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LEGAL CARDS.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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Gabriel Streets, MONTREAL

Contributed to the Westminster Review by Wm. Trant.

PRAIRIE PHILOSOPHY.

If a comparison be made between persons living in England and the settlers in the Great Lone Land of North-West Canada, or the more remote backwoodsmen of the Rockies, it will be found there is so little in is natural the sayings and doings, manners rude romance by those who live in houses of brick and stone. It is recognized that many, if not most, of the men who have "gone West" to "rough it" have exchanged com. fortable homes, garnished with orthodox furniture, have sacrificed four square meals a day, and ordinary comforts, luxuries, pastimes and amusements, for a mere hut of one chamber, with self-made and, therefore, roughly self-cooked meals, and for such enjoyment as a solitary canter on the prairie a gun or a fishing-rod may perhaps afford. There is a sort of notion among the Canadian settler's friends n the old country that their erst companion has somewhat degenerated towards savagery and barbarism ; and he who has run his terms at the University is pictured in a slouched riding wildly after cattle, having encounters

with Indians, and, indeed, being generally transformed from a drawing-room dude into a rollicking swashbuckler. I may so far anticipate my philosophy as to remark that these notions are about half true and half false. It must have been often remarked that the country to which an emigrant goes is invariably described by some adjective denoting vastness, and formidable arrays of figures are

given to j stify the description. We hear or read of "the great lone land," of the "boundless prairie," or of the "everlasting plains." I confess that my senses have not been impressed with the idea of "extent" or "magnitude" indicated by these poetic phrases. I suppose it is the sameness of the prairie that causes this inability to recognize mere extent. To one who has seen so much variety in travelling from York to London in six hours, the journey from Niagara to El Paso de Norte, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific in six days, is a wearisome, tiresome monotony. The traveller does not feel to have seen so much in the one case as in the

other. Nor, indeed, has he. The prairie of the second day is so nearly like that of the day after day through miles of wheat ripe first, and this to all the others, including the unto the harvest ! Would the poet Thomson, last, that all idea of newness and freshness is had he visited the North-West, have spoken lost, and the notion of extent is overpowered of little England (little more than the size of by a yearning for contrast. Indeed, it is difficult to realize that any progress has been made, and one's occupation becomes a series of attempts to kill time. The view from an eminence in Chicago of uninterrupted prairie all around, with a circular horizon and offing as clearly defined as at sea, conveys a far more impressive idea of the "boundless prairie" than the wide slices of alternate pasture and desert seen from a Pullman car travelling through Kansas and Texas, or through Manitoba and the North-West territories. It is the same with great cities. The vastness of unwieldy London asserts itself, not so much by its seven thousaud miles of streets, as its continually changing aspects. The mind can hardly grasp the fact that Belgravia, the city and the East-end slums are parts of the same wilderness of houses. On the other hand, I question if any one were ever impressed with the size of Paris, so similar are all its boulevards, and so wanting is any attempt to relieve the eye by architectural variety. As to New York, it is quite dwarfed by the persistent protrusion of Broadway, which, with the Fifth Avenue, seems to comprise the whole city, the Bowery being attached to its tail. There are, then, conditions necessary to impress one with the notion of extent, and those conditions must not be fitful; they must be salient. I was told that after "the boundless prairies of America," I should experience the vastness of "the great Mexican plateau," and be duly impressed with the magnitude of the country over which, I was assured, the Monroe doctrine is mighty, and must ultimately prevail. I was impressed quite otherwise. Look where I would I could always see signs of a limit to the wide expanse. There was never "that horizon's fair deceit, where earth and heaven but seem to meet." A mountain peeped across the plain, or a forest prepared a sombre resting-place for the sun, prototype. or a "horshoe curve" dispelled the illusion of

vastness by suddenly introducing a lively mining village. I was differently impressed when I stood on the Himalayas. Here, indeed, is there the idea of infinity material-

1zed, so to speak. On every side, and in the grandest profusion, these majestic giants rear their mighty heads to the sbode of the everlasting snows, and one can well imagine that there is nothing on earth beyond such an array of grandeur and splendor. Vast as are the snow-clad prairies of the Great Lone common, and so much that is diverse, that it Land, and vast as they appear, they yet seem puny compared with this stupendous specand customs, of dwellers in log-huts and tacle. Flatness is not consistent with vastwooden shanties are invested with a sort of ness. The majesty of a storm at sea speaks amid its roar of illimitable extent and indefinite profundity; a calm ocean seems a huge pond, but yet only a pond. Perhaps the association of ideas helps this notion of insignificance, because geometry tells us that, given the height of the ship's deck and the earth's diameter, the distance of the visible horizon is only eight or nine miles. On the other hand, who has seen the long light constructed furniture, for self-provided and trembling on the rippling bosom of Lake Superior, growing fainter and fainter until its quivering ceases and seems to meet and melt in "the witch'ry of the soft blue sky," and has not felt that he was gazing into another world ? Here, again, it is association of ideas that helps the illusion. We know the ocean is vast, and therefore portions of it look small ; we know that Superior is a lake, and hat, unshaven chin, broad belt and revolvers, the great portions of it visible are not easily realized as only part of what we know to be small. There is, then, this essential condition to the realization of vastness-a coup d'œilthe view must not be taken as are some medicines, in "small doses but often." A person may travel day after day across the rolling prairie, and yet not feel the sense of distance as strongly as when standing on the platform at the railway station of Regina, the capital of Assiniboia, whence (he is told) he can see fifty miles of telegraph poles in a straight line. This, his mathematics tells him, is impossible, but so perfect is the illusion that his eye makes him doubt his mathematics.

It is only when prosaic comparisons are made that the vastness of the new world is fully realized. I remember once travelling for the larger portion of an hour in Kent through acre after acre of hops ready for picking. A taciturn passenger, who frequently consulted a spirit-flask, as often ejaculated "hops, hops, hops again," adding, as he alighted, "There will be no lack of beer next October." How would such a person be impresssed were he whirled in a train, not minute after minute, or eyen hour after hour, but some individual estates) as the "exhaustless granary of the world ?" What would an English farmer think if he visited the Bell Farm and saw furrows each four miles long ? When I saw Paris in flames, on the suppression of the Commune, I thought it something big in fires; but since then I have lived in a dense smoke for three days, caused by a prairie fire hundreds of miles away. I have een the ruthless destroyer creeping devouringly along mile after mile ; and I have driven through devastation over an area equal to that of two or three English counties. There was a talk in England some time ago about "three acres and a cow" as sufficient upon which a man might live. Double the number of acres per head, and Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia could support a population of a hundred millions each of persons and cattle. In the great cities of the world we wonder whence comes the flour to feed so many people; in the vast areas of North America we wonder where are the people to eat so much wheat. Nor can it be forgotten that in passing from one chief town to another there has been traversed what in Europe would be an empire. The North-West Territories alone are as large as France and Germany combined. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is almost as great as from London to St. Petersburg, and from Niagara to the city of Mexico as from London to Siberia; and the railway journeys between those is accomplished with far fewer changes of carriages than is the case between these. Instead of village atter village, town after town, nation after nation, the traveller across the prairies of Canada knows that the vast plains, through which he travels during a railway car residence of several days, are a portion of one great nation, a young giant drawing its sustenance from all the corners of the earth, a Frankenstein conjured into being by civilization, but without the terrors of its (To be Continued.)

PLAIN ENGLISH. DISCONTENT.

The old type of the British workman-

the man who loved the squ ire and his relations and always voted as his employer told him to, and whose daughter went to a charity school that she might be whaled into due obsequiousness, and whos e son's first duty was to grovel to the parish vicar must be far on the road to extinction. Every day the labor movement assumes larger and larger proportions, and in each successful struggle with capital the forces of the workers show signs of steadily improving organization. The actual gains, so far, may not amount to much, but the history of the dockers' strike in London, the collapse of the wealthy corporation of Leeds in its conflict with the gas stokers, He asked for a door key, and she noticed that the partial insurrection of the London he went out and came in at unusual and regular hours of the night. He was in the policemen, and the species of upheaval which has taken place among the postmen and telegraph operators of the metropolis show that the new doctrine of Discontent is taking firm root in the country. The Blessedness of Contentment is an old, exhausted subject; and its preachers, from the eminent capitalist who sat on the ivory throne of Jerusalem downwards, have invariably been men of wealth and rich clothes and substantial dinners, who bore up manfully against the fact that the out side world was hungry and despondent. Contentment is a dull, apopletic thing at the best-It is the virtue of the gorged snake and the bulgy frog sleeping in a swamp; and a contented nation is on ly a dead sea of humanity with no aspi rations or hope of progress. The seething dissatisfaction of Europe, whether it takes the form of strikes or dynamite-whether it reveals itself in trades unionism or in shooting the landlord from behind a hedge, in riots, anarchy, communism, or any other form-is at least a proof that the people of the Old World are advancing towards better things; and if these manifestations of discontent should die out before the emancipation of labor is finally accomplished and avoidable poverty is extinguished, it will be an infallible sign of national de cay and degeneration. No doubt discontent is an expensive thing, but unfortunately experience has proved that contentment is fifty times more ruinous. The landlord who is murdered because the oppressed and ignorant peasant has not been educated up to any higher mode of expressing his dissatisfaction, may be a passing loss; but the country can grow a new landlord if it wants one, and even a thousand dead landlords are a smaller and cheaper calamity than that state of animal stupe faction which is commonly described as peace and general tranquility. A Czar who has been shot and shattered by a bomb thrown in an almoss hopeless cause may not be an attractive spectacle, but Czars are pl entiful, and bombs are comparatively cheap, and it is better that a monarch should be hilled by an oppressed people than that a nation of slaves should lack the courage to kill a monarch at all. Even the Tae-ping rebel, who went out with his bow and arrows lifeless tyranny which had lasted for forty lamented Gordon, who crushed out the last flickering spark of the Tae-ping insurrection, and restored the regime of the Peacock's Feather. Discontent, though hidden in many an unattractive disguise, is a holy thing, It is the living principle of progress -the one and only security of civilization against barbarism. It was the men who were discontented with the placid, fatuous ignorance of their contemporaries who made every discovery that was ever made when the first prophet preached the doctrine of Christianity and taught the world to look for a heaven because it was discontented with earth and hell, down to the era when trades unionism arose because man was dissatisfied with constant hunger and constant hopeless toil. The apostle and the Nihilist are moved by the same motive. The Fenian who shoots the landlord, the Communist, the Anarchist and the prophets of Israel are all members of one great family. Discontent is the mainspring of life, and in the fact that Europe is smouldering with the elements of revolt we see only sure promise that its future may be brighter than its past .- Melbourne Bulletin.

SINGLE COPIES-THREE CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

IS HE JACK THE RIPPER Sensational Story Told by a White-chapel Lodging-house Keeper.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- A sensation has been aused here by a statement made by a lodgt ing-house keeper in the Whitechapel district that Jack the Ripper lived at her house during his crimes committed thereabouts. The woman came to Mr. Albert Backert, the chairman of the Vigilance Committee, and told her story. She says a young man engaged a bedroom at her house. He said he had been to sea up to that time, but did nowork at all then. He was in receipt of £1 per week, and his brother, who was a physician, gave him a further small allowance. He had a great quantity of clothing, and had revolvers, guns and many other articles not often found in the outfit of a workingman. habit of lying abed generally until the afternoon, and would rise about five o'clock and leave the house. What first excited her suspicion was the bloody condition in which she often found the towels sent to his room. For this she finally spoke to the man. He said he was very fond of painting, and in his preparations for artistic moments he was in the habit of wiping his brushes on the towels and thereby stained them. He sent several and thereby statical them. Its sent several persons pieces of what appeared to be raw liver. One afternoon she happened in his room, and there saw him with a newspaper spread on his table and upon it a large piece of raw meat that she took to be liver. He said it was a piece of frozen mutton that had been given him by a friend who was employed on a boat that came from New Zealand bear-ing a cargo of this meat. She saw the man do up a piece of this meat in a small box and address it to the chairman of the Vigilance Committee, and leave the house with the box under his arm. She saw the man place small bits of flesh in envelopes, which he addressed to different news agencies and newspapers, and also to prominent members of the police. With great apparent carelessness he left these envelopes and their contents in the room when he vacated it, and the woman threw them into the dust bin. On two occasions he brought home with him blood-stained aprons, which he gave to her, and which she still has and is ready to turn over to the police, believing now that they belong to two of his victims, for now she is convinced her lodger was Jack the Ripper. On the morning of the Castle Alley mur-

der, which was the last Jack has thus far committed, her lodger left and has not yet re-turned. In addition to the envelopes that he left behind him, the woman found in his closet a pair of silent shoes, several bags and a long overcoat, all of which, she asserts, are blood-stained in almost every part.

THE GAMBLERS' CHURCH.

How El Paso Paid for Its First Place of Worship.

"The first church built in El Paso, Tex., was put up by the gamblers," said Harry Wicks, a frontier sporting man. "In the early days of that border town everybody gambled. It was a good-sized town and we had no church. You see, I'm counting myself in. Well, along came a minister and said he would preach for us if we would build him a church. I don't recollect his politics-I mean his religion. "The boys wanted me to raise the pot for the building. I did all of that kind of charand antiquated musket to protest against ity work, and a few days before had taken up a collection for the widow of a fellow we had centuries, was a nobler being, according to hanged for shooting a man without giving him his lights, than that Christian soldier, the a show for his life. There were seven gambling houses and-the population of the town was about 1,000, not counting the several hundred cow-boys that came in from the plains at night. So I took 'round the hat, and all the boys chipped in from \$5 to \$20 each, and I soon had a big stake. "I wanted to give something and did not have a ---- cent. So when I was passing the hat round at one of the faro tables I saw that the jack had lost through two deals and chopped. Well, that means thaton the third for the benefit of humanity, from the day deal the jack won. I always play system, and just knew the jack would win out, and as I wanted to give something to the church I just took \$20 out of the hat and played it open on the jack for me and the church. It won on the turn, and I played the deal out, winning \$340, which, with the \$800 raised from the boys, made a good stake for the church. It is a custom among the profession that when a man stakes a player to give him half of the winnings. I did not claim what I was entitled to, but gave it all to the church."



MONTREAL. F you want any kind of CART, BUGGY PHÆTON or CARRIAGE it will pay you to buy from



The gymnastic classes of the M. A. A. A. will be opened this evening at the gymna-sum, Mansfield street.

THE NEW HOODS for children just received at S. Carsley's are really beautiful, and the assortment is very large.

LARGE CROWDS attending the sale of dress goods at S. Carsley's.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE DRESSES for children now selling for \$1.20 at S. Carsley's.

RUE TO HIS WORD

A NOVEL.

CHAPTER V.

MRS. SHELDON'S REVENCE. On Walter's return to the Wheatsheaf he found the captain just descended from his room, and looking very handsome, but haggard. He had not slept well, he said, for his "confounded arm" had troubled him. At this spectacle, his companion's heart was instantly mered to nite, and armete him some for its late spectacle, his companion's heart was instantly moved to pity, and smote him sore for its late severe judgment upon that hero. He had taken this man to task for selfishness, yet taken this man to task for selfishness, yet has distinguished minet in action, one any here he was maimed, or, at all events, dis-abled, in the performance of his duty: it could not have been a pleasant thing, how-stopped to that—but a mere nobody—like ever glorious, to have crossed and recrossed myself, for instance.'

"My dear fellow, can I not do something to ease the pain ? A cold-water bandage, a'-

"No, no; you might as well blow upon it," answered the captain impatiently. "But I tell you what, if you'll sit down, while the breakfast is getting ready, and write an application for the Special License-that will be really doing me a service. I'll sign it, of other; he will keep her at home to comfort course, but writing is as hard a job for me just now as when I first learned pot-hooks and hangers."

