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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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

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DOMINION ASSEMBLY,
No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every Friday evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chabouillet square. Address all communications to
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PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,
No. 3852, K. of L.
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.
Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 p. m.
Address all communications to
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111 St. Dominique street.

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DOMINION T. & L. CONGRESS

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress for the Dominion of Canada was opened in Quebec on Monday by Mayor Fremont, M. P., who, at the request of the Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council, met the visiting delegates at one o'clock at the City Hall and welcomed them to Quebec.

There were present at this gathering:— Toronto Trades and Labor Council—John W. Davy, Charles March, and F. C. Cribben.

D. A. 125, Toronto—A. W. Holmes, and D. A. Carey.

Builders and Laborers' Union, Toronto—George S. Beales, Charles Chapman and Robert Lamb.

Typographical Union No. 91, Toronto—John Armstrong, Geo. W. Dower and Geo. Cloutier.

L. A. 23,000, Toronto—D. J. O'Donoghue.

D. A. 19, Montreal—Urban Lafontaine, Trades and Labor Council, Montreal—L. Z. Boudreau and J. B. Dubois.

L. A. 2436, Montreal—Mrs. Mary Duffey.

L. A. 3484, Montreal—Omer Fontaine.

River Front Assembly, Montreal—M. H. Brennan.

Montreal Assembly, Montreal—A. T. Lepine, M. P.

L. A. 5204, Montreal—Joseph Beland, M. P.

Plasterers' Union, Montreal—C. P. Mailhot.

Typographical Union No. 145, Montreal—P. Dalairé.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 58, Montreal—Elie Matsie.

L. A. 2056, St. Catharines, Ont.—John T. Carey.

Typographical Union No. 102, Ottawa—A. Choquette and A. Lavigne.

Frontenac Assembly, Ottawa—O. Leblanc.

Frontenac Assembly, Hull—N. Page.

Mr. Luc Routhier, President of the Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council, introduced the delegates to the Mayor, who addressed them as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I was asked by the members of the Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council to take a part, which is very small indeed, in your Congress, I must say that I was most happy to accept, and that I am very glad to be in your midst to-day.

I have been happy to leave my Parliamentary duties for a few days, and I have now a very agreeable task in telling you how welcome you are in the city of Quebec. Our doors as well as our hearts are open to the friends of labor.

While I was coming up to the City Hall to meet you, and to be present at the opening of the Congress, I was thinking that this is not a mere demonstration, it is not simply a feast in which all laboring classes are invited to attend. It seems to me that there are three distinct features in the proceedings of your Congress.

The demonstration, the procession and the other festivities which accompany the Congress, are as many occasions to show all the laboring classes the importance there is for them all to join your unions.

Those whom you have invited to join, magistrates, capitalists or others, prove that your object is not to rally against authority or capital, but on the contrary, that you are ready to work hand in hand for the common prosperity of all classes, and of the country at large.

The Congress itself is the practical part of the celebration, and it is during the sittings of the Congress that you will study the reforms necessary to improve the condition of labor without unduly oppressing capital or any other class.

May the Almighty, without whose help our endeavors are useless, send you His wisdom in your debates and enlighten your minds, and I doubt not that this Congress will be beneficial to the laboring classes and also to the Dominion at large.

Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, printer, of Montreal, replied in the name of the Congress, thanking His Worship for his expressions of sympathy toward the members of the Congress, and the first magistrate and citizens of Quebec for their generous welcome, which he said would long remain impressed upon their memory.

The principal officers of the Congress are Urbain Lafontaine, printer, of Montreal, President; John Armstrong, printer, To-

ronto, Vice-President; Geo. W. Dower, Toronto, Secretary.

Before adjourning the Congress appointed a committee on Credentials, consisting of Messrs. Chas. March, Toronto; P. Malhot, Montreal, and Page, of Hull.

On invitation of Secretary Jobin, of the local reception committee, the delegates then repaired to carriages and were driven through the principal streets of the city and also around Cap Rouge, going out by St. Louis and in by St. Foye road.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day was celebrated this year on Monday last. There was a very large turnout, about 4,000 men being in line, while the number of spectators was immense. The weather was anything but favorable, the processionists having to tramp knee-deep in mud on some of the streets; but, notwithstanding this, Hons. Mr. Mercier, Charles Langelier and Senator Pelletier joined the procession and walked for some distance in the ranks. The mayors of the city of Quebec and parish of Quebec, and of Cap Rouge, also joined in the parade. At the picnic and sports at Dery Park in the afternoon there was an immense attendance, but the enjoyment of the occasion was marred by the broken weather and finally cut short by a heavy downpour of rain.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2.

Congress opened for business this morning at 9.30 and was favored with a short address of welcome by Hon. Mr. Mercier.

The President then delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW DELEGATES,

It is a very pleasant duty for me to greet and welcome you as representatives of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, in the old historical city of Quebec, whose hospitality and friendship are so warmly extended to you.

FELLOW WORKERS,

With this session opens the 7th annual Convention of Congress, the largest, strongest and most worthy association of working-men that ever met in Canada. An institution destined to live and prosper, and whose usefulness and power are already felt all over the country.

There are many important questions which will be submitted to you and which ought to obtain a careful consideration on your part. Legislate and act so as to receive the sanction of public opinion, which is so much needed to obtain the reforms in view.

The attention of thousands is directed towards you, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, your deliberations and actions are carefully watched and weighed.

I pray the result will be in the interests of the masses and will lead to unity, strength and prosperity.

May Divine Providence guide you in your deliberations and bless you in your noble undertaking for the welfare of the people.

GENTLEMEN,

The growth and importance of Congress necessitate the revision of your Constitution. I therefore, advise the appointment of a committee for that purpose, which should report at next session.

The report of the Executive Committee already in your hands gives you a detailed statement of the work accomplished during the last twelve months, and you may judge by yourselves of the progress obtained.

You have also been furnished with the Secretary-Treasurer's Report, which I consider favorable considering the extra expense Congress had to incur during the past year.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation and the thanks for the assistance rendered me by the officers of Congress, and call your attention to the prompt and efficient manner in which they have performed the duty of their respective offices.

Relying on your wisdom, I now declare the Seventh Annual Session of Congress open for transaction of business and the adoption of such laws as will be beneficial to labor and mankind in general.

The report of the Executive Committee was read and referred to a special committee. The following is an extract:

The only bills introduced this session of interest to wage-workers were Bill No. 15, "An Act to amend the Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations formed in Restraint of Trade," and Bill No. 143, "An Act Respecting the Inspection of Ships." While the latter Act is one in the interest of sailors and is all that could be

desired in that line, it does not meet the requirements of your Committee, and is not what was asked for by the last Congress and petitioned for by your Committee. The legislation wanted was an "Act for the Inspection of Gear and Tackle used in the loading and unloading of vessels," so as to prevent, if possible, the many accidents that occur on the docks of the various ports of the Dominion through the use of defective gear.

QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The reports of the Legislative Committees of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were also submitted. From the report of the latter we take the following:—

Among the different resolutions adopted at the last session of the Congress, held at Ottawa, we deemed it advisable to select the following for presentation to the Government, and petitioned for the same through the Provincial Legislature:—

1st. That boys under sixteen years of age and girls under eighteen be prevented from working in Tobacco Factories.

2nd. To amend the Provincial Electoral Act so that the right to vote be accorded to any man over the age of twenty one years, and earning \$300 per annum.

3rd. That a half holiday be declared on voting day.

4th. Asking for gratuitous and compulsory education.

5th. An Act calling for the appointment of scaffold inspectors.

6th. An Act granting to Tradesmen and Laborers a first mortgage on the product of their labor to the full amount of their wages.

About three hundred and sixty petitions coming from sixty labor organizations in this province were submitted to the Legislature severally praying for the adoption of the above reforms.

We likewise submitted the following requests to the Provincial Government: 1st, Abolish turnpike trusts; 2nd, To no longer grant subsidies or annuities to those institutions that compete in public trade; 3rd, To establish Boards of Arbitration to settle the difficulties that arise from time to time between employers and employees; 4th, To prevent Civil Service employees from entering into competition with outside labor; 5th, The establishment of a Provincial Printing Bureau, wherein might be printed all government work, as well as the books used in the public schools, said books to be distributed to the pupils; 6th, The abolition of the contract system on all Provincial works; 7th, To grant a subsidy to any laborer of the Province desirous of taking up Government land for cultivation; 8th, To establish reformatory schools in country places where agriculture might be taught to those detained there; 9th, The School of Arts and Designs to appoint a professor of carriage designs, for the benefit of those employed in the coach and carriage industry; 10th, To adopt the eight hour system on all government works; 11th, That all Government printing be given to firms employing union printers.

Of all the measures asked for, only one was passed, it being the one concerning employees in tobacco factories. The Factory Act was amended by the insertion of a clause prohibiting the employment of boys under 14 and girls under 15 in any factory in the Province. The same Act was likewise amended as follows: In any of the unhealthy trades contained in the schedule as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, no boy under sixteen or girl under eighteen shall be allowed to work.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were struck. Standing orders: Messrs. Reynolds, Quebec; John W. Davey, Toronto; J. T. Carey, St. Catharines; Choquette, Ottawa; and Boudreau, Montreal.

Ways and Means—J. Beland, M. P. P., Montreal; L. A. Lavigne, Ottawa; F. C. Cribben, Toronto.

On thanks: John Quinn, Quebec; Mrs. Mary Duffey, Montreal; Geo. Cloutier, Toronto.

Letters were read from Vancouver respecting Chinese labor and other matters for which legislation was asked by organized labor on the Pacific coast, also from the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, inviting the delegates to participate in the celebration of Labor Day, Monday, which invitation was accepted.

A number of resolutions were handed in to the secretary on the contract system, the eight hour question, the Chinese labor question, Seamen's Act and the Congress adjourned till 2 p.m.

After recess the Congress reassembled at

2 p.m., when a committee on the revision of the Constitution was appointed, consisting of D. J. O'Donoghue, Geo. Dower and Jno. W. Davies.

Resolutions affecting municipal matters and condemnatory of the contract system were adopted.

A resolution was proposed demanding that the Ontario Legislature pass an act favorable to manhood suffrage. On motion of Mr. J. Jobin the report was referred back to the standing orders committee, with instructions that the Province of Quebec be included in the report. A resolution was considered on factory inspectors, etc., when Mr. Cribben of Toronto complained of the lack of accommodation for sitting down, etc., in the case of girls employed in shops and factories in Ontario.

In the debate which ensued D. J. O'Donoghue urged that if inspectors failed in their duty they should be reported to the Government.

Messrs. D. J. O'Donoghue, A. W. Wright, Toronto, MacDonald, of Cornwall, participated in the debate.

An amendment to the effect that the Government be asked to appoint local inspectors in the chief factory centres of Ontario, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Cribben, the Congress voted sympathy with the eight hour movement, and expressed the opinion that legislative action thereon was desirable.

Mr. Carey, of Toronto, carried a resolution objecting to the importation of skilled and unskilled labor to enter into competition with the artisans and working men of Canada, and asking the Government to cancel subsidies to steamship companies decoying such immigrants here.

Mr. Davey moved and it was resolved that all railway and telegraph lines should be owned and operated by the Government and all gas, electric light, telephone and street railway companies and water works by the municipalities in which situated.

D. J. O'Donoghue and C. March moved for a Workshop Regulation Act to be brought in by the Dominion Government.

J. Jobin questioned the advisability of petitioning the Dominion Parliament in this matter, as he thought it should be brought in the several provinces.

A. W. Wright, D. J. O'Donoghue, A. T. Lepine, M. P., spoke on the matter, the latter claiming that laws were already in existence to this effect and that the Local Government should be compelled to move in this matter. The motion carried by a vote of 23 to 10.

It was moved by Mrs. Mary Duffey, of Montreal, seconded by Mr. Carey, that the local Government be requested to appoint female factory inspectors. Mrs. Duffey spoke as follows:—"In speaking to the resolution I deem it my duty to say that it is necessary that female factory inspectors be appointed, as you will realize that female labor constitutes a large portion of the toilers of this Dominion and for their comfort, both sanitary and otherwise, I hope that special effort will be made by this Congress to have the said inspectors appointed. Also I wish to draw the special attention of this Congress to the fact that there are many complaints respecting which the female portion at times feels rather delicate in approaching a man inspector and from this fact a great evil exists. Once more I hope and sincerely trust the congress will pay special attention to this measure."

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Delegate Chapman, moved the abolition of the contract system in national, provincial and municipal works.

