face was supported Whose edge seems searching for the quiver- by a pillar of polished Scotch granite, and was part of a somewhat impressive entrance of an expensive pile of stone and mortar, but neither the fact that he could not afford to spoil his job, nor that his studio was in the open air and his performance free to all critics, seemed to trouble him. He hammered, smiled and talked, and the chips

"Yes," he said, "I carry the pattern in my head. (Chip, chip.) What is this to be? But when the blow falls, then our hearts A Venus. (Chip.) Yes, a Haytian Venus would not be a bad one. (Chip, chip.) This Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn, is Portland stone, the best there is for cutting and the best in the world for builders, any way. (Chip.) How do I keep from making a wrong cut and spoiling the stone? That's my trade, sir; that's knowing how to do it."

Thus he went on chipping at the stone, cutting a deep gash here and hammering off a great chunk of the sandstone there, seem. ingly reckless of the havoc he was making, but smiling away until, between his mallet and graving stone, he seemed to have transferred his smile to the face that began to gleam from the rough brown surface of the

Made Blind by a Flash of Light.

A singular accident recently happened to the little 3-year old son of Leonard Mather, a well to do sign painter of Clinton, Mo., and one which resulted in instant and hopeless blindness. The child was playing about on the floor with his sister, a girl of seven who was amusing herself with a bit of breken mirror. To startle or please the little fellow she turned the glass so as to flash the light directly into his eyes. He fell back with a shriek of agony, and by the time the mother could reach him he had Doodle-Did you not hear what I said, became unconscious. The swoon lasted for actions that his sight was affected. The Tommy, said an anxious mother to her doctor then examined his eyes and found

### Meaning of Amen.

Ernest, what does amen mean? said Phil ip to his older brother, who had reached th wise age of six.

It means mustn't touch it, was the un hesitating reply.

Ernest! exclaimed the boy's mother, who had overheard the question and ranswea why do you tell your little brother that? You told me so, mamma, answered Er-

nest. Why, no; think what you are saying. I could not have told you that, urged the astonished mother.

But you did, mamma. I asked you and you said: Amen means mustn't touch it, returned the little boy very positively.

His mother was greatly puzzled until she remembered that she had said: Amen means, so let it be.

Little Ernest in his raids on the work learned past doubt that let it be meant mustn't touch it.

A Crisis.

You seem put out, Jim, he said, as they met in the post office.

I'm all broke up. Anything wrong with the girl? All wrong. See this letter? She regrets

sorry-call some time next year, and so forth. And the occasion?

with-ahem-diamonds. Forgot to take the read, I wonder if he has no curiosity. If price-mark off, you know-marked at \$165. I think I discover.

the day-mamma all right-Governor asks swew the question. Now, it is the purpose me to take a cigar with him. Sure go, and go? On the concert stage, or the operatic? I price ten thousand dollar houses and look particular person asked cannot do. And

I surmise that I comprehend.

Brooch gets out of repair; girl takes it to tacts, about emotions, about what happened English Traveler—Do you con, ider your another jeweler. See? Jeweler offers to sell her a bushel of the same quality of diamonds for \$2, and throw in a set of Shakes- the people who live now, about others, and have to help support the whole royal family, peare; girl goes home to tell ma; ma tells pa; finale! See!

I calculate to observe.

Cool reception; frozen out; no explana-

Properties of the Kola Nut.

The wonderful stories that have been told of the properties of the kola nut are more child shows some curiosity about. Onr and when the lad returned he was handed than confirmed by the British Consul at thing will certainly lead to another, foe an extra nickel with the remark : Bahia, who has written a special letter to nothing is isolated in this world. Try to Lord Salisbury on the subject. The west find out all you can about one thing, one African carriers at that port, who use kola fact in history, one person, the habits of one looked from the coin to the man and back and carry the bean wrapped in banana animal, the truth about one historical charagain. about their persons, are not, physically speaking, superior men to the Brazilian negro; yet the Atrican, though constantly masticating kola, can, it is said, endure fatigue which no Brazilian traveler can withstand. Where it takes eight Brazilian negroes to carry a load with difficulty, four African porters carry it cheerfully, singing and chanting as they trudge along, each with a bit of kola bean in the mouth. As a rule the kola eating African gangs who labor at the hard task of unloading vessels earn twice as much as their competitors. The beans, which are described as intoxicating. and in no way injurious, are said to act as a nutritive, and quench the thirst, yet they are not strictly a stimulant. The supply of Bahia comes from Lagos. It is best soon after it is gathered, and is sold, according to freshness, at two pence and three pence for each bean. It appears that the attention of the Government of India has already been called to the extraordinary properties of kola | Beds. nuts, and practical information has been supplied to them from the authorities at

The Microbe's Lair.

