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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

L. Z. BOUDREAU, - - - - PRESIDENT
R. KEYS, - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
P. J. RYAN, - - - - ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY
A. DEGUIRE, - - - - FRENCH REC. SECRETARY
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P. C. CHATEL, - - - - COR. SECRETARY
JOS. CORBEIL, - - - - TREASURER
J. A. RENAUD, - - - - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

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

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,
No. 7628.
Rooms, K. of L. Hall, 66 1/2 Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, June 12, at 2.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., 29 Basin Street.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY,
No. 2496 K. of L.
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, 66 1/2 Craig street. Address all communications to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,
No. 3852, K. of L.
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, 66 1/2 Craig street, at 7 o'clock.
Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON, 7 Archambault street.

LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, John S. Hall, Jr.,
Q.C., M.P.P. Q.C., M.P.P.
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TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 9, 1892.

On last Friday evening the Trades and Labor Council of this city held its regular semi-monthly meeting. This of itself was not uncommon evidently for the News of Saturday last introduced its report of the Council's proceedings in the following language, but whether with the design of reflecting on Mr. O'Donoghue by paying him a covert compliment, or upon the Council for reasons best known to itself is not quite clear. It says, for instance, that Delegate D. J. O'Donoghue not being present at last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, business was finished and the meeting adjourned by 10 o'clock. This is not the usual way of commencing the report of a meeting, but the event was so remarkable that it deserves more than a passing comment.

After disposing of customary routine business, Secretary Cribben, in his usual dulcet tones, read a lengthened missive from the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council. In forcible language this letter pointed out that highly colored accounts of the large wages paid in British Columbia and of the beautiful climate of that Province had been sent east by the Provincial and Municipal Governments, which are chiefly controlled by land speculators. It was stated that business was paralyzed and that for the last six months failures have been of frequent occurrence, through the changed conditions brought about by land monopoly. Men out of work were unable to take up land and were consequently forced into cities to compete with one another. A scale of wages which was quoted showed that the rate paid was but little higher than that paid here, while work was even more scarce there. He instanced the street car driver and the locomotive firemen, who showed no disposition to organize, but were very anxious to have the Labor Council fight their battles. He would help only those who helped themselves.

Delegate Parr warmly supported the view of the matter as indicated in the report. He argued that the Council would have reached a natural death long ago had it, in the past, confined itself to such narrow lines as those on this occasion advocated by Delegate Francis.

Delegate R. Glocking agreed with the last speaker as far as he went and held, further, that \$500 a year was little enough for any man to get. It was only by bettering the position of these in civil service that those outside could hope to get better wages.

Delegate McCormick hoped the Council would stand by the recommendation in the report. He held that the only situation which working people could hope to get in the civil service, under either government, was that of a letter carrier, so they should unite to make it a fairly good situation.

Delegate Armstrong was opposed to the clause because when the Council helped the engineers on the Intercolonial Mr. Pearson, president of the local union, had politely told them to mind their own business.

Delegate R. Glocking, in reply, said that despite the conduct of Mr. Pearson on the occasion referred to, the locomotive engineers themselves had thanked the T. & L. Council for the very valuable service and aid rendered them at that time.

The report was ultimately concurred in unanimously, with the addition of a rider instructing the secretary to communicate with the Trades and Labor Councils of Ottawa, Montreal and Hamilton, and ask their co-operation in the matter of the Criminal Laws.

The report of the Municipal Committee was adopted as read, and was a valuable and most interesting one. It condemned the motion of Ald. Bailey which would confine the Street Commissioner to employ only residents of the ward in which the work was done. The committee believed this wrong in principle, tending as it does to return to the old ward system of grab. It cost fully one-third more to please the whims of aldermen. It was just such an action on the part of meddling and ignorant aldermen with the engineer's business that had deprived the city of the services of Mr. Jennings.

The report sarcastically referred to the proposal of the City Council to consolidate the various public charities. It criticized severely the rich merchants who would pay their female clerks starvation wages and then contribute to the maintenance of genteel boarding-houses, havens and the like.

"No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute."

Your committee therefore recommend that your body prepare and forward the Minister of Justice at Ottawa a memorial respectfully praying that he re-insert the said Section 4 of the Act of 1876 in his Act now before the House of Commons, and that letters be forwarded to the representatives of the City of Toronto in the House of Commons requesting them to support the tenor of the memorial by interviewing and pressing the Government to that end.

Your committee has had its attention drawn to the case of letter carriers in the permanent employment of the Dominion Government, and their petition praying that the minimum and maximum yearly wages be increased to \$500 despite the fact that letter carriers are sworn not to belong to or join any society or organization of a union character, as your committee are advised, yet, keeping in view the fact that they are wage earners, and obliged to possess certain qualifications as well as being compelled to work long hours and walk in the aggregate long distances daily, your committee recommend that your body memorialize the Federal Government to fix the minimum yearly wages at \$500.

On a motion to adopt the report a pointed discussion took place.

Delegate Francis, contrary to his course at a previous meeting in favoring the advent of Chinese in Canada, opposed the taking of any action on behalf of the letter carriers. He said they had an association but had made no attempt to better their condition, so he advised the council to let them alone. He instanced the street car driver and the locomotive firemen, who showed no disposition to organize, but were very anxious to have the Labor Council fight their battles. He would help only those who helped themselves.

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The crying necessity of the day was for a remedy which would bring about the abolition of poverty.

The report heartily commended the action of the City Council in at last setting \$600 for the construction of separate apartments for children at the Police Headquarters.

It also urged that a City Engineer be appointed at once to push on the erection of the Court House and to properly superintend the extensive works lately undertaken by the Board of Works, and commended the decided stand of Architect Lennox in exercising his right to accept or reject a contractor.

All those who rose to discuss the report of this committee spoke on the subject of low wages to female employees and agreed with the views expressed in the report except Delegate Simpson, who said the cause was the great competition between firms which compelled them to pay low wages. The remedy could be applied and the cure brought about if the labor unions would agree only to buy of that merchant who did pay fair wages.

The report concluded by commending the wise and judicious course of the Property Committee of the city council in allowing Architect Lennox to use his own judgment as to the fitness of men who may be placed in responsible positions in connection with the construction and erection of the new city hall.

Secretary Cribben, always level-headed, claimed attention for a few minutes and said: "I would like to draw the attention of the Municipal Committee to the fact that the City Council has been recommended to give \$5,000 to be spent in one day's solid enjoyment on Dominion Day. As to the volunteers turnout on that day, I don't think that any are very anxious about it. I understand that the Queen's Own never got the grant for the last time they turned out, and I don't believe that the Grenadiers are at all anxious for another feast of meat pies and pop. Our last celebration caused the city to be dubbed 'Doddsville,' and perhaps this one will bring us the nickname of 'Sheppardville.'" The matter was referred to the Committee mentioned for further consideration and report. In explanation of the terms "Doddsville" and "Sheppardville" used by Mr. Cribben permit me to say that a few years ago Mr. J. K. Dodds (at the time an alderman and a man who had "stumped" the country in the liquor interest) and others engineered a "carnival" celebration in this city—in my letter of last week I was wrong in saying it was the semi-centennial of the city's charter. This "carnival" pleased no one, nor were the funds devoted to the purpose ever satisfactorily accounted for. The present "hurrah" on Dominion Day is being fathered mainly by Mr. Edmond E. Sheppard, publisher of Saturday Night.

I observe that the Ontario Government Bureau of Industries has determined on an extension of its work in matters of special interest to organized labor—to all who work for wages in Ontario. If the information sought is both promptly and accurately furnished by those applied to therefor, and who alone can give it, most valuable data will be the result.

The Department just referred to has recently issued the following circular:
Department of Agriculture, Ontario, Bureau of Industries.

TORONTO, June 1, 1892.

LABOR STATISTICS.

SIR,—With the object of enlarging the work of this Bureau in connection with the compilation of labor statistics, it has been determined to collect and publish such information as may be obtainable this year under the heads given below. It has been thought that such information would be interesting and valuable to the artisan, the mechanic, the skilled and the unskilled laborer, as well as to the employer of labor in Ontario. Other investigations will also probably be undertaken during the year.

1. Statistics as to Labor Organizations, Trades and Labor Councils, Trades Unions, Assemblies of the Knights of Labor—District, Trade and Mixed—Co-operative Societies, Benefit, Friendly or Insurance Societies; to include (a) name and nature of organization, occupation of membership, date and place of organization; (b) names and addresses of officers; (c) number of members for the past five years; (d) official reports of officers; (e) cash benefits to members or families of members in case of sickness, lack of work, superannuation or death; (f) rates of wages and days of employment of members; (g) any special work undertaken for benefit of members.

2. Statistics relating to Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario in 1892, to include (a) nature and location of industry; (b) number of persons and of establishments directly affected; (c) cause or object; (d) how inaugurated; (e) date of beginning and of ending; (f) result, whether successful or unsuccessful; (g) strike allowance paid;

(h) loss occasioned employees; (i) loss occasioned employers; (j) any other information connected therewith.

3. Dominion and Provincial Legislation affecting labor in Ontario.

To obtain such details and to have them in reliable form the active voluntary assistance of workmen, (organized and unorganized) and of employers of labor is requested. All returns will be treated confidentially and handled impartially, and the results compiled in such form as we trust will be useful for all classes. It is desired that all blank schedules sent to you will be filled out carefully and promptly returned to this Bureau.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

At the meeting of Toronto's City Council on last Monday night the Treasurer's return of expenditure for the year showed an expenditure of \$693,797 while the appropriation was \$2,001,424.