It was moved by D. J. O'Donoghue, seconded by Delegate March, that the Government be petitioned to repeal the clause in the Seamen's Agreement Act not allowing any appeal after a conviction for any offense, and to grant instead the right of appeal in such cases. Carried.

Moved by D. J. O'Donoghue, seconded by C. March: "That the Congress requests of the Dominion Government the passage of such legislation as will have the effect of prohibiting the importation into Canada of Chinese labor, and of preventing the further admission under any circumstances of any of this undesirable class of immigrants." Carried.

Yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, U. Lafontaine, Montreal (re-elected); Vice-President, Geo. T. Beales, of the Builders and Laborers Union, Toronto; Secy-treasurer, Geo. W. Dower, Toronto; (re-elected). Executive board, Ontario: A. W. Wright, Toronto; A. L. Lavigne, Ottawa; C. March, Toronto; Quebec: Geo. Gale, Quebec City; Luc Routhier, Quebec City; L. Z. Boudreau, Montreal.

A MODERN JUDAS.

OR, THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

'Had,' said Roger, emphatically; 'no, have! I have suspicions of Judas, and I'm pretty sure—'

'That he committed the murder,' finished the doctor.

'Oh, I'm not prepared to go that far,' said Fanks, quickly; 'but as regards Monsieur Guinaud, I'll tell you one thing. It's the custom, I understand, for the master to check the assistant with regard to the number of pills in a box.'

'Yes; that is the usual custom.'

'Well, I understood from Judas that such was the case with Melstane's tonic pills. Having my suspicions, however, I went and saw Wosk myself.'

'And what did he say?'

'That he counted the pills in the box and handed it back to Judas—open.'

'Oh,' said Axton, suddenly, 'then you think it was Judas put the two extra pills in the box?'

'He might have done so.'

'But what would be his motive in getting rid of Melstane?'

'Ah, there's no difficulty in answering that,' replied Fanks, quickly. 'It appears Judas loves Miss Marson to distraction; Melstane stood in his way, so he might have got rid of him by the pill method.'

'Granted,' said Japix, eagerly; 'but even if he did remove Melstane by that morphia method, he would be no nearer the object of his love than before. A chemist's assistant is not a fitting match for the heiress of Francis Marson.'

'True, true!'

'Besides,' said Axton, taking up the defense, 'why should Judas take the trouble to kill Melstane at Jarlchester when he could have done so at Ironfields?'

'Oh, that's merely a question of safety,' replied Octavius, thoughtfully. 'If Melstane had died here, awkward questions might have been asked, which would have been difficult for Guinaud to answer; but at Jarlchester the man dies, and there is nothing to connect Judas or any one else with the death. That pill idea is a devilish ingenious one.'

'Quite worthy of a Frenchman!'

'Pooh! the virtuous English can easily hold their own in that respect; for every extraordinary case in Paris I can find you an equivalent in London.'

'By the way,' cried Japix, suddenly deserting the line of conversation in favor of a new one, 'I went to see Miss Marson today; she's very ill, you know.'

'My fault,' said Roger, regretfully, 'blurring out the fact of Melstane's death.'

'Well, go on,' said Fanks, impatiently;

'What were you going to say, Japix?'

'That I visited Miss Marson to-day.'

'You've said that. What else?'

'And I saw her father, who told me a very extraordinary thing.'

'Wait a bit,' said the detective, with great excitement. 'I'll bet you a fiver that I can tell you what he told you.'

'The duce you can!' replied Japix, in astonishment. 'Well, I'll take the bet Marson said?'

'That Judas had written him asking him for an interview.'

'Right! How the—no, I won't swear. But how, by all that's sacred, did you find that out?'

'And Judas also said that it was about some documents.'

'Right again! I believe you are a magician, Fanks.'

'Not at all—inductive reasoning.'

'I wish you'd stop talking riddles,' broke in Roger, irritably, 'and tell us what the duce you mean.'

'It won't be very pleasant—to your ears.'

'Go on. I know what you're going to say,' said Roger, excitedly, 'but don't mind me. I'm going to know the truth about this business.'

Japix looked at his two guests with astonishment depicted on his broad, good humored face, but judged it best to say nothing until Octavius explained matters, which he did speedily.

'My dear Japix,' he said, quietly, 'there was a packet of letters which Roger obtained from Melstane at Jarlchester and forwarded to Miss Varlins, addressed to her by her first name.'

'Miss Judith?'

'Precisely. Well, that stupid old post-mistress muddled up the name with that of Judas, and sent the packet to him. We met Miss Varlins, and went together to get the packet from Guinaud. I asked her to let me see the packet. She refused at first, but ultimately consented on condition that I let her look over the letters first. I agreed to that, she did so, and I found nothing.'

'Well, well!' said Japix, quickly. 'I don't see anything strange in that.'

'Don't you? I do. If there had been nothing particular in that packet, Miss

Varlins would not have objected to my seeing it. So my belief is that Judas abstracted the letters he did not want me to see, and has gone to Marson to show them to him.'

'Well?'

'Well!' repeated Fanks, angrily, 'don't you see? Those letters, stolen by Judas, bear indirectly on the death of Melstane.'

'If that is the case, why should Judas show them to Marson?'

Fanks fidgeted uneasily in his chair, looked at the floor, the ceiling, the doctor, everywhere but at Roger.

'I really can't tell,' he said, at length, very lamely.

'Yes, you can,' shouted Roger, rising quickly; 'you suspect—'

'I have said no name,' replied Fanks, very pale, rising in his turn.

'No, but I will!'

'Roger!'

'I will tell you, and I declare it's a lie—a lie!'

'Good heavens!' cried Japix, rising, 'He looked at both men for an answer, and obtained it from Roger:'

'It means that my old school-fellow suspects the woman I love of a crime.'

'Judith Varlins?'

'Yes; Judith Varlins.'

Japix looked at Fanks to see if he would repeat the accusation, but the detective said nothing.

'My dear Axton, he said, you're dreaming,' he said soothingly. 'I'd as soon think of suspecting myself.'

Roger seized the large hand of the doctor and shook it heartily.

'Thank Heaven, there is some one believes her innocent!' he said, with a half sob.

'Tut, tut!' answered the doctor, quietly; 'sit down, my dear boy, sit down. There must be some explanation of this.'

'If Roger would not be so impetuous,' said Fanks, who had resumed his seat, 'I would like to tell him something.'

Roger looked at his friend with a gleam of hope in his eye, and sat down in sullen silence.

'You yourself say I suspect Miss Varlins,' explained Fanks, with faint hesitation, 'simply because I said Judas had taken certain documents to Marson. How do you know that I may not suspect some one else?'

'Whom?'

'Miss Varlins,' observed Fanks, leisurely, 'may, for all we know, be acting a very noble part, and may be trying to screen another person—for instance, Mr. Francis Marson.'

'What?' shouted Japix and Roger, in one breath.

'I'm not certain—by no means certain; but I have my suspicions.'

'Of Marson?' said Japix, scornfully;

'pooh! nonsense! There isn't a more respected man in Ironfields.'

'It's generally your respected persons who fancy they can sin with impunity, and not be found out on account of that very respectability. May I ask you a few questions, Japix?'

'By all means.'

'Why did Marson want his pretty daughter to marry that ugly wreck of a Spolger?'

Japix hesitated a moment before answering.

'I know nothing for a fact,' he said, at length, with great reluctance, 'but common rumor—'

'Common rumor, by all means. There's no smoke without fire.'

'A detestable proverb,' said Japix, frowning. 'Well, rumor says that Marson will smash if money is not put into his business, and that Florry Marson was to be the price of Spolger finding for Marson & Son the requisite money.'

'I think that's the most powerful reason for the crime we've had yet.'

Neither of his listeners answered this remark, as they seemed instinctively to feel that the fatal net was closing round Marson through the relentless logic of the detective.

'In the case of Axton,' resumed Fanks, coolly, 'the motive for the crime appeared to be love. In the case of Spolger, love. In the case of Judas, love. All very well, but hardly a strong enough motive to make a man put a rope round his neck. In this case of Marson, however, what do we find? Bankruptcy, loss of position, loss of money, loss of name, in fact, loss of everything that a man holds dear. A strong motive, I think.'

'I can't stand this,' cried Roger, jumping up quickly; 'confound it, Fanks, you'd argue the man guilty without a chance of defense. You tell us the motive for the crime, certainly; but how did Marson do it? When did he have the pill-box? Where could he obtain the morphia?'

'Judas knows!'

'Judas!'

'Yes. I believe Judas is an accomplice

of Marson, and between the two of them they killed Melstane in that remarkably ingenious manner.'

'I can't believe it,' said Japix, as his two visitors arose to take their leave.

'Probably not,' replied Fanks, calmly; 'but I'll give you plenty of proof shortly.'

'Why, what do you intend to do?'

'I'm going to see Monsieur Judas.'

'You'll find him a match for you,' said the doctor, grimly, as he accompanied his guests to the door.

'Then I'll see Marson.'

'Humph! two stools, you'll fall to the ground.'

'I'll take my chance of that,' said Fanks, cheerfully, as he stepped out into the darkness with Roger. 'Good-night, Japix. I'll be able to give you the key to the Jarlchester Mystery next week.'

EXTRACTS FROM A DETECTIVE'S NOTE-BOOK.

.... Just returned from an evening with Japix ... We (R—, J—, and myself) had a long conversation about the case ...

This conversation has left me in a state of great perplexity ... I told Japix I would give him the key to the mystery next week, but I spoke more boldly than I had reason to ... It is true I am narrowing down the circle ... I suspect two people, with a possible third ... Marson, Judith Varlins, and Judas ... It's a very humiliating fact to confess this indecision even to myself ...

But, detectives are not infallible save in novels ... I am perplexed ... I have suspected Axton wrongfully ... I have suspected Spolger wrongfully, and now ... Let me make a note of the motives of each of the three people I suspect now ...

.... Marson! He is on the verge of bankruptcy ... only one person can save him, viz., Jackson Spolger ... He, however, declines to help him unless he marries Florry Marson ... She won't marry Spolger because of her love for Melstane ... A strong motive here for Marson to get rid of Melstane ...

.... Miss Varlins ... Her motive for getting rid of Melstane, I think, is a mixture of love and jealousy ... Both strong motives, with a woman ...

.... Judas! He loves Miss Marson also, and with his loose morality would have no hesitation in putting Melstane out of the way. He wants Florry Marson, he wants her money ... Melstane stands in the way of his obtaining both ... in such a case Judas is just the man—from my reading of his character—to commit a crime ... Again, his employment as a chemist offers him peculiar advantages for obtaining morphia ... It would be difficult for either Marson or Miss Varlins to obtain morphia in a large quantity, but Judas could easily obtain it in the ordinary course of his business ... I am going to see Judas, and from a second conversation may perhaps learn something useful ... He is crafty ... still he may betray himself ... at all events, it is worth while trying.

'Mem.—To see Judas to-morrow night.'

CHAPTER XV.

MONSIEUR JUDAS AT BAY.

M. Jules Guinaud was not quite satisfied in his own mind with regard to the result of his interview of the previous night. It was true that by using the documents he had stolen from Melstane's packet he had succeeded in obtaining Marson's consent to his marriage with Florry, but it was also true that he had found an unexpected obstacle in his estimate of the female sex, regarding them as beings quite inferior to the male, but at the same time he was too clever a man to underestimate the result of a quick-witted woman opposing herself to his will. Florry was a mere cipher, whom he loved in a sensual fashion for her beauty, and in worldly fashion for her money, but Judith was quite a different stamp of woman to this negative type of inane loveliness. She had a masculine brain, she had a strong will, she had a fearless nature, and Guinaud dreaded the upshot of any interference on her part.

A genius, this man—a genius in a wicked way with wonderful capabilities of arranging his plans, and brushing aside any obstacle that might interfere with their fulfilment. In this case Judith interfered, so Judas, taking a rapid survey of the situation, saw a means by which he could silence her effectively, and determined to do so without delay. He wished to marry Florry Marson; he wished to enjoy the income, the position, and the benefits derived from being a son-in-law of Marson, and was consequently determined to let nothing stand in the way of the realization of his hopes. Judas was not a brave man, but he was wonderfully crafty, and the fox, as a rule, gains his ends where the lion fails; so the Frenchman determined to go up to the Hall on the night following his first interview, see Judith, and let her know what to expect if she meddled with his arrangements.

This was all very nicely arranged, and if M. Guinaud had been undisturbed, he would no doubt have succeeded in his wicked little plans; but fate, not approving of this usurpation of the role as arbitrator of human lives, interfered, and Octavius Fanks was the instrument she used to defeat all the Frenchman's schemes.

