





self his friendship. He tells me all his love. The father of my charming mees is enraged and forbids my friend to look, to see, to speak with the beautiful child. But she has a heart and loves to distraction the handsome boy, my friend. They meet, they talk, they write the letters, and monsieur the father knows nothing. Then to this pension there comes Monsieur Axton.

'Roger Axton?' said Fanks. 'Yes, truly. You know him? Eh, it is strange,' said Judas inquisitively.

'It is well, I know him,' replied Fanks, waving his hand impatiently; 'go on, Monsieur Guinaud.'

'Very well. This Monsieur Roger has the love for the beautiful Mees Varrlins. You understand? He goes to the house and is a friend of monsieur the father. The poor Sebastian and this monsieur have not the friendship. Monsieur Roger tells the dear Mees Varrlins of the meetings of Mees Merraon and my friend. Mees Merraon is taken away to the Ile de Vite; Monsieur Roger also goes in August. The brave Sebastian, he mocks himself and moves not. When they return Mees Varrlins is the chaperon of the girl and she meets not my friend. This Sebastian insults Monsieur Roger as a spy, a villain, and Monsieur Roger departs in October.'

(To be Continued.)

### AN UNLUCKY DIAMOND

Eventful History of a Gem That Brings Misfortune to its Owners.

"One day he shall hold in his hand the treasure of a kingdom."

This was the prophecy of a wise woman of Africa when Miguel Peras was born at Cape Town, under the star Mercury, in January, 1853. Miguel grew up indolent and quarrelsome. The prophecy rang continually in his ears, and he felt no inclination to work. He killed a man and fled to the diamond fields. One day he tripped and fell over the root of a tree. A small stone hurt his hand. He picked it up and saw a large diamond sparkling like fire in the sun. The treasure of a kingdom was in his hand, but at that moment a rifle shot rang through the bushes. Miguel dropped dead, and the stone was dyed with his life's blood.

A Dutch jeweller at Cape Town bought the stone from a man on the verge of delirium tremens. The trembling wretch received \$1,000 for it and drank himself to death. The jeweller, who sent the large yellow stone to Amsterdam to be cut, was robbed of the proceeds of the sale. From Amsterdam the jewel found its way into the hands of a London jeweller. At the time of Queen Victoria's jubilee her maids of honor purchased it for \$66,000. Victoria heard of the history of the stone and declined to accept it as a present. At her request it was sold for the benefit of a charity hospital.

The stone then came into the possession of a rich American named R. S. Lawrence, whose wife wore it on a necklace. Lawrence got into financial difficulties, and the now famous orange diamond was sold to Edward Bruce, formerly secretary of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Prior to his purchase of the stone Bruce entered into partnership with Chas. Seale, a diamond broker of Broadway, New York. Bruce and Mrs. Seale, an attractive lady of thirty, fell in love with each other. About a year ago they went to Europe on the same vessel. The partnership was dissolved and Bruce and Mrs. Seale (who was divorced) were married in England. They returned to America a few months ago by way of Canada, Mrs. Bruce having the orange diamond in her possession. While they were in Montreal the stone was sold to Joseph W. Carroll, a lithographer of Duane street, New York, for \$4,000, on condition that Mrs. Bruce should retain a three-quarter interest in it. Mr. Carroll was to dispose of the stone and divide the proceeds pro rata with Mrs. Bruce, who in the meantime went with her husband to Seattle, Wash.

In some mysterious way the diamond found temporary lodgment with Simpson, the pawnbroker. Then Mr. Carroll took it to Seale, the diamond broker and former husband of Mrs. Bruce, to negotiate a sale. When he called for it some time later the unlucky gem was not forthcoming, and Seale was arrested for purloining it. This charge was proven groundless, and Mr. J. A. Beall, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, denounced the arrest of the jeweller as an outrage. Beall had told Seale to retain the diamond until it was claimed by Mrs. Bruce.

While the question of ownership was in contest the diamond was placed in charge of the property clerk of the court. Nothing but misfortune and ill luck seems to follow the possession of the famous gem, whose history began in blood, was continued in exciting incidents, marked the destruction of conjugal felicity and bids fair to continue in turmoil and strife. The adventures surrounding the "moonstone" are insignificant compared with the checkered career of the orange diamond.

At Bisley on Monday the Canadian rifle team defeated the Cambridge riflemen by 28 points.

### LABOR AND WAGES.

Cleanings From the Industrial Field of the World

#### CANADIAN.

Most of the mills at St. John, N. B., are still closed, the notice to introduce the ten hours system not having been withdrawn.

The annual meeting of No. 1 section of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Society was held last Saturday evening, when quite an angry discussion took place over the alleged shortcomings of the officers who had charge of the society's affairs during the recent attempt to take away their charter. The leading officers were impeached for neglect of duty, and all were dismissed from office and rendered ineligible for re-election.

#### AMERICAN.

The New York Vestmakers' Union contemplate the erection of independent shops. The Concord Co-operative Printing Company has adopted the nine hour working day.

Typographical Union No. 6 decided that no member should work with non union machinists on the Mergenthaler type-setting machines.

At a meeting of the Typotheta, held in New York, it was decided to hold a national convention at Cincinnati, O., in September with a view to resist the printers' demand for lower hours, a demand which the bosses characterize as "impracticable and visionary."

The Illinois Central railroad has begun to discharge passenger and freight conductors on the four sections of the Iowa division, centering in Waterloo. This is the result of the work of spotters.

The Star printing office at Austin, Texas, has been closed up recently by the attorney-general, thereby throwing about fourteen or sixteen men out of employment.

About twenty-five quarrymen left Rising Sun, Md., last week. They were all men who had been out of work since the strike of May 1st.

There are at Seattle, Wash., 2,000 idle laborers standing around the streets, with no prospects of work.

The tenement house cigarmakers' strike against the reduction of wages by \$1 per thousand continues in force in New York.

Thirty workmen in the building trades dropped their tools this week in New York on the Western Union building and on ex-Mayor Hewitt's residence because the wages paid were below the requisite standard.