This was another stick to be fetched for the schoolmaster; but Walter obeyed with a is doubtful whether Lotty observed it, but,

Litton, though he had been out for hours in the sea-breeze.

"Gad, ' said the former, without notice of this circumstance, "this Penaddon air is I must be excused for not sharing your fears." first rate for the appetite : and now that that That was the last effort which Litton made first-rate for the appetite ; and now that that license is sent for, and one has nothing on one's mind, one feels inclined to eat forever." He was content to be a brother to Lotty, if

poor girl up at the Hall, for the first time separated from home and friends, and having for her sole companion a lady so well acquainted with the law of the land as respected clandestine marriages, might not be so fortu-nate in having "nothing on her mind;" but

he kept that conviction to himself. It was near eleven o'clock before the meal was concluded; and the captain, putting an immense cigar in his mouth, expressed his conviction that they were "due up yonder," and led the way to his aunt's residence by the footpath through the corn.

The walls of the garden were crumbling to forth all her strength to make him captive, the touch of time, but moss and lichen cov- and yet fail, was a circumstance that she exered them ; the fruit-trees had escaped from the rusty nails that had once confined them. but their laden branches looked not less fair as they hung heavily down, and even trailed upon the ground; and though it might be difficult to tell flower from weed, so rankly did they grow together, the garden-plots blazed with color.

This wildered Eden was bordered by a swift and brawling stream, and beside it paced Lotty and her hostess, apparently in The outlook to seaward had been well worthy thought this home-picture even still more charming, and one fair figure in the foreground worth them both.

Reginald does not like to look upon the dark side of things, I know, far less to talk of it; but papa will be very, very angry, I know; and Lily, oh, so sad !" Here she hung her pretty head, and a sob

vas heard, which wrung Walter's heart. "But it is better to talk about it," said he softly, "than to let a woe unuttered prey

ever glorious, to have crossed and recrossed that Crimean valley, with the cannon-balls hurtling over it, and the grave gaping before every stride of his horse. "My dear fellow, can I not do something be all the worse for poor dear Lily. Papa will choose for her himself some odious creature who has money, and she will be made miserable all through me."

"Nay, it is surely wrong to harass yourself with the fear of so remote a contingency," urged Walter; "for having lost one daughter -or dreaming for the present that he has lost her-your father will be slow to part with the him, and be won through her, in the end, to a reconciliation with you and your's. It must be so, I feel confident, and especially " (here Litton gave a little bow) "if your sister Lilian is like yourself."

The bow was quite thrown away, indeed it schoolmaster; but water obeyed with a smothered sigh; and the missive was des-patched at once by messenger, in order to catch the mid-day mail from Falmouth. In spite of his wounds and his love, the captain made a much better breakfast than is doubtful whether Lotty observed it, but, to his question, she replied with simplicity: "Oh, Lilian is worth a thousand of me! She is wise, and dutiful, and good—oh, so good, Mr. Litton! And I know she is break-ing her heart for me, though I am so un-worthy of her love;" and she put up her little heards her day her hear and solbed anew little hands before her face and sobbed anew.

"If all the rest you have told me," said Walter earnestly, "is not more true than that -I mean that you are unworthy of her loveto intrude his own personality, where, it must be acknowledged, it had no rightful place Litton thought within himself, that that she would have regarded him in that light but even that, as it seemed, was not to be, She was so wrapped up in others, in her Regi-nald, and in her own belongings, that she had shown herself scarcely conscious of his existence; and with that acknowledgment of his services of the previous day, as it seemed, he must be content for evermore. As Mr. Litton's delicate attentions were to Lotty, so were those of Mrs. Sheldon to Mr. Litton.

There were doubtless good points about the character of his hostess, but she was not so much above the average of her sex as to take

this insensibility in good part : that a young The two ladies were walking in the wall-garden of the Hall, which, standing on a lower level than the spot where the young men stood, was completely commanded by it. her, and neglect them; that she should put ceedingly resented. She knew something of his own art, and went out sketching with him to the most picturesque and romance-inspiring spots, in vain ; she sang to him to the music of the wave, yet shewed herself no siren ; she told him her own touching history—so much of it, that is, as it suited her to tell him—

without evoking a single spark of sympathy more than the barest civility demanded. It was long since she had made a conquest, and that made her all the n ore eager to bring this earnest talk, and quite unconscious of the young gentleman to her feet : her weapons, admiring eves that were fixed upon them. she flattered herself, were as formidable as ever, and she had certainly not forgotten how of the captain's enconiums, but Walter to use them. Yet he was as invulnerable as thought this home-picture even still more Achilles. Why she wanted to wound him, she probably did not know herself, nor what she would have done with the poor wretch, had she succeeded. Mrs. Sheldon was simply obeying an instinct of nature; and just as a sportsman who delights in shooting, though the contents of the game-bag are not to be his own, is annoyed at missing, so was she annoyed, and even ashamed, at her ill-success. On the day when the stick which poor Walter had been set to fetch was used upon his own back—when the license arrived, that is, and he had "given" Lotty "away" to Reginald, and the happy pair had departed for the honeymoon, and the fly that was to take himself to the railway stood at the Hall door, Mrs. Sheldon made him a farewell present: not a piece of plate, but a piece of her mind. "I will not say I am glad you are going, Mr. Litton," said she, as she held out her hand, "yet I honestly confess it seems to me that you have been here long enough, for your own happiness and for that of another.'

fame had been that day within his reach, he to grasp it. Oh, evil hour, in which he had consented to accompany his friend to the fair south, and tend him ! Penaddon was hateful to him. He would return to town and work --would work his fingers off, and his brains away, would kill himself with work, if pos-sible; for the grave itself seemed welcome to him!

CHAPTER VI.

IN BEECH STREET.

If there is any panacea for wretchedness in this useful world, it is work, and work only. If all the suicides, and the motives that led to them, could be tabulated, it is certain that the want of work-incapacity for it, or inability to obtain it—would be found, in nine cases out of ten, under the coiumn "Cause ;" even the hopeless-those who work without prospect of reward in any form—do not com-monly leave the sunshine for "the sunless land" while hand or brain can still find employment. The uttermost misery of human life is probably expressed by that vulgar phrase which we read every day applied to some starving wretch, in our newspapers, with careless eyes, or at most with a shrug of our shoulders—"out of work." Walter Litton was so far wise that he knew this. Left to himself, while still a lad, in the great Babylon, amid temptations against which no common virtue is of avail, he had not succumbed to them, mainly because he had set himself to work; while others of his age, though under taskmasters, had shirked it. His nature was wholesome, and he kept it so, by this simple means : in an atmosphere of vice and pollution, he carried about with him this purifier, this antidote, this disinfectant. He had faith, it is true, for his mind was rev-erent, and he had had a good mother; but faith without work would not have saved him. Among other marvellous virtues which em-ployment confers upon him who has his heart in it is a respect for others who likewise toil. The honest worker, no matter in what guild he is a craftsman, feels no contempt for those who labor in a humbler sphere. It is the idler, useless to others, and a burden to him-self, who seeks to justify his own indolence by despising these. We have seen a state fall to pieces mainly from its own rottenness, wherein to work was held to be charpeful and wherein to work was held to be shameful and a badge of servitude; and the condition of the mere pleasure-seeker is like unto it. At the least stroke of misfortune, he collapses; though, while prosperity lasts, he sits above the thunder like a god, and smiles contemptuously upon the busy hands that supply his needs.

To those who are acquainted with artistlife, there is nothing more characteristic than the behavior of a painter to his paid sitter in this are found the extremes of rudeness and refinement, of selfishness and consideration, of coarseness and chivalry. When the model happens to be of the female sex, the case becomes all the more significant.

Mr. Jack Pelter, for example, who, as we have mentioned, was wont to go halves in his models of both sexes with his fellow-lodger, Mr. Litton, was exceedingly gruff and tyran-nous with the "Imogens"—a system which he had at first adopted from prudential motives; it had kept him heart-whole while that organ had been young and impression-able; and now that it was tough and leathery, and his soul defied enchantment, he was gruff

from habit. "You're a precious deal too civil, young fellow," he would growl to Litton, who, to a woman, and a poor one, could not be otherwise than the very pink of politeness; "and some day or another, you'll repent it." But no entanglement of the kind his men-

tor had suggested had happened to Litton, and it was less likely to happen now than

Otherwise, parents and guardians, all one's female relatives, and men of the world gener-ally (who know everything, and yet believe in nothing), would have thought it a danger-ous thing for him to be painting Nellie Neale for two hours per diem in an attitude of supplication. What made it more dangerous for him, they would have thought (and also for her, if such young persons were worth think-ing of at all), was, that Miss Ellen Neale was parture from Penaddon.

"I do just a little, grandmamma." "Then get up, and trot about." This happened many times during each sit-

ting, if Queen Philippa's position could be called so; and on one occasion, just after one of these trottings about, and when Nellie had fallen on her knees again, and was about to supplicate for the poor citizens with renewed vigor, there was a knock at the door, and in man round, if she will take the trouble." walked Captain Reginald Selwyn. Many months had elapsed since the marriage of which he had himself been the aider and abettor, but not a line had the captain written to him from the day they had parted at Penad-don Hall; nor could his wounded arm have been an excuse for so long a silence, for there he stood in the door-way, with all his limbs like other people's, except that they looked more shapely and strong than most, which indeed they were. His face had lost its pallor, but also, or so it seemed to Walter's attentive eyes, much of its gaiety and brightness.

"Why, Litton, my good fellow, you must have thought me dead, as well as 'done for.' Matri "_____ Here his glance lit upon Philintri "—— Here his glance lit upon Philip-Edward's queen, who had risen hastily Matri from her cushion, and was regarding the new-comer with much embarrassment. It was the comer with much embarrassment. It was the first time that her sittings had been intruded upon by any one, save Mr. Pelter, whom she did not "mind," and looked upon as another "grandmamma." "I think we will finish for to-day, Miss Neale," said Walter quickly, "as our time is nearly up, and this is an old friend whom I have not seen for long."

have not seen for long." "I hope the young lady will not go on my account," said the captain gallantly. ccount," said the captain gallantly. But Nellie had already exchanged her high

peaked head-gear for the bonnet of every-day life, and thrown over her medieval robes her warm winter cloak; and while Walter was once more explaining that the sitting had been nearly over in any case, she slipped through the door, which Selwyn held open for her, and, with a hurried bow, in acknow-ledgment of that civility, was gone. "By Jove!" said the captain gravely,

"this is what you artists call the pursuit of your profession, is it ? I don't wonder that portrait-painting is so popular."

"My dear Selwyn, you don't suppose that that poor girl comes here to have her portrait taken, do you ?" "No; by jingo! I don't," answered the

captain sententiously. "1 mean," continued Walter, with resolute sedateness, "that though my patrons are not unhappily in the highest position in society, Miss Neale is not one of them. She is a good honest girl, who helps her father by sitting to me as a model for a few shillings an hour.

"O, indeed ! she is a model, is she !" re-turned the captain, still very incredulously. A model of what ?"

"Oh, of anything, according to the subect, you know !

Nothing would have been easier, or more convincing, one would have thought, than to have shown his friend the picture of Philippa -which was already advanced towards completion—in corroboration of this statement; but Walter's first act, on seeing the captain, had been to throw a large piece of linen over the work in question, and rapidly ply his brush on another piece of canvas, which, as it so happened, did not represent the female face divine at all.

"Wny, that's the old church at Penaddon, surely, k' exclaimed Selwyn, whose attention was easily diverted from one subject to an-other. "It's just as well you should have sketched it when you did, for my aunt writes me that these stormy seas have eaten into it worse than ever this winter, so that there is hardly any of it left." "Well, never mind the church," said Wal-

ter; "I wange hear of your own affairs. How are you, old tellow, and—and—Mrs. selwyn ?

He felt that he was blushing, hesitating, and making a mess of his kind inquiries generally, for the idea had struck him, it was just possible that Mrs. Sheldon might have written to her nepnew about something else beside the encroachments of the sea, might, out of spite and mance, have communicated to him that suspicion about himself, which had over-

"So she had in mine, for that-matter," observed the captain with a sneer; "yet, I suppose, I was not much better than other people. say nothing against Lilian ; only seem strange that she can't do anything for us with the old fellow. He has some natural affection, I suppose, in spite of his treatment

"How old is your father-in-law ?" inquired Walter.

"Oh, there's no chance of his popping off the hooks, if you mean that. He's no chicken, it is true; but he's one of those City fogies who are as tough as gutta-percha, and take a deal of care of themselves into the

bargain." "I was not alluding to his death," observed "I was not alluding to his death," observed Walter thoughtfully; "but I have noticed, even in my guardian of late, and much more in other old men, that, with increasing age, the absreater softens." the character softens."

"The brain may do so," answered the cap-tain contemptuously, "but not-at least, I'll answer for it in old Brown's case-the disposition. He's as hard as nails. If I could get the commander-in-chief, or some tremendous swell, to intercede for us with him, instead of his own daughter, something might be done, I believe, for he's a snob to the backbone. He would grovel on all-fours, I understand, before a peer of the realm."

"Then he ought to be at least tolerably civil to the heir-presumptive of a baronetcy." "Well, ridiculous as it seems, Litton, that

is the one hope I have of circumventing the old fellow. If my first-cousin was to die— and I hear he is in a very ticklish state—I honestly believe that my self-made father-in-law would not shew himself so utterly inexo-rable to me as Sir Reginald; it is not in his British nature. No, no ; my cousin will come round, if it is but to spite me, and I shall starve to death as plain Reginald Selwyn."

"When you speak of starving, my dear Reginald, you are, of course, merely using a very violent metaphor," said Walter with

anxiety, "I don't know about a metaphor," answered the captain; "but this half-sover-eign," and he took one out of his waistcoat pocket, and held it between his finger and thumb, "is the very last of all the Mohicans; and when that's gone, I shall not know where to turn for another."

"I regret, indeed," said Walter, blushing exceedingly as his manner was when embarrassed, "that you should have allowed yourself to come to such straits, without applying to an old friend. I have been taking portraits wholesale, and have quite a balance at my banker's. Come, let me lend you fifty pounds;" and he pulled out his cheque-book. "You are the best fellow out," said the captain; "but it is a deuced unpleasant thing to borrow of one's friends. Now, what is Lulian's is Lotty's, or ought to be so; so in that case I feel no compunctions'

"Then you should feel them still less with me," interrupted Walter, thrusting the cheque into his hand. "You would vorrow my umbrella, if it rained, I suppose, and I had no occasion to go out; then why not my money when I don't want it? What a fuss is made in the world about borrowing or lending a few pounds! You may ask for a shil-ling to pay your cab fare, if you have no change, but gold is a sacred commodity, it appears." "1t's a commodity that it is precious in-

convenient to be without, old fellow," said the captain, putting the cheque in his empty purse. "I won't give you an I. O. U., for that would be waste paper, but I will pay you purse. when I can, upon my nonor. You don't suppose, I hope, that I came here to-day, Litton, with any expectation of becoming your debtor ?'

"Good heavens, Selwyn, how you talk !" exclaimed Walter; "of course 1 suppose nothing of the kind. I took it for granted that you came to see me, as one of your old-est friends; when I come te see you, it will not be concluded, I hope, that I come as a creditor ?"

"Don't be savage with me, my good Litton," returned the captain gravely. "I dare-say I don't express myself very prettily, but the fact is, I'm soured."

"How very, very beautiful !" cried he in a rapture.

"It's a pretty spot, ain't it ?" assented the captain, "though one can't say much for the garden. The fact is, my aunt is as poor as Job, though she has not his patience (if her husband's testimony is to be relied on), and the whole place is tumbling to pieces.'

"But why does she live there, then ?" was Walter's not unnatural inquiry.