From time immemorial the doctors have told us that carpets in winter are indispensable if we do not wish to die of all sorts of undesirable diseases. But now it has been discovered that the carpet is the source of ills almost without number. It seems that it is the lair of the microbe. Its woollen jungles are simply swarming with fierce bacilli, whose tempers are agitated to the last degree by anything, such as brooms and boots, which disturb them. When disturbed they rush out in millions and attack every human being within their reach. The thing that especially infuriates them is dancing. Whenever a carpet is shaken by the feet of dancers the microbes attack the dancers with such ferocity that few of the latter escape without at least a fit of illness. This is the real reason why young women are so often taken ill with consumption or pneumonia after a ball. Their illness is due to the microbes of the carpet, and not, as was formerly supposed, to taking cold. It is clear that we must give up carpets, and as all kinds of woolen, cotton and linen cloth are inhabited by microbes prudent persons will either clothe themselves with skins or abandon clothing altogether. Indeed, the latter seems to be the only safe course. New York Herald.

Work in the Japanese Mint.

There are about 300 hands employed in the mint of Yeddo, Japan. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes and put on the others belonging to the mint. At the end of a day's work the gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of 300 men springing from the round on which they have been seated throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to the end of the yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in

order to prove that they have no silver on them. Their baak hair is pulled down and examined; they wash their hands and hold them up to view; they drink water and halloo; and lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurbasket, the books and the bric-a-brac, had dles on their way. After this performance they were allowed to go to their lodgings.

Attention and the Reading of Books

'An active-minded boy or girl can find out a great deal about the world we live in by the habit of attention, by looking around; and he or she can get much inspiration from the example of good men and women. But that she won't be home this evening—very | this knowledge can be added to indefinitely by reading, and people will read if they have a genuine desire to know things, and are not, as we say, too lazy to live. When I Christmas present, you know-brooch set hear a boy say he does not know what to there is nothing that he cares to know about. Most children ask questions. It often nap-Girl goes in raptures-willing to name pens that the person they ask cannot anof books to do just this thing which the that is about all there is in reading. Of course, it must be borne in mind that curi-Everything lovely up to a week ago. osity is of many kinds; curiosity about long ago, about what is taking place now, about the people who lived ages ago, and about one's self. So it happens that one wants to read science, and poetry, and history, and biography, and romances, and the daily news.

It is quite impossible to lay down rules for reading that will suit all children, and generally difficult to map out a "course" to be inflexibly followed by any one. But

nearly every mind is or can be interested in something, and a very good plan is to encourage reading concerning the subject the 25 cents yesterday to go and get him a paper, acter; pursue this, and before you know it you will be a scholar in many ways.

Do not forget that reading is a means to an end. The indulgence of it is good or bad, according to the end in view. The mind is benefited by pursuing some definite subject until it is understood, but it is apt to be impaired by idly nibbling now and then, tasting a thousand things, and swal-

No Inducement. A man at the post office gave a newsboy

That is for your honesty, my boy. But-but-, stammered the boy as he

Well?

Why. sir, it's only 5 cents, and I could have ruu away with the whole quarter!

Twenty-four Italian immigrants who anded at New York from the steamship Burgundia on Wednesday, were sent back by that steamer by the Barge office authorlowing none, in short, by desultory read- ities. The immigrants had contagious dist eases and were without means of support.

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### **OUR BOARDING HOUSE**

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"The Knights of Labor of Nebraska den't make a great deal of noise," said deal of work in a quiet way. They act passed, and have every chance of direction of a campaign in general is acts of that time are to be commended, making eight hours a legal day's work bill, the bill guaranteeing labor organizations the right to use labels or trade marks, another one, making it a misdemeanor for employers to refuse their employees time to attend the polls; a bill requiring prison-made goods to be stamped and a bill prohibiting the importation of Pinkerton thugs have all become law. Just now a single tax bill, a bill fixing tolls at stockyards, and one prohibiting passes to be issued to office-holders occupy their whole attention. When you consider that the maximum freight bill was passed by the Senate after a deadlock of seventy-two hours, and passed in opposition to the railway companies with unlimited money at their back, there is every chance that the other the republic in that country-not the three labor bills will also become law. But whether they do or not, the men of Nebraska have accomplished more in one single session of their Legislature than we have in a dozen."