In playing with fate, that goddess has a

nasty habit of forcing her opponent's hand before he desires to show it, and this is what she did now, to the great discomfiture of M. Judas.

It was about eight o'clock on the night following that momentous interview at the Hall, and all Mrs. Binter's boarders had left the jail on the ticket-of-leave system except Judas, who sat in the drawing-room cell arranging everything in his crafty brain before setting out on his errand to Miss Varlins. The head jailer had several times entered the room and intimated that he had better run out for a breath of fresh air; but Judas, saying he would go later on, kept his seat by the diminutive fire, and declined to obey Mrs. Binter, much to that good lady's disgust.

'Why, drat the man,' she said, in her stony fashion, to one of the under-warders, 'what does he mean by wastin' coal an' ile? Why don't he walk his dinner off by usin' his legs instead of robbin' me of my profits by takin' it out of his thirty shillin's weekly?'

The under-warder suggested respectfully that M. Judas might be expecting a friend that night, as on a previous occasion, to which the jailer made prompt reply:

'Oh, I dare say! That friend he had here was a furriner. I heard 'em talkin' their French gabble. It's more like a turkey gobblin' than a man talkin'. Why don't these furriners learn English? There's the front door bell! P'raps it's that friend again. I'll go myself.'

And go herself she did, to find Mr. Fanks waiting on the doorstep; and thinking he was expected by Judas, seeing that gentleman had waited in, took him in charge, and formally conducted him to the drawing-room cell.

'A gentleman for you, munseer,' she said, glaring at her lodger, who had arisen to his feet in some surprise, 'an' please don't use too many coals, sir. For coals is coals, however much you may think 'em waste paper.'

Having thus relieved her feelings, Mrs. Binter retired to the basement, where she amused herself badgering Mr. Binter, and Fanks was left alone with the chemist's assistant.

'You wish to see me, monsieur?' asked Judas, in French, narrowing his eyes to their most cat-like expression.

'Yes,' replied Fanks, sitting down. 'I wish to ask you a few questions.'

'I can not give you long, Monsieur Fanks,' said the Frenchman, unwillingly, 'I have an engagement for this night!'

'Oh, indeed. With Mr. Marson, or Miss Varlins?'

This was carrying the war into the enemy's camp with a vengeance, and for a moment Judas was so nonplussed that he did not know what to say.

'Monsieur is pleased to be amusing,' he said, at length, with an ugly smile. 'Monsieur does me the honor to make my business his own.'

'I'm glad you see my intentions so clearly, Monsieur Guinaud.'

They were painfully polite to each other, these two men, but this mutual politeness was of a dangerous kind foreboding a storm. Like two skillful fencers, they watched each other warily, each ready to take advantage of the first opportunity to break down the guard of the other. It was difficult to say who would win, for they were equally clever, equally watchful, equally merciless, and neither of them underestimated the acuteness of his adversary. A duel of brains, both men on guard, and Fanks made the first attack!

'Are you aware, Monsieur Guinaud, that you stand in a very dangerous position?'

'My faith, no! Not at all.'

'Then it is as well you should know at once. I am a detective, as you know, and am investigating this affair of your late friend. I suspect some one of the murder.'

'Very well. Monsieur Axton?'

'No.'

'The dear Spolger?'

'No.'

Judas shrugged his shoulders!

'My faith! I know not, then, the man you suspect.'

'Yes, you do. I suspect Monsieur Jules Guinaud.'

The Frenchman was by no means startled, but laughed jeeringly.

'Eh, monsieur! Que diable faites-vous dans cette galere?'

'You need not jest. I am in earnest!'

'Truly! Will monsieur speak plainly?'

'Certainly! You say you were a friend of Melstane. No, that is a lie. You hated him because he was your successful rival with Miss Marson. You wished him dead, so that you would be free to make your suite to the young lady. The box of tonic pills left your hands for those of Melstane.'

'Pardon! It went first into the hands of Monsieur Vosk.'

'Don't trouble to tell lies, Guinaud. I have asked Wosk, and he says he counted the pills, and then gave you the box again—open.'

'It's a lie!'

'Reserve your defense, if you please. When you got that box, you put in those

two morphia pills, and Melstane left Iron-

fields carrying his death in his pocket.'

'You have the invention, monsieur, I see.'

'In this scheme for Melstane's death you were prompted by your accomplice, Francis Marson.'

'Eh! It's an excellent play, without doubt.'

'You stole some compromising letters of Marson's from that packet of Melstane's, and took them up to him last night.'

'You are wisdom itself, monsieur.'

'Those letters form your hold over Marson, and you offered to destroy them on condition that he let you marry Miss Marson.'

'A miracle of logic! Eh, I believe well.'

'It is my firm conviction,' said Fanks losing his temper at the glittering tones of the Frenchman, 'that what I have stated is the truth, and that you and Marson are responsible for the death of Melstane in the way described.'

'Monsieur is not afraid of the law of libel, evidently.'

'No; there are no witnesses present.'

'Ah, you scheme well!'

'Pshaw! What answer can you make to my statement?'

M. Jules smiled blandly, shrugged his shoulders, and spread out his lean hands with a depreciating gesture.

'Me! Alas! I can say nothing but that you have as strong a case against me as you had against your dear friend, Monsieur Roger.'

Fanks reddened angrily. He was aware that he had blundered two or three times during the case, but still it was not pleasant to be taunted thus by a smiling adversary who indulged in fine irony.

'You led me to believe Axton was guilty,' he said, meekly.

'I? Eh, it is a mistake. I but told what I knew. It is not my fault if the affair reflects on Monsieur Roger.'

'Do you know I can arrest you on suspicion of murder?'

'Truly! Then do so. I am ready.'

Fanks bit his nails in impotent wrath, feeling himself quite helpless to deal with this man. He could not arrest him because he had not sufficient evidence to warrant his doing so. He could not force him to speak, as he had no means of commanding him. Altogether he was completely at the mercy of Judas in every way. Judas saw this and chuckled.

'Can I tell monsieur anything else?'

'Confound you, sir, you've told me nothing.'

'Eh, it is because I do know nothing.'

'That is a lie, Guinaud. I believe you know all about this case.'

'Monsieur does me too much honor.'

It was very provoking, certainly, and Fanks, seeing the uselessness of prolonging the discussion, was about to retire when a sudden thought entered his head.

'At all events, Monsieur Guinaud,' he said, deliberately, 'cool as you are now, you might not be so composed before a judge.'

'Ah! you will arrest me for the murder, well, I wait, monsieur for your pleasure. Bah! I am no chi d to be frightened by big drums.'

'I won't arrest you for the murder, but I will for stealing those letters.'

Judas winced at this. He was not very well acquainted with English law, and although he knew Fanks would not dare to arrest him on a charge of murder on the present evidence, yet he was by no means certain regarding the business of the letters. He thought a moment.

'You will arrest me for stealing what you do not know that I did steal?'

'What I know or what I don't know doesn't matter. I'll arrest you as soon as I can obtain a warrant. Once you are in the clutches of the English law, you won't get out till you tell all you know about this case.'

Octavius was simply playing a game of bluff with Judas, trusting to the Frenchman's ignorance of English law to win him the game. He was right in this case, as Guinaud did not know how far the arm of justice could stretch in England, and thought he might be arrested for the theft of the letters. If so, it would be fatal to his schemes, as he desired to avoid publicity in every way, and arrest at present meant the tumbling down of his carefully built house of cards. Having thus taken a rapid survey of the position, he made up his mind to save himself by the sacrifice of some one else, and he fixed upon Judith, who had tried to thwart him as the victim. With this idea he politely desired Fanks to be seated again—a request which that gentleman obeyed with a feeling of great relief, as he had played his last card in a desperate game, and was grateful to find that it had turned up trumps.

(To be Continued.)

Six carloads of cattle shipped from the Indian Territory, which passed through the Chicago stockyards on Wednesday morning consigned to Jacob Dodd & Co., are said to have the Texas fever, and the authorities at Buffalo will be notified of the fact.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

The Apollo Musical Union of Brooklyn has endorsed the boycott of Typographical Union No. 98 against the Eagle.

The labor organizations of Cleveland, Fort Worth and Decatur are making arrangements to build meeting halls of their own.

Bakers' Union No. 94, of Philadelphia, resolved last Sunday to join the International Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.

Cicero J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, who became a millionaire by the manufacture of grape sugar, has cut down the wages of his men 10 per cent.

The painters of Frank and Miller, Sixth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, New York, are on strike against low wages.

The Painters' Council, of St. Louis, composed of seven local unions of the Brotherhood, has opened an employment bureau and reading room.

The drivers of the Diamond Ice Company, Paterson, N. J., compelled their bosses to pay an increase of wages, by striking two days last week.

Branch A of the United Machinists, New York, has engaged a lawyer to prosecute a boss for failing to keep his contract with several members of the union.

About ninety persons, among whom sixty are young women, are on strike at Roebling's wire netting factory in Trenton, N. J., against a reduction of wages.

D. A. 49 is agitating against the atrocities perpetrated upon the inmates of State prisons. A resolution was adopted demanding that Governor Hill have the matter investigated.

A workingmen's municipal political league has been organized in New Orleans, to act with the Farmers' Alliance of Louisiana. Branch clubs are being formed in all wards of the city.

Andrew McElroy, J. T. Campbell and Robert McGraw are the special committee appointed by the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of America to agitate against convict contract labor.

The Order of Railway Trackmen has amalgamated with the Brotherhood of Railway Section Foremen. John W. Wilson is the new president and D. A. Russell has been elected secretary.

The 1,000 union cabinet makers of Chicago went on strike on Tuesday for eight hours as a day's work. The employers say this is a dull season and they can afford to let their shops lie idle for a time.

The Boston restaurant waiters have demanded \$10 a week; waiters for club dinners, private parties and weddings, \$5 per day; headmen and seconds, \$1 more; Sundays and holidays, \$1 extra.

President Strasser, of the International Cigarmakers' Union, has notified Union No. 90, of New York, that they are entitled to but five delegates to the coming annual convention and that the sixth delegate elected by them will be contested.

Mathilde Conrad, a very handsome young woman, attempted suicide in Central Park, New York, by taking oxalic acid. She had been employed at 251 West 24th street, and had been cheated out of her wages. Penniless and friendless she became desperate.

The local strike committee of the International Cigarmakers' Unions in New York charges that the apprentices working at the scab cigar shop of Samuel Josephs & Co., 305 East Seventy-first street, were furnished by the United Hebrew Charities. It is well known that the Baron Hirsch Fund is being misused by these so-called "charities" for breaking down strikes.

EUROPEAN.

The miners of Courcoelles, France, lately determined to go on strike. Their wives held a meeting, resolving to abandon their husbands if they persisted in striking. The men did not strike.

In several provinces of Brazil candidates have been recently elected to the National Legislature of the Republic. An Italian Socialist who made speeches during the campaign, was expelled from the country with consent of the Italian Ambassador.

The labor organizations of Belgium are charging M. DeSmet, whom they elected to Parliament and who was chairman of the committee on Universal Suffrage, with playing into the hands of the Government and the Conservatives by delaying the report of the committee.

The Workingwomen's Union of Halle, Germany, has been dissolved by the police and its funds were confiscated because at several meetings the suffrage question and women's political rights were discussed. In Germany it is against the law for women to discuss politics.

The clerks and salesmen of Durban, South Africa, recently had an early closing parade, burned the mayor of the town in effigy for opposing labor organizations and forcibly closed a number of shops and stores. Then they resisted the police, who finally overpowered the men.

The Social Democratic party of Denmark has at present about 120 political organiza-

tions, with about 15,000 members, and it is affiliated with 281 trades unions, comprising about 32,000 members. Five members have been elected to the National Legislature; their names are C. C. Anderson, P. Holm, C. Hordum, Harald Jensen and P. Knudsen.

CANADIAN.

Seven union tailors of Windsor, Ont., who were charged with conspiracy to keep Wm. McBain from working at his trade and also for slugging him with a sand bag have all been bound over for trial at the fall assizes. A very nice law point is involved in the trial of this case, which may yet involve the whole principle of unionism in Canada. If the prisoners are found guilty of conspiracy then every member of a trades union in Canada is also equally guilty, as the first principle of unionism is to protect its brothers against scab labor. It is therefore likely that the prosecution of the seven Windsor tailors will be made a subject for general discussion before the Ontario Tailors Union and probably before the International Tailors Union.

The Wine Expert.