The employees at four Brooklyn children jackets' tailoring shops were locked out this week for belonging to a union.

All the New York Central and Hudson River employees belonging to the K. of L. who were reinstated after last year's strike were discharged on the 1st of this month.

Delegates from the coal mines of Belmont, Jefferson and Guernsey counties, Ohio, to the number of 100, met June 30th and resolved that they would strike for the nine hour day and what is known as the Columbus scale of prices. About 2,000 miners employed along the Wheeling and Lake Erie, Lorraine and Wheeling, and Wheeling and Pittsburg roads went out accordingly, and it is likely that others will soon follow them.

The longshoremen's strike for 25 cents an hour continues in Chicago with a good prospect of victory for the men after the bitterest and longest conflict on record in that city. The Italian laborers have declined to take the places of the strikers. The coal heavers, lumbermen and seamen refuse to serve on vessels under police protection and the shipping is fairly paralyzed. The news that the Milwaukee longshoremen had succeeded in obtaining 35 cents per hour encouraged their Chicago brethren, who can still stand out two weeks without asking he support of any other organization.

The Typotheta has subscribed \$50,000 to defeat the nine hour movement which the International Typographical Union made provision to secure at the recent Boston convention. It behooves the printers to bestir themselves and prepare for the contest which seems inevitable. Practical methods should be devised to enable the different unions to enforce the demand should the legal majority of votes favor such a move. There is no reasonable ground why the demand should not prove successful, providing precautions are taken to secure the necessary means to prosecute the struggle to a finish. It can never be done with an empty treasury; it will take money. The day of sentimental unionism is passed; only business methods will win now.—The Glass-blower.

#### EUROPEAN.

At Lancashire and Yorkshire there are 42,474 children under 12 years employed at the looms. The mortality among them is great.

Upon motion of the socialist members of the municipal council of Roanne, France, it has been decided that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on the city pavings.

The annual meet of the Montreal Bicycle Club will be held on the M.A.A.A. grounds on August 29, and everything promises well for a most successful gathering of wheelmen.

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DAVID TAYLOR, - - - MANAGER.

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All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

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

MONTREAL, July 18, 1891.

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

**THE CIVIL SERVICE.**

That the Civil Service of Canada is in need of reform is amply borne out by the facts which have been brought to light recently through the investigation now going on before the Public Accounts Committee. From the heads of departments down to the lowest rung of the ladder there appears to have been corruption and boodling to an alarming extent, and the people of Canada should demand the dismissal in disgrace of every mother's son who can be proved to have been in any way participants in the "irregularities," which is a mild name for what should be properly called stealing. The system of patronage which is carried on to such an extent in this country is responsible in a great measure for the incapacity and dishonesty so often exhibited in public departments. Every little political tool of the party in power must be kept in line by the pap process or made important in the eyes of his fellows through his ability to secure a soft situation for a friend, and the consequence is that many deserving and competent servants are kept at the bottom through favorites and others with influence being pitchforked over them. Civil servants are so numerous in some departments that their whole attention is required to avoid running up against each other, and when any real business has to be done one-half is usually in the way of the other. Thus the business is retarded, and then it comes that those who are really capable and willing to work have to do an extra share. Some of the clerks appear to think they were entitled to be paid for this extra duty, and on the face their demand appears reasonable enough, and we would have respected and applauded their effort to secure extra remuneration for extra work had they gone about the business in a manly fashion. But when men skulk under their wives' petticoats or under fictitious aliases in order to obtain in an indirect way what is theirs by right they lose our respect and nothing but contempt is felt for them. Attached to this form of securing extra pay for extra work there is always the suspicion—the parties themselves are not free from it—that an equivalent has not been rendered for what is sought, and this system of fraud—for fraud upon the government and the public it certainly is—is therefore to be condemned. How long these irregularities have been practiced may not be known, but now that the discovery has been made it rests with the government to take decisive and exemplary action.

We do not hope for much better results in the Canadian civil service, however, until the patronage system is entirely swept away, and the competitive examination method which prevails in Britain has been adopted. The only true system of appointment and promotion is by merit, and this once established much red tapeism and many abuses which now exist would completely vanish. The people should insist on this necessary reform, and in the present instance the government should courageously, vigorously and in the interests of public morality apply the axe regardless whether friend or foe fall under the operation.

**A THREATENED DANGER.**

According to a New York paper there are no less than fifteen thousand Russian Jews engaged upon the manufacture of clothing under the sweating system. The statement almost takes one's breath away, and we are amazed that such a state of things as this mere statement reveals should exist in what is presumed to be a Christian city. Under what rank misery, ignorance and actual destitution must these people labor, and who is responsible? Primarily the state, for neglecting to take decisive legislation in the premises, and preventing an invasion of the country by such an undesirable class of immigrants, and secondly the American people who extensively patronize the stores where such goods as are manufactured under the sweating system are retailed. But from all accounts the workingmen of Montreal will soon have to face the same problem that agitates the citizens of New York. The other day we had a large influx of this same class of people and are promised another instalment before long. These people have been driven by persecution from their homes, are wholly destitute and dependent upon charity for food and shelter. Of course, in order that the "charitable" may be the sooner rid of their burden these helpless creatures will be forced to accept whatever work comes first to their hand at whatever wages is offered, and thus they will come into competition with native labor to its detriment. It is high time that the importation to this country of pauper labor should cease. The workingmen of Canada do not fear the competition of free and intelligent citizens of any country, but they protest against being forced to compete with hordes of ignorant paupers dumped here through the mistaken zeal and charity of so-called philanthropic millionaires.

**NOTES OF THE WEEK.**

Rumor has it that a movement is on foot to increase the property qualification for alderman from two to ten thousand dollars. If this change is intended to secure a more intelligent class of representatives, its promoters are doomed to disappointment, because that clause would not deprive a single one of our civic ignoramuses of his seat in council. The proper qualification for alderman is not dollars and cents, but a reasonably fair share of or'ne'ry every day common sense.