"There's no doubt about that," said Phil. But those men don't do as we do-they don't elect party men to office and then humbly petition them to do this or that-they elect party own men to the capital to make laws such as they demand, and that explains their success."

"Had the Knights and Farmers of Nebraska heeded the hypocritical advice of the capitalistic press and sycous, would still be petitioning, but they didn't, and the consequence is they are now 'enacting.' If labor organizations are content to confine themselves want of an independent ticket."

which should not be underestimated. to take root and grow in that country. Let us build a platform on which all the water until he can swim, and trip across this free country. knowing at the same time that his very existence will depend upon his ability

the resolutions of this Congress are its alone can embody the aspirations of of organized labor. This, I think, would fill the bill."

BIDL BLADES. **EDUCATE** 

ORGANIZE AND UNITE.

(Written for the Ecno by Cyrille Horsiot.)

With all its drawbacks, and horrors, and shortcomings, the great epoch of the French revolution, now but a century gone, 's about to repeat itself in the United States. Liberty, equal rights and fraternity embody the aspiration of every workingman in the world to-day. It remains to the intelligent workingmen to re-establish republic of millionaires and tramps. What was done in 1776 must be done over again.

It is the duty of every upright and judicious American to get rid of the unwholesome gang of buccaneers who transformed their free country into an oligarchical haunt in order to satisfy their cupidity, to the detriment of the masses. What they need is another men to stop at home, but send their Washington to free their country from the clutches of these vultures, and a new Lincoln to redeem the white Boudreau, C. J. Maguire and J. P. Moncel. slaves from the yoke of the soulless monopolists. There are many things in this world which we do not approve, but which we nevertheless adphantic time-servers," s id Gaskill, mit as fact. A revolution is undoubt-"and not gone into politics, they, like edly before us, every fair-minded person foresees that and never ceases to warn the abettors of the evil, but to no purpose. Whether it shall be a bloodless one, or be marked with all the to constitutional means why don't they horrors of the French revolution re go and take what they want by due mains to be seen. It may work its process of law-by the ballot. They ends peacefully through the ballot class of goods the company proposes to turn must know that nothing can be gained box, as it ought to do. One of the from the old political parties; then means to this end will be the election why not form an independent party of upright and practical men in the and show politicians that you are in legislatures, mayoralty and, above allearnest. Or, if organized labor in this to the bench. If an appeal to the first vice-president; Calixte Valin, second Province really wishes to accomplish ballot box is ineffectual; if every im. something without going into politics portant demand of labor continues to secretary; Joseph Corbeil, treasurer; Pierre -buy Winchesters and use them-I be refused; if Pinkerton's thugs are Deguise, collecting treasurer; Joseph Royal, really see nothing else for it. I do let loose upon the workingmen in Bleau, marshal; Joseph Deschatelets, not believe in a 'force' policy, but nei- every country to fasten crimes ther do I believe in the policy or want upon them of which they are not of policy under which we work at guilty, and to shoot them down in cold present, and which leaves half of us in | blood; if capitalists combine in extenone political camp, while the other sive lock-outs to starve and freeze their half is in the other; and all for the employees into a debasing submission, if labor is insulted, and degraded, and "The workingmen of Montreal robbed in the future as it has been in have shown, on more than one occa- the past, then let capital beware, for it sion" said Stevens, "that where a will have pronounced its own doom. straight labor candidate is in the field The horrors of the French revolution, they will loyally support him, but as manifold and terrible as they were, where this is not the case they will did not exceed the atrocious wrongs never act unitedly in support of any suffered for centuries by the peasantry political party. As far as legislative and burgeoisery of France from the results are concerned this would be hand of that inhuman, cruel and unimmaterial because I am convinced christian barbarians who concealed that none of the old political parties their crime behind the screen of titled will adopt Labor's platform, but the names. Probably no less an atonefact of men finding themselves in op- ment would have sufficed and brought posing camps creates friction between about a condition in which it was posmembers and is a danger to unionism sible for personal and political liberty