"Well, you see, she has had a quarrel with Society, and it is better to live at a place there is nobody to visit one than where where there are plenty of fine folks about who won't. I shall have to talk to her a bit this morning about family matters- 'urgent private affairs,' as we say in the Crimea-and must leave you and Lotty to get on together as you can. Young women that are 'bespoken' are not, I know, very lively compan-ions; but she looks upon you, I'm sure, al-ready as an old friend. It is true the friend of the husband," added the captain, laugh-ing, "is rather a dangerous acquaintance; but if I can't trust 'ur chaperon,' there is no faith to be placed in man.

Litton laughed, as he was expected to do, but the color came into his cheek in spite of himself: it was not the blush of shame, for his nature was loyal to the core, and yet he was conscious that he was not so completely qualified for the post assigned to him as the captain imagined. The rims of Lotty's eyes were a little red,

but that did not detract from her charms for that she had been weeping only proved the tenderness of her heart. She had been somewhat overtired with her journey, she said, in answer to his inquiries, but was well enough in health. As to her spirits, she could not help being anxious about those she That was only natural, had left at home. Walter allowed, yet expressed his confident expectation that, in a week or two, she would, as the captain's bride, be as cherished a member of her family as ever.

"Nay, Mr. Litton, you do not know my

"Believe me, my dear Mrs. Sheldon," ammered he, "I shall never forget these stammered he, "I shall never forget these days at Penaddon, and all that, thanks to you, I have enjoyed during my visit." "Endeavor rather to forget them," an-

With that Parthian shaft, she withdrew into her sitting-room, closing the door behind her, and leaving him standing in the hall, transfixed !

How wretched was that weary drive over the moor to Falmouth, which, unhappily too, he could not but contrast with what it must have been to the pair who had preceded him ! How desolate was the sea, how barren the land, to his eyes, how bright and glorious to theirs! For them was love, and the fruition of it ! for him too was love-he confessed it ; how could he ignore it, when another had read it written on his heart, through all the more to the right-the hands a little lowerarmor of duty, friendship, honor, which he

had put on in vain, and with which he had fian was yielding. Thank you; that's beau-striven to hide it from himself! For him tiful" (which it was). "If you are getting

not a professional model. She was the daugh-ter of "a cobbler who lived"—or at least labored--- " in a stall " at the corner of a neighboring street, and had never before "sat an artist. Litton, who was far from being a dandy, had business relations with her father; and while bidding him send for a pair of boots that wanted mending, had seen this pretty little creature bring him his mid-day. meal from home, wrapped neatly up in a basket; from which circumstance he had christened her on the spot Red Riding-hood, and she had learned in time to call him grandmamma. The honest young fellow perhaps adopted this latter title to give him reverence in her eyes, which his years and looks might well have failed to extort from her; and if that blood-relationship had ac tually existed between them, his behavior towards her could not have been more exemplary. Walter had been taking portraits since his return from Penaddon ; and though not disposed of at a very high figure, these had furnished him with funds for more than his needs, as well as provided him with this excellent counterfeit presentment of Philippa, Edward's queen, in the act of beseeching that monarch to spare the lives of the citizens of Calais

"Endeavor rather to forget them, and swered she gravely, "and especially what you have missed. I know your secret, and I will keep it, Mr. Litton; but I cannot but ex-press a sense of relief that Lotty has left my a with her busband." "A very uncommon subject, truty, same Jack Peiter, in Ins usual character of cynical, but friendly critic. "But why not strike out something perfectly original, my dear fellow -such as the Finding of Harold's Body after Unting 2" Hastings ?"

"Because I mean to show," returned the other with equal gravity, "how a great artist can appropriate a story, however otten pictured, and make it his own on canvas, just as Shakespeare has done in literature."

So every atternoon, from two until the wintry dusk closed in, Philippa of Hainault knelt upon a soft cushion of Utrecht velvet (or something like it), on the second floor of No. 99 Beech street, and held up prayerful hands to the stern Edward, who thus replied to her supplications: "The head a shade just the faintest smile, as if you saw the ruf-

father," answered she tearfully; "I am afraid was love, alas | and loneliness. The spring | to feel stiff or tired, Red Riding-hood, be sure I shall have offended him past forgiveness. of his life was broken, for hope was gone. If 'to mention it."

"Oh, I'm well enough, and Lotty too." said the captain-"that is, in health; but that old hunks, her father, will not have a word to say to us, and what is of much more consequence, will not help us with so much as a sixpenny-piece. We are having a very rough time of it, I can tell you."

"I am very, very sorry to hear it," said Walter earnestly, his mind reverting to the fate his apprehensions had prefigured for Lotty, exposed to the keen bite of poverty, and shorn of all the comforts that had by use become necessities to her-a beautiful and tender flower fading and failing for want of light and air.

"Yes; it is an ugly story, Litton, and likely to be uglier. It was a risky thing, that marriage of mine, of course, but I never dreamt that things would have gone so deuced hard with me. My sick-leave cannot last for ever, and yet I can't go back to my regiment as a married man. We couldn't live-no, not even in barracks-and that's the short and

long of it." "But, surely, my dear friend, other people

thousand pounds to start with," broke in the other impatiently. "It's no use crying over spilt milk, but the fact is, I have made a recious mess of it. There will be nothing for it but to sell my commission, and then to cut and run, before the Jews can get hold of Talk about the miseries of human life ; I don't believe there's any one of them to ompare with the want of ready-money !"

"How very, very sorry I am," repeated Walter.

"Yes; I am sure you are; but I wish I could make old Brown sorry. Lilian does her best to move him, she says, and perhaps she does; but no doubt there is a great temptation to her to keep us out of the old man's favor. He has a hundred thousand pounds to leave, if he has a penny; and that is a much better thing than a hundred thousand pounds divided by two, you see; for there is no doubt about it that Lotty was to have been Lily's co-heiress." "But surely your sister-in-law would never "But surely your sister-in-law would never" "On pounds divided !" said Walter has-tily. "and I hate my pictures to be looked at till they are finished." "On pounds divided !" said Walter has-tily. "and I hate my pictures to be looked at till they are finished."

be actuated by such a base motive ! Your wife, I know, has the greatest affection for her, and confidence in her goodness."

Walter did not reply; he pitied Selwvn but he pitied Lotty infinitely more. What a life must she be leading, destitute of material comforts, and exposed to the outbreaks of her husband's temper, "soured," as he confessed himself to be, by disappointment, and "savage with everybody !" "There's another thing," continued Sel-

wyn bitterly, "which poverty-the test of virtue, the tonic bitters of life, as fools have called it—does for me—it makes one as proud as Lucifer. Nothing, for example, would seem more natural to you than that I should say : "Well, our home is a very humble one at present; but that will make no difference to you, old friend, so come and see us.' I know it would make no difference to you, and

yet I don't want to see you there.'

"Is it worse than this ?" asked Walter. laughing.

"Well, no; our London lodgings are not so bare as my barrack-rooms, perhaps, to which you have been always welcome ; but they are not such lodgings as are fit for my wife to receive company in.

"You are the best judge of that," said Walter quietly.

"You shall come and see Sir Reginald and his lady," said the captain, laughing, "and be invited, as their friend, to dine with the great Brown. That old villain has got some particular Madeira, the thought of which makes me still more impatient of my position, since every day by which our reconciliation is postponed (for he drinks it daily) makes an postponed (for he drinks to daily) must have inroad on the bin.—How hard you must have been working lately, Litton !" Here the captain began to look about him for the first time, his whole attention having been pre-viously occupied in twirling and flattening his moustaches, a sure sign that he had been ill at ease. "I wonder if I've had any of your pictures from old Levi: he always gives half in pictures, and I've got quite a gallery of them, ancient and modern.-Why, what's this ?" and he threw aside the linen cloth that hung over the portrait of Philippa, Edward's

"O nonsense, man, you don't mind me i" said the captain, persisting as usual in the in-dulgence of his own whim. "Why, this is

this is Miss Neale, is it ? Well, I confess I should never have recognized her but for the costume. This is a much fairer girl-more like the style of Lotty," "Do you think so?" said Walter. His

tone was careless, but his face was very pale. "It is only a sketch, a portion of a larger pic-ture. Perhaps you would like to sit for her husband, King Edward, in chain-armour; I will give you half-a-crown an hour, and your beer.

"You should have made that offer before you lent me these fifty pounds,' laughed the captain, tapping his pocket. "Well, good-bye, old fellow, for the present; and if I have any good news, you may be sure you will be the first to hear it." They parted very cordially, but Walter did not accompany his friend down-stairs. He stood gazing at the uncovered picture, and muttering scorn-fully to himself: "I need not have been ac apprehensive," ran his thoughts; "his indif-ference makes him blind. 'More like the style of Lotty,' he said. Perhaps she pleads with him like this, sometimes—upon her knees. Poor Lotty!"

(To be Continued.)

BRAVE MARY SEXTON.

Express Train.

"Is it true, John, that you are to bring in the express to-morrow night?"

There was a world of solicitude in Mary Sexton's voice as she looked up into John Manning's face, her eyes showing even more than her voice the dread which had taken possession of her.

"It's true, Mary, darling, but have no fear. There are no road agents in these parts nowadays, and I'm quite sure that the modern tramp has not pluck enough to wreck a train," and John smiled as he endeavored to reassure his sweetheart that there was no danger in connection with the trip.

"But Long Lake is nearly even full, and it was said this morning that the dam might break. In that case there will be plenty of danger at Long Lake pass," pursued Mary.

"Tash, little one, that's only the talk of a man who knows nothing about the dam It's strong enough, and you need never fear about its breaking. Good-by, sweetheart," he said, bending over and pressing his lips to hers.

But she still clung to him, loth to let him start, but he disengaged himself and stepped into the cab of his iron horse, pulled open the throttle and slowly the train rumbled away in the darkness from Hornellsville station toward the mining camp in the mountains fifty miles away, which was the other terminus of the branch, leaving Mary on the platform, her eyes too bedimmed by tears to see her lover.

All the night and the next day a vague feeling of impending danger filled her heart, and her apprehension became more intense when the rain began to fall in torrents early in the afternoon,

The D. L. & S. branch runs from Hornellsville to Mortality Camp, up in the mountains, fifty miles away. The first ten miles are down a steep grade and toward a narrow valley. Then the track is laid between two ranges of hills, the pass not being more than a mile across in its widest part. Just at the base of Long Lake, an immense body of water which furnished power to numbers of stamping mills close by in the pass, the road turns sharply to the right. To avoid tunnelling, the road then doubles completely and runs back, almost parallel to its first course, to Downer's run in the shape of an elongated loop. The branch then continues on an easy stretch to Mortality camp. The run from Hornellsville to the camp usually occupies nearly two hours, but the return trip could be made in a trifle under an hour and a half. Everyone in Hornellsville knew Mary Sexton, but she was a constant lass, and she had smiles for no lover but the sturdy engineer, John Manning, the friend of her youth, the man who for years had been almost a brother to her, for Mary was an orphan and had known the tender solicitude of a parent only in early childhood. It was only natural, therefor, that the station and the freight house were places of engrossing interest to her, and that after she had acquired a knowledge of reading and writing she should solve the intricacies of telegraphy. She was an apt pupil, and for many months had been in the habit of relieving the regular day operator from time to time. It was considerably after eight o'clock in the evening when Mary left her home for the station, and, though she knew she had to wait until 9.40 o'clock for John's train to return, she could not rest easily while there was any doubt as to the solidity of Long Lake dam. She stepped into the station a few minutes before the half hour, prepared to ask for the latest news, but she paused with surprise when she saw that the place was empty. She was still wondering whither the operator had gone, when her acute ear caught the call "Kx," repeated again and again with what seemed to be

the best picture of the lot, to my taste. So feverish rapidity. Without stopping to remove her shawl she hastened to the instrument, opened the key and gave the answering symbol. There was a brief pause, and then hurriedly she read :

"Dam at Long Lake likely to go at any moment. Water even with top. Stampers have fled to high ground. HT." "HT" was the signature of the operator at the company's mill, just beneath the lake, and she recognized it instantly.

Opening the key again, she rattled off : "What time is the express due there ?" The reply came :

"In fifty minutes, or at 9.17. Tried to get Mortality Camp, but got no answer. If the train gets into the pass just as dam breaks, every one will be lost ——"

The message abruptly ended, and Mary realized that something had caused the operator to leave his instrument. Instinctively she saw the danger to John and the express. Though her heart throbbed like an engine, she lighted a red lantern, and, hastening with a wild, unreasoning impulse from the station, she sped breathlessly through the street, hardly forming, How She Saved Her Lover and the in the frenzy of her physical exertion, an outline of a plan.

"I have half an hour in which to reach Downer's Bend. John is due there at 8.57," she muttered to herself, and her face bespoke the determination she had reach-"I can reach the switch of the spur ed. track at the Bend at that time. My lantern will slow up the express. I'll track at the Bend at that time. My throw the switch. That'll send her up spur toward the quarries at its end. She'll stop in twelve or fifteen car lengths after passing the switch, and so I'll save her from entering the pass."

She hurried along for many slowly assing minutes, unmindful of the storm which had drenched her, and likewise unmindful of the rough gravel which cut through her thin slippers and bruised her feet. Presently, above the roar of the rain and the wind, she heard the blast of a locomotive whistle. To her agonized mind it seemed to scream "Mary! Mary!" dying away in a long moan like that which comes from a person in pain. But scarcely had the sound died in the distance when she became aware of even a more horrid noise borne on the wind from the direction of the pass; a noise like that made by the crashing of trees in a gale. Again the whistle sounded, and its shriek pierced her heart like a knife. She quickened her frantic run. A few moments more and she was descending the hill which ended

at Downer's Bend. As she neared the switch she snatched a moment to cast a look backward and saw the bright gleam of the locomotive's head light.

She swung the lantern around her head as she ran. In an instant she had thrown the switch; and even while her fingers were groping for the locking-pin the locomotive dashed by.

She had looked up as it struck the witch rail, and saw John Manning's face in the window side of the cab, and even while she looked she heard him cry : "Mary !"

Mary Sexton heard, dimly, the whistle for "down brakes," the sound of escaping steam, the click of the brake clamps and the sound of grinding iron; then she fainted.

Three months later the Hornellsville New Era contained the paragraph:

KATIE HART'S DEATH.

A Well-Known Soubrette's Decease Attributed to a World's Champion Pugilist.