The City Council, goaded on by the Mayor and Alderman Stephens, have taken the bull by the horns, sent Mr. St. Louis about his business and placed the completion of the Tail Race contract under the control of their own engineer, Mr. McConnell. The only mistake is that it was not done sooner, but it is better late than never, and we have no doubt Mr. McConnell will deserve the confidence reposed in him by pushing on the work energetically, economically and without harassing those working under him.

The committee appointed by the Central Trades and Labor Council to investigate the recent dismissal of a Corporation employee had an interview with the Mayor yesterday morn-

ing. The employee in question, it appears, belongs to the Knights of Labor and to this fact, it is alleged, his dismissal was due. A prompt denial was given by the Mayor to this version of the matter, but beyond a general assertion that the man was discharged for incompetency nothing satisfactory was gained. Surely it is due to the party in question, who was discharged in rather an ostentatious manner, which led the public to believe that something very different was at the bottom of it, that his incompetency should have been particularized. "It is very easy to make a general assertion of this nature to cover up an altogether different reason, and therefore the committee were justified in assuming the facts to be as stated to them. Mr. Keys, who acted as spokesman, might easily have given the name of his informant, but this would only have created fresh trouble. If somebody in the Corporation employ has to be made a scapegoat of in the Tail Race job, it was rather too bad to select the humblest, and some consideration might, with all propriety, have been shown to this particular individual, who has a wife and several small children to support.

The complete returns of the New South Wales elections are now to hand, and are even more decisive against the Government than was anticipated. Never before, perhaps, were the party lines so sharply drawn at any election. The issue was clear and plain. The policy which Sir Henry Parkes pledged himself to stand by, and which formed the war for his supporters in the colony was Federation under the Crown and Free Trade. Mr. Dibbs, the Opposition leader, nailed to his colors the words "Republicanism and Protection." The main feature of the election, however, is the return of a Labor party, numbering a fifth of the whole Legislative Assembly, pledged, first and foremost, to force attention in the labor problem, and avowedly protectionist and republican. The Government have come back from the polls with a following of 51, the Opposition with 57, and the Labor party with 26, so that the capitalistic victory over the strikers last year has been wiped out, and the balance of power placed in the hands of the labor representatives. The latter will of course, naturally take sides with the Opposition leader, who on the resignation of the present Premier, will be charged with the formation of a Government. In New South Wales it is a matter of the greatest significance that labor is indeed king.

Mrs. Langtry, according to a London story, has had a difficulty with one of her jealous lovers. Abington Baird is a wealthy parvenu who has been following her up lately and supporting her financially. Coming home unexpectedly "three sheets in the wind" he found the Lily entertaining another young man, which so roused his ire that he ignominiously expelled the favored one and then went for Madame a la the great Boston expert, and so crushed and bruised the tender flower that she is said to be disfigured for life. The story goes that she has accepted \$125,000 as a solatium for her wounds.

**THE TRADES' COUNCIL**

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council was held in their hall, Notre Dame street, on Thursday evening—Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, president, in the chair. Credentials were received and accepted from Mr. P. A. Chabot, representing Montcalm Assembly, and Z. Brien and — Monit, representing Bricklayers' Union. In regard to the misunderstanding between the Builders' Laborers' Union and the Plasterers, it was moved by Delegate Easton, seconded by Delegate Ryan that the Organization Committee be instructed to wait on the Plasterers' Union and ascertain if they are willing to work in harmony with the Builders' Laborers' Union, as per agreement of March, 1890. Carried. On motion the meeting then proceeded to the election of delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress to sit this year in Quebec, and it was agreed to limit the number to two—one French and one English. A con-

siderable discussion took place on the nationality of one of the nominees, and it was ultimately decided that the delegate in question should be classed according to the union he represented, which was an English-speaking one. The gentlemen elected were Messrs. L. Z. Boudreau and J. B. Dubois, with W. Keys and O. Chittel as alternates.

The property qualification committee having failed to report it was decided to reconstruct the committee, and that the matter be left in the hands of the President.

On motion it was decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the dismissal of one of the Corporation employees by the Mayor.

**THE WIDOW FLYNN'S CASE.**

It was moved by W. Darlington, seconded by W. Keys, that a special committee be appointed to arrange for holding a public indignation meeting on the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway's persecution of Widow Flynn, and to collect funds for the purpose of bringing the case before the Privy Council. Carried.

The following were appointed a committee—W. Keys, W. Darlington, O. Fontaine, U. Lafontaine and J. B. Dubois.

An invitation from the Quebec Trades Council was read, asking the co-operation of Montreal in the celebration of Labor Day in that city, which takes place on September 1st. The invitation was heartily approved, and the delegates to the Congress were instructed to officially represent this body, and it was also hoped that as many as possible would avail themselves of the invitation.

On motion the Council decided to ask the three city members to support Col. Amyot's compulsory voting bill.

A letter was read from Ville Marie Assembly, asking the Council to protest to the City Council against the way in which the water tax question was being shelved by the special committee. Left over till next meeting. This was all the business of importance and the meeting adjourned.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.**

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—The revision of the voters' list for Dominion elections in Montreal Centre is being proceeded with. Applications for the registration of names should be made before the 1st of August. The public have already been notified of this by you, and at present the object of my writing is to inform those of your readers interested in the matter that the names of all persons not appearing on the assessment rolls of the city will be struck from the last revised list and that it will be necessary for such whose names do not appear on the municipal assessment roll, but who claim a right to vote at Federal elections in this division, to make special application to me for registration of their names on the voters' list. Thus the names of the income voters and sons of owners entered as such on the last revised list will not appear on the list at present being prepared unless these persons, by solemn declarations in writing, made by themselves or by some person whose name is already registered, prove a right to vote in this electoral district. To follow any other rule would result in a most incorrect list by retaining on it the names of persons who had registered as residents in this district seven years ago but who long since have removed from it.