For years an effort has been continued on the part of organized labor in this city to secure the enactment of a municipal law to govern the erection of scaffolding on buildings in course of construction, but through one quibble or another failure resulted until last Monday evening. At the City Council meeting on that date Ald. W. Bell, although bitterly opposed, succeeded in carrying such a by-law with the amendment, however, that the city will not be responsible for improper construction, but where such exists it will be the City Commissioner's duty to prosecute. I hazard the prophecy that this by-law will be, in practice, a nullity, and that, worse still, it may endanger the rights and chances of an injured workman under the provisions of the "Compensation for Injury to Workmen Act" of the Province of Ontario. But as to this, I may have more to write at some future time.

Although the Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting did not go on record in opposition to a municipal grant of \$5,000 for Dominion Day celebration in commemoration of the Act of Confederation, as asked for by certain ultra-patriotic people in this city, and many of whom would oppose the expenditure of one dollar for the purpose of giving much-needed employment to men who wanted it to support their families or to keep them from having to leave for the United States, as many are being obliged to do at the present time, yet the remarks of Secretary F. C. Cribben at last Friday evening's meeting of the T. & L. Council against such an expenditure by the City Council had its effect as the sequel will show.

At the 1891 session of the Provincial Legislature the city sought certain powers and one of them was to expend, if necessary, the sum of \$10,000 annually for the reception and entertainment of distinguished guests. The representative of the T. & L. Council when the scheme was before the Private Bills Committee opposed this and was successful in having the power reduced to an expenditure of \$5,000. The cause of his opposition to any expenditure whatever for such a purpose is obvious—not one cent of it would ever be expended in the reception or entertainment of any person connected with the cause of organized labor, no matter how distinguished. And so the News says that the Dominion Day Celebration Committee made a mistake in not accepting the proffered \$2,500 when it was offered, instead of holding out for \$5,000. It now transpires the whole proposed grant is illegal. The City Solicitor's opinion this morning of the grant was as follows:

"I beg to refer you to section 37 of the act 54, Victoria, chapter 48, passed in 1891, which provides that in Toronto the city may include in the estimates \$5,000 to be expended in the reception and entertainment of distinguished guests and in travelling expenses necessarily incurred in and about the business of the corporation."

Before that act was passed any expenditure for such purposes was illegal. The Legislature legalized "blowouts" to the extent of \$5,000 altogether if the money was set apart in the annual estimates. In their economic fit the Council only set apart \$2,000, of this \$750 has been promised the Knights of St. John, \$500 for a cab drive to the Employing Printers, and \$1,000 has been spent on deputation trips, so that the \$2,000 is already more than expended. There is a miscellaneous fund at the city's disposal to draw upon, but if the aldermen vote it for festive purposes they become personally responsible or any citizen can stop the grant by an injunction.

And so the Department of the Interior at Ottawa has issued orders for the superannuation of the emigrant agents at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. The work done by them in the past will in future be done by the railway companies' travelling agents. This is another proof that constant dropping of water will wear away rock. Ultimately organized labor will succeed in forcing the abolition of the existing misleading, mischievous and unnecessary Immigration system of Canada. What practical result as to cost to the country of the new departure remains to be seen, for although money may be saved yet greater evils may be allowed to exist under it than even those complained of in the past. We shall see in time.

URIM.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

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

CHAPTER XLIV.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

Mr. Pike, the solicitor of the Mile End Road, does not belong to the story—which is a pity, because he has many enviable qualities—further than is connected with Harry's interview with him.

He read the documents and heard the story from beginning to end. When he had quite mastered all the details he began mildly to express astonishment and pity that any young man could be such a fool. This was hard, because Harry really thought he had done a mighty clever thing. 'You have been taken in, sir,' said Mr. Pike, 'in a most barefaced and impudent manner. Two thousand pounds! Why, the mere rent alone, without counting interest, is three thousand. Go away, sir; find out this fraudulent impostor, and tell him that you will have nothing to do with him short of a full account and complete restitution.'

'I can not do that,' said Harry.

'Why not?'

'Because I have passed my word.'

'I think, young man, you said you were a cabinet-maker—though you look something better.'

'Yes, I belong to that trade.'

'Since when, may I ask, have cabinet-makers been so punctilious as to their promises?'

'The fact is,' said Harry, gravely, 'we have turned over a new leaf, and are now all on the side of truth and honor.'

'Humph! Then there is nothing to do but to give the man a receipt in full and a discharge. You are of age; you can do this if you like. Shall I draw it up for you, and receive the money, and take over the houses?'

'This was settled, therefore, and in this way Harry became a rich man, with houses and money in the Funds.

As for Bunker, he made the greatest mistake of his life when he sent his nephew to Mr. Pike. He should have known, but he was like the ostrich when he runs his head into the sand, and believes from the secure retreat that he is invisible to his hunters. For his own version of the incident was palpably absurd; and, besides, Mr. Pike heard Harry's account of the matter. Therefore, though Bunker thought to heap coals of fire upon his enemy's head, he only succeeded in throwing them under his feet, which made him kick—for who can go upon hot coals and his feet not be burned? The good man is now, therefore, laboring under a cloud of prejudice which does not seem to lift, though perhaps he will live it down. Other events have happened since, which have operated to his prejudice. Everybody knows how he received his nephew; what wicked things he said everywhere about him; and what rumors he spread about Miss Kennedy; everybody knows that he had to disgorge houses—actually, houses—which he had appropriated. This knowledge is common property; and it is extremely unpleasant for Mr. Bunker when he takes his walks abroad to be cruelly assailed by questions which hit harder than any brickbat; they are hurled at him by workmen and by street boys. 'Who stole the 'ouse?' for instance, is a very nasty thing to be said to a gentleman who is professionally connected with house property. I know not how this knowledge came to be so generally known. Certainly Harry did not spread it abroad. People, however, are not fools, and can put things together; where the evil doings and backlidings of their friends are concerned they are surprisingly sharp.

Now when the ownership of the house in Stepney Green became generally known, there immediately sprung up, as always happens on occasions of discovery, rooting-out of facts, or exposure of wickedness, quite a large drop of old inhabitants ready to declare that they knew all along that the house on Stepney Green was one of those belonging to old Mr. Coppin. He bought it, they said, of Mr. Messenger, who was born there; and it was one of three left to Caroline, who died young. Who would believe that Mr. Bunker could have been so wicked? Where is faith in brother man since so eminent a professor of honesty has fallen?

Mr. Bunker suffers, but he suffers in silence; he may be seen any day in the neighborhood of Stepney Green, still engaged in his usual business; people may talk behind his back, but talk breaks no bones; they don't dare talk before his face; though he has lost two thousand pounds, there is still money left—he feels that he is a warm man, and has money to leave behind him; it will be said of him that he cut up well. Warmth of all kinds comforts a man; but he confessed with a pang that he did wrong to send his nephew to that lawyer, who took the opportunity, when he drew up the discharge and receipt, of giving him an opinion

of her abundance, compared with what he had given; out of his slender portion? Her eyes filled with tears. Then she sprang to her feet and touched his hand again. 'Do not forget your promise,' she said. 'My promise! Oh! how long—' 'Patience,' she replied. 'Give me a little while—a little while—only—and—' 'Forgive me,' he said, kissing her hand again. 'Forgive me.'

'Let me go,' she went on. 'It is eleven o'clock.' They put out the lamp and went out. The night was clear and bright.

'Do not go in just yet,' said Harry. 'It is pleasant out here, and I think the stars are brighter than they are at the West End.'

'Everything is better here,' said Angela, 'than at the West End. Here we have hearts, and can feel for each other. Here we are all alike—workmen and workwomen together.'

'You are a prejudiced person. Let us talk of the Palace of Delight—your dream.'

'Your invention,' said Angela.

'Won't my two thousand go some way in starting it? Perhaps, if we could just start it, the thing would go on of its own accord. Why, see what you have done with your girls already.'

'But I must have a big Palace—a noble building, furnished with everything that we want. No, my friend, we will take your house because it is a great and noble gift, but you shall not sacrifice your money. Yet we will have that Palace, and before long. And when it is ready—'

'Yes, when it is ready.'

'Perhaps the opening of the Palace will be, for all of us, the beginning of a new happiness.'

'You speak in a parable.'

'No,' she said, 'I speak in sober earnest. Now let me go. Remember what I say: the opening of the Palace may be, if you will—for all of us—'

'For you and me?'

'For—yes—for you—and for me. Good-night.'

CHAPTER XLV.

LADY DAVENANT'S DINNER-PARTY.

Lady Davenant had been in full enjoyment of her title in Portman Square, where one enjoys such things more thoroughly than on Stepney Green, for four or five weeks. She at first enjoyed it so much that she thought of nothing but the mere pleasure of the greatness. She felt an uplifting of heart every time she walked up and down the stately stairs; another every time she sat at the well-furnished dinner-table; and another whenever she looked about her in the drawing-room. She wrote copious letters to her friend Aurelia Tucker during these days. She explained with fullness of detail, and in terms calculated to make that lady expire of envy, the splendor of her position; and for at least five weeks she felt as if the hospitality of Miss Messenger actually brought with it a complete recognition of her claim. Her husband, not so sanguine as herself, knew very well that the time would come when the Case would have to be taken up again and sent in to the proper quarter for examination. Meantime he was resigned, and even happy. Three square meals a day, each of them abundant, each a masterpiece of art, were enough to satisfy that remarkable twist which, as her ladyship was persuaded, one knows not on what grounds, had always been a distinguishing mark of the Davenants. Familiarity speedily reconciled him to the presence of the footmen; he found in the library a most delightful chair in which he could sleep all the morning; and it pleased him to be driven through the streets in a luxurious carriage under the soft warm furs, in which one can take the air and get a splendid appetite without fatigue.