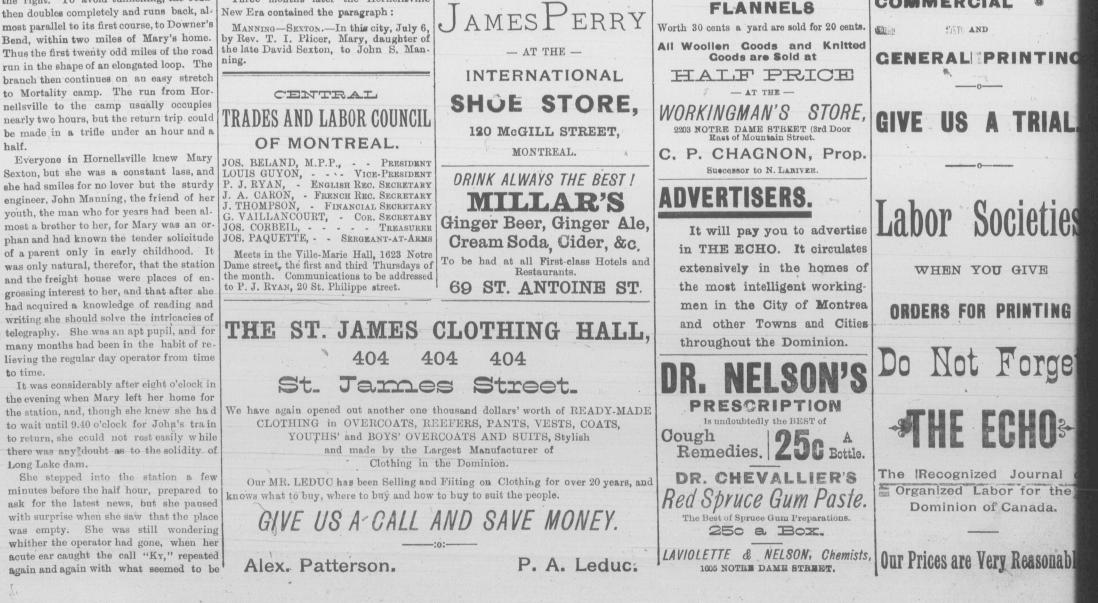
Jack McAuliffe, the champion light weight pugilist of America, was arrested in Brooklyn at four o'clock on Wednesday morning by Detective Hayes and Special Officer O'Connell, of Captain Reilly's precinct in New York, on suspicion of having caused the death of Katie Hart, the well-known soubrette, in the West Side Hotel, at Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, Tuesday afternoon. McAuliffe was taken to the Thirtieth street station house, and was arraigned before Coroner Hanley at the coroner's office. It had been known for some time past in the theatrical profession that McAuliffe was engaged to marry Katie Hart. She was a young woman of remarkable physical beauty, about nineteen years old, and apparently deeply in love with the boxer. It is said in some quarters that they were married a few months ago in San Francisco after McAuliffe's fight with Carroll. She was playing in New York in the "Natu-ral Gas" company. The boxer, according to the version given by the clerk at the hotel desk, walked into the West Side Hotel about three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the young woman, and called for a room. McAuliffe had frequently called at the house before and was assigned a room on the third floor. Toward five o'clock McAuliffe rushed the stairs of the hotel and told the down clerk that his wife had just died, and begged him to send for a physician. McAuliffe him-self went for a doctor. When the latter arlice, and Mrs. Gussie Hart was notified of her ¹·ughter's sudden death. When the police saw the body a slight wound on the nose and a swelling of the upper lip were noticed. The cause of death, as given by the physician in attendance, was heart failure. At noon the body was lying in an ice box in the hotel. Deputy Coroner Donlin was hourly expected to perform an autopsy to determine the cause of death

of death.

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3

GALLERY





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MONTREAL, October 18, 1890.

THE WATER TAX.

City Treasurer Robb is reported to have said that Alderman Clendinneng's proposal to charge the cost of water only is impracticable, alleging as a reason that the cost varies from year to year. That may be true enough, yet it is an easy matter to get over. If an approximation were made of the probable cost of a supply of water sufficient for the needs of the city it should not be difficult to graduate a scale in which manufacturing corporations, insurance companies. hotels, large houses and small tenants would be assessed at their fair proportion. If the rate of assessment exceeded the expenditure in any one year credit could be given the taxpayer the year following. With the experience of a few years the Water Commissioners would be able to arrive at a very close approximation of expendit and income. There are lots of people who are always seeing difficulties ahead in any proposed improvement, and we are afraid the City Treasurer is one of this class. Would it not be better if, instead of conjuring up all sorts of imaginary obstacles against the adoption of an equitable distribution of the water tax, he were to lay himself out to invent a plan that would look feasible enough on paper to warrant a trial. With Mr. Robb's experience of the assessable values of properties, the necessities of manufacturing concerns, the varied requirements of the department, and his knowledge of how things are worked in other places, he ought to be in a position to advance propositions on which to base a comprehensive plan of they would not have to depend upon the assessment that would bear in just premature help of their children to proportion upon the large and small consumer, the rich and the poor. Whatever conclusions he may arrive at, it would be worse than useless to or five dollars a week ! Shame upon adopt any scheme that would leave untaxed the large amount of valuable religious property and vacant land held for speculative purposes in this city. Were these properties made to share as they draw their thousands in salary their proper burden of taxation it and their fat yearly dividends, of the would have a reviving effect upon private taxpayers, the ordinary revenue of the city would be largely increased ing toil to eke out an existence ? of and there would be no need to make a profit out of a necessary of life to make up a deficiency elsewhere. It is said that the present agitation by the Central Trades and Labor Council have had the effect of partially stopping the payment of the water the existing state of affairs. T ey constituents, the labor organizations, Will the honorable gentleman deny substitute for two months at the sea- Chauncey M. Depew was introduced The Dominion Pants Co. should foot the expenses in connection that this duty does not demand the side in the season; and, to say the by the chairman. It is reported that

with settling the legal aspect of the water tax. It is a question which concerns the citizens at large and they ought to respond in a liberal spirit to an appeal, if any such should be made, for funds to carry on the contest. The Council have appointed a Ways and Means Committee to consider the best means to raise money for this object. We understand that the assessment rolls will be signed by the assessors on the 26th instant, when, according to the views of its legal advisers, the city will be in a position to enforce payment by cutting off water. It is hardly expected, however, the harsh alternative will be carried out at present. The City Council are fighting the people with their own money and they can afford to wait until the test case now pending in the court is

HE CALLS HIMSELF A PHIL-ANTHROPIST.

settled.

In a former issue we incidentally mentioned that the Hon. J. K. Ward had spoken in favor of reducing the age limit of children working in factories. This week we have a further expression of his views on the question of child labor, and however "philanthropic" they may appear to himself, we are glad to find that those to whom he addressed himself failed to sympathize with him, much less to be drawn into a formal expression of opinion in his favor. The occasion was the meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children and Mr. Ward took occasion to air his sentiments, in the course of a discussion on this important subjectimportant, we say, because of its bearing upon the future manhood and womanhood of the country. We have not the means at hand of ascertaining whether Mr. Ward is a stockholder in any of our cotton mill concerns or not, but we are inclined to the opinion, if he is, that his philanthrophy is mixed up considerably with commercial considerations and his regard for the future welfare of the children of our country overshadowed by a prospective increase in his bank account. The same arguments used by Mr. Ward were used years ago to keep the children of the Old Country in chains at the bottom of a coal pit and in the heated, dusty atmosphere of a factory for twelve or fourteen hours a day, and to hear them advanced again towards the close of the nineteenth century, comes to us like a shock. If the men employed in these factories, be they French Canadians or English Canadians, received anything like fair wages jamin Disraeli" (Earl of Beaconsfield) assist in the support of the bousehold. "was the greatest statesman of his Well may Mr. Ward ask how it is time. He belonged to the Liberal possible to bring up a family on four side when he was young, but when he came to his proper senses at the age of those who are responsible for such a forty, or just over, he turned to the paltry pittance paid in the shape of Tories, and was soon made their wages. Do the mill owners, the leader. He was against the Home Rulers, and was also engaged in a directors and the managers ever think, Relief Bill. misery their unfortunate workers have The thirty-second annual report of to endure? of their hopeless, enervattheir despairing cry of ever being able to give their children a "better bring- asylums in Scotland have risen from in the open market. Let us have a ing up?" Is it any wonder that in 2,953 in 1858 to 7,788 in 1890; an little more light on the subject. The their despair these workers flee to increase within a generation of from alderman also believes that the affairs and the proceedings in court initiated drink to drown their sorrows, to forget 98 to 191 per 100,000. It must be re- of the city will never be properly for awhile their wrongs and their membered, however, that the definimisery? The "half-timer" system is a tion of lunacy has very much broad- and a board of public works are Agent. total failure as regards the educating of ened, that unsoundness of mind has appointed, composed presumably of tax and it is believed that the income the child. A man cannot serve two varied in kind and degree from the practical men. It would be cheaper of the city for this month will show a masters, neither can a child, and it has slightest forms of mental weakness in the long run, he thinks, than educonsiderable decrease in consequence. been found that that instructions and perversion to the completest forms cating aldermen to be amateur pro-The City Council is solely to blame for of the schoolmaster are lost in the clang of mental over-throw and destruction. fessionals, and whirl of machinery and the tur- Commenting on these figures the Scots shelved the matter for years, and the moil of a factory. Mr. Ward further Observer says : "Ordinary insanity, only course to bring them to time is says there is no "physical" strain upon especially in its happier and more Locomotive Engineers are now sitting open resistance and an aggressive a child in the labor he is put to in a harmless forms, is the luxury of the at Pittsburg, Pa. The session opened policy. It cannot be expected, how- cotton mill. It "simply" consists in poor. To many a pauper lunatic three on Thursday, the regular business being ever, that the Trades Council or their picking up ends and splicing them. months in an asylum are an admirable preceded by an open meeting, to which

utmost watchfulness and care on the part of the "tenter," and does not that imply both physical and mental strain ? Can a boy or girl read during working hours? No. They have to devote all the attention they are capable of giving to their machine. The physical future of the men and women of Canada is too precious to be prematurely wasted in factories. Much better that stockholders should go with smaller dividends than our children should be stunted in their growth, and their health permanently injured. All honor is due to Mr. S. Carsley (the chairman of the meeting), Mr. Grafton and others for the manly and vigorous part they played in the discussion, the first named especially denouncing the enslavement of children in order to secure cheap cotton. The Society put on record their protest against lowering the age for child labor, and all right-thinking citizens will congratulate them on doing so.

THE ECHO, MONTREAL.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The report of the British Committee of Council on Education has just been issued in the shape of a bulky blue book, and is, as it usually is, full of interest, While showing that many good results have emanated from the school board system, there would still appear, however, much room for imp lovement, not only in the system of teaching, but in the teachers and the taught. It is a general complaint, for instance, that many of the poetical se lections used in classes are either too academic or too silly, whilst the constant harping on one theme is so "deadening and depressing " that it de prives the lesson of any real value. As a result of this perfunctory teach ing it is asserted that the knowledge gained is only at the best superficial In one school a class of boys in the sixth standard explained that the position of "Prime Minister" was now occupied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but on being told they were wrong substituted the name of Mr. Spurgeon. In a large school for girls in a southern town not a single reader had the faintest idea as to the whereabouts of a well-known Continental capital-the teacher gravely reminding the inspector that her pupils " did not take geography." Amongst pupil teachers the weak subject is history. At the end of the fourth year of training one student wrote :-- " The Sepoy mutiny was caused on account of some guns being sent to India which were made of swine's fat, which was an abomination to them." Another described "Sir William Pitt, Earl of Chatham," as the Young Pretender. A third composition stated that "Ben-

least, are quite as great a relief from Mr. Depew met with "a genuine ovathe grind of ordinary life. Among tion." Surely the Brotherhood must the poor that fatuous old aversion from have forgotten the recent action of the sending a relative into an asylum, or authorities of the New York Central in from entering it oneself, is dying out. discharging men because of their con-By-and-by the middle classes will fol- nection with a labor organization when low in the wake of their poorer breth- they tendered him this ovation. ren. Three months in an asylum will become as popular a relief from the strain of business as the interlude of a at a distance every Friday evening, month in a hydropathic establishment and delivered in the city early on is now, and it will be accounted infinitely more reputable."

* * *

The Dorchester street paving contract has raised quite a little stir in aldermanic circles, and the Chairman of Roads has been taking a contemporary to task for its strictures on his management of the department. We fail to see that he has placed himself or his department in any better light by his defence in the Council, nor has he proved his actions to have been for the benefit of the city. He offered no valid reason why the contract should have been awarded to the highest tenderer or why the original specifications were allowed to be altered for the benefit of the favored contractor. The Chairman of the Committee has not ventured to say that the work will be done better, cheaper or quicker/ than under the day work plan. The alteration in the original specifications is clearly in the interest of the contractor, against the making of a durable roadway, and would not have been necessary under day labor.

The London police have a new theory about the series of murders committed by "Jack the Ripper." It is, to say the least of it, somewhat singular that, with the resignation of Sir Charles Warren from the post of Chief Commissioner of Police, the diabolical atrocities in the East End of London came to an end. There may not be the slightest connection between the two events, but the fact that Mr. Munro's regime has an absolutely clean slate in this respect certainly strengthens the theory that the assas sin cherished a grudge of some kind against the then Chief of Police. This opinion is pretty generally held by the members of the force.

* * *

If, according to a Mr. Turner, President of the Quebec Board of Trade. the ship laborers of Quebec are receiving 371 cents per hour for an eighthour day, while their Montreal brethren only get 20 cents per hour for ten hours, there is good reason for the dissatisfaction at present existing among the laborers here. In the Ancient Capital the cost of living is much cheaper than it is in Montreal, although the rate of pay is 174 cents

* * *

.THE ECHO is mailed to subscribers Saturday. Parties not receiving their paper regularly should communicate with the office.

JOHN MURPHY&CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

DRESS & MANTLE TRIMMINGS Our stock of new Dress and Mantle Trimmings is now very complete, having received last week the balance of our Fall and Winter Goods. JOHN MURPHY & CO. invite the Ladies of Montreal to inspect their stock of new

DRESS & MANTLE TRIMMINGS -AND-

DRESS & MANTLE ORNAMENTS in all the newest and most recent designs. New Silk Braid Trimmings, 15c, 20c and 25c. New Mohair Braid Trimmings, 10c, 12c and 15c New Black Jet Trimmings, 15c, 20c and 25c. New Dull Jet Trimmings, 40c, 50c and 65c New Cut Steel Trimmings, 30c, 40c and New Gilt Braid Trimmings, 25c, 30c and 350. New Silver Braid Trimmings, 250, 30c and 35c. New Tinsel Gimp Trimmings, 12c, 15c and 20c.

Samples of Dress and Mantle Trimmings sent to any part of Canada on application.

OT: AMENTS.

NEW DRESS ORNAMENTS

NEW MANTLE ORNAMENTS

in Silk and Mohair Braids, and Bright and Dull Jets in all the new Fall Pasterns.

BLACK SILK FROGS

BLACK SILK LOOPS

NEW CUT STEEL ORNAMENTS All in new designs.

DRESS BUCKLES

DRESS SLIDES

In Silk, Crochet, Cut Steel, Cut Jet, Gilt, Oxidized, Silver and Pearl, newer and cheaper than ever.

NOVELTIES.

BRAID AND JET CUFFS BRAID AND JET SLEEVES BRAID AND JET COLLARS BRAID AND JET EPAULETTES CUT STEEL EPAULETTES ZOUAVE DRESS SETS We have just received all the leading novelties in the above goods. THE LADIES SAY :

If you want stylish Dress or Mantle per hour more. It is hard to see why Trimmings at reasonable prices, go to JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S, and what they say must be right. a particular class of men should be expected to work for starvation wages simply to maintain a rivalry over a sister city or to put so much more profit into the pockets of the shipping community.

Ald. Stephens hints at another little contracting job. The city, it now appears, is paying \$11.50 per thouthe Commissioners in Lunacy for sand for bricks used in the construc-Scotland, which has just been issued, tion of sewers, which, the worthy shows that pauper lunatics confined in alderman says, can be bought for \$6 managed until paid commissioners MR. C. R. G. JOHNSON being the General

The International Brotherhood of

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781, 1783 Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter. MR. THOMAS MCELLIGOTT -AND-

MR. L. BRAHAM,

Late City Agents of the GLASGOW & LON-DON INSURANCE CO., have accepted similar positions with the

EASTERN AND AGRICULTURAL.

The Combined Capital and Assets of these Companies is over \$3,000,000, and the Montreal Office is at 42 ST. JOHN STREET,



362 & 364 St. James St., Montreal.

shapeless mass.

crowds of people.

covered.

at S. Carsley's.

ambulances are flying in all directions and the streets in the neighborhood of the ill-

fated hotel are thronged with excited

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The huge funeral pyre which mirrorred a sea of blood upon the skies in the early morning

hours to-day, at the corner of Franklin and West Fayette streets, is now but a smok-

ing, hissing mass of embers, bricks and stones. The number of the dead buried within the structure of the Leland hotel,

the charted remains of those who lie buried beneath the great heap, it is now impos-sible to state definitely. Coroner Smith has already expressed the determination to sift the ruins until everybody is re-

BUSY ! BUSY ! in the flannel department

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world.