The wine expert is a man born with such a keen sense of smell and taste that he is able to take different wines and find in one a trifle too much acid, another is too thick, still another is too thin, and so on. After looking them all over he is able to blend them together and make a clean, full bodied, palatable wine. Almost any ordinary man with good "horse sense" can learn the mechanical part of winemaking, but when it comes to getting wines through their fermentation without disease, preparing them for the bottle—what we call "finishing"—an expert wine taster is required. Such men, abroad, earn from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year, and some of them even larger salaries; in this country they receive from \$1,200 to \$3,500 per annum.—New York Epoch.

Left and Right Handedness.

Physiologists and others have given much time to the discussion of left and right handedness as exhibited in the human species. The opinion now generally held is that the preferential use of the right hand is not due in individual cases to early training, but to a superior development of the left lobe of the brain, which, as is well known, is connected with the right side of the body.

The general use of the right hand in preference to the left may be ascribed to the education of the races through generation after generation. No animal shows any unusual inclination for the special use of the right limbs. The attribute belonging solely to the human race probably arose gradually from the use, by the earlier races of men, of the right arm in fighting, while the left side arm was reserved to cover the left side of the body, where wounds, as their experience showed them, were most dangerous.

Those who neglected this precaution would be most likely to be killed; and hence, in the lapse of time, the natural survival would make the human race in general "right handed," with occasional reversions, of course, by "atavism" to the "left handed" condition. The more frequent and energetic use of the right limbs would react upon the brain and bring about the excessive development of the left lobe of that organ, such as now generally exists. The left hand should be used as much as possible, thus adding strength to both mind and body.—St. Louis Republic.

Some Girls Are Mean.

Girls are certainly not kind to each other, especially if each other is pretty. Now, there is that girl who wears a little false fringe. Her own hair is pretty, goodness knows, only you see it isn't curly and the sea air plays the dickens with it. No one can blame her for wearing a little "front." Of course when she pins her hat on the pin gets its best hold through this front, and, would you believe it, I have seen one of her summer friends deliberately borrow just those hairpins that chiefly secure the false piece, and then coax the wretched wearer into a breeze that the hat, treacherous hat, may blow off and carry therewith the front, and—well! words fail.

The tears actually blinded me when I saw that hat sail off down the beach, a scalplike fringe hanging to it, and beheld a poor, innocent and beautiful girl in one fell instant changed to a hideous, bald looking creature, with a lot of queer nobby things done in rags about her forehead. The other girl could hardly contain her joyful shouts. Oh, yes! and that is not all I have seen.

One girl goes to another and says, Oh, Maude, is my sash all right? and Maude says: Just a minute, Kitty, dear, and meanwhile she "fixes" the sash crooked, and then Kitty dear says, Maudie, your rouge has smudged, and she wets a bit of handkerchief, puts it over her finger and scrubs a little white place right in the midst of Maudie's cheek, and then the two girls look happy and run away from each other, and set the men looking at the ruin they have wrought. Oh, it just makes my heart ache.—Cor. Cleveland Leader.

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LABOR DAY.

There is perhaps in these days no characteristic more strongly developed than the determination of workmen to co-operate for the redress of what they rightly consider to be their wrongs and for the general amelioration of their condition. Distinctions of race and nationality, and the memories of former strife, appear no longer able to keep those asunder who have come to feel that their vital interests and material and social welfare are inseparably bound up by a closer unity with their fellows, and that these can best be promoted by simultaneous and united effort. In recent years this feeling has been embodied by the establishment throughout the United States and Canada of a national labor holiday, for which the first Monday in September was selected. The time is extremely suitable so far as Canada is concerned, situated as it is almost midway between the great summer holiday of Dominion Day and the winter round of festivities. When first introduced a few years ago in this city its celebration was only taken part in by a few, but since the Central Trades and Labor Council took hold of the matter it has grown in popular favor. Year by year the numbers participating in the parade have increased, and it is safe to say that in a few years it will become the most popular holiday of the working classes. The condition of the Canadian workman, although not by any means all that it should be, is generally superior to foreign workmen, and this is one cause for congratulation. This improvement in condition is to be accounted for greatly by better educational facilities and better organization. To keep to this standard and to improve upon it ought to be the aim of every workman. This cannot be done single-handed or by disjointed effort, as the resources of capital are able to crush all single-handed attempt at improvement, but a great deal has been, and may yet be, accomplished by combined action. Therefore it is the duty of every workman, first, to belong to his trade organization, and secondly, to see that it is represented among the federated trades.

LABOR CONGRESSES.

There are a good many people who sneer at the attempts of workmen to improve their condition through the agency of conventions or congresses. These people look with satisfaction

upon things as they are and regard all ameliorative effort, outside of traditional lines, with distrust; so, when labor girds up its loins and battles for its own rights, they stand by deriding and fondly hope the endeavor will prove futile. But there are others more sanguine, who believe that the only way to secure reforms is to be continually crying out for them, and who cannot abide the slow-going methods of legislative and administrative bodies, whose policy, carried out on traditional lines, is to procrastinate the day of reform. The motto of our legislative and municipal bodies is "Beware of new ideas," but the new reading by a modern reformer is "Be aware of new ideas." Hardly a convention of workmen passes over without something important being advanced for the elevation of the human family, which keep social reformers and political economists busy thinking over and endeavoring to put into practice. This has been the case in the short history of the Dominion Congress. Several acts of beneficial legislation first saw the light at these meetings, and if the Congress has failed to convince our parliamentarians of the justice of all their demands, it is because of the class of which the legislative body is composed. As we have said before, they are slow and unwilling to act on anything asked for by workmen, but their zeal is at once manifest if a measure to benefit some body of capitalists is in question. Experience has shown they will neither promote or accept legislation effectively protecting the interests of the laboring classes and therefore the latter must rely upon their own resources and upon their own strength to gain complete emancipation. United political action through trades councils is the only way to get rid of those who stand in the way of needed reforms.

But the question arises: What do all these conventions of workmen mean? They mean simply this: That we are at the beginning of a great revolt against the existing conditions under which the production and distribution of wealth are regulated. There is apparent in all industrial communities the steady resolve of workmen to make common cause to revolutionize the system of wealth distribution, and as time advances the means for the realization of the ideas of those who are now looked upon as wild dreamers will be found. The Congress which sat lately at Brussels recommended that all wage-workers "unite their efforts against the domination of capital, and, wherever they enjoy political rights, to exercise them with the object of gaining their emancipation from wagedom." The simple meaning of this is that the foremost men of the labor party have come to recognize the fact that workers must be placed on an equality with capital in the distribution of profits. Until this has been attained the conflict between capital and labor will continue.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier showed his appreciation of the importance of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress by placing at their disposal for a meeting place a hall in the Legislative Buildings, besides addressing to them encouraging words of welcome.

In several of our contemporaries we see it announced that Mr. Peter Mitchell is to address the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the occasion of their meeting in annual session in this city. It is evident that the local committee are not aware of Mr. Mitchell's attitude towards organized labor, else they would not have invited him on the same platform with Chief Arthur. During the late lock-out on the Herald Mr. Mitchell stubbornly refused all conciliatory advances made to him on behalf of the men, and publicly declared that no union man would ever work in his shop again, and all for

what?—because the compositors in his employment refused to accept a reduction in their wages on twenty-four hours' notice. Mr. Mitchell succeeded in filling his office with unfair labor, recruited from the United States and elsewhere, and his office is still barred to union men. Also, at the instigation of the company of which Mr. Mitchell is or was president, several members of the union were arrested and held on bail on a trumped up charge of conspiracy. Although this happened over a year ago these parties have never been tried, but the charge is still hanging over their heads. With these facts before them the Committee of the Brotherhood will recognize the absurdity of placing a man in Mr. Mitchell's position on the same platform with their Chief, a man who has devoted his life to the cause of organization, to address a body of united workmen.

Three hundred employers of San Francisco have organized a manufacturers' association for the purpose of resisting, what they are pleased to call, "the encroachments of trades unions." We have heard this saying before, but always coupled with capital; it reads better in the original, "the resistance of trades unions to the encroachments of capital." The organization will extend all over the State, and will ally itself with similar associations in other States. A board of nine directors was elected, which will have extraordinary power in settling disputes between members of the association and employees. Should employees trust to such a board as this for a "settlement" they will find themselves very effectually settled indeed—sat upon harder than ever.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on Thursday evening—Mr. Joseph Corbell in the chair.

Messrs. U. Thibaudeau and James Daly were admitted as delegates from Painters' Union No. 74, and the Plasterers' Union respectively.

A communication was read from Mr. S. Aubin asking the endorsement of the Council for his application as director of night schools, which after some discussion and a vote being taken on an amendment in favor of another gentleman, the request was granted.

After the transaction of some business in relation to Labor Day celebration the Council adjourned.

International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are to meet in annual session in this city on September 16th. The delegates are expected to number about four hundred, and as many of them will be accompanied by their wives and lady friends, there will be for a few days a considerable increase in the floating population. The place of meeting is to be in Windsor Hall, and the local committee are preparing to give their visitors a rousing reception. A public meeting and concert will be held on the evening of the 16th, at which addresses will be delivered by several prominent gentlemen, amongst others Grand Chief Arthur, Mayor McShane and U. S. Consul-General Knapp. The president of the local committee, is Mr. Thomas Clarke, G. T. R., Point St. Charles, and the secretary Mr. R. Pring, C. P. R., Hochelaga.

An Engineer's True Story.

"That reminds me of my experience on a cold day a year or two ago," said old Bill Adams. "I was pulling out 411 then. I remember we used to call her the 44, sort of 4-11-44, you know. Well, I was coming in on her one beastly cold day with a long string of grain loads behind me. Forty-four began to leak badly just after I left Ashland, and by the time I got to Raymond hill she wouldn't hold plug hats. She was worse than seven fishnets. It was cold enough to freeze a brass monkey, and my fireman was making a good many remarks about the old man who had 44 out in such shape. I got her to going as hard as I could to run the hill, and when we struck the up grade I was giving it to her for all she was worth.

"She was pouncing like the old Nick, and before we got half way up I was afraid we wouldn't get over. Well, we got pretty near to the top, when she threw up her tail and laid down. She was leaking so fast I was afraid she would die on me, and I didn't dare back off to make another run for the hill. So I whistled off brakes and slid back. It was so cold that there was a streak of ice all along

where we had been, formed out of the water that 44 had leaked. I noticed that as we slid down, and when we got to the bottom I told my fireman I was going to make a try on a new scheme.

"A good wagon road runs around the foot of Raymond hill and crosses the track on the other side from where we were. I put a brace on the rail just where I thought I could jump into the road, and let her go. It was kind of risky, but I thought it was worth trying. Well, sir, she struck that brace and went into the road without a quiver. The brace held, and the grain loads followed as slick as grease. The water that leaked out of 44 was frozen as soon as it struck the ground and it made a fair track of ice for the train, and it was the easiest kind of slipping.

"Old 44 just followed that road as if she'd been trained to it, and when we struck the other side of the hill she dropped onto the rails as if she had been looking for them. It was just plain sliding down hill from that on, and when we struck the bottom we had force enough to shove us in on to the elevator side track, and we stopped just exactly where I wanted to. Couldn't have done it better if we'd had four engines."

Old Bill sighed sadly in remembrance of his great scheme, and the other boys walked silently away and left him dreaming of it.—New York Sun.

A Woman Who Can Shoot.

Miss Leale, from Guernsey, occupies the proud position of being the only lady to share with the Princess of Wales the distinction of discharging a real rifle at a real target across Bisley common, but, unlike her royal highness, she sighted her own weapon, held it in a soldierly fashion to her shoulder and scored thirty points out of a possible thirty-five in competition with trained riflemen. She is a member of the association, and was taking part in a contest restricted to members. Her father is surgeon major to the Channel Islands militia, and Miss Leale is evidently familiar with the Martin-Henry, which she handled to much purpose. Although only nineteen years of age, she has already taken more than one prize in her native island. In shooting she occupied a sitting position.—London Telegraph.

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EXCELLENCE OF GOODS

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77 Chaboillez Square.

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You don't require to put your money out on a big press, send it to HENRY OWEN, who will do it for you BETTER and CHEAPER than if you had a big press of your own.