They were seen about a great deal. It was a part of Angela's design that they should, when the time came for going back again, seem to themselves to have formed a part of the best society in London. Therefore she gave instructions to her maid that the visitors were to go to all the public places, the theatres, concerts, exhibitions, and places of amusement. The little American lady knew so little what she ought to see and whither she ought to go, that she fell back on Campion for advice and help. It was Campion who suggested a theatre in the evening, the Exhibition of Old Masters of the Grosvenor Gallery in the morning, and Regent Street in the afternoon; it was Campion who pointed out the recognized superiority of Westminster Abbey, considered as a place of worship for a lady of exalted rank, over a chapel up a back street, the Baptist persuasion, to which at her own home Lady Davenant had belonged. It was Campion who went with her and showed her the shops, and taught her the delightful art of spending her money—the money 'lent' her by Miss Messenger—in the manner becoming to a peeress. She was so clever and sharp, that she caught at every hint dropped by the lady's-maid; she reformed her husband's ideas of evening dress; she humored his weaknesses; she let him

keep his eyes wide open on a farce or a ballet on the understanding that at a concert or a sermon he might blamelessly sleep through it; she even began to acquire rudimentary ideas on the principles of Art.

'I confess, my dear Aurelia,' she wrote, 'that habit soon renders even the matble halls familiar. I have become perfectly reconciled to the splendor of English patrician life, and now feel as if I had been born to it. Tall footmen no longer frighten me, nor the shouting of one's name after the theatre. Of course the outward marks of respect one receives as one's due, when one belongs, by the gift of Providence, to a great and noble house.'

This was all very pleasant; yet Lady Davenant began to yearn for somebody, if it were only Mrs. Bormalack, with whom she could converse. She wanted a long chat. Perhaps Miss Kennedy or Mrs. Bormalack, or the sprightly Mr. Goslett, might be induced to come and spend a morning with her, or a whole day, if only they would not feel shy and frightened in so splendid a place.

Meantime some one 'connected with the Press' got to hear of a soi-disant Lord Davenant who was often to be seen with his wife in boxes at theatres and other places of resort. He heard, this intellectual connection of the Press, people asking each other who Lord Davenant was; he inquired of the Red Book, and received no response; he thereupon perceived that here was an opportunity for a sensation and a mystery. He found out where Lord Davenant was living, by great good luck—it was through taking a single four of whiskey in a bar frequented by gentlemen in plush; and he proceeded to call upon his lordship and to interview him.

The result appeared in a long communique which attracted general and immediate interest. The journalist set forth at length and in the most graphic manner the strange and romantic career of the Condescending Wheelwright; he showed how the discovery was made, and how, after many years, the illustrious pair had crossed the Atlantic to put forward their claim; and how they were offered the noble hospitality of a young lady of princely fortune. It was a most delightful god-send to the paper in which it appeared, and it came at a time when the House was not sitting, and there was no wrangle-wrangle of debates to furnish material for the columns of big type which are supposed to sway the masses. The other papers therefore seized upon the topic and had leading articles upon it, in which the false Demetrius, the pretending Palæologus, Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simmel, George Palsmanzer, the Languishing Nobleman, the Earl of Mar, the Count of Albany, with other claims and claimants, furnished illustrations to the claims of the Davenants. The publicity given to the Case by these articles delighted her ladyship beyond everything, while it abashed and confounded her lord. He saw in it the beginning of more exertion, and strenuous efforts after the final recognition. And she carefully cut out all the articles and sent them to her nephew Nathaniel, to her friend Aurelia Tucker, and to the editor of the 'Canaan City Express,' with her compliments. And she felt all the more, in the midst of this excitement, that if she did not have some one to talk to she must go back to Stepney Green and spend a day. Or she would die.

It was at this juncture that Campion, perhaps inspired by secret instructions, suggested that her ladyship must be feeling a little lonely, and must want to see her friends. Why not, she said, ask them to dinner?

A dinner-party, Lady Davenant reflected, would serve not only to show her old friends the reality of her position, but would also please them as a mark of kindly remembrance. Only, she reflected, dinner at Stepney Green had not the same meaning that it possessed at the West End. The best dinner in that locality, is that which is most plentiful, and there are no attempts made to decorate a table. Another thing, dinner is taken universally between one o'clock and two. 'I think, Clara Martha,' said his lordship, whom she consulted in this affair of state, 'that at any time of day such a Feast of Belshazzar as you will give them will be grateful; and they may call it dinner or supper, whichever they please.'

Thereupon Lady Davenant wrote a letter to Mrs. Bormalack inviting the whole party. She explained that they had met with the most splendid hospitality from Miss Messenger, in whose house they were still staying; that they had become public characters, and had been the subject of discussion in the papers, which caused them to be much stared at and followed in the streets, and in concert rooms; that they were both convinced that their Case would soon be triumphant; that they frequently talked over old friends of Stepney, and regretted that the distance between them was great—through distance, she added kindly, can not divide hearts; and that, if Mrs. Bormalack's party would come over together and dine with them, it would be taken as a great kindness, both by herself and by his lordship. She added that she hoped they would

all come, including Mr. Fagg and old Mr. Maliphant, and Mr. Josephus, 'though,' she added, with a little natural touch, 'I doubt whether Mr. Maliphant ever gave me a thought; and Mr. Josephus was always too much occupied with his own misfortunes to mind any business of mine. And, dear Mrs. Bormalack, please remember that when we speak of dinner we mean what you call supper. It is exactly the same thing, only served a little earlier. We take ours at eight o'clock instead of nine. His lordship desires me to add that he shall be extremely disappointed if Mr. Goslett does not come; and you will tell Miss Kennedy, whose kindness I can never forget, the same from me, and that she must bring Nelly and Rebekah and Captain Sorensen.'

The letter was received with great admiration. Josephus, who had blossomed into a completely new suit of clothes of juvenile cut, declared that the invitation did her ladyship great credit, and that now his misfortunes were finished he should be rejoiced to take his place in society. Harry laughed, and said that of course he would go. 'And you, Miss Kennedy?'

Angela colored. Then she said that she would try to go.

'And if Mr. Maliphant and Daniel only go too,' said Harry, 'we shall be as delightful a party as were ever gathered together at one dinner table.'

It happened that about this time Lord Jocelyn remembered the American claimants, and his promise to call upon them. He therefore called, and was received with the greatest cordiality by her little ladyship, and with wondrous affability, as becomes one man of rank toward another, by Lord Drenvant.

It was her ladyship who volubly explained their claim to him, and the certainty of the assumption that their Timothy Clitheroe was the lost heir of the same two Christian names; her husband only folded his fat hands over each other, and from time to time wagged his head.

'You are the first of my husband's brother peers,' she said, 'who has called upon us. We shall not forget this kindness from your lordship.'

'But I am not a peer at all,' he explained; 'I am only a younger son with a courtesy title. I am quite a small personage.'

'Which makes it all the kinder,' said her ladyship; 'and I must say that, grand as it is in this big house, one does get tired of hearin' no voice but your own—and my husband spends a good deal of his time in the study. Oh! a man of great literary attainments, and a splendid mathematician. I assure your lordship not a man or boy in Canaan City can come near him in algebra.'

'Up to a certain point, Clara Martha,' said her husband, meaning that there might be lofty heights in science to which even he himself could not soar. 'Quadratic equations, my lord.'

Lord Jocelyn made an original remark about the importance of scientific pursuits.

'And since you are so friendly,' continued her ladyship, 'I will venture to invite your lordship to dine with us.'

'Certainly. I shall be greatly pleased.'

'We have got a few friends coming to-morrow evening,' said her ladyship, rather grandly. 'Friends from Whitechapel.'

Lord Jocelyn looked curious.

'Yes, Mr. Josephus Coppin and his cousin Mr. Goslett, a sprightly young man who respects rank.'

'He is coming, is he?' asked Lord Jocelyn, laughing.

'And then there is Miss Kennedy—'

'Is she coming too?' He arose with alacrity. 'Lady Davenant, I shall be most happy to come. I assure you.'

(To be Continued.)

THE BLARNEY STONE.

Five miles west of the city of Cork, Ireland, in a little valley where two streams meet, stands the little village of Blarney. The fame of Blarney is worldwide. It has a castle, and in the walls of the castle the famous 'Blarney Stone' is set. The stone is a part of the solid masonry, is 50 feet from the ground, and about 20 feet below the projecting roof of the building. To kiss the 'Blarney Stone' is supposed to endow one with captivating witchery of manner, to loosen his or her tongue so that the whole of his conversation will be one solid stream of honeyed words. The situation of this talisman is such that the kissing of it is a rather dangerous feat, it being necessary to let the votary down over the walls by means of ropes. On the top of the castle there is a stone which many claim is the 'true Blarney,' because the feat of kissing is more easily accomplished. This spurious stone has been in its present situation for only seventy years; the true Blarney, mentioned as being set in the wall, bears date of the building of the castle, which is 1446.