Your obedient servant,  
HENRY J. KAVANAGH,  
Revising Officer for Montreal Centre.

**MEN OF MONTREAL:** Wherever you are, at Lachine, Dorval, St. Anne's, St. Lambert, Longueuil, Back River, or at the lively and beautiful village of St. Rose, don't forget us if you want anything in our line. We want your trade and we offer you A-1 value for your money always. Summer Boating Shirts all reduced. Summer Boating Caps, Belts, and Sashes, Summer Coats and Vests. Bath Towels at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 each. A fine assortment of these goods at our store. Summer Neckwear in new and light shades. Ladies' Boating Blouses to be cleared at cost. Summer Hosiery and Underwear at special low prices. Umbrellas and Rubber Coats, Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes at John Allan's, Grand Central Emporium, 659, 661, 663 and 665 Craig street, Montreal.

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Probably nine-tenths of our numerous patrons if asked to name what they considered to be the most popular department of our popular establishment would instantly exclaim "The Hosiery Department!" Not far astray at any rate! Under the vigilant management of a gentleman thoroughly versed in all the details of the business, a specialist in woollen goods, this branch has grown like a bayonet tree within the last few years. One secret of its success is the ruthless way in which a "slaughter of the innocents" takes place at the end of every season. "Empty Shelves" is the order of the day, and the process known as "the happy dispatch" is again in full operation as the undernoted list will show.

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- 2 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose for 25c.
- 2 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose, extra fine full-fashioned, for 45c.
- 2 pairs Gents' Merino Half Hose for 25c.
- 2 pairs Men's Full Fashioned Merino Half Hose, for 35c, extra good value.
- Men's Brown Cotton Undervests, only 19c each.
- Men's White Merino Undervests, only 24c each.
- Men's Grey Merino Undervests, extra good value, only 39c each.
- Gents' Black Cashmere Half Hose, double heels and toes, extra good value, only 25c per pair.
- Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, special line reduced to 38c. Also in white.

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Stroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouse,  
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THE VITAL QUESTION.

RIGHTS OF LABOR DEFINED

By a Scotch Presbyterian Minister, Who Discourses on the Pope's Encyclical.

The Rev. Hugh Cameron, minister of an important parish on the northeast coast of Scotland, recently preached to a crowded congregation on the Pope's Encyclical. The whole sermon bristles with startling facts and convincing argument, and denotes that the preacher has looked at the matter beneath the surface. The following is an extract:

In this world of palpitating life, of energy, of true and living thought, the present Pope has proved that he lives. He affords the first instance, so far as I know, of a man moving in the highest official circles definitely and distinctly renouncing the traditions of his caste and ranging himself with the laboring classes. Rome which hates the Bible according to our frenzied Protestant lectures has in this case, at least, ventured to interpret the Bible honestly. The voice that re-asserts the Gospel of Justice and of Pity, so long rejected and denounced by the leaders of the world, comes not from any of our free and emancipated churches that plume themselves as living oracles of wisdom and of liberty, but from the Church of Rome. One could have wished it otherwise, and that some Protestant church, true to the spirit of the reformers, had imperilled its immediate interests by being the first to apply the everlasting principles of the Gospel to current questions of work and wages. But let us be thankful that the deed is done at last, though by one that walketh not with us. In this matter he that is not against us is for us, and it is something to be thankful for that the great question of labor has been taken out of the incompetent hands of party leaders and offered for solution to those who in calling themselves religious teachers give some guarantee of reverence for what is venerable in the past of human history, great in the present and inspiring in the future; some guarantee of their personal belief in the fact of a divine order in human affairs and a divine dignity in human nature. Coming to the contents of the Encyclical, the first matter on which we naturally desire information is the Pope's opinion of the economic position of the mass of workmen. The Pope is surprisingly frank. "A small number of very rich men," he says, "have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself." "All agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor." "The first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money." No general statement of the social condition of the workers treated as a class has hitherto been found satisfactory to all parties. Nor will this statement form any exception to the rule. There is a party in all countries which refuses to see that workpeople have anything to complain of. They coldly tell us that there is no social question, nothing to amend, nothing to discuss, but that there are great numbers of lazy, drunken workmen who, to excuse their own vices, exclaim against the injustice of employers. No one, of course, would think of arguing with these people. While one assures us from personal knowledge, that all the social evils of the time can be traced to drink, a second credits them to laziness, while a third, aiming at higher game, pronounces nature to be responsible for broken legs, dull trade, low wages, and the workhouse. We shall leave them to fight it out among themselves. Still, apart from these bigots who deny that any Social Question exists outside the perverted minds of