Established 50 years. More made and in use than of all other Canadian Companies combined. Hundreds in use for 20 years,

and still good. Patronized by the Higher Classes and Royalty. Pronounced the best medium priced Piano in America. In use in

leading Institutions and Convents. Over

SOLE AGENTS P. Q.,

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St.

(Near McGill street, Montreal.)

Sole Agents for Knabe, Williams, Bell and

Emerson Pianos, and Bell and Uxbridge

Ronayne Bros

AND

CUNEC

5,000 in use in Montreal.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Negotiations are being made by a ceeds would come in nicely Montreal syndicate for the purchase furnishing of the new church. of the Craven Cotton mills, Brantford, Ontario.

A very successful bazaar is now being held in the St. Ann's hall by the liquor shops in our city they should notice. The company is in the habit ladies of the parish. It will be continued for a week.

schools are progressing favorably and granted, as it is to be hoped it will be, it is expected that everything will be by the Government. in working order for the first week of [November.

on Notre Dame street, has disappeared, The four-oar crews of the club have and his creditors are anxiously looking for him. It is also said that a while they have also been well reprewoman has disappeared along with sented in the singles and doubles. him.

to be sold at sheriff's sale the other thoroughly equipping the club with day, but when the time came the number had been reduced to six, the re- tion to place a four-oar crew in the maining 150 proprietors having paid seniors at the Canadian Amateur Reup their taxes.

Messrs. Thos. McElligott and L. Braham, the popular insurance agents, have transferred their services to the "Eastern" and "Agricultural," two "Eastern" and "Agricultural," two presented the powerful gypsy melo-companies of undoubted standing. We drama "The Flowers of the Forest" wish them every success.

Judge Loranger has just issued an important judgment in the case of the municipality of Verdun and the Protestant Insane asylum, in which he finds that the asylum is a charitable institution, pure and simple, and Kitts, but she should be more careful therefore not liable for taxation.

A prisoner who had been confined in the St. George street police station teller, was all that could be desired ; for a night made a complaint to Dr. Laberge of the unsanitary condition of the cells. The doctor promised to look into the matter, and we hope that he took occasion at the same time to advise him to avoid such lodgings in the future.

The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association hold a meeting on gypsy boy, was also fair,-he should the 8th of next month to elect new officers. Mr. Piche, who has been president for some time, wishes to retire, and Mr. Fred. Hughes, of Caverhill, Hughes & Co., at the request of a large number of the members, has accepted the nomination for that office.

News has been received by the Provincial Board of Health that there was a serious epidemic of diphtheria at Belœil, and instructions were at once sent to the local authorities to take requisite action. Dr. Laberge city medical officer, immediately gave instructions to the Milk Inspector to prevent the introduction into the city of any milk coming from the infected district.

To-day, the last lacrosse match of the season (senior) is being played in Toronto between the old-time rivals, the Toronto Lacrosse Club and the Shamrock club of this city. The last Shamrock grounds on the 4th inst., resulted in a draw owing to darkness intervening. Both clubs wish, evidently, to finish their game to-day, as it is called for 2.30 p.m. Schofield,

since the latter has been closed by the butlding of the subway. The proceeds would come in nicely for the

Seeing that the City Council have at last agreed to ask the Government to reduce the number of licensed bear in mind that there is far too many in Point St. Charles, and should act

The Grand Trunk Boating Club are Adolph Forcimmer, a cigar dealer rul seasons since its organization. been in the front at all the regattas, Subscriptions are now being asked

Over 150 properties were advertised from the members for the purpose of new boats, etc., it being their intengatta next season. They have the material for one, and a winning one

at that. The Grand Trunk Dramatic Club

before a large audience, in the Read-

ing Room Hall, on Thursday evening. The scenic arrangements were first class and reflect credit on the artist. Mr. Kitts. The heroine of the piece is Cynthia, the daughter of the gypsy king, and was well taken by Miss M in the emphasizing of her lines. Miss

Riley as Starlight Bess, the fortunethe other ladies in the cast could not have been better. The hero, Alfred, was in the hands of Mr. Walmsley, who did well, but he was a little nervous, which was very noticeable in the way he twitched his fingers. . Mr.

Ward as the gypsy king, Ishmael, was good. Mr. Beattie's Lemuel, the get over the habit of "eating his words." The comedians of the cast were Messrs. Penfold, Evans and Mc-Laughlin, who did very well. The other characters might have been improved upon. It was presented again last evening to a crowded house.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. CONWAY

Mr. M. Conway, canal uperintendent died very suddenly on Tuesday night. He had hired a carter at the corner of Craig and St. Dominique first move is to stop the cutting off streets, to drive him to his hotel. On nearing Victoria square he told the driver to call at Lewis' drug store and send the clerk out as he felt very unwell. The clerk was engaged at the telephone, and when the carter returned to his cab he found Mr. Conway match between these clubs, on the dead. The General Hospital ambulance was summoned and the body was conveyed thither, and his family in-formed of their bereavement. Disease Deherty to proceed in the case of the heart is supposed to have been sults having been, so far, en

open the way to Sebastopol street the recovery of a week's salary, which dashed out and her body flattened into a the company had retained owing to her having absented herself from her employment without leave. During her absence the company decided to dismiss her and instructed the cashier

to retain her wages in lieu of a week's of retaining the first week's wages of their employees as a guarantee, and The arrangements for the night accordingly when their request is when they desire to leave they are required to give eight days' notice, at the expiration of which they receive the whole of the wages due them. In this case the company pleaded that

they had a notice in a prominent place that wages would be confincated if the required notice was not given. The plaintiff declared that she had no personal knowledge of such a notice and the court decided in her favor on this account.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Council met Thursday evening in their hall, Mr. Beland, M.P.P., the president, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes and the roll call of delegates the

Montcalm Assembly and the Marble Workers' Assembly of the Knights of

Labor, and the delegates admitted. Cigarmakers' Union No. 58, Carriagemakers, Carpenters and Joiners, No. 134 and Typographical Union No. 176 reported that they would pay the sum of 50 cents per capita on their membership to test the legality of the Organs. Water Tax before the courts.

The Water Tax Committee reported that the preliminary steps had been taken to lay the matter before the courts, that two separate actions had been entered, the object of which being to have the court declare that what has been done this year in collecting the water tax was utterly illegal, even from the City Attorney's own point of view. That the object of the water, even supposing the amount charged is not excessive; to the collecting of water rates distraint or seizure ; to show lic that were it not for our pro water would be cut off this same as last. The second ac be to test the fairness of the prevent she city from making out of the same. That the authorize Messrs. Beland



MILLINERY.

The Highest Class MILLINERY now prought into Canada is imported by S. CAR-SLEY and comes direct from the principal Millinery Centres of Europe.

THIS WEEK

We show a shipment of LONDON and PARIS MILLINERY, MADE and TRIM-MED BONNETS and HATS, all models, no two alike, and will be offered at a very small advance on cost price. The object being to sell them at once before they are seen twice by the public.

S. CARSLEY.

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Don't Forget the Great Cotton Sale

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

LADIES' OUTFITTING DE-PARTMENT.

LADIES' DRESSING JACKETS in Cashmere, Flannel and Flannelette, from 95c. Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS in Cashmere, Flannel and Flannelette, from \$1.80. Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' BLOUSES in Cashmere, Flannel and Flannelette, from 75c.

Choice Shades in Dress Goods.

LADIES' OUTFITTING DE-PARTMENT.

LADIES' MOB CAPS in Lace, Lisse and Tarlatan, from 40c.

Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' TEA GOWNS in Cashmere, Surah Silk and in Plush, from \$6.50.

Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' BREAKFAST SHAWLS in Sky, Cream, Cardinal and Pink, from 40c.

Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

LADIES' OUTFITTING DE-PARTMENT.

LADIES' FLANNEL PETTICOATS in Grey, White and Scarlet, from 85c.

Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' APRONS in Muslin, Cotton and Silk, from 121c each.

Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' FLANNEL DRAWERS in Grey, White and Scarlet Elannel, from \$1.25,

See the New Plush.

LADIE	S' OUTFI	TTING	DE-		
PARTMENT.					
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med and Trimmed Embroidery, from 17				
Ladies'	Outfitting	Department.		
LADIES'	CHEMISES.	Plain, Lace Trim.		

ned and Trimmed Embroidery, from 17c. Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, Plain, Lace Trimmed and Trimmed Embroidery, from 40c.

Ladies' Outfitting Department. LADIES' EMBROIDERED TROUS-SEAUX, from \$1.75.

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either by	ONCLO	NEW MANTLES.
the pub-		NEW CLOTH DOLMANS
year the	17 Chaboillez Square,	NEW CLOTH DOLMANS NEW SILK PLUSH WRAPS
ction will		NEW SILK PLUSH WRAPS
ie tax; to	NEXT THE FIRE STATION.	NEW SILK SEALETTE DOLMANS NEW SILK SEALETTE DOLMANS
and Hel-	Durable Goods. Moderate Prices.	In all the newest styles. S. CARSLEY,
Barnard & se, the re-		Boys' Tailor-made Suits.
ntirely in	CONFESSEDLY WITHOUT	NEW CLOAKS.
r Council. ssion the	A RIVAL.	NEW LONG PALETOTS NEW LONG PALETOTS
of Mr. G.	THE TROY STEAM LAUNDRY	NEW LONG DOLMANS, ULSTERS NEW LONG DOLMANS, ULSTERS
of MIT. G.	ANOTHER FACTOR IN THE	NEW LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS NEW LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS
ort of the	consolidation of social life, another agency in	Ladies should come direct to us for the
laid over	the realization of that which every right- thinking man and woman desires—	lowest price Mantles. S. CARSLEY.
ittee's re- request of	"THE Home Made Beautiful"-	Mail Orders Promptly Forwarded.
on, stated	the production by the	NEW JACKETS.
ted on the	TROY STEAM LAUNDRY OF	NEW COLORED BEAVER JACKETS
s' Laborers	Linen whose	NEW COLORED BEAYER JACKETS NEW COLORED CHEVIOT JACKETS
erview the	WHITENESS PUTS the Snow to shame, whose	NEW COLORED CHEVIOT JACKETS NEW BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS NEW BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS
at a satis-		500 Short Walking Jackets put to stock.
them, was	GLOSS OUTVIES the Polished	S. CARSLEY,
ned.		Dress Goods! Dress Goods!
uou.	SWEETNESS ON THE TABLE or in the presses, or on the person, is like the	MISSES' CLOAKS.
CUSE.	sweetness and freshness and delicacy of primroses, or violets or sweet lavender !	MISSES' NEW CLOAKS WITH CAPES MISSES' NEW CLOAKS WITH CAPES
t.	REAUTIFUL LINEN, whether	MISSES' NEW CLOAKS WITH WINGS MISSES' NEW CLOAKS WITH WINGS
Vhat proved ire that has	you wear it, or merely look at it, produce one certain result-	MISSES' NEW RUSSIAN CLOAKS MISSES' NEW RUSSIAN CLOAKS
ars was dis-	A FEELING OF CONTENT	The above goods can be had in all sizes and colors.
t 12.30 this ning fiercely,	and refreshment !	S. CARSLEY.
tment, con-	TF YOU NEVER have beautiful	CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON
orking hard d limb. An	linen but when you BUY it,	Then you are sure of the best Thread in the
e is positive ns have lost		market. Clapperton's Spool Octton never breaks, never knots, never ravels, and every spool is warrant- ed 300 yards. Always ask for
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d the woman brains were		CARSLEY'S COLUMN
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R IVER FRONT ASSEMBLY, No. 7628. Rooms Weber Hall, St. James street. Next meet-ing Sunday, 16th instant, at 2.30. ED. CLARKE, Recording Secretary. The Central Trades and Labor

question of boys under eighteen years of age being employed as carters was taken up, and the Legislative Committee was instructed to draft a by-law prohibiting their employment at that business, recommend it favorably to the Provincial Committee of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, so that they may take the necessary steps to have it become law.

Credentials were then read from

the Toronto man who was hurt by the the cause of death. Cornwalls, it is said, will be on the Toronto team, as well as Dixon. The Shamrock bring up 13 men; who will We hope they have good weather, and if so, we are sure the home team will give a good account of themselves.

ECHOES FROM THE POINT.

Rumor says that we are to have a new concert hall in the vicinity of the Crossing.

New drains; streets opened; mud. This is the condition of affairs over the Crossing at present.

The effects of the Pillow-Hersey fire will be felt in this section, where scores of the men who were employed there reside.

A lacrosse match is to be played today on the Shamrock grounds between teams from the Holly and Argyle snowshoe clubs. The Point boys should "get there."

When are the Argyles going to make a break for the season. It is about time the notices were out for their annual meeting. Who is to be President this season ? Perhaps Bob.

The boat and oars stolen from the boat houses above the G. T. Boating Club grounds last week have been recovered up the river near the foot of the rapids. The parties who took them must have wanted a "spin," and forgot to return to where they started from.

Of course the Scotch congregation

The deceased was born in County Clare, Ireland, on the 13th of May, 1832, coming to Canada in his youth. be "spare" has not as yet transpired. He was first appointed to the canal service in 1854, and promoted to the superintendency on the 1st of September, 1869, a position which he held

until the time of his death. He was sent to Cornwall in 1889 to superintend the operations in repairing the break in the canal, which he carried out with that zeal and success which

were his chief traits. Some years ago Mr. Conway was presented with a purse by the merchants of Montreal in acknowledgment of his services to the canal trade, which were felt to be invaluable. He leaves a wife, two sons, Messrs. John and Patrick Con- read and accepted.

way, and a daughter, Miss Emma.

Mr. F. Corbeil was yesterday instructed by the department at Ottawa to act as superintendent of the canal pending the appointment of a successor

to Mr. Conway. At a regular meeting of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, held at their rooms, Mechanics' Hall, last night, a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Mr. Michael Con-

way, superintendent of the Lachine though the entire fire depart canal, in their great affliction was unanimously carried.

INTERESTING TO WAGE EARNERS that at least twenty-five person

District Magistrate Barry decided a or less injured.

case of considerable interest to emwould be pleased if the City Council ployees in factories one day last week. bought the "auld kirk" property for the purple of making a street—to Montral Woollen Mills Company fo

favor of the Trades and Labor After considerable discus report was adopted as read.

Mr. A. P. Pigeon was elec sponding secretary in place Vaillancourt, resigned.

The balance of the repor Legislative Committee was till next meeting.

The Organization Commi port, in reference to the r the Builders' Laborers' Unio that the committee had wait Bricklavers' Union and that decided to assist the Builders by every legal means in their also that they would inter Plasterers at their next mont ing, and endeavor to arrive factory understanding with t

The meeting then adjourn

GREAT FIRE IN SYRA

Many Lives Lost

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Oct. 16 .--- W to be the most disastrous fit visited Syracuse for many yea covered in the Leland Hotel at morning. The fire is still burn sisting of nine engines, are w to save further loss of life and eye witness of the fire says he their lives and many more have

One woman was being lowe window by the aid of a rop reached a point opposite the

A LIFE SENTENCE.