Enforced walking is at an end in New Orleans and so is the street car strike. The Car Drivers' Union won the accession of every demand, and hereafter none but union men will be employed.

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

The Montreal team which journeyed to Ottawa on Saturday to play the Capitals met with a most disastrous defeat—seven games to nothing—and people are now saying that the new combination of Bytown must be a remarkably strong one or that the Montreal committee made a very bad selection. From the very beginning of the match Montreal seems to have got rattled, and it is very apparent that if they are to make any show at all in the series a few older players will have to be put on to steady the team a little bit. From the one-sided result of this match there is considerable speculation as to how the Shamrocks will fare on their first encounter with the Capitals to-day. The Shamrocks have been putting in steady practice lately and apparently work well together, yet there are those who prophesy that the same fate is in store for them and that the only two clubs in the league this year are Cornwall and Ottawa, with either of whom will lay the honors at the season's close.

In the Intermediate series Montreal Juniors beat St. Gabriel, who had been looked upon as by far the strongest aggregation in the series, by a score of three to two. The Crescents made short work with the Cote St. Paul club, scoring three straight.

There were three Junior League matches on Saturday, the lacrosse shown in which goes to show that there is no lack of good material from which to recruit the senior clubs of future years. The White Stars played the Young Shamrocks on the Driving Park and beat them three straight, this being their second victory this season. The Stars have several very promising players on the team and if they only hang together, there is every prospect that the end of the season will see them, if not at the head at least well up. In the same series the Emmets won from the second twelve of the Montreal Juniors by three to one. It only took eight minutes for the Beavers to go through the Gordons three straight.

Speaking of Mr. W. S. Hughes' retirement from the lacrosse world the Ogdensburg Journal says:—"As a result of his interest in the Canadian national game, Mr. Hughes retires with a cracked larynx, four teeth and both legs, except a small fragment of bone from one."

QUOITS.

The third handicap match under the auspices of the Montreal Quoiting club took place on their grounds, Saturday last. There was a large number of quoiters and their friends present to witness the game. The day was very favorable for the match. Mr. J. Leduc acted as referee. There were eight entries and at the close of the match the prizes were handed to the following winners: 1, George Tate; 2, Wm. Bruce; 3, Wm. Raymond. By the result of this match it looks as if for some of the players it was "their day off," because, even with such a good sized handicap as they had, their ordinary play would lead one to look for better things. The next handicap match takes place on Saturday, June 18, and members intending to play are particularly requested to enter their names the evening previous.

The Dominion Quoiting Club play the Caledonians on the ground of the latter this afternoon.

CRICKET.

Among the Cricketing events on Saturday was the opening match between the Grand Trunk and Beaver Cutlers Works clubs when the former came off victors by a score of 61, their opponents reaching only 45, more than half of which was made by Mr. Trevithick, his score being 26 not out. For the Grand Trunk Pearson, Pormall and Hoyland contributed 11, 9 and 8 respectively.

BASEBALL.

The Hawthorne and Gordon, baseball teams played the second game of the Amateur league series on the Gordon grounds on Saturday, and the leaders of the league last season were beaten to the tune of 14-1, but owing to rain coming on the game was called back to the fifth inning, leaving the score 11-1.

ATHLETICS.

The annual spring handicap games of the M. A. A. will be held on the evenings of the 17th and 24th instants. Following are the programmes for both days:—

17th June—100 yards run, 1/4 mile run, 2 miles run, putting 16 lb. shot, running long jump, 1 mile bicycle race, 3 miles bicycle race.

24th June—220 yards run, 1/4 mile run, 1 mile run, high jump, throwing 56 lb. weight, 120 yards hurdle race, 1/2 mile bicycle race, 2 miles bicycle race.

Entries close Tuesdays, 14th and 21st June.

THE WHEEL.

The popularity of cycling in England may be instanced by the crowds of sightseers who flock to its race meetings. At the

Surrey spring and Autumn race meetings ten or fifteen thousand persons may be counted upon on a chill and cloudy afternoon. At the first spring meeting this year, with superb weather, 22,000 assembled around the classic arena of smooth green turf.

Upwards of 2,000 cyclists took part in the Gilsde Church parade at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Upwards of eighty clubs were represented. Canon Pennefather presided at the open-air service, held in Lord Strathmore's beautiful grounds.

Among the many minor uses to which the cycle has been put, comes to hand the news that of carrying the coaches of the Oxford boats over the towing-path which runs by the side of the stretch of water over which the various college boats practise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It has been definitely settled that Ives and Schaefer will play in Paris in July, between the 20th and 25th, for the billiard championship. Ives has made up his mind to go to Paris, and as Schaefer has desired to go there too it was determined to play there, as Schaefer does not wish too long a time to elapse before playing. Ives has deposited his forfeit of \$250.

While breaking a colt belonging to ex-Mayor Erratt at the latter's stock farm, Ottawa, the other morning, Ned Rooney, the horseman who recently came from Prescott, Ont., met with a serious accident by which he sustained a compound fracture of the right leg. The horse shied while hitched to a sulky and reared over on top of the unfortunate man.

About 340 mares have been bred at Palo Alto this year.

Billy Turner, the lacrosse player, is becoming quite a clever bicyclist.

Budd Doble says that the days of whipping in a race is past, and since old Hiram Woodruff's time few first-class men force a horse out that way.

William W. Windle, the champion amateur bicycle rider of the world, was married recently to Miss Nettie L. Woodward at Union Chapel, West Millbury, Mass.

Jim Hall and Joe Choynski have been drawing large houses at the Novelty theatre, London. "Parson" Davies, their manager, has offered to match Choynski against George Godfrey, who is now in London. An agreement may be reached.

Those persons who have seen Fred Johnson punch the bag say there is not a muscle bound about him. The Englishman is represented to be a terrific slasher with both hands, and to have the easy swing of the head that Jem Mace possessed in his best days.

The club house of the Toronto Rowing club on the island was opened last week with great eclat. The house is pleasantly situated to the north of Hanlan's hotel and comprises a concert hall, club rooms, a shell room and sitting rooms, all of which are fitted out in a most elaborate manner.

Where Lightning Strikes Oftenest.

From records in the statistical office at Berlin, Germany, it appears that houses with thatched roofs are struck by lightning about seven or eight times more frequently than ordinary slated dwelling houses. Country houses are also more frequently affected than those in towns. This is due to the greater amount of vegetation in the country, plants having more power to induce destructive discharges than other substances.

Though this is the case, there are, of course great differences in electrical characteristics of plants, which increase in some and decrease in others the liability to destruction by lightning.

For instance, if the risk to the beech be taken as one, that to a pine (fir or spruce) is fifteen, to an oak forty-five, and to most other deciduous trees like the ash, sycamore, etc., forty. The comparative immunity of the beech is said to be due to the fact that its leaves are fringed with numerous short hairs which allow the electricity collected in the substance of those organs to escape quietly into the air.

Rocks and soils also have great influence on the risk run by localities from destruction by thunderstorms. Thus, if a limestone rock or limy soil be taken as one, that for a sandy soil is nine, and for natural moss or swampy land, eighteen to twenty-two.

During a thunderstorm in Stotland heavy rain most frequently, and generally only, occurs; but in some parts of England, and in many places abroad, hail is of quite as common occurrence as rain, and far more destruction to property is wrought by these little pellets of ice than by lightning; so much so, that crops, etc., in those parts, are regularly insured against its power of devastation.

With regard to hailstorms in England a curious fact is known, but cannot be satisfactorily explained—viz., that in Huntingdonshire and in the bordering portions of surrounding countries the damage done by hail is very considerably greater than that wrought in any other part of England over a similar area.—Yankee Blade.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

Chicago retail clerks have organized.

Two hundred Detroit grocers have agreed not to handle boycotted bread.

Seven thousand lake region miners will join United Mine Workers' union.

Organized labor of Toledo has won every issue it has joined during the last two years, says the Record of that city.

Minors under 16 years of age are prohibited by the Maryland legislature from working more than ten hours a day.

Detroit bakers have about won their strike for day work, fifty-four bosses having signed the scale and only four remain out.

L. A. 1742, Rochester, N.Y., is collecting evidence to be presented to the Board of Health of that city in regard to the use of second hand barrels for flour.

Chicago boilermakers' long and bitter struggle is nearing an end. Thirteen firms have signed the scale, which does not include those of South Chicago.

As a specimen of warp and woof unionism, the Memphis painters are proudly conspicuous. After a tireless fight of fourteen months they won the eight hour day.

Striking tanners of Andrews, Johnson & Co., Chicago, have gone back to work. The firm acceded to strikers' demand for increased wages and eight hour day.

The telegraphers and trainmen employed on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad have asked an increase in wages. It has not been granted by the company, and a strike is possible.

Complete unification of organized labor in New York is jeopardized by the refusal of a number of unions to unite with the Central Labor Union unless the clause demanding that workmen shall renounce allegiance to the old political parties is retained.

Nineteen girls employed in the ornamenting department of the Singer Sewing Machine Factory at Elizabeth, N. J., are on strike against an increase in their task. They received from \$5 to \$6 a week, and their superintendent demanded that they should do more work for the money, which they refused to do.

EUROPEAN.