agitators there are many responsible persons who will object to the statement that the yoke which lies upon the poor is "little better than slavery itself." These like to point to the prosperous artisan with his good wage, his moderate expenditure, his vigorous health, and to tell us what is quite true that he is richer than many a prominent professional man, in the sense of having more to spend upon his pleasures. They would have us take him as a typical workingman and measure the misery of the class by his abundant prosperity. Why, you might as well take the Bishop of London as a fair specimen of the clergy of his diocese and deny the existence of poverty among them because he has £10,000 a year. So far is the skilled artisan in full employment and vigorous health from being typical of the class to which he belongs, that he forms an extremely rare exception. The typical workman has an average wage of from 10s to 15s a week, is fairly prosperous during the period of early manhood, and in his old age, after exhausting the charity of his friends, dies finally in the workhouse. He has no aim in life beyond retaining his employment; no possibility of independence; his few holidays find him without money to enjoy them; in sickness he cannot afford the sustenance that will restore him to health; nor in health find the means of joy. You may call it slavery or not as you please; but if it be true that a man is free only in proportion as he is master of his own fate, then the average workman, if he be not a slave, is singularly lacking in the ordinary symbols of freedom. "What's in a name?" Let us call workmen mere instruments for the making of money for other people, as the Pope does, and have done with it. The Pope is perfectly clear also as to the main causes of this hideous state of affairs, and in his suggestions for improvements he is delightfully free from any sentimental regrets for a condition of society which has passed away and will not return. Though he knows that the existing evils spring from the unrestrained competition of workpeople for employment, which is almost wholly a modern phenomenon, he does not sigh vainly for the ancient checks and limitations which came to grief in the 15th century, but frankly accepting the facts and conditions of the present time seeks in them for means of a new reconstruction of society. He sees that workpeople are isolated and defenceless, and absolutely compelled to compete against each other for the privilege of serving the masters of capital. Some workmen are organized in their trade unions, but these form the minority—even in Britain, almost the exception. The Pope would have them organize universally, and advises them not to wait till some ideal scheme is formulated for their benefit, but to join the nearest trade union. Trade unions, he tells us, derive authority for their existence, both from reason and scripture. They arise out of the social instincts of men, the same instincts which created the State. To quote the words of the Encyclical: "The experience of their own weakness urges men to call in help from without. We read in the pages of Holy Writ—'It is better that two should be together than one.' Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth he hath none to lift him up.' And further, 'A brother that is helped by a brother is like a strong city.' It is this natural impulse which makes men band themselves together in associations of citizen with citizen. This is the law of their being. They exist for the benefit of workmen, and are to be supported just so far as they succeed in lessening the hours of labor, in increasing wages, in training their members to social duties, to joy and sorrow together, in breaking down that curse of the time, the individual struggle for employment. Interesting questions suggest themselves in connection with the organization of labor. The discussion would take us far away from the present to the trade

guilds of the middle ages, and beyond these to the very beginnings of human history; for from the beginning men have recognized the inevitable misery of isolation, the equally inevitable blessedness of union, and have never dreamed of questioning the fact until it was discovered in quite recent times that the workers, if sufficiently disunited, would compete against each other and provide cheap labor for the masters. And hence arose the theory of the noble independence of the worker, his perfect liberty to sell himself to the lords of capital for less than his brother, to stoop lower than he, to eat scantier fare, to go shabbier, and die sooner. . . . Instead of opening up this question further I shall go at once to what the Pope's Encyclical has to say on the question of wages. Evidently when any one does a piece of work he does it for the sake of the result. If he does it for amusement's sake the result may be indifferent to him, but all labor properly so-called is undertaken for the sake of the result. It is equally evident that the result or product of the labor belongs to the laborer or producer. It embodies a portion of his life energy; virtue has gone forth from him and taken shape in some article of beauty or utility. There can be no right of property anywhere if I do not possess for my very own what I have created and called into being with my own hands and intelligence. It is in this way that all wealth arises. It all arises from labor. Somebody must have searched for the diamonds that glitter in a queen's crown; somebody must have made the chair she sits in, somebody must have felled the tree that provided the wood. Labor is the creator of all value, and however high and lifted up any son of man may be, and however unfamiliar with the labor of the fields and the workshop, every bite he puts in his mouth and every coin he jingles in his pocket represents the life-energy of someone; it is the net result of somebody's toil. Now, the question of wages is simply this: what proportion of the total product of labor shall go to the laborer? Where the whole labor has been done by one person, or by several persons working together, without aid or direction from anyone, evidently the whole product ought without deduction to go to him or to them. But most labor is supervised, and the product is therefore subject to various deductions. The laborer performs only a part of the labor, and therefore can only claim a share in the total product. But the share of the total product which corresponds with his share in the total labor, that, neither more than that nor less, is the fair, just and equitable wage of the laborer. This fact, long forgotten among us, is proclaimed anew as with a trumpet in the ears of all by the strangely stirring document we are presently dealing with. Every useful piece of work carries with it a just wage. There is some payment which will exactly indemnify the worker for his pains. The Pope lays down the principle that the minimum wage of labor is not mainly to be decided by the needs and opportunities of the rival parties. There is a law of right and justice entirely unaffected by any private arrangement these may come to. A workman may under press of poverty agree to give his labor in exchange for the barest pittance on which life can be sustained; for the bread and water of affliction, and the laws of Britain at all events see nothing wrong in the contract, nor can our enlightened newspapers, nor can our churches or church leaders, nor apparently can the majority of our workmen themselves. Men are free, all these great authorities unite in telling us, free to dispose of their own labor as they please. To interfere with a man's disposal of his own labor is an act of intolerable tyranny! It is in vain that we point out to the people who argue in this way that it is not the workman who makes the bargain which commits him to a condition of practical slavery,

but his necessities, the insufferable cravings of nature for food; in vain we point out that even were the workman free ten times over, he can have no right to barter away for a crust of bread, nor even for the wealth of the Indies, his own independence, and the opportunities of self development bought for him at so high a price and his only in trust. Still less has he the right to degrade the conditions of employment for other workmen. No amount of freedom can entitle a man to become a blackleg.

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Fancy Flannel Varsity Caps, 36c  
Fancy Tweed Varsity Caps, 36c  
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Balbriggan Pants, 54c  
Ribbed Cotton Jerseys, 48c  
Natural Wool Vests, summer weight, 75c  
Natural Wool Pants, summer weight, 75c  
Pure Natural Wool Vests, \$1.25  
Pure Natural Wool Pants, \$1.25  
Men's Cotton Socks, 8c  
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Summer Merino Socks, 12c  
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Flannelette Neglige Shirts, 48c  
Flannelette Neglige Shirts, 65c  
Fancy Flannel Neglige Shirts, \$1.09  
Fancy Flannel Neglige Shirts, \$1.25  
Silk and Wool Neglige Shirts, \$1.80  
Silk and Wool Neglige Shirts, \$2.35  
Job lot of White Shirts, half-price  
All sizes, Well Made, half-price  
Regatta Shirts, all sizes, 45c  
Regatta Shirts, New Patterns, 45c  
Gents' White Shirts, 70c  
Gents' White Shirts, 95c  
Gents' White Shirts, \$1.20  
Gents' White Shirts, \$2.45  
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THE STRIKER'S WIFE.