He was a Bohemian. With his family he had come to this land of liberty to realize the day dreams of his youth. Though but of middle age his hair was streaked with grey and his forehead creased with furrows caused by toil and care. In his mountain home he had won the love of a peasant girl and though his work was a laborious love had irradiated their humble cottage and softened the hardships of increasing struggle. His wife had brought him two sons who were now stalwart young men, looking forward with youthful optimism to possession of the prize which the lottery of life ever holds forth so temptingly for the grasp of hands in which hot blood so vehemently pulses. His wife no longer young has long since ceased to vie with the birds in caroling national songs. The springs of activity which once had made even poverty endurable, or rather had cast over it a golden sheen of happiness, had slowly relaxed under the constant strain. Between the dream of fair hope and the actualities of existence the ardor of youth had been insensibly dulled. Love remained, but it was no longer the bright faced cherub that had held a prismatic glass before their peering eyes when they sought to gaze into the future; he had become sedate, civilized; in place of his old time pagan abandon clothing nature in radiant beauty he had learned to behave with Christian decorum. His steps upon their hearts had grown heavier and aroused echoes, yet still beneath his sobered visage and more prosaic tread his smile had not grown cold.

They had been four years breathing the air of freedom and a little daughter was added to their care. Even old love stepped lighter and tried to plume his wings, nearly shrunken from disuse. The infant's cooing murmur, the first lisping words, the morning and nightly kiss, the words of affection, caution and reproof bestowed upon her doll aroused old memories which glinted brightly across the pathway of life, and warmed smiles on the wrinkled face of its taciturn "granny." The needles of father, mother and sons moved more swiftly through the garments they were making for a sweater. Although from early morn to late at night the mono-

task continued, these infantile tor s had a sweeter effect than the chimes SOU of distant bells calling more favored mortals to piously repeat the Pharisee's prayer. Even grim Ludovic whistled and the mother sang an old-time song. What, though the dream of youth had not materialized, that there remained "the substance of things hoped for " since her back was turned toward them after passing Bartholdi's statue, that the struggle for existence was no less hard than in their native mountain home, or that they were threading their needles with a double thread, one of which was spun from famished flesh and aching bones and which, by a strange coincidence, was to also furnish the warp and woof of a winding sheet.

A friend informed me one day that Ludo vic was in trouble and together we visited him. Up the dark and grimy stairs we climbed to his two rooms beneath the roof. Father and sons were silently stitching with the same regular and perfunctory nanner as of old The mother was nre paring the mid-day meal, while "granny sat silent and motionless beside the dimin utive stove. The few articles of furniture seemed ever to reflect the sombre dejection which characterized the living inmates. But the table attracted all my attention. On the fore-part a humble dish was being placed, and a loaf of bread and knife to cut his own bit. But on its back against the wall was a plain box in which lay silent and still, the cold form of "baby." The little feet were motionless, her infantile prattle had ceased, the open, questioning eyes had closed. Food for the living and a repast for worms was the banquet scene on which my eyes rested, but the home of the poor is no place for emotional sentiment. Silently they take their places, mechanically they cut and dip their bread, automatically they eat, but lamentation there was none. The mother with wearied tread and expressionless face waited upon them as of old. "Granny" sat quietly with her cold eyes fixed upon 'a small soap box mounted on small rollers, in which now rested but the trunk of a disjointed doll, never more to be pressed with loving arms and caressed tenderly, and through the attic window the hot rays of the summer sun shone from the brazen vault of heaven, and danced over the pinched face of the tiny form on the dining table. Words were useless as the regret they could but express, yet words came to my lips at the scene. Not, however, of regret or sorrow, but of consolation. The silent form had found rest; for her struggle was over; the blackness of life's future had ceased to cast its shadow across her path dren had been but the earliest attained. In the unbulked the suppage of araw the trimmers there. It was her ex-bren had been but the earliest attained. Supplies of railway fuel and described the pected that the coal trimmers would take been but the earliest attained. The bright glistening needles had woven her last garment, a garment visible to the besaid, was determined to be supreme. The unbulked the suppage of araw the trimmers there. It was her ex-pected that the coal trimmers would take week on receiving a 6 dadvance told greatly on the situation. However, until the crisis in the iron trade is further developed, the state of th and the aim of existence for poverty's chil-

contracted muscles. Through the little window the blue vault of heaven, arched as a canopy over this is over countless similar scenes as a resounding board over unan. swered prayers, save that the burning sun sent dancing rays which seemed to laugh sardonically as they flitted to and fro across that frozen playground.

discerning eye in his emaciated form and

No tears were shed, for all thought that she was better off. Condemned to the im. prisonment of life, where death only can grant reprieve, they looked unmoved on the order of release and with a sigh resume their needles and wonder how long before their own terms will expire, and the empty vault of heaven send joyous rays to frolic over their pallid faces. Not being of imaginative natures, they see no given and impalpable fiend incarnate in Social Life, condemning them to a life sentence to toil for a Sweater that others may be clothed, or endure silent agony and a working of their better natures that the wheels of Juggernant trade may roll on pitilessly over crushed and mangled bodies. The thought that aught may be done against this fiend enters not their minds. Yet from every such casket the parting breath rises to the lowering clouds dimly darkening the horizon. Though, above the heavens still echo back despairingly prayers of anguished hearts, higher of wrath. The resounding board of ages of petition grows darker, and the pitiless rays of the sun tinge their borders with a ruddy hire, as if in anticipation of other playgrounds on which to glint as dancing sprites. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small !"

THE RIGHT TO COMBINE.

Mr. Hewitt Thinks that Labor will in Ten Years Hire Capital.

In his notable address before the Iron and Steel Congress of Europe and America, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was of the opinion that the production of iron and steel must increase largely and that America must produce 45 per cent. and the other iron producing countries the remainder.

While upholding the right of capital and labor to combine to lower or raise wages or establish or restrict legislation, Mr. Hewitt denounced strikes, lockouts and boycotts. Voluntary arbitration had worked well in England, but official arbitration had not been found acceptable to either side.

"It is manifest," he went on, "that this method of settlement involves publicity as to the profits of business. There is undoubtedly great reluctance and some ground of objection to the disclosure of cost and profits, but as a matter of fact the transfer of business to large corporation s has really made this information public property, and in the iron business there is no longer any pretense of concealment either from stockholders or competitors.

Surely, then, there remains no valid reason for denying to the workmen the information necessary to enable them to formulate reasonable demands, and it is to the interest of the owners to give this information, inasmuch as the margin of profit on manufacturing operations is now

LABOR AND WAGES.

Gleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.

Italy is opposing emigration.

Mexico has eight-hour meetings. We have 14,500 women drummers. China's head Customs officer is Irish. Hampton Institute has Indian printers Great Britain's shipbuilding is reviving Germany makes hollow cast iron bricks. Several Texas negroes have \$100,000 each.

In Scotland a shirt was made in entire in the loom,

A Russian cotton spinning factory employs 5,000. The boycott has won the strike for the

Wellington miners. All window glass factorles in the coun-

try are union shops. The new co-operative glass works at

Pittsburg went into blast last week. Foreigners who took the Lynn morocco

workers' places work, eat and sleep in the mills.

A Pittsburg locometive firm has volun-tarily adopted the nine hour day without reducing pay.

After two years' idleness the glass works at Sweedesboro, Pa., last week started up with a full force of blowers.

The K. of L. blankbook workers' strike ingly prayers of anguished hearts, high er for the discharge of non-union hands in J. and blacker slowly rise the storm clouds G. Shaw & Co.'s Canal street (N.Y.) shop is still on.

The striking Scotch furnacemen have issued an appeal to the public and trade associations for assistance. They say they require £700 weekly.

A general strike has been ordered on the new annex to O'Neil's dry goods establishment, Twentieth street and Eighth avenue, New York. and

It is stated that a company will estab lish a \$400,000 hardware manufacturing plant in Luray, Vt., and that boiler and engine works will also be established.

Josiah B Dyer, national secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union, asks all granite cutters to stay away from the granite yards at Calvary Cemetery, New York, as they are full of non-union men.

At a meeting of the Trades Council held in London on Wednesday it was resolved to call a delegates' meeting on October 23, representing 153,000 men, to consider the raising of £20,000 for the Australian strikers

Notwithstanding the fact that the strike of the Binghamton cigarmakers is off, the Swiss Embroiderers' Union, of New York, has voted \$25 for the most distressed cases of members who may be unable to obtain their old situations.

The cigar packers employed in the factory of A. Josephs, on Thirty-first street, between First and Second avenues, New York, asked for an increase of 25 cents per thousand cigars, which was conceded without a struggle.

There are now eight Waiters' Unions in different localities connected with the American Federation of Labor, and a call will be issued shortly urging them to send delegates to a convention which will be held for the purpose of forming a national organization.

There has just been completed at Pitts burg the fourth of eight immense ladies for Carnegie, Phipps & Co. The ladies are for the Bessemer department of the Homestead works, and are 8 feet 4 inches in diameter at the top and 7 feet deep, hav-ing a capacity of 40 tons. They are probably the largest ladles ever built in this country.

During Tuesday's session of the German Socialist Congress the attitude of those members of the party who sought to gain Parliamentary agitation was condemned by Herr Singer. A number of other speakers supported him and the Congress adopted a resolution declaring that the Socialists should seek to obtain their objects only through the enactment of acts of Parliament. Great excitement was caused in Woolongong, N.S.W., on Monday by the arrival there of a large party of non union miners, who had landed from a steamer, intending to work in the Coal Cliffe mines. The unionists took possession of the mines and refused to allow the non-unionists to work. Trouble is feared. The police and military are held in readiness to suppress disorder. The reported finding of gold deposits near Saratoga, Wyoming, is confirmed by a number of persons who have visited the camp. Up to this time fifteen separate gold-bearing quartz lodes have been dis-covered and located. While no assays have been made, it is believed that the latest find of ore will run at least \$1,500 to the ton. From a piece of quartz the size of a man's fist \$8 to \$10 worth of pure gold can be picked. The south side of Coatbridge, Scotland, is now entirely in the dark so far as the blazing of the blast furnaces is concerned, those at Calder, Carnbroe and Langloan being completely suspended. The men have finished their last shift at Langloan furnaces, only two of the furnaces being damped, the other three being blown out. At Gartsherrie and Summerlee the same reached, in which labor hires capital at the state of affairs exists. The men here have as yet made no representation to the employers. commenced on Monday week in a small way has gradually widened, and now ememploy of the Carron Company. The SS. Dresden having been discharged by non-strikers irritated the union official braces coal trimmers and practically the usually happens, the men can hardly be Sydney, N.S.W., on Wednesday, Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, declared that whole of the lumpers excepting those in the almost as disastrous to the country as a Dresden having been discharged by non- and when that happens wages are usually sound rather strike, strikers irritated the union officials so as so low that they will scarcely keep soul said, would suffer loss at the hands of an to cause them to step in on the steamer enemy than it had suffered through the being put under the coal hoist and with-He denounced the stoppage of draw the trimmers there. It was not ex-

The Caledonian Railway Company's representatives and the Grangemouth merchants held a meeting to day, when it was decided to hold out against the men's demands. Nothing but surprise is being expressed at the strike taking place at present in Grangemouth, as the slack season has set in.

The Central Labor Federation adopted resolutions at its meeting last Sunday at 385 Bowery, New York, denouncing the Brooklyn police for preventing the meeting of the Pioneers of Liberty at the Labor Lyceum two weeks ago. It was devided to attend a recention to be given decided to attend a reception to be given John Swinton on Saturday evening next at Cooper Union. It was announced that a boss baker named Freedman had gone to Europe to secure a number of men under contract, and a strict watch will be kept for them.

The news from Binghampton—that the striking, eigarmakers of that place have been compelled to surrender—is sad indeed. They undertook a united struggle for rights long denied, and held nobly to their course until forced by hunger and rent and prison prospects to give up and return to work at the old hard terms. These underpaid and persecuted people were beaten six years ago by this same combination of bosses, and it is painful to think of the pounding they will get now, after such a bitter and costly fight.

The London dock dispute has been set-tled, Mr. Beckett Hill, of the Wilson-Hill Line and the representatives of the Allan Line consenting to the payment of a shilling per ton for unloading general cargoes, the Dock Laborers' Union paying for the use of the special gear out of the shilling. The men will be paid on an estimate of the daily output with a penny a ton extra, when it exceeds 800 tons. It is expected that this plan will be adopted everywhere along the riverside in lieu of the hour work plan, and that it will end the spinning out of jobs.

Advices from Wilkesbarre state that the coal trade in that valley is imyroving, and those standing close to the various companies operating in this section say the oming winter will be one of unexampled activity in mining circles. Extensive repairs are being made in the Murray and Stanton shafts of the Lehigh and Wilkes barre Coal Company, and as soon as they are put in working order they will start on full time, giving employment to 1,500 men and boys. Orders are pouring in, and if the present demand continues the miners may reasonably expect steady work until next spring.

The Hebrew Trades Congress continued in session on Sunday at Clarendon Hall, New York. No definite action was taken It was decided, however, that a committee should be appointed to secure an investi-gation of the "sweating system," either by committee of Congress or by committees from State Legislatures. It was also determined that a "general strike fund" should be raised, to be used in case of strikes by any of the unions represented. Politics likewise received attention, and Hebrew workingmen everywhere were urged to organize for political action, as well as to push the eight hour movement in every possible way.

At a meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade on Wednesday evening the Presi-dent, Mr. Turner, referred to the shipment of cattle from the port of Quebeo He repeated the testimony of Montreal and Western shippers as to Quebec's supe-rior facilities for it, but pointed out that there was little hope of this port securing it to any great extent unless the local lumber merchants could overcome the ob stacles to loading steamers with deals here instead of at Montreal. Among these obstacles he enumerated the following : 1st, Barge hire costs less to Montreal than to Quebec by 70 cents per 1,000, or \$150 to \$200 per cargo ; 2nd, Quebec laborers refuse the use of steam winches on steamers, whereas they are allowed by the laborers of Montreal; 3rd, in Montreal laborers work ten hours per day, while here they work but eight hours; 4th, In Montreal laborers receive 20 cents, Fin, in Montreal laborers receive 20 cents per hour, and in Quebec 371 cents; 5th, in Montreal laborers may work if they wish on legal fetes without the heavy additional charges made here; 6th, Ocean freights are as low to Montreal as to Quebec and in some cases lower; 7th, Stevedores in Montreal are not hampered by arbitrary rules enforced by the Ship Laborers' Society here. Not a little uncertainty accompanies the labor problem amongst the Lanarkshire miners. Led by Larkhall, a vigorous effort was recently put forth to secure an advance of 1s per day. There was every reason to expect the demand would be conceded in whole or in part until the dispute arose in the iron trade, which has unhinged every calculation. Some absurdly wild statements as to a probable lockout in the coal trade have been put forth. What is most apprehended by the coal masters is the possibility of the ironmasters, who are to all intents and purposes coalmasters, when they damp down their furnaces, transferring their men from their ironstone pits to their coal mines and thus glutting the market, not with 4,000 to 6,000 tons a week, as has been estimated, but with an indefinite quantity. This might have been possible if hard times, but it is not pro-bable in the present existing prosperous state of trade. The present agitation has had Larkhall and Blantyre for its centre, Hamilton, which holds the key of the sit uation, has only partially joined in it, and is wholly disorganized. It had been is wholly disorganized. It had been more or less working, the almost solitary exception being Cadzow, where the resolu tion to hold a holiday was carried by a The strike of the dock laborers which small majority. Great jealousy exists over allegations of double shifting and noncompliance with the four days' policy. and body together. The intimation that at several colleries in the Larkhall district the men had agreed to work five days a

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

RESULTS OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CONTESTS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- The third annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, the most important of its kind ever held in America, took place at Analoston Island, on the Potomac river, to-day, and was distinctively successful in every respect. The weather was perfect for the knights of brawny muscles. More than one hundred delegates were present, representing clubs from all over the country.

The first exhibition was a game of lacrosse, the first of its kind ever played in Washington, the Schuylkill Navy Club and Staten Island Club being the competitors. It resulted in a victory for the Staten Islanders by a score of seven to one.