Chinese cheap labor threatens Belgium, and native ironworkers already feel the competition.

Australian General Laborers' Union has decided to demand forty-eight hours' work a week for all trades in the colonies.

The London Trades Council has decided to publish a list of stores and workshops where the employees are fairly treated.

The firm of Hess-Weinn, manufacturers, Austria, have discharged all their men over 45 years old, and refuse to employ men exceeding that age.

More men to be put out of employment. A Frenchman has invented a new ribbon loom, which works automatically and needs no surveillance. Whenever a thread breaks the shuttle is stopped immediately, and a bell calls an attendant to remedy the defect.

The so-called law Bovier-Lapierre, under which employers who compel their workmen to withdraw from labor organizations may be fined and imprisoned, has been adopted by the legislative bodies of France. This law was first adopted in 1886 by a vote of 378 against a small minority of the Chamber of Deputies. It then remained in the Senate, which rejected it. In 1890 it was again passed in the Chamber by a vote of 347. The Senate modified it, and this year it was adopted by a vote of 271 against 222.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers are now meeting in convention at Leeds, England, having commenced their sittings on Monday last, and will probably continue in session until the end of the month. America is represented by two delegates, T. Campbell, of Boston, Mass., and Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, Ohio. This society has a membership of 71,350 in the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Australia, Canada, France and South Africa. It supports sick, burial and out-of-work funds, and has within the past forty years paid out over \$16,000,000 in benefits. The American headquarters of the organization are at 137 Third avenue, New York city.

Porcelain Teeth.

The United States is ahead of all other countries in this art. A recent computation makes the number of artificial teeth fabricated there as high as 6,000,000 annually. In one of the most complete factories, where mineral teeth are made, the chief ingredients comprise felspar, silica and clay; those of subsidiary character are sundry metallic oxides, to produce the tints of discoloration which are necessary to make the imitation a good one.

The felspar, silica and clay are ground to an impalpable powder under water, then dried and made into a paste. The teeth are cast in brass molds, varied in size and shape to suit the requirements of the mouth. A special kind of paste, to form the enamel, is first put into the mold of the small steel spatula; the platinum rivets, by which the teeth are to be fastened, are adjusted in position, and then the paste forming the body of the tooth is introduced until the mold is filled up. Next ensue powerful pressure and drying. When removed from the mold the tooth goes through a process called "bisculciting" (analogous to a particular stage in porcelain manufacture), in which state it can be cut like chalk. It is then sent to the trimmer, who scrapes off all roughness and unnecessary projections, and fills up any depressions which may have been left in the operation of molding. A wash is made by selecting various ingredients more fusible than those of the tooth, grinding them to a fine powder with water, and applying in a thick liquid by means of a camel's hair pencil. The tooth then goes to the gummer, who applies a gum comprising oxide of gold and other ingredients. At length heat is applied. The tooth, when dried, is put into a muffle, or enameller's oven, where it is placed on a layer of crushed quartz strewed over a slab of fire-resisting clay. After being exposed for a time to an intense heat, the tooth is taken out and cooled, and there it is, beautiful for ever.

TREES.

What a strange underground life is that which is led by the organisms we call trees! These great fluttering masses of leaves, stems, boughs, trunks, are not the real trees. They live underground, and what we see are nothing more nor less than their tails. Yes; a tree is an underground creature, with its tail in the air. All its intelligence is in its roots. All the senses it has are in its roots. Think what sagacity it shows in its search after food and drink. Somehow or other, the rootlets, which are its tentacles, find out that there is a brook at a moderate distance from the trunk of the tree, and they make for it with all their might. They find every crack in the rocks where there are a few grains of the nourishing substance they care for, and insinuate themselves into its deepest recesses. When spring and summer come, they let their tails grow, and delight in whisking them about in the wind, or letting them be whisked about by it; for these tails are poor passive things, with very little will of their own, and bend in whatever direction the wind chooses to make them. The leaves make a deal of noise whispering. I have sometimes thought I could understand them, as they talk with each other, and that they seem to think they made the wind as they wagged forward and back. Remember what I say. The next time you see a tree waving in the wind, recollect that it is the tail of a great underground, many-armed, polypus-like creature, which is as proud of its caudal appendage, especially in summer time, as a peacock of his gorgeous expanse of plumage. Do you think there is anything so very odd about this idea? Once get it well into your heads, and you will find that it renders the landscape wonderfully interesting. There are as many kind of tree tails as there are of tails to dogs and other quadrupeds. Study them as Daddy Gilpin studied them in his "Forest Scenery," but don't forget that they are only appendage of the underground polypus, the true organism to which they belong.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The present race of aldermen are determined that the average citizen shall have as little as possible to say in civic affairs and to that end amendments to the city charter have been hastily passed in the local legislature, their general effect being to give to property owners a controlling voice in municipal politics and to nullify as much as possible the desires of ordinary citizens. The system now proposed is a downright fraud upon the majority of the taxpayers who will be deprived by the action of the bill, should it pass into law, of their proper representation in the Council; indeed their representation will amount to nothing because the property owner will have two votes to one of the ordinary ratepayer. The system of government in this province is one hundred years back and the Council is endeavoring to imitate it in making this retrograde step. We hazard the prophecy that, with a Council selected after the fashion proposed, the taxes of the citizens will be greatly increased and the only class of people likely to benefit will be the landlords. By discriminating as to the qualification of the two sets of aldermen the Council is paving the way for creating a sort of upper chamber which shall have the power to veto the actions of the ratepayers' representatives. In asking for amendments to the charter, of the nature indicated, we contend that the Council have, without first submitting them to the popular vote, betrayed and abused the confidence of their constituents, or the great majority of them, and the first thing to do under the circumstances is to hold mass meetings in every ward in the city and protest against this barefaced attempt to deprive a large number of intelligent citizens of their full share in making the laws by which they are governed.

Mr. Augé's early closing bill passed its second reading in the Local Legislature on Thursday evening last, and, if not killed in the upper chamber, stands a fair chance of becoming law. In support of the measure Mr. Fitzpatrick made some sensible remarks on the duty of the Government to protect those incapable of protecting themselves and clearly demonstrated its constitutionality which had been urged as an objection to it. Of course the "People's Pat" was against it, for the very sage reason that our "ancestors"

never agitated for such a thing as shorter hours. The majority of Mr. Kennedy's constituents don't care a continental about what their ancestors did or did not do—their hope lies in the future. The workingman of to-day is more concerned about making this world easier for his children to live in than it has been for him, and to that end he feels that shorter hours of labor, with more time for bodily relaxation and mental culture, will go a long way towards making it. Mr. Stephens, who is usually in sympathy with measures of this nature also objected to the bill, and rather sneeringly doubted if all those affected by the bill would devote their leisure hours to improving their mind. It is quite an easy matter to get off a little joke of this kind, but we question if it shows good taste on the part of the joker. The question is not what an overworked clerk may do with an hour or two of extra leisure time, but is it right that he should be given the opportunity, to improve his mind if so inclined or to spend it foolishly. In nine cases out of ten, during the summer months at all events, the short-hour clerk will devote his leisure time to physical enjoyment in some shape or other in the open air, and in doing this he cannot be said to go contrary to the laws of nature. Any unprejudiced man will readily concede, from experience of what can be seen every day of the week in Montreal, that there is an urgent demand for such a measure. A great many stores keep open from early in the morning until ten, eleven and even twelve o'clock at night, and in numbers of these female assistants are obliged to be on duty all that time with only an hour or so off for meals. When the sharks who run these concerns cannot close earlier of their own volition the law should step in, as a protection to their assistants, and compel them.

Joseph Barondess, whose sentence to imprisonment was re-affirmed a week ago by the United States Court of Appeals, has been pardoned by the Governor of the State. The application for his pardon was very strongly supported by petitions, several of the jury who convicted him uniting in pleading for executive clemency on the ground that his act, which has been called an extortion, was committed through zeal on behalf of starving strikers. The Governor granted the pardon, as it was practically a test case, and there having been so much difference of opinion in the courts as to the act of Barondess constituting a crime.

The strike in the granite industry still continues, notwithstanding all the efforts of the men to have the question arbitrated upon. As a compromise the men on strike recently offered to agree to give four months' notice previous to May 1st of any intention to ask for a change in prices, but the manufacturers have given no public notice of their intention to accept or reject the offer. The men, however, have learned that private conferences have taken place among several of the manufacturers, who have intimated their willingness to meet the men on their own ground and agree to a compromise of six months' notice. It is also understood that a communication has been sent to the Executive of the Manufacturers' Association asking for a meeting to discuss the proposition. Had the employers acted with less aggressiveness when the dispute first arose this expensive strike need not have occurred, but wisdom comes with experience and it has been dearly bought by them. The loss to the manufacturers is already far more than the matter in dispute would have amounted to in two or three years. In connection with the strike it is interesting to note that several business men of Quincy, Mass., in sympathy with the strikers have started a movement to open up quarries in that neighborhood and have formed a company with a

capital of \$50,000. As many as possible of the striking granite workers will be employed.