The following verses were written by one of the miners out in the recent great strike in the coke region and gives evidence of much feeling and no inconsiderable degree of literary ability:—

Arise, arise; my dear husband, The day is beginning to dawn. You said you must start early— In a minute the tea will be drawn— 'Tis the last we have, my good husband, But myself and the children will pray For our merciful Lord to assist you To get a job some where to-day.

I know you are nearly disheartened, You have traveled the region in vain, And the bosses they all seem determined That work here you shall not obtain. I don't know what they've got against you, You were steady and worked every day, And all through the strike you were quiet, But "steadfast;" that's all they can say.

I'm not sorry because you were loyal And stood like a man for the right, Though 'tis hard to be hungry and homeless With no brighter prospect in sight. And five helpless, innocent children Depending upon us for bread, And I can't even mend their clothing Because I've no money nor thread.

No bread, no credit, no money, no thread; Oh, God! Will they never relent? Are we doomed like the children of Ishmael— Forever to live in a tent To appease the vile wrath of the suppers Who consider their triumph complete? But perhaps, like the rebels at Shiloh, They yet may be forced to retreat.

To stick to the union, my husband, Though blacklisted, hungry and poor; For the sake of your honor and manhood Our hardships we'll try to endure, And much though I love you my husband, I would rather ten times see you die Than serve those tyrannical scoundrels As deputy, blackleg or spy.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

The end of a long strike—a home run. Every man has his price, but brides are given away. The fellow who lives on his wife must frequently put up with poor wittles. When some men discharge an obligation you can hear the report for miles around. Girls in country post offices are mail clerks, although they indignantly deny it. It is when straws are made up into hats that they show which way the wind blows. When a sick man refuses to send for a doctor that is a sign that he still clings to life. That was a considerate reporter who, in writing of the demise of a spinster of eighty, said: She died at an advanced youth. You cry, pet, because I'm leaving you to become Lady Oldscres? No, don't. It's because all the titles will be bought before I grow up. First man (to newly married friend)— Well, how do you like married life? Second ditto—I like it very much indeed, when my wife's out. Teacher—Johnny, does a hen lie an egg? Johnny—No, ma'am; the grocery man lies; the other lays. One is fresh and the other isn't. First fly—Are you going to the picnic? Second fly—Where? Third fly—In the next room. There's a bald headed man asleep in there. When the poet wrote, I'll hie me to thy bower, love, he must have imagined he was playing euche with his best girl and held the joker. Waitress to Landlady—Oh, madam, Mr. Spitfire has left the table in a rage. Landlady—I'm glad of that. It's the first thing I ever knew him to leave. I must draw the line somewhere, muttered the leader of a vigilance committee as he looked for a limb to throw the rope over preparatory to putting an end to a horse thief. He who courts and gets away, May court again another day; But he who weds and courts girls still May go to court against his will. A moral debating society in Connecticut is at present earnestly engaged on the following question: If a husband deserts his wife, which is most abandoned, the man or the woman? She—An unfortunate alliance, that of Miss Quickly's, wasn't it? He—May be, but he was just her kind. You said, you know, that she wanted a husband bad, and she certainly got a bad one. No, Harry, I am sorry; but I am sure that we could not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything. But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it, after we were married. Robbins—They say, Jobbing, that that young chap who is paying attention to your daughter is a rising young lawyer? Jobbins—Guess he is. I know the tradesmen all say he never comes down.

**Parental Misgivings.**  
Father of Eleven Daughters (proving about with lighted lamp)—There's one of the girls that hasn't come in yet.  
Mother of Same—I think you are mistaken, William. They're all up stairs.  
I know what I'm talking about, Elizabeth. There's only ten wads of gum on the back of this bureau.

**What They Said of Him.**  
Mr. Sharpley—Well, Johnny, what do you think of me?  
Little Brother—I dunno. Pop says you are good for nuthin'.  
Mr. Sharpley (chagrined)—Oh, indeed; and what does your sister say of me?  
Little Brother—Oh, sis says you're good for the oysters after the show.

**A Thoughtful Spouse.**  
I've a great notion to go and jump into the river, said Mr. N. Peck at the end of a little domestic discussion as he picked up his hat and started out.  
You come right back here, said his wife. If you intend any such trick as that just march up stairs and put on your old clothes before you start.

**A Dreadful Feeling Man.**  
After a railroad accident in a New England State a poor farmer's wife was taken out bleeding and unconscious. The doctor and a kind woman were working over her when her husband came in and stood a moment, looking on in disturbed silence. His cheeks were drawn in, his eyebrows lifted, his hands in his pockets. Presently, with some effort, he cleared his throat to speak, and, as the doctor looked up, he asked:  
Ye didn't see a new tin dipper lyin' round where ye picked her up, did ye?  
He got no answer from the indignant doctor and presently strayed out again in search of his dipper. Meanwhile his wife opened her eyes and at once asked for her husband. He's safe, said the doctor shortly. She felt his curt tone and, faint as she was, she divined what it meant. He's a dreadful feeling man she said, but he don't never say much.

Getting Even With a Fresh Drummer.

Down at a hotel in — no, well, we will not call names, for it would be mean, but anyway in a hotel in Kennebec County, there is a very pretty waiter girl who grabs your soup plate before you have finished, takes your order with a supercilious air—in short, is just like all waiter girls, except that she is unusually pretty.  
Of course she gets any amount of attention from the guests and of all sorts. The other day an observant guest noticed the apparent embarrassment, disdain or vexation that at intervals floated across her features at various remarks addressed to her by diners. So he asked:  
Aren't you annoyed by some of these rather too smart young men?  
Oh, yes! Some of the fresh drummers make me tearing mad sometimes, but I get even with 'em and don't you forget it!  
Do you mind telling me in what way?  
Oh, I spit in their tea on the way in from the kitchen.

The Hard Part of Growing Bald.