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Housekeepers, look to your interests and

BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEE

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

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

The Great Mantle House

Of the city, Ladies! is undoubtedly John Murphy & Co.'s. This statement is no mere rhetorical exaggeration. It is backed by the stern logic of facts. It receives added testimony from every succeeding season. By no Department is our motto "Once a customer, always a customer" more fully justified. Its management is unrivalled in the Dominion, and as invariably follows, competency and ability at the top ensure complete and thorough equipment throughout. At the present time our Unpacking Room is absolutely piled and stacked with thousands of New Jackets, New Ulsters, New Dolmans, and New Mantles. These goods, priced at the lowest figures, are rapidly passed into stock. Almost as rapidly they pass into the hands of "knowing buyers," who, taught by experience, know full well that they cannot do better in the market. If you require value, quality and style, ladies, in any of the above lines, call and examine the magnificent new stock at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

NEW IMPORTATIONS!

BE IN TIME!

Secure the Article of your choice before it is picked up by another!

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

- NEW MANTLES
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THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

To Select From.

Every Line Complete!

LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS

FROM HEAD CENTRES OF FASHION

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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

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DO YOU WANT

A GOOD ROLLER?
OF COURSE YOU DO!

Get HENRY OWEN to make your Rollers and you will have what you want. All sizes at low prices. Rollers cast with despatch.

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Highland Costumes,
Ladies' Mantle
A SPECIALTY.

Our Garments are Artistically Cut
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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

2242 Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.



LABOR DAY.

The Great Holiday of the People.

PROCESSION AND ROUTE.

PICNIC ON THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS. &c.

Central Trades and Labor Council—Its Origin.

From a small beginning the Central Trades and Labor Council has developed into a recognized power in civic affairs, as well as in local and Dominion politics. The idea of amalgamating the various labor organizations into a central body first originated with some members of Dominion Assembly, K. of L. in the winter of 1884, and although their efforts at that time proved futile the scheme commended itself to a majority of the various organizations. Held in abeyance for some time, the principle of central organization was not abandoned, and the first step toward that end was taken conjointly by Ville Marie and Dominion Assemblies, when, in response to a call from them, a public meeting was held in the Mécanics' Hall in February of the following year to consider the Statute Labor Tax.

In November, 1885, another attempt at central organization was made by Ville Marie Assembly. Invitations were sent to the various organized bodies, and such was the hearty response given that, on the 12th of January, 1886, after a few preliminary meetings by the delegates chosen, the Central Trades and Labor Council was formed. The first president of the newly-formed Council was Mr. Louis Guyon, of La Concorde Assembly, K. of L., now the efficient Factory Inspector. Succeeding presidents have been Messrs. Jos. Corbeil, U. Lafontaine, T. Godin and Joseph Beland, M. P. P.

The present occupant of the presidential chair is Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, a gentleman who has been closely identified with organized labor for a number of years, being a prominent member of Typographical Union, No. 176, and also of Dominion Assembly, K. of L. Mr. Boudreau, besides representing his Union at the International Convention, held in Kansas City in 1888, was for three years its presiding officer, and now holds the position of Treasurer. Mr. Boudreau is reckoned a good presiding officer, being well posted in the rules of debate, and is equally at home in French or English.

The following are some of the principles governing the body:

Neutrality in politics; making it obligatory on employers of children who can neither read nor write to see they attend school during certain hours; formation of evening classes and popular libraries; power to judges to grant delay in execution of a judgment on persons working under salary; suppression of seizure on household effects; maximum of seizure on salary to be fixed at 15 per cent.; execution to be by simple notice to employer without causing trouble to him; formation of a board of arbitration to deal with cases arising out of Master and Servants' Act; children under 14 not to be allowed to work in factories; women and children's day's work to be limited to eight hours; suppression of all work in prisons that compete with honest industry; abolition of present qualification for election to municipal council, etc., etc.

The following is a list of delegates composing the Central Trades and Labor Council and the organizations they represent:

District Assembly, No 19, K of L—C Asselin, J Leprage, J A Renaud.

Montcalm Assembly, 4977, K of L—Messrs Courtemanche, Beauchamps, A P Chabot.

Marble Workers Assembly, K of L—B Rodier, J Flanagan, T O'Riordan.

Dominion Assembly, 2436, K of L—H Keys, W Darlington, W Keys.

Maple Leaf, 3965, K of L—P J Ryan, J Goodfellow, C K Wilkie.

Bricklayers Union—Joh Corbeil, A Charpentier, J Brien.

Painters' Union, No 74—A Deguire, P Blanqui, Pelletiere.

Painters' Union, 222—T R Kent, Gus Gibbons, Thos Fisher.

Cigarmakers' Union, No 226—B Morgean, Thos McGreevy, J McCarney.

Cigarmakers' Union, 58—M Larose, A Lafrance, A Pepin.

Typographical Union, 145—P C Chatelle, B Morneau, J A Rodier.

Typographical Union, 176—J P Moncel, L Z Boudreau, J Taylor.

Early Closing Association—A Thibault, L H Laramee, L Z Corbeau.

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners—A Anderson, W Atkin.

Tailors' Union—O Fontaine, J B Dubois, O Dussault.

Ville Marie Assembly, 3484 K of L—F Blanchet, U Lafontaine, T Cousineau.

Maisonneuve Assembly, K of L—F Paquette, J Masselin, N Lecavallier.

Unity Assembly, 6292, K of L—J Brennan, W Sandilands, G J May.

River Front Assembly, 7628 K of L—M H Brennan, Jos Fuller, J Warren.

Black Diamond, 1711 K of L—H McCamley, J Carroll, M Martin.

Builders Laborers' Union—P Desrosier, W Jarvis, J Easton.

Carriagemakers' Union—H Royal, L G Brosseau, T Hamel.

Plasterers' Union—E Charbonneau, G Jobin.

Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union—W McCleave, P Howard, E St George.

Coopers' Union—D Verdon, W Laporte, Jos Roby.

United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, 134—H Miron, A Champagne, E Jandreau.

United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, 311—J Vezina, J Claude, J Dumontier.

Bakers' Union—B Dubois, L Charbonneau.

LABOR DAY.

A great deal of interest is being taken in this year's celebration of Labor Day, (Monday first) for the proper observance of which extensive preparations have been made by the Central Trades and Labor Council. Delegations from various unions in the United States and Canada are to take part, and it is likely that the greater number of the delegates to the Dominion Congress will also be present. A large number of the Unions have signified their intention of taking part and it is altogether likely that the parade will be much stronger numerically than it was last year. A new feature of the procession will be the presence of over 500 boys, sons of organized labor, headed by the Caughnawaga brass band. The procession will form on the Champ de Mars and a salute of twenty-seven guns will announce the start. Owing to the excavation going on on McCord street the route will be slightly altered to pass up Murray street.

The official route is as follows: Start from the Champ de Mars, proceed along Craig to Bonsecours, to Notre Dame, to St. Lambert, to St. James, to McGill to Wellington, to Murray, to Notre Dame, to Inspector, to St. James, to Craig, to St. Lawrence, to the Exhibition Grounds.

The Unions taking part in the procession are as follows:—

BAND.

Hackmen's Union, mounted.
Sons of Organized Labor.
Montreal Watch-case Makers in carriages with banner.

(On Craig St., between St. Lawrence and St. Dominique.)

BAND AND BANNER.

Black Diamond Assembly.
River Front Assembly with banner.
Coopers' Union
American Flint Glass Workers in carriages.
Green Glass Blowers.

(On St. Dominique, corner Craig.)

BAND.

Phoenix Assembly (Brass Workers), with banner.

Machinery Moulders Mo. 51, with banner.
Marbleworkers' Assembly.
Maple Leaf Assembly.
Progress Assembly.
Unity Assembly.

Dominion Assembly.
D. A. 18 K. of L., with banner.

(On Perrault Lane, corner Craig.)

BAND AND BANNER.

Grande Hermine Assembly.
Hoehelaga Assembly, with banner.
DeSalaberry Assembly, with banner.
Montcalm Assembly, with banner.
Mont Royal Assembly, with banner.

BAND.

Co-operative Assembly, with banner.
Ville-Marie Assembly, with banner.
D. A. 19 K. of L., with banner.

(On St. Constant St., cor. Craig.)

BAND AND BANNER.
Plasterers' Union.
Builders' Laborers' Union.
Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Union, with banner.

(On Craig, between St. Constant and German.)

Tinsmiths and Roofers, with banner.
Carriage Makers, with banner.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Nos. 134 and 311, with banners.

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.
(On German street, corner Craig.)

BAND.

Early Closing Association.
Railway Porters' Union.

Bakers' Union.
Shoe Mounters.

Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers.
Journymen Tailors' Union.

Cutters' and Trimmers' Union, with banner.
(On Craig, between German and St. Elizabeth.)

BAND AND BANNER.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Nos. 222 and 74, with banners.

Saddlers' Union, with banner.
Pressmen's Union, No. 52.

Jacques Cartier Typo. Union, No. 145.
Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176.

(On St. Elizabeth, corner of Craig.)

BAND AND BANNER.

Bricklayers' Union.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 226.

Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58.
(On Craig, between St. Elizabeth and Sanguinet.)

BAND.

Toronto Trades and Labor Council.
Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Central Trades and Labor Council.
Invited Guests.

President of Central Trades and Labor Council.

(On Sanguinet, corner of Craig.)

Arriving at the grounds the programme of games will be at once started. For these there is likely to be keen competition as the prizes offered are very valuable. A lacrosse match for the Labor Day championship and 13 gold medals will take place between the Crescents and Junior Shamrocks, which we understand will be made a permanent feature in the future, the Council offering a valuable trophy for the event. The following are the names of the players from which the competing teams will be picked:

Crescent—M Breslin, T Houston, J Wallace, T Blakely, A Clapperton, A Hinton, W Skelly, W Fairbairn, P McVey, J McNulty, W Hinton, F Moore, Alf Fairbairn, W Cairns, P Finn, A Smith, Captain.

Junior Shamrock—P O'Brien, J Price, J McKenna, E Johnson, E Morvinge, A Lavery, P Prendergast, J White, J O'Meara, J O'Connor, L Devine, O Rielly, J Dwyer, F McKenna, J Guilfoyle, F McGuire, Captain.

Umpires, Fred R Alley, P McKeown; Referee, H McLaughlin.

Besides a long list of athletic contests there will be baloon ascensions and a fine display of Japanese fireworks.

There are four entrances to the grounds which will avoid any possibility of a crush.

No person will be allowed to take advantage of the parade for advertising purposes.

The members of the different organizations will walk two abreast on each side of the street. Every member is requested to remain in his position in the ranks until the Exhibition Grounds are reached, where they will disband.

AMAZONS OF THE FORGE.

The Hardy and Vigorous Female Blacksmiths Employed in England.

Efforts are being made in Great Britain to secure legislation that would prohibit the employment of women and girls in the business of making nails, spikes and chains. It has been said that female employment in this direction was of compulsion, not of choice. Philanthropists have pictured the dingy smithy, with its lurid glare of leaping sparks, its sonorous chime of the falling hammer, and the British amazon with the biceps of an athlete pounding the red hot metal. Eve waiting on Vulcan has invoked the pity and carers of humanity and furnished the text for many a political tirade against the government and civilization that made such conditions a necessity in industrial life.

We have nothing to say against this crusade for female emancipation, though if the truth be told the amazons of the black country, with its countless furnaces and its smoke darkened sky, are by no means the serfs they seem to be.

We do not believe in female employment in such a muscular business as making spikes and chains. The forge is no place for a woman, but if she chooses to swing a hammer, who can prevent it? It may be an abnormal predilection, and by no means coincident with the parlor and piano idea of the modern Eve, but in an age when woman are captains of ships and running the municipal government of cities, no law can annul the right of the gentle sex to make the shoe or pound the anvil.

That there are two sides of this question of

female blacksmiths can no longer be doubted, since a delegation of lady ironworkers waited on the home secretary to protest against interference with their rights. There was nothing savoring of sickness, atrophy or nervousness in this amazonian deputation. If dry goods were but poorly represented, force and flesh were here in robust conditions.

One of the speakers had reached the modest age of fifty-seven years, of which quite fifty had been spent hammering iron, with occasional relapses, during which she had bequeathed fourteen children to her husband's care and the census of a nation.

A lass of sixteen years, who wielded a hammer weighing eighteen pounds, pleaded her improvement in health as a reason why the law should not interfere with her business.

Appearances justified her logic, for she had the nerve of a lioness and the shoulders of an athlete.—Age of Steel.

The members of the West Greenland expedition that travelled with Lieut. Perry a part of the way into the frozen north, returned to Philadelphia yesterday. They report that they were very successful in their investigation of the geological, botany and biology of Western Greenland.

WILLIAMS PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world.

5000 Sold in Montreal.

21 Styles to Choose from.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CENTRAL CANADA:

WILLIS & CO.
1824 Notre Dame St.
(NEAR MCGILL STREET.)