May the eyes of the oppressors of organized labor can stand and let us labor be opened, and their hearts be fight for every seat at every election. touched in time to avert such dreadful Give unionists a chance to vote on calamity on this continent and undergo principle and they will enthusiastically the same fate of the arrogant nobility do so. This cry of 'don't touch poli. of Europe before which they flatter tics' is like telling a man not to go into themselves when they take a pleasure

Our rare philanthropists speak as There it piled up and jammed. When the prophets telling what they foreseenot what they desire to take place. again, and at two o'clock had reached 32 "At the last session of the Domi- We repeat with them "Liberty, the highest point attained this year. It nion Trades and Labor Congress," said Equality, Fraternity" amongst the continued to rise steadily, and at 2.30 stood Brown, "a motion was passed 'that true children of the creation. That at 33 feet 5 inches, and was still going up.

political platform.' Let the various every honest workingman in the organizations affiliated with that body world to-day. There is nothing sedinow demand that these resolutions be tious in that. That is not the utterboiled down and formulated into a ance of anarchy, though it may be replatform which organized labor volutionary in sentiment. What was throughout the Dominion would sup- done in 1776 in the United States and Brown, "but they are doing a good port. Let that Congress be the exe- in 1789 in France must be done over cutive of this new political party as again everywhere. That is not treason, have just succeeded in having a ballot far as the collection of funds and the but divine and human justice. If the concerned, and no other party candi- then the same acts something more for all laborers excepting those of farm date or nominee should, under any than a century later cannot be conand household. The maximum freight circumstances receive the endorsation demned. Our great need is education, organization and a labor press of our own. Without these powerful auxiliaries we are condemned to remain the playthings of our extortioners until doomsday.

#### MONTREAL NEWS.

A public meeting of coal handlers is called for to morrow (Sunday) in the Weber Hall, St. James street, at 2.30 p.m., to take into consideration matters of the greatest importance to members of that calling. A full attendance is requested.

Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 52, of this city has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: N. Stephens, president; George Owen, vice-president; Albert Abson, recording and corresponding secretary; Thos. Bell, financial secretary; John Clendinneng, treasurer; Arthur Tock, ser-

Montreal Typographica! Union, No. 176, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: C. J. Maguire, president. T. J. Finn, jun., vice-president; David Smith, financial secretary; John Taylor, corresponding and recording secretary; L.Z. Boudreau, treasurer; James Freels, sergeant-at-arms. The executive committee is composed of James Wilson, C. W. Gorman, W. J. Murphy, John Beckingham; board of directors: J. P. Kavanagh, James Mc-Intyre and J. O'Connell; delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council: L. Z.

A company has been formed in this city which will at once commence the erection of large rolling mills for the manufacture of brass and copper wire, rods and other goods. Mr. C. F. Sise, of the Bell Telephone Company, is at the head of the company, which includes some of the largest consumers of brass and copper in Canada. Some American capitalists are also interested in the company, which will supply all points in Canada. The company will also manufacture brass and copper sheets, none of which are now produced in Canada. Lake Superior ingots will be used exclusively in the out. The works are expected to be completed this summer.

The bricklayers of Montreal have elected the following officers for the year 1891: Zotique Brien, president; Joseph Bleau, vice president; Jean Goyette, recording Philias Nadeau, Ovila Chamberland, auditors. The union has also elected three delegates to represent them at the Central Trades and Labor Council.

The annual concert and ball of the Crescent Baseball Club took place last night in their Assembly Rooms, Panet street. There was a large attendance at the concert, and the various performers acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present. The dance which followed was well patronized by the youth and beauty of the East End, who tripped the light fantastic till an early hour this morning. The success of the affair is greatly due to the efforts of the committee of arrangements:-Messrs. E. R. Fordham, E. M. Mitchel, Patrick Phelan, James Murray and Humphrey

There was a shove on the river at one o'clock yesterday. It had been expected and hundreds of people lined the dyke and enjoyed the scene. Just as the hands of the Harbor Commissioners clock pointed to the small hour the gauge, which registered 30 feet 9 inches, was seen to rise, and in five minutes it had risen to 32 feet 1 inch. There it remained stationary for a few minutes. The view of the river from the tower of the Harbor Commissioners' building was splendid. The centre of the river from Nuns' Island to Hochelaga was one moving mass of broken fragments of ice, which passed down at the rate of two miles an hour. It kept moving for fully half an hour, finally settling itself when it came to the Hudon Cotton Company's factory, ice stopped moving the water began to rise feet 8 inches—exactly the same height as

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