The tug-of-war was won by the Acorn Athletic Olub against the Manhattan Ath-Istic Club by seven inches. The mile walk was won by Nicoll, of the

M. A. C. Time, 6.41 1-5.

In the two mile bicycle race the final heat was won by W. F. Murphy, N.Y.A.C. Time, 6.10³/₄.

Running high jump was won by Nicker-son, N.Y.A.C., 5 ft. 10 in. Final race, 100 yards, between Owen, Cory, Westing, Bobinson and Bemington, was won by Owen, the present champion. Time, 91. This breaks all previous records.

In the running broad jump Copeland won with 23 ft. 35 in., which beats the best record by one-eighth of an inch. Ramsdell second, Jordan third.

One mile race was won by George, M.A.C., in 4.24 4-5; Conneff, M.A.C., second.

The heat in the 120 yards hurdle race was won by Du Charme in 16 seconds, record time, Copeland second, Williams third.

The final in the 440 yards run was won by Downs in 50 seconds, Remington second, Cochrane third.

The 220 yards run was won by Westing, Owen second. Time, 221 seconds.

Throwing the 16 lb. hammer was won by Mitchell with 130 ft. 8 in.; Queckberner second, 129 ft. 8 in.; Condon third, 119 ft. 7 in.

E. P. Murray won the three mile walk in 22.38, Nicoll second. In the 880 yards run H. L. Dadmun won

in 1.58 1-5, Roddy second. Du Charme captured the championship

in the 220 yards hurdle, time 24 4-5, Lewis second.

Tommy Conneff had practically a walk over in the five mile run. Time, 25.37 4-5, about 14 seconds behind the record ; W. T. Young second.

In the individual tug-of-war, Cale, of the Acorns, won the prize; Lambrecht second.

In the 56 lb. weight throwing Queckberner broke the best world's record, now held by J. S. Mitchell, at 30 ft. 6§ in. Queck-berner threw the weight 32 ft. 10 in. D. Long, of Boston, second, 29 ft. 5 in.; W. L. Condon third, 29 ft. 13 in.

The last event was the pole vault. The bar was gradually run up to 10 ft. 41 in. Five men still remained. They all had the full limit of trials, but failed, and as it was now dark further efforts to decide the

event were postponed. The Manhattans came here with points in their favor in the fight for the prize plaque. In to-day's contests they scored 78 points, New York 35, Detroit 18, Acorn 16, Schuylkill Navy 6, Boston 4, Pastime 3, New Jersey A. C. 1, Y.M.C.A. of Philadelphia 1.

SPORTING NOTES.

O'Connor, the Canadian carsman, has sailed from Queenstown for New York.

At the international athletic meeting held in Buffalo on Saturday last, J. Fitzpatrick, of the Junior Shamrocks, got first place in putting the 16 lb. shot with 41 ft. 62 in., and second in running hitch-and kick with a kick of 7 ft. 10 in.

The Montreal Quoiting Club finished their return match with the St. Gabriel on Saturday, coming out ahead by 3 points. The Montreal Club can produce very strong string when necessary, and should no break take place amongst then they are safe to hold the championship fo some time. There are now four clubs eligible to play off for the Provincial championship, th Crescents, the Valleyfields, the Sherbrook Juniors and the Independents, of Quebe Last year only the Crescents and Independents played off, the former winning, bu this year it is expected that all four compete. President Doherty, of the N.I. L.A., has set apart Saturday next as the date and the match or matches will I played on the Shamrock grounds. The live pigeon shooting match on Mor day at Hollywood between Edward Git Murphy, of New York, and Jas. A. Robe Elliott, of Kansas City, for \$5,000 a sid was witnessed by a big crowd of sportin men. The terme were 1,000 birds each, yards rise, 5 traps, 21 yards boundar Hurlingham rules to govern. Automa traps were used. Elliott killed 93 Automa Murphy's 88 birds. The time consum was one hour, forty-two minutes. At a recent sale of thoroughbred ye lings held at Doncaster, England, a filly Hermit sold for \$20,000, a filly by Scott Chief brought \$19,400, a colt by Rosic cian \$11,000, a colt by Macgregor \$12,0 The prices realized for the youngst averaged from \$5,000 upward. Fi yearlings disposed of m one string sold \$150,305, and in another string of f \$96,775 was realized for the lot, which the largest sum ever realized in one day any previous Doncaster sale. The Beavers, of Cornwall, were to h met the Grand Trunk in the champions football match on Saturday last, but fa to put in an appearance, although a card was received that morning sta that they would arrive in the city, at a o'clock. This is the second time o'clock. This is the second time Beavers have played this trick, as they f: ulted to Valleyfield a few weeks ago, defaulting on Saturday the Beavers vi ally decided the championship as Grand Trunk are now so far ahead a make it impossible that they can be feated. The Grand Trunk go to Ott to day to play the Ramblers and a 1 crowd is expected to without the

narrowed down to the smallest limits consistent with a moderate return on the capital employed. There is so much misapprehension on this point in the public mind that I am impelled to say that in the great staples of trade it is exceedingly difficult to get an adequate return for the capital employed."

Society, it was pointed out, has there fore nothing to fear from the growing tendency of workmen to form unions and of capital to centralization in great indus trial corporations. But society has a duty to perform in the enactment of legislati on which will regulate these organizations b y a clear definition of their respective rights and duties. Publicity as to profits and losses should, Mr. Hewitt said, be insisted upon as much in the case of industria l corporations as in the cases of savings and other banks, insurance and trust companies and railroads. The feasibility and desirability of workmen being owners in the corporations employing them Mr. Hewitt considered self-evident. "It is quite conceivable," he said, "that the workmen may ultimately acquire the preponderating interest, in which case the best possible solution will have been lowest possible rate and thus becomes the main factor in the conduct of industry."

In a speech in the Legislative Chamber. the present strike in Australia had been strike.

THE NEW RELIGION.

On the recent occasion of a Salvation Harmy demonstration at the Crystal Palace the statuary was to be covered up by special arrangement between General Booth and the Palace authorities :--

The sculptor sat in blank despair, Too broken up to stand, And silently he tore his hair

With nervous brawny hand; His bitter tears he tried to gulp,

Reflection's cud he chewed— "Alas !" he cried, "I dare not sculp

A study from the nude

" O give me back the honest time When men had souls for Art, And didn't deem a nymph sublime

No better than a 'tart ;' The ancients saw in woman's form

No cause for giggles lewd, Nor shyly whispered, 'Ain't it warm, This study from the nude?'

"For then no Harmy, singing hymns, Were shocked at marble breast, Or called a pair of plaster limbs

Indecent, if undress'd ; No morbid saints in colored specs.,

With dirty minds endued, Saw aught of shame to either sex In studies from the nude.

" The difference 'twixt now and then, How wonderfully strange! Yet only in the ways of men,

For Nature doesn't change ; The leg that is has ever been,

And Greeks and Romans ' rude ' Could gaze without a thought obscene On studies from the nude.

" But Art no more is pure and free From taint of moral guilt ; Henceforth I must, ah, woe is me ! Put Ajax in a kilt-

Great Hercules shall trousers wear Just like a modern dude,

And Venus I will never dare To represent as nude.

"O give us back the good old time When Pagans ruled, forsooth, Who held it not a carnal crime

To deal in naked truth, When Virtue healthy was and strong,

Nor yet a sickly prude, And righteous folks found nothing wrong In studies from the nude."

PHUNNY ECHOES.

A sea captain is a good deal of a vaga bond when he beats his way up a harber.

In the New York Herald a reviewer of Miss Grigg's (of the Edinburgh cookery school) new book says that it "will contain several recipes for cooking the haggis and other game birds of Scotland."

a deacon.

A little French boy, on returning from school, brought home a copy book blotted with ink. You untidy boy, said his mother, to speil your nice copy book in that way! You shall be punished for this. Well, mamma, was the reply, it wasn't my fault, really; there's a negro boy sits next to me in class, and his nose bled as he was looking over my page."

He had a very rubicund face, suggestive of a dissipated life. As he was walking He had a very future for the street, a gentleman remarked: That fellow is so highly colored that he re-minds me of a chromo, He reminds me more of an engraving than a chromo," re-marked a bystander. How so? Well, you see, an engraving always has a glass in front of it, and a chromo hasn't. He had a very future was walking five o'clock edition, all about the world's fair,' as he ran along beside the attorney. "Van took a paper, dove down into his trousers for a penny; couldn't find one and handed the boy a dime. "I sin't got no change, mister. You just wait here and I'll get it for you in a second.' said the kid, and started off.

Ah, said an impecunious fellow to a gen- second,' said the kid, and started off. tleman he hadn't seen for some time, ah, Mr. Brown, how d'ye do? I'm glad to see If your going after the change you just

my orchard, just before I left home, and it HOUSEHOLD MATTERS had been three weeks getting to the dwell-ing house, although it had travelled day and night.

Distances are pretty wide up there, ain't they ?" inquired one.

Reasonably, reasonably, replied the Dakota man, "And the worst of it is, it breaks up families so. Two years ago I saw a whole family prostrated with grief. Women yelling, children howling and dogs barking. One of my men had his camp truck procked on saven four wule teams truck packed on seven four mule teams, and he was around bidding everybody

good-by. Where was he going ? asked a Gravesend He was going half way across the farm to feed the pigs, coolly replied the Dakota

man. Did he ever get back to his family ? It isn't time for him yet, returned the Dakota gentleman. Up there we send young married couples to milk the cows,

and their children bring home the milk.

Going to the Same Party Here boy, blacken my boots, and I want you to shine 'em clear to the tops. I'm going to a party to night, and I want to look first class. Thus did an elaborately gotten-up dude address the brush boy in an up-town barber shop, the other evening; and as the boy did not at once jump to do his bidding, the

dude continued : Here this way, I say. I'm going to a party at the Crawford House to night. The boy planted himselt and his box be-

fore the anxious customer, and was hard at work shining up the toothpick-toed bro-gans when the dude again informed the boy that he was going to a party at the Crawford House this evening, and wanted his boots polished clean to the tops.

All right, I'll see you there; I'm going to the same party, said the boy as he brushed away. The dude had no more to say.

A Remarkable Admission.

Were you acquainted with the murdered man ? asked the prosecuting attorney of a colored witness for the defence in a murder case—the willingness of the witness to say all that he could in behalf of the prisoner was very apparent. I know'd him; he was the honestest,

Never mind about his honesty. You say

yeu know him? Yes, sah ; and I'se proud ter say I nebber

know'd such a noble Nobody asked you about that. What was the condition of his health? Was he

not in rebust health? No, sah; he was the feeblest niggah I ebber seed.

He was killed by the accused, was he

I can't say so, sah.

dat, eben if he hadn't been killed when he was, he would hab died anyhow at least

How An Attorney Was Sold.

"Do you know Attorney Von Buren?" asked one legal light of another the other evening, within the hearing of a Chicago Mail reporter. "Yes." "Well, Van get it worked on him pretty nicely the other day. He's pretty smooth, you know; don't trnst anybouy unless he knows 'em, and watches them even if he does.

"Well, Van came out of the county building yesterday about five o'clock and started down the street. A little rat of a newsboy ran across, held out a paper, and vociferated : 'Paper, sir ? evening paper, five o'clock edition, all about the world's

"Here you," yelled Van. "Come here.

To remove spots from white ivory knife handles, rub well with very fine emery.

Dresses for home wear are a trifle long me even being shown with a demi-train. Skirts are worn less gored than ever, and

this is due to the absence, or nearly so, of the bustle. Never hang wet flannels in the sun. They should be dried in the air and shade

to keep them white. A prompt remedy for cold in the head is: Sulph. quinine twenty-four grains, cayenne pepper five grains. Make twelve pills, and take one every three hours.

A small clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium for applying brickdust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface.

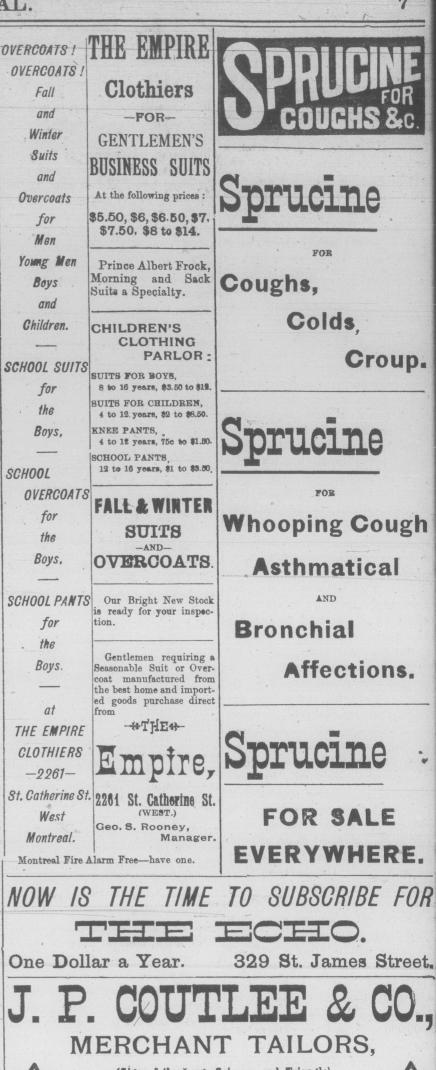
Nothing is more obnoxious in the sick reom than gossiping friends, and nothing more productive of harm to the patient. They should be excluded from the stekroom altogether, as their presence is un welcome to every sufferer; and besides being unwelcome, is positively injurious. The veil is now the object of fancy manufacture. But it is not now comsidered good form to wear a veil over the face except in the open air. The light Russian net makes a pretty covering for the face, and it is easy to see through. Spots, or any design, are decidedly out of vogue. The veil, too, is worn as close to the head as possible, and is never tied under the chin, or in a bow on the hat.

Parisians are now wearing a number of ornamental pins as well as ornamental headings to combs. The idea of gold balls united by chains has been taken from the peasantry, and some made in real gold are incrusted with pearls and real gems. Tortoiseshell pins are set with diamonds and turquoise are most fashionable. Prawns, shrimps and beetles in enamel form the head to pins of various kinds

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS .- Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people do, from the want of oppor-tunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved and sees better if, after reading a while, we direct the sight to some far-distant object, even for a minute. Great travel-lers ond hunters are seldom near sighted. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when a common eye sees nothing at all.

THE PALLID COMPLEXION .- The muddy complexion may be the natural one of the skin, but it frequently accompanies dyspep-tic ailn ents, and is directly dependent on My idee am dat he was in sich bad health depressed nervous power, and marked in dark depression underneath the the eyes. Sleep is the best restorer of the exhaustion of nervous languid circulation of blood; it is most strongly power indicated by this condition of complexion; but if rest is impossible, it is one of these cases in which stimulant, hot tea or coffee first, and then alcoholic stimulant, is perfectly and then alcoholic stimulant, is perfectly requisite. The pallid complexion is often the result of too close confinement to the house, and especially of deficient exposure to diffused daylight; it is well marked in miners.