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

FOR THE SCHOOL BOYS

Now on hand a CHEAP LINE of BOOTS AND SHOES guaranteed to stand extra tear and wear. Just the thing for boys going back to school.

Misses, Girls and Children's Boots in great variety of Style and Price.

The above goods have only to be seen to be appreciated and they cannot be matched elsewhere for quality and cheapness.

Try a sample pair and we are sure of a continuance of your custom.

J. CHURCH,
30 Chaboillez Square.

DRINK ALWAYS THE BEST!
MILLAR'S.

Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Cider, &c.

GLADSTONE!

the Best of all emperance Drinks.

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

69 ST. ANTOINE ST.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

JOHN LEVEILLE, Agent,
156 St. James

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST SHIPMENT.

Just received, two cases of Ladies' New Waterproofs, "English Fabric," in all the leading shades and patterns, to be sold at moderate prices, on Monday.

S. CARSLEY.
These New Waterproofs are made of the best materials, warranted all wool and perfect fit.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

BARGAINS.

In order to clear the balance of our Ladies' Ulsters, Dolmans, Jackets, the firm have decided to make an extra reduction for next week only. The reductions will be as follows:

FIRST LOT.

Long Ulsters, with capes, extra good material, now reduced to \$2.50 for next week only.

S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

SECOND LOT.

Plain Black Ulsters in Serge, Glace, Melton, Fancy Materials, now reduced to \$2.00 for next week only.

S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

THIRD LOT.

Colored and Black Paletots in different sizes, now reduced to \$1.25 for next week only.

S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR NEXT WEEK.

150 Cloth Dolmans trimmed with rich Lace and Jets suitable for Old Ladies, to be sold at Great Reductions next week.

S. CARSLEY.

65 Princess Capes made of Silk Plush and trimmed with Silk Lace and Jets, now offered at Great Reductions for next week only.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR LINENS.

Manchester Department.

New Colored Skirting Flannels.....35c

A Novelty just out,
Shaded Skirting Flannels.....39c

A large stock of Shirting Flannels.....25c
New Patterns.

Fancy Flannels for Shirting.....28c
Fancy Stripes,

All Wool Flannels for Shirtings.....35c
Fancy Checks,

New Flannels for Shirtings.....39c
Novel Patterns in

Fancy Flannels for Wrappers.....45c
All Wool and Fast Colors.

Fancy Flannels for Wrappers.....57c
Good value. Good designs.

S. CARSLEY.

Manchester Department.

FOR BOYS' SUITS.

Best English Serges, all wool.....55c
In Steel, Shetland and Dark Gray.

Scotch Gingham, just received.....25c
One and a quarter yard wide.

Checked Scotch Gingham.....22c
New Lot of Roller Towellings.....4c

Wide width Roller Towellings.....5c
All Linen Roller Towellings.....7c

Roller Towellings, with border.....8c
Fine quality Roller Towellings.....9c

All Linen Roller Towellings.....10c
New Unbleached Table Cloths, 7-4, for.....6c

With borders all round, 8-4, for.....9c
Special line all Linen, 8-10, for.....\$1.35

S. CARSLEY.

Manchester Department.

New lot of Sideboard Covers, 90c
In various lengths.

Fancy Colored Sideboard Covers, \$1.25
With fancy borders.

New Sideboard Covers, \$1.75
Special value in these goods.

Fancy Worked Sideboard Covers, \$1.90
Large Checked Glass Towelling, 7 1/2
17 inches wide,

Large Checked Glass Towelling, 22c
27 inches wide,

Large Checked Glass Towelling, 26c
36 inches wide,

Green and Red Table Coverings, 76c and
\$1.05

Blue and Red Table Coverings, 76c and
\$1.95

Red and White Table Coverings, 76c and
\$1.05.

S. CARSLEY.

Manchester Department.

Good Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yds wide, 19c
Special Make.

Strong Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yds. wide, 20c
Good for Wear.

Sheetings for heavy wear, 2 1/2 yds. wide, 23c
Strong and Durable.

Good Unbleached Sheetings, 2 1/2 yds. wide, 24c
Special Make.

Heavy Bleached Sheeting, 1 1/2 yd. wide, 24c
Extra Value.

Special Bleached Sheeting, 2 yds. wide, 25c
Fine Quality.

Sheetings for hard wear, 2 1/2 yds. wide, 30c
Very Special Make.

Fine Line of Bleached Sheeting, 2 1/2 yds.
wide, 34c.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

The match between the Crescents and Junior Shamrocks was closely contested, the latter winning by three games to two.

The Sherbrooke club beat the Montreal Juniors in one hour's play at Sherbrooke on Tuesday, winning the only two goals taken.

A double event will take place on the Shamrock grounds this afternoon, the first being Shamrocks vs. Ottawa and the second Montreal Juniors vs. Shamrock Juniors.

In the intermediate Junior Lacrosse League the White Stars played the Manhattan on Saturday. Each team scored a game and when play was resumed the Manhattan made a shot for their opponents goal and claimed game, which was not allowed. They then refused to resume play and the match was given to the White Stars.

The St. Gabriel and Cote St. Paul clubs crossed sticks on Saturday at the Driving Park in the presence of but a small attendance of admirers of lacrosse. It was generally expected that the Saints would win. They at present lead in the series for the District Championship, while their opponents of Saturday were at the other end of the string. If the Cotes did not win it was because they did not make a plucky fight. There is some good material among them, and although they have suffered nine consecutive defeats their perseverance is highly commendable.

After two games had been played in the Capital-Ottawa match at Ottawa on Saturday, Mr. Egan, father of M. Egan, captain of the Capital team, dropped dead in the grand stand from heart disease and the match was stopped. Mr. Egan was fifty-eight years of age and had been ill for about three years, suffering from Bright's disease. The body was removed in the ambulance and the crowd dispersed. The games were won by the Capitals in 6½ and 23 minutes respectively. It was decided to continue the match on a future date, playing two hours and allowing the Capitals the two games already won.

The lacrosse match between the Montreal and Toronto teams on Saturday last in the Queen City resulted in a defeat for the visiting team. A large crowd witnessed the games which were all well contested. At first the Montrealers were the favorites, and after they had captured the first game betting was two to one in their favor, but it was soon evident that the Torontos were going in to win, and when they had captured the second and third games the betting was even. The weather was very warm, and towards the end of the match time was called several times on account of some of the players taking cramps.

BASEBALL.

The Crescents defeated the Clipper baseball players on Saturday, and the Mutuals defeated the Nationals by a score of 25 to 19.

QUOITS.

A friendly game was played on Saturday afternoon between the Dominion and Montreal Clubs, four rinks a side. The scores were: Dominion 190 points; Montreal 287 majority for the Montreal Club, 97 points. Mr. Wm. Bell of London, Ont., was referee.

THE G. T. R. REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Grand Trunk Boating Club came off on Saturday afternoon, and a more successful one the club never held. The weather was charming, the water smooth and the contests keen and exciting. Aquatic sport has worthy patrons in the membership of the Grand Trunk Boating Club. There was a large attendance of spectators, and a better afternoon's sport they have not had this season.

A SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Thomas Eck, the proprietor of a six-day bicycle race in New York, has selected the following from the entries for the starters in the big event:

America—John S. Price, Boston, Mass., with a record of 1,042 miles in seventy-two hours, twelve hours a day for six days; W. J. Morgan, forty-eight hour champion, with a record of 714 miles in the time, and who rode 234 miles in seventeen hours in the race without a stop; Lieut. Ed. Reading, Fort Anderson, Neb., a well-known Western rider; Charles Asinger, of Okoloma, a holder of intermediate records.

England—Thomas Battersby, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and William Lamb, a fellow-townsmen, both well-known long distance riders; Thomas English and Willy Woods, of North Shields, the latter ex-champion short distance rider of England; George Edlin, of Coventry, with a record of 1,136 miles in eighty-four hours, fourteen hours a day for six days, at Agricultural Hall, London; Robb brothers, Arthur and Alfred, the famous Birmingham bicyclists, the former having recently wrestled short distance honors from Woods.

Scotland—S. D. Lumsden, of Aberdeen, Scotia's champion, who has ridden 722 miles in forty-eight hours, eight hours a day for six days; W. Stage, of Aberdeen, a good second to Lumsden for the championship.

Ireland—M. J. O'Flanagan, of Tipperary

and Patrick Martin, of county Clare, the best two professionals of the Green Isle.

France—Chas. Terront, long-distance champion, Jules Dubois, of Paris, a record holder in both France and England, and M. Meddinger Paris, short-distance champion.

Germany—Albert Schock, winner of the recent six-day contest at Chicago, and who holds the world's six-day record, 1,405 miles.

THE RING.

The following special cable was received at The Police Gazette office from London, August 31: The proposed international prize fight between Jem Corbett and Charley Mitchell is the topic of conversation in the Victoria and Albert Club. George Baird, better known in America as Abington, has instructed Mitchell to arrange a match and he will find him any part of £2,000 or upwards. Mitchell will insist on London prize ring rules governing the match and upon Richard K. Fox being final stakeholder. Dick Burge, the lightweight champion, who recently defeated Jimmy Carney, has been matched to fight Lachie Thomson of Glasgow, the Scotch champion, for \$200 a side.

Harry Dally, the Australian, and John Sullivan, a San Francisco bantam, fought 54 rounds at the California Club, San Francisco for a purse of \$1,000. The men were very evenly matched, and little advantage was gained by either until the 53rd round, when repeated blows on the neck made Sullivan sick. He wanted to quit, but his seconds put him in the ring for another round. Dally again punched him on the neck and he dropped, and remained down until counted out. Neither man was much marked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The retirement of Mr. Remington, the well-known Manhattan Club runner, from the cinder path is announced.

Charley Rowell wants to run Jno. Hughes six days in the Olympia for £200 to £500 a side. Rowell has a forfeit in the Sporting Life office.

There was a large turnout of wheelmen at the Montreal Bicycle Club races on Saturday and the various events were keenly contested.

The crack amateur athlete, Al Copland, has resumed practice over the hurdles. He has given up his Boston position in an athletic goods house, and is again a New York boy.

The following are the highest first-class batting averages calculated up to and including Saturday 15th ult., from which it will be seen that Arthur Shrewsbury has taken the lead from Abel who had held premier position for the whole season:

	Inns.	Runs.	Avg.
Shrewsbury.....	21	165	77.2
Abel.....	25	197	40.19
Gunn.....	28	161	36.16
Bean.....	31	145*	35.16
Stoddart, A. E.....	21	215*	30.7
Marchant, F.....	20	123	30.6
Read (M).....	22	135	30.1
Newham, W.....	27	184*	29.20
O'Brien, T. C.....	26	111	29.9
Barnes.....	22	104	29.6
Lohmann.....	26	61	25.10
Fox, C. J. M.....	20	103	25.2

*Signifies not out.

Tattooing Among the Burmese.

Of all Burmese customs one of the most singular is that of tattooing the person from the waist to below the knees with figures in black ink. Every man in the whole of Burma is thus adorned, and unless his skin be unusually dark, he looks as if he were clothed in a tight fitting pair of knee breeches. This "mark of manhood," which is usually conferred when the subject is between twelve and fourteen years of age, is a very painful one, and the agony, which must necessarily be of the most intense, is often prolonged from three days to a week. The subject, stupefied with opium, lies insensible to the pain, while one figure after another gradually appears on his skin.

The instrument used by the tattooer in doing this dainty work is a brass rod nearly two feet in length and a half inch in diameter, weighted at the top with a little ornamental figure and provided at the other end with a hollow point, divided into four very sharp points by cross slits. Deep as the points of this stylus sink into the flesh they seldom draw blood, but the limbs and body soon swell in a manner that would alarm any one who did not know what the final result would be.

Eight rupees is the usual fee paid the tattooer for the week's work. The figures that compose the design vary little, consisting, as a rule, of tigers, dragons and devils. Each of these figures is usually surrounded by a border sentence invoking good luck upon the owner of the skin whereon they are inscribed.—St. Louis Republic.

A despatch to the Paris Estafette from Vienna says: The Empress of Austria shows symptoms of insanity. She is very eccentric, desiring bizarre costumes in which to appear in public and indulging in other oddities. The Emperor has called in medical experts, who have pronounced the case a grave one.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

The cashier of the Bank of England declares there is no truth in the report that the bank had been robbed of a large sum.

The steamship Danmurry, bound from New York to Antwerp, grain laden, went down in a hurricane in the Atlantic last Saturday morning and eight of her crew were drowned.

Berlin advices state that the police of Spandau have summarily closed the abattoir at that place owing to the fact that infected cattle were butchered in spite of warning by the sanitary authorities.