In several of the State legislatures of the United States a marked disposition has been shown to further legislation specially designed for the protection of the wage-earner, to exercise stricter supervision over the relations between employers and employed and to secure the privileges of the latter against the encroachments of capital. Nowhere has this disposition been more noticeable than in the legislative assemblies of Massachusetts, Ohio and New York, in which important acts involving the above principles have been placed upon the statute books of the various States, and these have invariably found their way there at the instance of organized labor and despite violent and unreasoning opposition from the capitalistic class. The Massachusetts bill reducing the hours of labor of women and minors in factories from sixty to fifty eight per week, although not a very extraordinary concession, was opposed with exceeding bitterness by the manufacturers, who advanced a plausible but untenable argument that the passage of this and all such laws would have the effect of placing the State at a disadvantage in competing with a neighbor where longer hours prevail. An amendment to this effect was proposed but defeated. The agitation for shorter hours in factories has been met from the beginning with such arguments as these, but a gradual reduction of working hours has been steadily going on, and still further reductions may be looked for at no distant date, as workers grow to the knowledge of the excessive competition they are subjected to through the continual introduction of labor-saving machinery.

The farce at Minneapolis has ended in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for president and Whitelaw Reid for vice-president. The feature of the convention was the total collapse of the Biaine boom, the man from Maine being nowhere. Harrison will be handicapped somewhat by the presence of Reid on the ticket, as he is very unpopular with organized labor.

OBITUARY.

In writing as we did last week of the condition of Michael Allen, we did not look for the end being so near, yet scarcely was the ink dry upon the printed sheet ere he breathed his last, having expired at midnight on Sunday. Several friends who have stood by and helped his family in their distress were present at the closing scene, and by their kindly attention and assistance did much to alleviate the distress of his unfortunate family. Michael Allen was a man in every respect of the word, a good citizen and a kind father. He was very much thought of by his fellow-workmen, as was evidenced by the large attendance at his funeral on Tuesday last, and the sincerest sympathy is felt for his widow and six young children, who are thus left without their natural protector and provider. A few of his fellow knights are interesting themselves on behalf of the family, and an effort will be made to put his widow in the way of earning a livelihood for herself and children, and we hope the appeal on her behalf will meet with a ready response.

To Correspondents.

"An ex-employee of Mr. Reid" writes regarding the marble-cutters' strike in that gentleman's establishment giving his own experience while employed there, and on the whole bears out the statement of the men that the satisfaction was all one-sided. However, as we are led to believe that the affair is being satisfactorily settled, we do not think it would serve any good purpose to publish his communication.

S. Carsley's Dollar Outfit is the marvel of the age. No travelling trunk is complete without one.

Prints and other light fabrics for Summer wear in endless variety at S. Carsley's.

ON THE MOVE.

Items of Interest to Organized Men

The new Assembly of tailors is pushing matters. At the last meeting they initiated twelve new members, with propositions for twice as many more for next meeting.

The Organization Committee of the Trades and Labor Council held a meeting the other night at which shortening of the hours of labor was discussed. It is understood they will recommend that the Council call a convention of all the labor organizations in the city to take the question into consideration.

Isn't it about time that the Committee appointed to arrange preliminaries for the Union Printers' picnic start out to do something? It is over a month since the Committee was struck, and we have not even heard where it has decided to take us to. Hustle, gentlemen, or the summer will be gone before you know where you are.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association it was decided that the first Saturday of the Exhibition (10th September) be known as Labor Day.

The Labor Day Committee of the T. & L. Council has been organized with Mr. J. A. Rodier as Chairman and Messrs. V. Dubreuil and P. J. Ryan as Joint Secretaries. In connection with the celebration of Labor Day, Messrs. Boudreau, President of the Council, and J. A. Rodier had an interview with Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Manager of the Exposition Company, in regard to holding the usual celebration of Labor Day on Saturday of Exhibition week. The Company, through Mr. Stevenson held out very favorable inducements to the Council to make the parade one of the features of the Exhibition, but nothing definite could be decided upon until the whole matter has been laid before that body, which will be done at the next regular meeting.

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on June 1st, Mrs. W. Edsell, of a daughter.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG)
OLD CHUM
(PLUG)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

D. Ritchie & Co.

Oldest Cut Tobacco Manufacturers in Canada.

Montreal.

Cut Plug, 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Plug, 10c.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Plug, 20c.

BEDDING.

Patented for Purity.

IT IS CHEAPER and better to get your Bedsteads and bedding, the latter exclusively their own make.

Old Bed Feathers and Mattresses purified and made over equal to new at shortest notice

J. E. Townshend,

No. 1 Little St. Antoine St. } ONLY!
Corner St. James Street.

Bell Telephone 1906.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Sanitary Bedding!

The Fibre Chamois Bed Cover is a properly felted wood fibre, chemically treated by a process that makes it the purest and healthiest substance yet invented, either as a bed cover or as an interlining for comfortables, or any kind of garments. Its lightness as a bed cover saves the sleeper any weariness, while its non-conducting qualities retain sufficient warmth for comfort, and its absorbent property takes up the exhalations of the body, securing the most favorable conditions possible for refreshing sleep. They are just the nicest article for tourists to carry in their baggage as an extra cover. For Hotels, Steamboats, and for General Households see them in our House Furnishing Department.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear

A FULL SET, comprising 5 articles, namely. Chemise, Drawers, Corset Cover, Night Dress and Skirt for \$1.25.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, Plain, Tucked, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed in great variety.

COMBINATIONS. Skirt and Corset Cover combined, well made and perfectly shaped, the most useful combination of two garments yet invented for comfort.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES made on all the latest and improved principles and elegantly trimmed.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear

COMPLETE SETS of Ladies' Cotton Underwear, in all qualities and at all prices.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear insets trimmed with Lace.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear in sets trimmed with Embroidery.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES in English and other imported Underwear always in stock.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Cotton Underwear, at the lowest prices to select from, come to

S. CARSLEY'S.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

FOR SUMMER. An unlimited supply of Children's Dresses in washing fabrics of every kind
Children's Drill Sailor Dresses
Children's Galatea Sailor Dresses
Children's Gingham Dresses
Children's Printed Cambric Dresses
Children's Printed Saten Dresses
Children's Printed Challie Dresses
Children's Gretchen Dresses
Children's Guimpe Waists

A LARGE LOT of slightly soiled Pinafores for Children to be cleared at prices greatly below cost.

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY !!!

Millinery Novelties continue to arrive almost daily from all the leading centres of fashion.

Seaside Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, from 15c.

Newest styles in Misses' trimmed Sailor Hats.

Large assortment of New Flowers of every kind.

Handsome Wreaths from 30c each.

N-w Millinery Ornaments.

New Millinery Laces.

New Millinery Ribbons.

New Millinery Trimmings of all kinds.

S. CARSLEY.

MOURNING MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK a very choice assortment of Mourning Millinery to select from.

WIDOWS' BONNETS, Latest Novelties from Paris.

Crape Bonnets Crape and Silk Bonnets

Crape and Jet Bonnets Crape Hats

Crape and Silk Hats Crape and Jet Hats

WIDOWS' CAPS, in all the most recently introduced styles.

MOURNING ORDERS executed on the shortest notice.

S. CARSLEY.

STRAW HATS !!

A most complete stock of English and American Straw Hats in every style. Ladies' Straw Hats, in white and all colors.

Latest Novelties in Ladies' Straw Hats, Misses' and Children's Straw Hats, in white and all colors.

Boys' Straw Sailor Hats,

Boys' Straw Boater Hats,

In white, speckled and fancy colors.

Youths' Straw Boaters,

Men's Straw Boaters.

A very large assortment of Ladies' Fancy Straw Hats in all styles and shapes.

S. CARSLEY.

THE RIGBY SUITS.

It is already pretty well proven that the RIGBY WATERPROOF GARMENTS SUIT THE CANADIAN CLIMATE and give satisfaction in every particular. Consequently

RIGBY CLOTHING is becoming more and more popular as it becomes known throughout the Dominion

S. CARSLEY,

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"To hear the way the bankers talked at the City Hall the other day and to see the way most of our aldermen fell onto their knees to worship the golden calf would almost lead people to believe that this world couldn't get along without 'em," said Brown. "If you tax us, said one, we'll go to St. Lambert or to Longueuil, and you'll drive the trade away from the city and depreciate real estate. If you impose this tax, said another, how can you expect English capitalists to come here and open up banks; don't you know that it's a dangerous and sensitive thing to tax capital? The city of Toronto is trying to exempt all kinds of machinery in order to encourage trade, and here you fellows actually want to put a tax on to bank stock and shares in financial companies, said another; it won't do; it's a step backward, and as we have the interests of the city at heart we won't stand it. Tax incomes, tax labor, tax everything you like, but don't you dare to tax capital—and I'll bet dollars to matches it won't be taxed. Our aldermen understand the crack of the capitalistic whip all right, and though for very shame they will make a show and stand up in support of their own bill, it will never become law. As Alderman Wilson observed: 'It is dangerous to touch capital.'"