I don't mind so much growing bald, said the submissive man, as I mind having every friend and acquaintance giving me cartloads of advice free of charge. Who was it that said that what one could get for nothing wasn't worth much? Every man I know has a remedy for my baldness, different from every one else's remedy. Every one is a sure cure, of course. Meanwhile I am calmly sitting down and growing bald. It's a pity that a man can't even grow bald in peace.—New York Tribune.

Advantages of a Cross-Eyed Clerk.

During the rush in trade a large firm in Boston employed as an assistant clerk a young man who was exceedingly cross-eyed. The especial duty assigned to him was to act as watchman and prevent the peculation of all sorts of fancy articles that were lying about the counters for exhibition at that time.  
One day a half grown boy came into the store, and after looking around, prying first one thing and then another, among which were some very nice socks, he finally started to go out of the door.  
At this moment the new clerk touched him lightly on the shoulder, and inviting him to come to the back part of the store said to him politely: Oblige me by giving me at once the socks that you have in your back pocket.  
How do you know I have any socks in my back pocket? demanded the boy in a bold tone.  
I saw you put them there, said the clerk, very gently.  
The boy looked up in the young man's face in utter amazement. Are you looking at me now? he asked earnestly. Do you see me this very minute? he asked, still more earnestly.  
Of course I do, replied the clerk.

Good Lord, mister, cried the boy, with a blanching face, here's your socks. And with a bound he was out of the back door, over the fence and away, having learned a lesson concerning all seeing eyes which it is to be hoped he may never forget.—Dry Goods Retailer.

A Cement Which Resists Acid.

In some branches of industry a cement which is proof against the influence of acids is absolutely essential, and such a substance can be prepared by melting together one part of India rubber with two parts of linseed oil. This should be gradually incorporated with three parts of white bole, so as to form a plastic mass. This, when heated, softens but very little. Though it does not easily dry upon the surface, when once set it is not affected at all by hydrochloric acid, and but very little by nitric acid. Its drying and hardening is materially promoted by mixing with one-fifth of its weight of litharge or minium.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How a Chinese Druggist Prescribes.

The Chinese druggist and his clerks wear the same haughty and secretive airs which so become their Caucasian co-laborers. Should an ailing fellow-countryman call at the establishment to have his pains relieved and his ills cured, he merely steps into the store. The druggist's knowledge of Mongolian diseases enables him to diagnose at once where the seat of the suffering man's ailment lies. The wise and all discerning pharmacist shrugs his shoulders and mutters a word or two.  
A clerk steps up to a box and draws forth a dried snake, coiled and held in that position by skewers. He passes it to an attendant, and while the patient is counting out his two dollars the snake is reduced to a powder and put in a paper package. The sufferer goes his way with a gleam of hope in his eyes, for every Chinese knows that snake powder is a determined foe to rheumatic pains.—San Francisco Chronicle.  
"Chivalrous!"

An exciting story of the rescue from drowning of a Japanese, by an Englishman whose life the Japanese himself had set out to save, is told in a Japanese paper, The Kobe Shimibun. The Englishman was a resident of Tokio. Being on his way to Yokohama, and finding no ferryboat, owing to the swollen state of the river, he determined to swim across with his clothing in a bundle tied on his head.  
The daring attempt attracted a crowd of sightseers, one of whom, observing that the stranger was apparently in difficulty, plunged in and swam to his rescue. The Japanese was a good swimmer, but the waters ran swiftly, his strength gave out, and he was carried down stream. Then arose a cry from the spectators, for they saw that the Japanese was going to sink.  
By this time the Englishman had almost reached the opposite bank, but when he heard the cries of the crowd he turned about, and seeing the drowning Japanese, he again faced the current, and coming up with the drowning man caught him with one arm, and swimming with the other hand he brought him ashore amid the cheers of the crowd.  
How chivalrous was the action! exclaimed the Japanese journalist in conclusion. His name we know not, but he has our highest admiration.

Irish Moss.

Among the many useful things which absolute privation has been the means of making known to the world is carrageen, or Irish moss. The virtues of this seaweed, now so largely used as a basis for mucilaginous drinks and cough emulsions, were for many years known only to the very poorest of the poor inhabitants of the Irish seacoast, who were driven to its use by the pangs of hunger.  
Finding that when boiled it produced a thick, nourishing and not unpalatable jelly, they for a long time used it as food before becoming gradually aware of its beneficial effects in diseases of the throat and lungs. After a time this discovery led to its medicinal use in other and richer lands.  
Boiled with milk, or even with water, and carefully strained, it forms a most nutritious and soothing diet for invalids, especially for those who suffer from chronic diarrhoea or other complaints which are attended with great irritability of the mucous membrane lining of the stomach and intestines. The jelly may be sweetened or flavored in various ways, fruit juices, either canned or in a natural state, and coffee or chocolate, as prepared for the table, being preferable to any of the flavoring extracts, both for taste and healthfulness. For invalids it is always best to use the least amount of sugar which will make it palatable.—Harper's Bazaar.  
Birdie McGinnis—Do you really love me, Gus, as much as ever? Gus De Smith—Indeed I do. You are and always will be, my future wife. I swear it. Then Birdie, who doesn't believe in futures, went off mad.

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## OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"When the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed," said Brown, "the company had received, in one form or another from the people of Canada, subsidies and grants amounting to seventy-six cents for every dollar of its subscribed capital stock; such was the statement made in Parliament at that time and accepted as correct. No wonder therefore that some of the C. P. R. people rapidly became millionaires. Now, I don't find fault with them for taking all they could get, even though most of it was secured by questionable means, but I do find fault with them for acting in the mean, contemptible and dirty manner in which they treated the Widow Flynn. You would naturally suppose that a people which had acted in such a generous way by any private corporation would, at least, in return be entitled to and receive some little consideration at its hands. Legislators may vote bonuses and grants and guarantee the payment of interest on the company's bonds, but legislators as a rule don't pay this expense out of their own pockets, that part is left to the men who work—to the producers. While the people of Canada mortgaged their souls to build the road the leading men in the company became millionaires. The husband of this widow was not only one of the many who had to pay his proportionate share into the treasury of the C. P. R., but he was also an employee of the company. Had he lost his life through his own fault while in the discharge of his duty there might have been some excuse for the company's action; but so far from this being the case, it was clearly proven in every court that it was the company's fault. Under the circumstances honorable men would have paid the damages awarded the widow by the courts long ago; nay, they would not even have allowed the case to go to the courts because their sense of right and justice, not to speak of their feeling of pity for the widow and orphans, would have prompted them to minister to the wants of the family which they had deprived of their bread-winner. That the responsible officials of the company did not only not do this; but actually took advantage of every twist and turn of the law to escape the payment of even the small pittance awarded the widow by the courts stamps them the meanest hirelings of the meanest of all mean and grasping corporations."