The Journal of the Chamber of Commerce, of Paris, states that the Belgian Government purposes to declare Antwerp and other Belgian ports free ports, aiming to make Belgium the warehouse of Europe.

A cyclone which has just passed over the San Mauro and Gasino districts, Italy, has caused great distress. A number of persons were injured, and the crops in the path of the storm were destroyed and the houses damaged.

Achille Fould, the grandson of Louis Napoleon's Minister of Finance, and a strong Bonapartist, has announced to his constituents that he is for the Republic, in consequence of the overwhelming manifestation of the popular will in its favor.

The steamer Duart Castle, from Halifax, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on Tuesday morning. She encountered a hurricane the previous morning. Two seamen were washed overboard and drowned. Ten horses were killed and the cargo shifted.

At the conference at Dantzic on Tuesday of 800 delegates from various German Catholic societies it was decided to promote an international Catholic congress, the object of which would be to discuss the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

During last week violent gales and rainstorms swept over Great Britain and Ireland. Despatches from Dublin state that the crops throughout the province of Ulster are in a pitiable condition and that in many parts of Ulster and elsewhere the lands are almost entirely submerged. In other sections the crops are in several feet of water and will be completely destroyed.

American.

The big engines of the armored cruiser Maine were tested at New York on Monday in the presence of Secretary Tracy and a company of experts. They were pronounced perfect in every respect.

The steamship Arizona, which arrived at New York on Monday morning, brought with her eight members of the crew of the ship Sea Gull which was wrecked in a terrific gale of wind on the Atlantic coast.

The failure was announced yesterday of three of the largest hotels at Atlantic City, N. J., the United States, Congress Hall and Cambridge. The backward season is supposed to be the cause of the failures.

Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, said on Monday evening that from present indications he would have to redeem about \$25,000,000 4½ per cent bonds. The amount so far presented for extension is \$23,221,650 and there are about \$3,000,000 of these bonds in the course of preparation for extension, the circulation extending the time in which 4½'s may be presented for extension at 2 per cent.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt, owner of the yacht Conqueror, held by the New York Custom House authorities for duties, has filed a libel in the United States District Court. He states that the Conqueror was built in Glasgow; that he bought her; that he is a member of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, and that his yacht is enrolled on that club's list and asks that he may be placed in possession of the yacht.

The Government has stationed John R. Debarry at Buffalo to enforce the provisions of the foreign contract labor law. It is said that 50 or 60 laborers land at Ferry street, Buffalo, every morning from Fort Erie to work in Buffalo manufactories. Mr. Debarry will investigate and report to Government the situation at Buffalo, and if it is true that large numbers of workmen are living in Canada and working on the United States side, they will be instructed to emigrate or get a job at home.

Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court, New York, on Tuesday handed down a decision declining to accept Cornelius and Jacob Tallman as bondsmen in the sum of \$5,000 for James A. Simmons, under sentence of six years imprisonment for bank wrecking. He discovered that Simmons had given the parties an indemnity contract for the sum, and said that he did not care to aid any such scheme of flight, as such it appeared on the face. Simmons wishes his liberty while the stay of execution of sentence, pending appeal, is in force.

Canadian.

Reports from the St. John river counties indicate that owing to the rust the potato crop will not be more than 50 per cent. of the anticipated yield.

The inland revenue returns for St. John, N.B., show a gain of over \$9,000 for August

over the corresponding month last year, and the Customs returns a decrease of over \$121,000.

Joseph J. Whalen, keeper of a tavern near suspension bridge, St. John, was drowned in the St. John falls on Monday morning by the upsetting of his canoe, in which he ventured too near the waterfall.

In the notorious Beldane, N. B., murder case the jury acquitted Young and found Colligan and Cameron guilty of common assault. They were sentenced to two months hard labor in the common jail.

The report published at Sarnia that a cave in at the tunnel will seriously delay the opening, and that it is the worst slide yet is incorrect. The slide does not materially affect the work and will not delay the opening, as it does not touch the direct approach to the tunnel and is comparatively small.

At noon on Tuesday the solicitor of the Kieley-Everett syndicate, made the first payment of \$475,000 in accordance with the agreement for the purchase of the Toronto Street Railway from the city. After the contract and financial arrangements had been discussed the Mayor signed, and so the Street Railway franchise is no longer vested in the city. The syndicate goes into possession of its rights at once.

The council of the Quebec Board of Trade met on Tuesday afternoon and discussed R. R. Dobell's project of making the Harbor Commissioners board independent of the Government by giving the trades a majority representation. It was deemed not advisable to do anything until the Parliamentary committee had presented its report and then that the Harbor board should take the initiative. A deputation was so appointed to wait on the city council to ask that body to increase the tax on peddlers in order to prevent immigrants, especially Russian Jews, from competing with Quebec merchants.

A man named Beaulé, employed at the Quebec post office, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon on a charge of robbing the mails. He is accused of opening a letter containing money and appropriating the contents. The accused is a widower and was to have been married again in two weeks. Grenier, postmaster of Newport, county of Bonaventure, has also been arrested on a similar charge. It appears that a gentleman in Montreal had sent five dollars in a registered letter to his daughter, who was spending the summer at that place, and the postmaster kept the money. He chose a summary trial and having acknowledged his guilt was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

One Horse Power.

When men begin to become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power they often speculate on where the breed of horses is to be found that can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is more familiar to some mechanics, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horse power, it is natural that people should think the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on what horses could really do. But the horse that can do this work does not exist.

The horse power unit was established by James Watt about a century ago, and the figures were fixed in a curious way. Watt found that the average horse of his district could raise 22,000 pounds one foot per minute. At that time Watt was employed in the manufacture of engines, and customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial inducements were necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouraging them Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot pounds to a horse power. And thus he was the means of giving a false unit to one of the most important measurements in the world.—Rifer and Driver.

Raising Water in London Docks.

In lieu of incurring the immense expense of expatriating the London docks to accommodate the increased size given to modern ships, large pumping engines have now been set up, and the water in the docks is raised by this means. Some idea of the demands upon these engines can be had from the size of the docks, one of which has an area of nearly ten acres, the pumps which raise the water having a capacity of 685 tons per minute and raising the water level five feet in one and a half hours.

Centrifugal pumps of superb workmanship are employed, driven direct by compound tandem engines, and the power of these pumps is evident from the fact that the inlet orifices to the main pumps are fifty-four inches in diameter, and when worked together, the three pumps have a capacity to raise 67,000,000 gallons of water in five hours, against an average head of ten feet. The pumps are arranged to be worked separately and independently or together, as desired, and the engines are supplied with steam at a hundred pounds pressure by powerful boilers.—New York Sun.

The betrothal of the Czaritch to Princess Marie of Greece is shortly to be announced.

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DIVES.

Did you ever hear of Dives, who lived in Palestine?
A marvellous rich man was he, well clothed in superfine,
His table groaned with wealth of food, his wine by gallons ran,
No wonder he grew sleek and stout, just like an alderman!
Another man named Lazarus, homeless and sick and poor,
In hopes to beg the rich man's crumbs, lay at the rich man's door.
He heard the sounds of mirth within, but not a friend had he,
Except the dogs who licked his sores in silent sympathy.
You'd think it strange that such a thing could happen here below,
But this was in a far-off land—a long, long while ago.

Now Dives daily feasted and was gorgeously arrayed,
Not at all because he liked it, but because 'twas good for trade;
That the people might have calico, he clothed himself in silk,
And gorged himself on thickest cream that they might get the milk.
He fed five hundred servants that the poor might not lack bread,
And had his vessels made of gold that they might get more lead;
And e'en to show his sympathy with the deserving poor,
He did no useful work himself that they might do the more.
You'll think this very, very strange, but then of course you know,
'Twas in a far-off country, and a long, long while ago.

Poor Lazarus at length became too weak with death to strive,
He evidently was not one of the fittest to survive;
So on one cold and frosty night, at a quarter past eleven,
He looked up at the silent stars and died, and went to heaven.
Now Dives, too, was waxing old, and presently fell ill,
Whereon a lawyer was called in to make a mighty will;
And when old Dives' children came to hear his last farewell,
He bade them follow in his steps—then died and went to hell!
I don't think God would venture now to treat a rich man so,
But this was such a long way off, and so very long ago.
—From Justice.

FUNNY ECHOES.

I told Dr. Wray the other day that I believed I was the only living example of his patients.
I don't think she loved him. She married him solely for protection. One of those safety matches, I presume.
Bessie—Why do you stroll so much with Jack on the sand? Jessie—Because that is the one thing Jack seems to lack.
Totling—You wouldn't class the hen among song birds, would you? Dimling—Why not? We are all fond of her lay.
Jim, did that clock strike 10 or 11? asked Barnaby. Yes, sir, returned the darkey. Yes, what, you rascal? It struck 10 or 11.
She (suggestively)—They say the little birds have all mated before this. He—Yes, but bless you, think how few expenses they have.
Mamma, do dogs and cats go to heaven? No, dear. Well, then, mamma, let's don't scold them any more if they lie awake at nights and cry.
Can you trace your family back a dozen generations? I could if I desired, but don't want to. Why? I might be ashamed of myself if I did.
She—Dear me, here is August. The year is more than half gone. He (with a world of meaning in his eye)—I can beat that, Maud, I'm completely gone.
Minister—Tommy, if a bad boy should dare you to, would you knock the chip off his shoulder? Tommy—No. I'd knock the head off his shoulder.
First Boy—Did you get squeezed in the crowd at the navy drill yesterday? Second Boy—No, but I got caught in the jam at home, and that was worse.
There doesn't appear to be much of the milk of human kindness these days, sighed Buffer. Oh, I guess there's a good deal left, retorted Waggle, only it's condensed.
That plumber I employed is a fool. Why? I told him I wanted running water in my bedroom, and he put it there, but with nothing to shut it off. Said that wasn't specified.
Grandfather—Well, Paul what would you like for a birthday present? Paul—Oh, grandpa, buy me a telephone, so that I can answer the teacher's questions without having to go to school.
Lady (unmarried)—I suppose you will

hardly remember that we went to school together? Gentleman—Oh, certainly I do! We have grown old since then—beg pardon—at least, I have.
This is Mr. William Norman. Ah, glad to meet you, William. Pretty well posted on this part of the country? Yes, I may say so. That is right. I always like to see a Bill posted.
The longest sleeper I ever saw was on a western train. I don't know that any one could sleep long on a western train. That is true enough; this sleeper was the car I was lying awake in.
Mrs. Dogood—Even if you are just out of prison that does not prevent you from going to work. Dusty Rhodes—It do, mum; they cut my hair and my business is ruined. Mrs. Dogood—What business were you in? Dusty Rhodes—The Circassian beauty line, mum.
And what is the trouble? the young wife inquired of the physician. Well, I don't think the case is really bad enough for a season at the seaside. I think a cure may be effected by the judicious application of a nice summer hat.
A teacher was impressing upon the scholars of the primary school the importance of perspiration. Having, as she thought, fully explained the matter, she asked: Now, Johnnie, if the pores of the skin got filled up, what would happen? Johnnie thought a moment, then answered briskly, We'd bust.
Loving Wife—Now that you are ruined, Henry, I will disclose my secret. For years I have been saving up, and now (pouring a shower of silver coins into his hat) this may tide you over. Husband—Oh, my darling, how did you manage to do it? Wife—Easily enough. Every time you said an unkind word to me I put a shilling into a box.
Father—Come, Johnny, do as I bade you. Take off your coat this instant. Johnny—You ain't goin to lick me, are you? Father—Certainly I am. Didn't I tell you this morning I would pay you off for your behavior? Johnny—Yes, but I didn't think you'd do it. You told the grocer and the butcher you would pay them off last week and I know you let up on them.

Nine in German Not Even One in English.
Although she was German she spoke English almost perfectly, but under emotion she naturally fell into the use of her mother tongue.
Will you give me a kiss? he pleaded, gently bending over her.
She raised a startled and indignant face to his.
Nine! she exclaimed in wrathful negative. Nine! repeated he, stepping back and gazing at her in mock surprise. Nine! I'd think myself lucky if I could get one.

True to His Motto.
She had yawned six times, looked at the clock four times and pretended to be half asleep three times, but the young editor who was calling upon her was so much in love that he did not observe these manifestations of weariness. At length she said:
Most newspapers have mottoes, have they not?
Some have.
Has yours one?
Yes.
What is it?
We are here to stay.
I could have sworn it was something of that kind, she said with a sigh, and the silence was resumed.