"And yet," said Phil, "these bankers and brokers did not advance one single solid argument showing by what right they and their institutions should not be taxed. All that they did do was to bully and threaten and endeavor to intimidate the aldermen and force them to drop that clause in amending the city charter. If any delegation of workingmen had talked half as much rot to the City Council or any body else as these bankers and stock jobbers did they'd be 'fired' bodily out of their organizations. The man who claims exemption from taxation for bank stock and shares in financial companies because Toronto is trying to exempt machinery knows as much about political economy as the fellow who takes the moon for a green cheese knows about astronomy. That the members of the City Council should have listened as long as they did to harrangues of this kind proves them either to be possessed of a wonderful amount of patience or else to be dreadfully afraid of the crowd who were 'shooting off their lemon.' As far as leaving the city is concerned, I wish to assure the savior of society who made that childish threat, that there are lots of people in Montreal and throughout Canada who don't care a continental how soon every banker and stock jobber in the country takes himself and his institutions out of it. There is a steadily increasing proportion of our population who believe that private banks have no right of existence, anyway, and even clergymen can nowadays be found who from the pulpit denounce the buying and selling of stocks as the very worst kind of gambling. Such being the case, I would humbly advise these people to 'go slow.' It is through the ignorance of some and the toleration of others that the institutions which they represent are allowed to exist, but when the proper functions of government will be rightly understood they will have to go further away than either St. Lambert or Longueuil—and it won't be to escape taxation either. 'Chest-chucking and bluff gentlemen' may answer yet a while, but after a little, education will wipe all of your tribe out of existence. The proposition to raise a revenue by taxing incomes is a delusion, because an income tax is easily evaded and hard to collect. To tax bank stock and shares in financial companies, mortgages, etc., is sure and easy of collection, and no man who had capital invested in this way could

cheat the tax collector. The banks would be held responsible for the payment of the same and deduct it from the annual dividends. The same rule applies to mortgages, and it is just because capital could not under any circumstances escape the payment of this tax that these capitalists kick so hard against it."

"Workingmen, however, should take an example from the action of these capitalists," said Brown. "No sooner were they aware that a clause in the amendments to the city charter was antagonistic to their class than all of them came on deck at once. Big and little, Protestant and Catholic, French and English, Liberal and Tory, at once stood solid and made a united front. You could not divide these men on national, religious or political lines if you tried from now till doomsday; but wherever and whenever can you get labor to do likewise? And its interests are in jeopardy all the time, and ninety out of every hundred laws are calculated to enslave it still more. The difference between them and us is, that they know which side their bread is buttered on and we don't."

BILL BLADES.

EVERYTHING BUT JUSTICE.

"Give us the luxuries of life and we will make shift to do without the necessities" has long passed current for a clever jest, but the New York Herald and some of its friends seem to be taking it in earnest. What other spirit could have prompted the Herald's proposition to furnish free ice to the sick poor of the tenement house region? We have long had a flower mission, and a fresh air fund, and a sick diet kitchen, and free music, free baths, and free summer vacations; in fact, the good people of this town seem willing to lend a hand in granting to the poor everything but justice. It would be ungracious to discourage people in providing all those pleasant things for the poor, but to those of the poor who see the one great reason for widespread poverty there must be a sort of irony in the charity that grants everything but the right of access to God's bounties—the right of independent men to earn with their own hands the necessities of life and such luxuries as may seem good to them. What wonder if the family receiving free ice and free flowers, and free baths, and free music, says: "Take back your charities, and accord us the simple right to earn an honest living."—The Standard.

WALKING IN A CIRCLE.

The fact that people lost in a desert or in a forest invariably walk in a circle is due to slight inequality in the length of the legs, says Pearson's Weekly. Careful measurement of a series of skeletons have shown that only 10 per cent. had the lower limbs equal in length; 35 per cent. had the right longer than the left, while in 55 per cent. the left limb was the longer. The result of one limb being longer than the other will naturally be that the person will unconsciously take a longer step with the longer limb, and consequently will tread to the right or to the left according as the right or left leg is the longer, unless the tendency to deviation is corrected by the eye. The left leg being more frequently the longer, as evidenced by measurement of the skeleton, the inclination should take place more frequently to the right than to the left, and this conclusion is quite borne out by observations made on a number of persons when walking blindfolded. Further, on measurement of the arms, it is found that in 72 per cent. the right arm is longer than the left, while in 24 per cent. the left arm is the longer, showing that a considerable majority of persons are right-handed and left-legged. The inequality in the length of the limbs is not connected to any particular sex or race, but seems to be universal in all respects.

STRENGTH OF TRADE UNIONS.

The handbook of the Federation of Labor shows the strength of the seventy-four national trade unions of the United States to be 675,117. The Carpenters' Brotherhood leads with 65,000 members; Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, 60,000; Iron Molders' Union of North America, 41,000; International Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union, 35,000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 30,000; International Typographical Union, 28,000; Cigarmakers' International Union, 27,000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 23,000; United Mine Workers, 20,000; Journeymen Bakers' National Union, 17,000; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, each with 16,000.

NOTIONS ABOUT SLEEP.

One of the rudest acts in the eyes of a native of the Philippine islands is to step over a person asleep on the floor. Sleeping is with them a very solemn matter. They are strongly averse to waking any one, the idea being that during sleep the soul is absent from the body, and may not have time to return if slumber is suddenly broken. If you call upon a native and are told "he is asleep," you may as well depart. To get a servant to rouse you, you must give him the strictest of orders. Then at the time appointed he will stand by your side and call "Senor! senor!" repeatedly, each time more loudly than before, until you are half awake; then he will return to the low note, and again raise his voice gradually until you are fully conscious.

CAUSE OF DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

The first great moving cause is misery. "How," said Dr. Stoecker, "can we expect workmen to be attached to a land in which they suffer, and in which, to borrow the words of Charles Lamb, 'their homes are no homes?'" The chief of all German workingmen's grievances is the wretchedness of their home life. That it is wretched is due to the fact that, thanks to the dishonest greed of speculators, the price of land in great cities has been preposterously swollen, with the usual results of high rents, cramped lodgings and discomfort.

Every Workingman

SHOULD READ THE ECHO

A BRIGHT, NEWSY, ENTERTAINING WEEKLY PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR.

Job * Printing!

SOCIETIES, LODGES, ASSEMBLIES

REASONABLE PRICES.



NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Building Stone," will be received until Thursday, the 30th June, next, for Quarrying and Delivering Rubble and Dimension Stone from the Penitentiary Quarry, St. Vincent de Paul, for the term of one year.

Specification, form of tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 6th June. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

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

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 31st May, 1892.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Public Buildings, Ottawa," will be received at this office until Thursday, 30th of June, at noon.

Specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on and after Friday, 3rd June, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application; also at the offices of James Nelson, Architect, Montreal, and Denison & King, Architects, Toronto.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$500, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

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

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 31st May, 1892.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap

Is an absolute necessity in every well regulated Home.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO'Y (Limited.) FIRE.

(ESTABLISHED 1803.) Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000 Total Invested Funds . . . \$8,000,000

Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in all the principal towns of the Dominion.

Canadian Branch Office: COMPANY'S BUILDING, 107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada.

INSURE your Property and Household Effects, also your Places of Business and Factories, against Fire, with the old, Reliable and Wealthy

PHENIX INSURANCE CO'Y, OF HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL . . . \$ 2,000,000 00 PREMIUM INCREASE 1891 . . . 3,007,591 32 LOSSES PAID TO DATE . . . 29,027,788 02

Head Office for Canada: 114 St. James Street, Montreal.

GERALD E. HART, General Manager. CYRILLE LAURIN, } Montreal Agents. | Sub-Agents - | G. M. DUPUIS, GABIA and PERRAS. | AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

'Nothing succeeds Like success.'

The truth of this aphorism is self-evident when success is deserved. It is true in this sense of our Dress Goods Department; and the reputation it has thus earned we are determined to maintain. For value combined with quality its stock is second to none in the city. Full, recherche, and drawn from all the leading sources of supply. Ladies in search of anything in this line will add to their pleasure and profit by paying it a visit.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Dress Goods Department.

HUNDREDS OF PATTERNS!

We have now in stock Hundreds of Patterns of Summer Dress Tweeds. Beautiful Fine Goods and light weight, all double width pieces.

Summer Dress Tweeds from 20c per yard. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of Dress Goods sent on application.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Fancy All-Wool Dress Goods, all the newest colors and designs, worth 80c, to be sold at half-price.

Only 40c Per Yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

All-Wool French Debeiges, extra fine makes, all colors and double width. This lot to be sold for

Only 40c Per Yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

All-Wool Cheviot Dress Goods, very fine quality assorted colors; this line is cheap at 85c. We shall offer the choice for

Only 60c Per Yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

A lot of Fancy Dress Goods in Checks and Stripes of all colors. This lot we shall offer cheap

Only 15c per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BEAUTIFUL PARIS DRESS PATTERNS

We have secured a very large lot of Paris Dress Patterns, all of the very Latest Novelties—no Old Goods. We shall offer the choice of the lot for less than Half Price. Prices:

Beautiful PARIS DRESS PATTERNS, from \$5.00 per pattern.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES

We are offering special value in Fine French Cashmeres, the best Goods to be had in the city. All 46 inches wide; pieces,

Black French Cashmeres from 25c per yard. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MELISSA.

The name of Melissa is becoming every day more popular. As a rainproof garment, it is simply perfect; and its distinguishing qualities are now so well known that rehearsal is needless. The retail headquarters in this city—where you may select from big assortments at cheap cash prices—is

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781, 1783

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

A PERFECT ARTICLE!



Only the purest Grape Cream Tartar and Finest Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda are employed in its preparation.

Thousands are using the Cook's Friend. Just the Thing for your Christmas Baking.

All the best Grocers sell it. McLaren's Cook's Friend the only Genuine.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

Canadian.

The bill amalgamating the National Mutual Loan Society of Hamilton, has been thrown out by the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Rev. E. C. Cayley, M. A., of Toronto, has been appointed Professor of Theology in Trinity College, in the place of Professor Symonds, resigned.