"I suppose they thought that the widow being poor it would prove an easy thing to worry her into accepting their terms," said Phil, "by carrying the case from Pontius to Pilate and back again if necessary. In this, however, they have been disappointed, for not only is the widow and her lawyers as full of fight as ever, but they have succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the public to such an extent that the company, if the whole truth were known, would now gladly pay costs and damages to be rid of the case. The Canadian Pacific is not the only railway by which people can travel in Canada, and humane men don't feel like patronizing a company whose funds are used for the purpose of persecuting widows and orphans, and the consequence of all this is, that the traveling public are beginning to study other time tables than those of the C. P. R."

"I see," said Gaskill, "that some of the labor organizations have taken hold of this case, and if they act intelligently and with their characteristic determination they can teach that company such a lesson that for all future time it will confine its labors to the discharge of its proper functions of a public carrier and leave the establishment of principles in law to other people who may not be under such tremendous obligations to the citizens of this country as what the Canadian Pacific is."

"Corporations have neither souls, honor, shame, or conscience," said Brown, "but they have a treasury and it is their most vulnerable spot—strike them there. The Canadian Pacific by its action in this case has outraged the feelings of every fair-minded man in Canada. There is nothing in the law of this country which will compel any man to travel by it; other roads transport freight and passengers as cheap and fast as the Canadian Pacific does, and while they perhaps care as little for the lives of their employees their actions toward them or their widows and orphans has never been of that brutal kind which characterizes the C. P. R."

BILL BLADES.

## "SCRAPS" FOR CIGARMAKERS

The total amount of money collected in Canada as assessment for advertising the Blue Label was \$122.50, of which Montreal contributes \$66.50, or \$10.50 more than was collected in the five unions in Ontario; and strange to say Montreal has had no advertisement from the International Union. This is one of the many questions that should receive the attention of the delegates to the coming convention.

Union No. 58 has again draped their charter in mourning out of respect to their deceased brother \_\_\_\_\_, who died on Saturday, July 11, after a long illness. He was a faithful member of the union for a number of years, and his death is a serious loss, as he was one of the best workers in the interest of the union in this city. The members of the union turned out in large numbers to the funeral, there being over 200 in line.

Union No. 58 held their regular meeting on Friday, July 10, in their hall, No. 173 St. Lawrence street. It being at this meeting that a delegate to the convention was to be elected, the members turned out en masse. Though no nominations were made previous to this meeting, yet it was well known to the members that the aspirants for the honorable position were to be A. Lafrance and A. Garipey, financial and corresponding secretaries respectively. After the receiving of traveling cards and the reading of the minutes the election was begun, the utmost caution being taken to prevent any misunderstanding among the members. As the scrutineers called out the names of the members the excitement became intense. The report of the scrutineers showed that A. Lafrance was elected by a majority of 65 votes over his opponent, who received 37 votes. The total number of votes cast was 112. Cheer after cheer went up from the friends of the successful candidate. After order had been restored the president declared Mr. Lafrance duly elected delegate to the Cigarmakers' Convention, which convenes in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday, Sept. 21. The election for alternate resulted in favor of Mr. Frank Dostie.

Now came another election. It was the selection of a representative to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which takes place the last week in August in the city of Quebec. As it is solely in the interest of Canada and has been of great assistance to the cigarmakers of Montreal and throughout the Dominion, and being ever ready to seize an opportunity to better their condition and expose their grievances to the Congress, the cigarmakers decided as in the past to have their union represented. The candidates nominated were Elie Massie and Arthur Pepin, both energetic members in the cause of unionism and capable of filling the position. The successful candidate was Mr. Elie Massie, who received 42 votes over his opponent. The defeated candidate accepted the result in good spirit, hoping that on a future occasion he would be more successful.

After some other business was transacted the adjournment of one of the most interesting meetings in the annals of Union No. 58 took place.

The manner in which the Cigarmakers' Union attend the funeral of a deceased brother is a credit to themselves and to organized labor in the city, and ought to be put into practice by every organized body.

Mr. T. De Dana, who has had his card in Union No. 58, has withdrawn and placed it in Union No. 226, where we have no doubt he will work with his accustomed energy for the welfare of the body.

The sudden departure of Mr. Murren for the United States has caused much regret, as he was looked upon by the members of the union as a valuable addition, having been elected president and one of the candidates to the convention.

Before the next issue of the Echo Union No. 226 will have elected a representative to the convention. It is to be hoped that the successful candidate will be elected on his merits, and not through any scheming on the part of his supporters; for should any attempt be made to use unjust means

to secure the return of a candidate I will endeavor to expose them and their ways of acting in a manner that they will have cause to regret.

The departure of H. Murren leaves three candidates in the field for the convention.

It is rumored that Geo. Weir will decline the nomination for delegate to the convention.

What is the matter with the report of the last New York convention? It is near time it was made. Probably it is to be combined with this one.

The inability to secure packers was the cause of a lay off in one of the shops of all hand workers.

When is the Advertising committee going to hold a meeting and give a report and offer suggestions for the union to act on?

The Rositana workers are now taking their vacation for a week or two. It was very reluctantly granted by the manager, who is in much need of that famous brand, orders being in for six months in advance. But they must have holidays during this warm weather.

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