He Created an Impression.
I was the lion of the day once in my life, said Sam Davis the other night, as he sat with Judge Beatty and a party of friends at the Palace hotel, San Francisco. I was on my way from Ogden to San Francisco in the days when the porter had the run of the sleeping cars, and we had a lot of eastern tourists aboard. My berth was near the rear, and when the porter reached me he was mad. The largest tip he had received was a nickel, and in some cases he had been given one or two cent pieces. I had paid for one night, and when he approached me I said:
By the way are you the man who blacked my boots?
Yes, boss.
That was a nice job, and here is three dollars for you.
When he had passed on a Maine man slipped over cautiously and asked me confidentially if that was the usual tip.
Tip! I exclaimed; no sir, I was simply paying for services rendered.
The fact was I had simply paid for my berth and had given the porter nothing. As a result the information spread through the car and the porter reaped a harvest. A few moments later I strolled into the smoking room and the porter said: That was a good rebuke you administered, boss. It shan't cost you a cent to get to Frisco. I'll just tell 'em you're one of de Rothschilds traveling in disguise.
The word was passed and in a few minutes I was famous. Every attention was shown me, and when I reached here I was burdened with all sorts of invitations.

HE KNEW SHE WOULD BE MAD.

But he had lost his keys, so he had to wake her up.
Just as he reached the foot of the steps he put his hand into one of his trousers pockets and then ejaculated:
What in thunder!
Then he felt in another pocket and muttered:
Well, I'll be hanged!
He stopped and thought for a moment, and then tried his vest pockets. Next he tried those in his coat.
Every one's asleep too, he muttered as he paused in front of the door. I wonder where I could have left them.
He went through his pockets again and then sat down on the top step to think the matter over.
She'll be hopping mad if I wake her up, he muttered, and no excuse will go. But what else am I going to do?
He sighed, made a third search of his pockets, and then got up with a determination on his face and gave several vicious yanks at the door bell.
Oh, me! oh, my! won't she be mad? he soliloquized.
And she was.
Oh, it's you, is it? she exclaimed when she opened the door. What did you wake me up for?
My dear, he said apologetically. I could not get in.
Did you try? she asked.
Why, no, my dear, he explained. You see I lost my keys to-day.
I know it. I found them on the bureau, and so I left the door unlocked for you.
Then she marched back to bed, and he swore that he would never again take it for granted that anything was locked.

Tree Growth Makes a Lawsuit.
A few years ago a tree exerted its wonderful power in a manner to bring on a lawsuit and make much trouble all around. A dam had been built, and the water for power so backed up as to make it level with the back line of the owner's property.
As it is considered a scientific fact that the trunks of trees once formed cannot elongate, a mark was made on a trunk near the breastwork at exactly so many feet above the height of the dam, so that on a repair it would be known just how high to rebuild. At the time referred to the breastwork was renewed, and with confidence reconstructed according to the infallible figures as recorded by the tree. Strange to say, the water was backed up six inches higher than before, the backwater overflowing on neighbors' property, and hence the suit.
Numbers of expert opinions were sought, the writer and the late Professor Asa Gray being among those who had to give their views. Clearly the trunk could not stretch six inches, and only for the naked fact that the surveyors were sure of what the actual facts corroborated, the water was six inches higher than when the dam was first constructed. At last some one's horse sense pointed out what experts in science could not see. The tree was growing in a solid rock, its roots mostly passing over the surface and down the edge.
The annual growth of these roots, thickening them, could not force that rock deeper into the earth, but it did lift the whole tree. Year by year these roots added to their thickness on the rocky face possibly the sixteenth of an inch, this soft, cellular material actually lifting the huge tree by that much, so that in ninety years the mark on the trunk would be six inches higher than at first—had, apparently, stretched itself that much. This being settled, the breastwork had to go down that much in order that justice might be done between neighbors.—Thomas Meehan in Philadelphia Ledger.

A Pitiable Procession.
In upper Broadway may be seen a procession of six sandwiches—that is, men with big signs on front and back—slowly promenading up and down. Three of the men are white haired, respectable looking old men out of luck, and three have the appearance of good for nothings in the prime of able-bodied manhood. Each man carries a flag, and the signs, painted upon white oilcloth, come down to their heels. They advertise a cheap shoe house.
There is something pathetic in these old men reduced to such a method to earn a livelihood. If the joyous schoolboy, the ambitious student, the happy father or the respected merchant could anticipate such an end would life be worth living? Would he consent to live it out to this extreme—reduced from fortune to poverty, alone, forsaken by kindred, walking the streets of New York a human sign? What a story of human hopes, great expectations, love, sorrows and degradation lies entombed between those bits of painted oilcloth!—New York Herald.

A coal train running between Fort Erie and Toronto dropped into the canal through an open draw at Hamilton Beach on Sunday night and two trainmen are missing.

BEDDING!

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

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"The subsidizing of railways by land grants has gone on at such a tremendous rate," said Brown, "that legislators themselves are beginning to get afraid of the power so lightly and freely handed over to private corporations. The other day at Ottawa a proposition to give six thousand four hundred acres per mile for a railway about to be constructed by an enterprising coal company, was severely 'sat on.' Mr. Mulock, who during the present session has done excellent service, rightly contended that this road, like many others was being built by a syndicate who control some coal mines along the proposed route, in its own interests. It is being built with a view of exacting a high rate of carrying any other coal but their own, thus greatly increasing the value of their own property and securing the power of crowding adjacent coal operators against the wall."

"What I would like to know," said Phil, "is, in what respect this proposed road you speak about differs from dozens of similar roads throughout the Dominion. If it does not do so, then I would like to know why this syndicate should be discriminated against above any other. Is it that the members of it are greater robbers than those of other syndicates, or do they refuse to hand over sufficient plunder to induce our immaculate government to grant their request; which is it? Then, again, if it becomes necessary in the interest of the people to build a railroad, by what right does the government shirk its duty by leaving the building of it to private corporations. To provide a medium of exchange and facilities of transportation is a duty incumbent upon every government; by what right, then, does the government allow it to become a private affair? Or, having made it a private business, by what right does it subsidize it with money out of the public treasury and grants of public lands? A railroad owned by the government is operated in the interests and for the benefit of all the people; but one owned by a private corporation is run for the benefit of its shareholders and at the expense of all the rest of the people who do not happen to own any shares in it. The government is doubly wrong in its action; first it hands you over to the tender mercies of capitalists who rob you by charging excessive rates, and secondly it actually gives them large sums of your money for doing so. And, again, why not carry this principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul to its logical conclusion by subsidizing all the Pauls in the country? If it is done to railways on the plea that they confer a service to the public in carrying its freight, why do they withhold it from the shoemaker who makes the shoes of the people or the tailor who makes its clothes? Is not the making of boots and clothes for the people as big a service as the transporting of them? Then why make a distinction between the tailor and the railway magnate? The man who cleans the sewer performs a greater public service in a day than the railroad king or coal baron does in a lifetime, yet the former does not only not receive any subsidy, but is actually compelled by the government to pay his proportionate share towards the maintenance of the other, and this despite the fact that he may not have occasion to use the railway in one way or other during the course of all his life. Is this right? True, the sewer cleaner is paid for his work, but so is a railway company paid for carrying freight and passengers. However, the railway company being a monopoly has the power to exact as high a rate as the tariff will bear, or in other words, it can compel its patrons to pay all they can afford, whereas the laborer, being compelled to compete in an over-

crowded labor market, must accept whatever is offered, which is a far different thing. These are facts which are easier explained away than explained. That the people should submit to such transparent and therefore brazen outrage shows that they are either criminally indifferent to their fate or else too ignorant to realize their position. In any case, it is high time that a stop be put to this pernicious practice of giving large tracts of the public domain to every enterprising thief who builds a 'corduroy' road, and if Mr. Mulock and his friends but continue as they have begun they will deserve the gratitude of all who have the welfare of their country at heart."

"You have asked a good many questions," said Gaskill, "but what I would like to know is by what right the government can sell or give a single inch of land to anyone. I contend that the economic value of land is such that in equity it cannot be rightfully bought or sold. Absolutely necessary for the maintenance of life, the ownership of land gives the possessor a power of life and death over all those who, unfortunately, don't own any of it. It cannot rightfully be owned by any one man or generation of men; if ownership of land is just and morally right, where would you and I go if all those who own land prevented us from going on to it? Ownership of land is incompatible with man's inherent right to life, and is, therefore, unjust and indefensible."

BILL BLADES.

MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Journalism and Journalists in a Spanish Republic.

Here's your daily paper of tomorrow! This is the cry I hear at 5 o'clock every afternoon in the streets of Mexico City. Dozens of newsboys are crying it. Ragged, dirty little fellows, they look out under big hats and stick cheaply printed newspapers under your nose while they yell out in Spanish the names of their papers and say that they contain all the news of tomorrow. In the morning they will cry the same papers as just from the press and pretend that they contain all the news of the day.

Mexican daily newspapers are always printed in the afternoon before the date of publication. The editors and reporters are too lazy to think of night work and they have no idea of the value of news. Telegrams are just as likely to be printed three days after reception or to be thrown out entirely as to be used at once, and a prosy three column editorial often crowds out a big accident or good news matter. The Mexican reporters do not know what the word "scoop" means, and many of them will not take telegrams, because they say they have no room for them.

Nevertheless, there are twenty-nine dailies in Mexico City. The most of these are subsidized by the government. All have small circulation, and the biggest journal of the whole Mexican republic runs out only about 5,000 copies daily. This is El Monitor Republicano, which is the real independent daily of Mexico City, which contains about 300,000 people and which is bigger than Cincinnati.

The Monitor Republicano pays \$40,000 a year and it is the best newspaper property in Mexico. It gets no subsidy from the government and it is supported by the Conservative party. It is one of the most independent of journals in its advertising methods. It will not take an advertisement for any fixed time, only for as long as it is convenient to publish it, and it will not make any reduction in price for a number of insertions. It has four pages and sells for six cents a copy.

The editor of The Republicano is now and then too decided in his criticisms of the government, and like all other editors in Mexico he suddenly finds himself and given a few months or a year or so's imprisonment in the penitentiary. There is practically no freedom of the press in Mexico. The editor of a newspaper who is obliged to sign his name to his matter never feels certain as to whether he will not be taken to Belem, which is the name of the Mexican penitentiary. There is, in fact, a corridor of this prison which is devoted to newspaper editors and which goes by the name of "Newspaper Row."

The most of the articles in a Mexican newspaper are signed, and the paper has to print in every issue the name of a man who is responsible for those which are not signed, and in case of trouble as to the unsigned articles this man goes to prison. In some of the newspaper offices here the attaches assume this responsibility turn about. El Tiempo or The Times is the organ of the Church party,

and it often denounces the government. Its editors are frequently imprisoned, but it makes about \$10,000 a year and it considers itself doing well.

The leading government paper is El Universal. This is subsidized by the government and it gets \$1,000 a month from President Diaz. The editor has also been made a senator and he gets a senator's salary. The Universal has about fifteen editors to every one reporter, and this is the proportion in most of the offices. The editorials are chiefly essays.

The Mexicans do not know what the racy paragraph means. The first page of every Mexican newspaper is devoted to long winded critiques and commentaries on current events of history.

The only live papers that the city has are two dailies published in English and patronized by the English speaking people of Mexico. One of these is The Two Republics, which was established about twenty-five years ago and which makes about \$10,000 a year. The other English paper is known as The Anglo-American. All kinds of newspaper work in Mexico are poorly paid. Editors get from \$10 to \$25 a week in Mexican money, which is only from \$7.50 to \$18 a week in American money. The essay editors get the highest salaries. As to telegraphic news, the papers seem to think nothing of quoting from their contemporaries telegrams which have been used a day or two before, and an event three months old will be put in with as much assurance as though it had just happened. Time, in fact, is of no importance in any affair of Mexican life, and neither the people nor the editors seem to care as to whether the matter is new or old.

I found newspapers in every one of the big cities of Mexico I visited, and there is no perfecting press in all Mexico. The presses in use are of the old French style, made after patterns which have long since been abolished. The amount paid for telegraphic service in Mexico City ranges from \$4 to \$25 per week per newspaper, and only the leading newspapers pay anything for telegrams. As to newspaper correspondents, these are paid by getting a copy of the paper free, and the papers throughout are run on the economical ground. The printers get from 28 to 35 cents per thousand ems and a good foreman receives a salary of \$30 a week. Such printers as are on salaries get from \$6 to \$12 a week, and all of these sums are in Mexican money, which is worth only 75 cents to the dollar.—Frank G. Carpenter in New York World.

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