TEA CAKES.-1 lb. flour, 1 oz. yeast, 3 oz. TEA CAKES.—1 lb. flour, 1 oz. yeast, 3 oz. sugar, 3 oz. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 gill milk, 1 gill water. Warm a basin slightly, and place in it the flour. Boil the water and add to it the milk and but-ter, and stir altogether till the butter has melted. Place in a small basin the yeast, and add to it the milk, butter and water. Stir all together and pour it into the centre of the dry flour. Sprinkle over the salt of the dry flour. Sprinkle over the salt and sugar, and allow all to stand in a warm place for two hours. Knead it all well together, till the mixture leaves the sides of the basin dry. Turn it out on the board and knead it again. Cut it into twelve you. Let me see, I haven't met you for give me your papers till you come back. and knead it again. Cut it into twelve several years. No it has been five years. I am onto your curves, my lad. You can't pieces, roll each piece out round and place them on a well-floured tin for ten minutes. If the weather is cold the tin ought to be placed over boiling water for ten minutes. Place the tin in a very hot oven and bake the cakes for ten minutes. CHILDREN'S AUTUMN FASHIONS. - Among the leading novelties for young girls in their teens are the pretty corselet bodices, and which promise to be much favored, as they are so pretty in velvet or velveteen. which will be much worn. The corselet bodices comprise the narrow Swiss belt arrangement worn with a full blouse, also a deeper belt or corselet, edged top and bottom with narrow galon. There is also bottom with narrow galon. There is also a pretty style which opens a little down the centre as if a trifle too small, and this design when laced over a full front is very pretty. Mostly are the skirts to these dresses plain, or nearly so, the favorite style being the round gathered model, which has its greater fulness to the sides and back, while the inferior edge is finish-ed with braid, velvet bands, or merely machine stitching. Another style arranged in two pleats or panels in front. VALUE OF FRESH VEGETABLES.-Dr. Glover writes : "With regard to the diete tic importance of fresh vegetables, I will only repeat that their omission is attended with a fearful deterioration of the blood, and that their diminution below a certain point results in a train of evils which are apt to be ascribed to other causes. A apt to be accrete to other causes. A scanty supply of vegetables, and of the saline matters which they convey, may not, perhaps, produce actual disease as an immediate and very obvious consequence, and yet by undermining the general health the approach of the enemy may be rendered fatally easy, and his final victory cer tain, There are other forms of malnutri-tion manifested by the pallidity, decaying teeth, foul breath, and arrested develop-



Indeed so long as that? Why, you haven't do me." changed a bit. Oh, yes I have. How? I do me." "The kid grinned, vowed innocence of any intention to defraud, and instantly you I loaned you ten dollars, which is looked over the bundle of papers. still out. Now, strike meltor another, and you'll find I ain't half the punkinhead I come back,' he said, and skipped across the used to be. I'm a changed man, I know I street. am. Good day.

At one of their recent meetings, the At one of their recent meetings, the members of the Browning Society found themselves, it is said, in great straits. A certain passage puzzled them; but in the end they confessed, one and all, that they could make neither head nor tail of it. One, bolder than the rest, went straight to the poet, and craved his assistance. Mr. Browning assumed a practical air, and read the passage, He assumed a troubled air, and read it twice. He assumed an in-dignant air, and read it three times. He assumed a hopeless air, and returned the book to his visitor, saying that, if the so-ciety were ever able to mabe anything out of that passage, he would be glad to know the result.

It Was Hereditary.

Judge-Samuel Jones, you are charged with robbing Widow Green's chicken roost. What have you to say to the charge ? Samuel-Not guilty, Jedge, to my know-

ledge

Explain yourself. Jedge, if I took dem chickens I did it anconsciously. It am hereditary, Jedge;

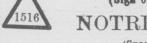
I walks in my sleep. The Dakota Man,

a man on one of our big farms start out in a man on one of our big tarms start out in the Spring and plow a straight furrow until Fall. Then he turned round and harvested back. We have some big farms up there, gentlemen. A friend of mine owned one on which he had to give a wort-out of the most farms and the most farms and the most farms until Fall. Then he turned round and harvested back. We have some big farms up there, gentlemen. A friend of mine owned one on which he had to give a mort-gage, and the mortgage was due on one end before they could get it recorded at the other. You see it was laid off in counties. There was a n imur of astonishment and the Dakota man continued: I got a letter from a man whe lives in

street, "'Van read his paper, absently holding the others under his arm, for about ten minutes. Then he looked around for the boy, but he hadn't returned. It gradually dawned on Van's mind that possibly the boy wasn't coming back, and he at once began investigating his securities. There began investigating his securities. There were only eight papers in the lot besides the one he was reading. Van cast the eight wrathfully into the gutter, and walked away with a muttered expression which didn't reflect much credit on a lawyer who allowed himself to be done up beautifully and perfectly by a gamin of the streets, even while he was taking unusual precautions to avoid that very end. They say Wan is a perfect terror about the suffi-ciency of bonds in his practice since the event occurrod."

THE MAN OF NAZARETH.

In a sermon preached at Richmond Chapel, Breck Road, London, the other evening, the Rev. J. H. Atkinson told a characteristic story of Ben Tillett. Mr. Tillett was speaking in Victoria Park to an Thilett was speaking in Victoria Fark to an immense, crowd of workingmen, many of them Socialists, and he began to tell his audience of the Man of Nazareth. He told them what the Man of Nazareth said when he was upon the earth; he told them what he believed the Man of Nazareth did when He was upon the earth; he told them what he believed the Man of Nazareth would say and do now to working men and would say and do now to working men and dock laborers if He were visably in their midst. He waxed warm on the subject, he grew more and more earnest and eloquent as he told them of the righteousness and





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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"It's strange," said Gaskill, "how the opinion of men will change. Twelve months ago, if you'd asked a Canadian protectionist to tell you who paid the duty on imported goods he would have told you that it was the foreign manufacturer, who was forced to reduce his price in order to overcome our tariff ; now, however, since the McKinley Bill has become law, we hear such leading protectionists as Sir Charles Tupper declaring most emphatically that the high duties created by that bill will have to be paid by the American consumer, and not by the Canadian exporter. Now, I have not only heard Sir Charles, but all other leading protectionists, declare in reference to our own precious tariff that it would not fall on the Osnadian consumer; of course that was years ago, when the protective policy was in danger; but this fact remains : That the protectionists at that time either deliberately stated that which they knew to be untrue, or else that they are doing so now. Whichever way it be, and one or the other it must be, they have proved themselves liars."

"They may have been forced to lie," said Sinnett, "in order to get the people to adopt a policy which I still believe to be beneficial to a young country like ours, and under such circumstances the end justifies the means. Protection creates new industries and strengthens those that are weak and struggling, and in this way employs our own people and makes them independent of other nations."

"But who benefits by it ?" said Brown, "unless the benefits of these new industries are shared by those who pay for them in proportion to what they contribute, it will simply be robbing some people to assist others in business. Now, let us get at facts. To create a new industry and employ our own people, the Canadian Government placed a prohibitory tariff upon sugar. Take it all in all, that industry does not employ more than 5,000 people in the whole Dominion, the average earning of which will not exceed \$7 per week the year round, or a total of one million eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars. If we place the population of Canada at 5,000,000 souls, and allow them one pound of sugar per week each, they would consume 260,000,000 pounds per year. The price of imported granulated sugar, free of duty in Canada, is at least two cents per pound less than what we pay for the same article under our protective system, or a difference of \$5,200,000 on the total output; after deducting the amount of wages paid during the year we have \$3,380,000 left. Who gets this? The whole people of Canada have taxed themselves forty cents on every dollar's worth of sugar they use in order that every man connected with the industry be benefitted, yet what is the result ? Of the five and one-quarter millions thus raised, capital takes three and one-half and labor receives the other million and a half, and this is why some men connected with that industry can build palaces and which compels others to vegetate in hovels."

up the river. It has on board, say, 1,000 immigrants. What are they coming here for ? To add so much

> to the laboring class generally, and by the inexorable law of supply and demand to keep down the wages of Canadian workmen, and take work out of their hands. It is a case of European labor coming here to compete with Canadian labor, and operate to decrease wages inevitably by increasing the number of workers. Now, down in the hold of the ship there are, let ns say, 1.000 boxes of manufactured goods. What are they coming for ? To compete with similar goods in Canada, and keep down the cost to the cansumer here, by competition in trade. To whom do those goods belong! To European capital. It is, therefore, a case of European capital coming to compete with Canadian capital for the benefit of the Canadian consumer. Now, how does our Government act in this situation? Is it Canadian labor or capital that it ' protects' by tariff taxation ! Let us see. Miss Canada goes down to the gangway by which the 1,000 laborers debark upon Canadian soil. She gives to them a cordial welcome. 'Come on, boys,' she says, 'come and com. pete with my workingmen, and take their work from them, and force their wages down by your competition. The more the merrier. The more the better.' So we have absolute free trade in labor. No tariff tax to protect us against pauper labor of Europe. At another gang-way the 1,000 boxes of goods are landed. But here Miss Canada takes her stand Thirty-five per cent. tariff tax.' And for every box of goods she demands and gets a tax of thirty-five per cent. For 'these boxes of goods, the necessaries of life,' she says, 'are coming here to compete with my Canadian capitalists. I can't allow that. My capitalists must be protected.' So we have free trade in labor, and a high tax to protect capital. Now it isn't cheap goods we need be afraid of till after he was fourteen. Odd jobs he might It is cheap labor." We cannot have a do, but regular work he could not do till after surfeit of cheap goods, but we do that age. A boy could not be apprenticed have too much cheap labor.

"There is, however, another side to this question," said Garlie, "which or coffee. The conditions in the two counnone of you have touched on so far. tries were different. This is not a question These 'infant' industries which have of indenture." been hatched by a high tariff generally spring into life in our larger cities, which on this account become crowded. The inevitable result of this children themselves," replied Mr. Ward, crowding is not only a reduction of wages, but a raise of rents. The natu- you," said the chairman. "I know someral sequence of this is a rise in the value of land and the inability of labor to procure it. Here then you have the whole cause of the helpless- We won't enslave the children in order that ness of labor in our large manufactur- you may produce cheap cotton.' And we ing centres. Free your land. Give your surplus labor a chance to apply itself to nature direct, and it matters not whether one or ten thousand immigrants come to your shores, for we have land enough to feed and keep in comfort every man, woman and child throughout Europe. You may abolish your tariff, you may positively prohibit immigration if you choose, you may pass and enforce stringent factory laws and liability acts, you may establish labor bureaus and assume control of transportation of every kind and do your own banking as a people, but unless you free the land, you and your children, in spite of all these "If our people were wise," said reforms, will be slaves of him who owns BILL BLADES. the soil.

NO CHILD LABOR.

The S. P. W. & C. Refuse to be Made a Party to White Slavery.

At the meeting of the Society for the Pro tection of Women and Children on Tuesday morning there was a very interesting discussion upon the question of child labor in factories.

Mr. S. Carsley was in the chair.

The Hon. J. K. Ward (who is a member of the Society) some time ago approached the Local Government on behalf of the cotton manufactories with a view to having the age lowered at which poys and girls could be employed in these establishments. Fourteen for boys and girls is the age that rules. The Factory Act states that no child under twelve shall be employed.

The Society invited Mr. Ward to attend and explain his views on the subject.

The latter took the following ground :-There was no compulsory education in this country, and consequently many boys and girls who ran about the streets were in great danger of falling into bad ways. They wanted the power to permit boys of twelve and girls of thirteen to work in the cotton mills, holding that not only would they thus be some help to their parents, but would be saved from evil. If there was compulsory education that would dispose of the matter, but in the absence of it he thought every man ought to see that, in the interest of the children themselves and from a social point of view, it was better that they should be working than running about the streets. The work was light. There was no physical strain. It was called "doffing," and simply consisted in picking up "ends" and "splicing" them. Another thing: in the production of cotton the competition was very keen. He need not go into details of that matter. But he supposed that not one of the mills would sell for half what it cost. A weaver could only earn now from \$4 to \$5 a week; a woman about \$3. The French-Canadians had generally large families. How did they expect that upon such a salary they could keep their children ? Their with a club over her shoulder marked children, by getting early to work, would be of some benefit to their parents. And let them remember that girls in this country matured much earlier than they did in the old country, and not infrequently got married at fifteen, so that the period in which they were of use to their parents was very short.

Mr. Grafton said that all Mr. Ward had said might constitute a good argument in favor of compulsory education, but certainly not for going back to that child labor which the laws of England had abolished. It was against boy nature to settle to steady work till he was fourteen in England.

"And then," said Mr. Ward, "you make him for seven years learn to weigh out sugar

"It is a question," said Mr. Alexander, smiling, "as I understand you, Mr. Ward, not only of economy but of philanthropy." "Well, I think it is in the interests of the

"And that's just where I take issue with thing about the question. This was agitated in Manchester, England, and the same arguments were used-cheap labor in order to produce cheap cotton. But the people said should take the same ground. We are organized to protect women and children. We are bound together particularly to protect the latter. Of all employment for children, factory employment is the worst. The noise hurts them. The dust they inhale hurts them and degenerates them. A boy between twelve and fourteen may do odd jobs where there is some freedom, but to be confined in a factory, and be driven by a boss and have regular duties which he must perform at that tender age, is the worst thing he could be put to. As to indentures, Mr. Ward is wrong in stating that there are no indentures in this country. I have several people indentured in my business, and indentures are becoming quite common. I don't agree with Mr Ward either that young people come to maturity here sooner than they do in England. They are smarter, but the cash-boys that I get from England are worth more money for their years than native-born boys."



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NEXT WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENT,

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Henri Wertheimber, who died last week, was a queer little Frenchman, of German descent, who began life as an actor and soon drifted into business management. At one time, he was well known in thea-trical and Bohemian circles. He acted as agent for managers, stars and singers, translated plays and constructed adver-tisements. In the advertisement department he was unrivalled in invention and economy. His clever advertisements of Pinafore, at the Standard, did much to ensure its success. Of late years, on account of domestic troubles, he had fallen out of public life. Ravenswood bids fair to be the most successful play ever produced by Irving at the London Lyceum. A cablegram, which we doubt, states that it has been secured by Willard for this country. Next to the acting of Irving and Miss Terry, which was immensely effective, especially in the love scene in the third act, the critics paise the surramaly hearting stars praise the supremely beautiful stage-pictures by Hawes Craven—the Chapel Bounds, the Wolf's Craig; the Mermaiden's Well, and the Kelpie's Flow. Irving does not die on the stage, like the Edgar of the opera. He has sunk in the quicksands when the curtain rises on the last scene, and the faithful Caleb stretches out his hands in mute despair. Dr. A. C. Mac-kenzie has composed the overture, preludes and incidental music. Here is the Bridal Song, in Act fourth : Welcome, bride of Lammermoor !-While the world in sleep reposes, And the kiss of evening closes One by one the graceful roses, Show thyself, to vie with them ! Every little flower is wearing Wedding favors and are preparing Dismond dew drops fit for wearing In a marriage diadem.

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Sharkey, "they would pension the men employed in sugar refineries at present and admit sugar free of duty, thereby saving over three million dollars annually."

duty there would be no need to pension these men at all," said Garlic, "because canning and preserving of Canadian fruits would employ them all at better wages. The reason that no preserves are manufactured in Canada is because sugar is too dear."

"The way the protective tariff works," said Gaskill, "is best illus- verge of all the glittering order and ber of idle boys who were allowed to run trated on our wharves. A ship comes symmetry before the footlights.

A great spectacular play, which to an audience moves in all its complexity as smoothly as a simple pair of wheels over a concrete pavement, represents "If they admitted sugar free of an immense amount of engineering skill, and what is going on behind the beautiful paintings and costumes and tinsel and fittings and the

dramatic action of the play, which the audience sees, bears no apparent relation to the mass of properties, scene pieces, lights, coryphees and actors and scene-shifters and supers and the hundreds of diversified element which move about on the very

"All I know is they get married sooner here," said Mr. Ward, "and as for indentures I never saw one."

At this stage Mr. Ward left, and the Chair man said the Society must not be influenced by plausible arguments to agree to the enslaving of children in order that cheap cotton might be produced. "We must take our stand against it," concluded the chairman. The meeting at once, by formal resolution, protested against lowering the age for child abor as tending to cruelty, and the Chairman followed this by moving a resolution in favor of compulsory education, in view of the num about the streets.

Jewels meet for maiden pure; Welcome, bride of Lammermoor!



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