It is expected in Toronto that nearly forty miles of street car track will be converted to the electric system before winter.

At a meeting of the High School Board of Toronto the question of establishing night high schools was brought up, and held over to a future meeting.

The reduction of street car fares for workmen provided for by the city of Toronto in its agreement with the Street Railway Company, they obtaining eight tickets for 25 cents at certain hours of the day, has resulted in a big increase in revenue for both the company and the city, as the latter under its agreement gets a percentage of the receipts. Last month receipts were the highest since the exhibition. The company's gross revenue for May was \$70,135, of which the city's share is \$5,600. Some idea of the increase in traffic may be gained from the following growth in the corporation receipts from that source since the beginning of the year:—January, \$4,415; February, \$4,285; March, \$4,321; April, \$5,107; May, \$5,600.

Anna Mary McBride is applying for a divorce from Daniel McBride. Mrs. McBride is the daughter of Mr. A. Clark, township of Richmond, Ont., and was married to Daniel McBride, Gosport, about seven or eight years ago. After living together for about a year they separated, Mrs. McBride returning to the parental roof where she has remained until recently, when she went to Chicago, from whence the notice issued. McBride is said to be in Toledo, Ohio.

The Board of Health, Kingston, Ont., will ask Sir John Thompson to send a sanitary engineer or some other competent expert to the city, in order to report to the Government what should be done about the penitentiary sewage.

Mrs. Shaver, of Pine street, Kingston, Ont., wife of a fireman, met Frank Parkin on Wednesday last, became fascinated, and fled with him to the United States. Her husband was in London at the time seeking work. The misguided woman left her child with her sister.

Inspector O'Leary has arrived in Ottawa with his prisoner, Thomas Paquin, late assistant postmaster of Hull, who was extradited from San Francisco. Paquin was at once taken to Hull and was brought before Recorder Champagné and remanded.

American.

During a severe storm on Tuesday lightning struck the cartridge house of King's powder mill, twenty miles from Douglass, Wyo., and an explosion followed. Archie Grubbs, aged twenty, was instantly killed. Several others were slightly injured. A bolt of lightning struck one of the powder hoppers on the top floor and ran down an electric wire to the cartridge house. The factory is a wreck.

European.

Tageblatt's Zanzibar despatch says English reports, via Mombassa, confirm the death of Emin Pasha.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Francis Joseph, of Austria, as King of Hungary was celebrated during the week.

The Barings and Glyn, Mills & Co. invite tenders for £2,250,000 of 3 per cent. Canada stock at the minimum price of 91, being part of the amount authorized under existing acts but not utilised. The object is to pay off floating debt and the withdrawal of the postal savings bank deposits. The prospectus says the Government has no other obligations which cannot be provided for out of the consolidated revenues, and that charges on capital expenditure will be diminished in a few years, owing to the completion of the deepening of the canals.

The New Oriental bank, London, suspended on Wednesday. A circular issued by the directors gives the liabilities at £7,250,000 and the unallocated capital as £600,000. The directors recommended the depositors to withdraw only 20 per cent. of their deposits in order to allow of the successful reconstruction of the bank.

A despatch from Persia says the cholera epidemic at Meshed after a temporary abatement is again increasing rapidly.

The Brazilian insurgents in Matto Grosso have abandoned Fort Coimbra and are fleeing from the province. The gun-boats Ferdinand and Humaila, belonging to the rebels, have been surrendered to the Brazilian minister in Paraguary.

The German press generally regards the interview between the Emperor and the Czar as conducive to peace.

She Decided to Live On.

A very remarkable case of mind cure is recorded as having happened at a farming village in Berkshire.

The patient was an elderly widow, a Mrs. Norton, who had been her husband's second wife. She was now to all appearance nearing her end, and sent in some haste for a lawyer. He hurried to the house, where he found a chair and table waiting for him at his client's bedside. She wished him to draw up her will. He wrote the formal introductory phrases.

First of all, she began, in a faint voice, I want you to give the farm to my sons, Harry and James; just put that down.

But, said the lawyer, you can't do that, Mrs. Norton; the farm isn't yours to give away.

The farm isn't mine! she broke out, in a voice decidedly stronger than before.

No, ma'am, answered the lawyer, you have only a life interest in it.

This farm, that I've run for goin' on twenty-seven years, isn't mine to do what I please with? Why not? I'd like to know what you mean!

Why, your husband gave you a life interest in all his property, and at your death the farm goes to his son John, and your children will get the houses you have on High street.

And when I die John Norton is to have this house and farm whether I will or not? Just so.

Then I ain't going to die, said the old woman, in a ringing voice; and with that she threw her feet over the front of the bed, gathered a blanket about her, straightened up her gaunt form, and walked across the room to a chair before the fire. The lawyer picked up his papers and went away.

That was fifteen years ago, and the old lady is alive to-day.

How It Feels to Be Shot.

Captain George L. Kilmer, who was himself hit by a musket ball in front of Fredericksburg heights, writes a paper in The Popular Science Monthly on the first thoughts and actions of wounded men. It seems that these are very contradictory. Ordinarily when a soldier receives a hurt there is a trembling of the body, attended with faintness, nausea, pallor and a face full of anxiety and distress. But in times of intense excitement this is reversed. Under a slight wound the symptoms named may occur. But when the whole soul is wrought up with battle ardor the soldier may receive a mortal hurt and it affect him no more than a pin prick. He may not even know of it at all.

A terrible instance of this kind is quoted by Captain Kilmer, from Kinglake's story of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Captain Nolan, aide to the division general, knew of the "valley of death" the Six Hundred were entering, and sought to draw them off toward the line of flanking redoubts, which was the real point of attack for them. He waved his sword frantically in the air, riding recklessly around the head of the advancing column, shouting: "This way! For heaven's sake, not that way!" That instant a fragment of shell struck him in the breast, tearing it open. He must have been a dead man on the instant, yet his fiery soul dominated his corpse for a moment still. The sword dropped, yet his sword arm remained in the air, his body sat erect in the saddle. His horse turned and galloped back. At that moment there burst from Nolan's lips a most awful and unearthly cry. Yet the rider must have been unconscious already. Kinglake says, "The shriek men heard rending the air was scarce other than the shriek of a corpse."

The Temperance Saloon.

Why not? Rev. Dr. Rainsford's proposal to have the churches countenance resorts where beer and light wines are sold, and even to encourage such as a temperance measure, is one that fills total abstinents with horror. And certainly if the reverend gentleman had studied the figures of the awful increase of drunkenness in Germany in the past thirty years, where just such drinking places as he suggests have been the vogue for generations, he might have hesitated before positively recommending drinking saloons as a church reform measure.

But there might be real temperance saloons without any intoxicants at all offered for sale. It is the social feature of the beer saloon that has lured many a good fellow to his ruin. The glow and brightness, the merriment and human good fellowship are what draw at least half of mankind to the whiskey shop. Men go to it of evenings because they have nowhere else. Their poor homes or cheap boarding houses are not inviting to those who toil all day.

But let us have the temperance saloon, where workmen may spend their evenings. There can be many pleasant, refreshing drinks without beer, ale, wine or whiskey. Light eatables might be added. The men could smoke to their heart's content and play all the games they now are forced into the whiskey shop to enjoy. Such temperance houses, care-

fully managed, would pay in every town and city, and would be a long distance improvement on Rev. Dr. Rainsford's church beer saloons.

Will Have all it Can Support in 200 Years.

From a series of researches and calculations by M. Ravenstein, a French geographer, it appears that over-population of the globe and the beginning of human decadence may be nearer at hand than most of us have supposed to be possible. The present population, 1,467,000,000 individuals, is distributed over the continents and islands, exclusive of polar regions, in the proportion of 31 inhabitants to the English square mile. Dividing the entire land surface, 43,350,000 square miles, into three regions, this author finds that fertile lands occupy, in round numbers, 28,000,000 square miles; steppes, 14,000,000; and deserts, 4,000,000. He estimates that the maximum number of persons that can be supported throughout the respective regions is 207 per square mile on the fertile lands, ten on the steppes, and one per square mile on the deserts. The present average for India is 175, for China 295, for Japan 264. The investigator concludes that the greatest number of persons the entire land surface can sustain is 5,994,000,000. The total increase in population is now 8 per cent per decade—being 8.7 in Europe, 6 in Asia, 10 in Africa, 30 in Australasia and Oceania, 20 in North America and 15 in South America—and at this rate the earth will have acquired all the inhabitants it can maintain in about 180 years, or in 2072. Quite curiously, this date is about that fixed by geologists for the exhaustion of Great Britain's coal supply.

Honors Come High.

Italian titles are expensive. That of prince costs \$13,000; duke, \$10,000; count, \$5,000; viscount or baron, \$4,000. On her marriage the Duchess of Campo Selice, who is indebted for her vast wealth to the fact that she was one of the widows of Mr. Singer, of sewing-machine fame, bought the title of duke for her second husband from the Vatican for \$10,000, while dues amounting to close upon \$80,000 have just been paid into the treasury of the Italian Government for the acquisition of the titles of duke, prince, marquis and count by young Sachetti, who led to the altar the other day the heiress and sole surviving representative of the grand old patrician house of the Barberini.

Farmers obtain their titles free. They are all Lords of the Manor; and there is more honor in that distinction than in any purchased rank in christendom.

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SPREAD THE LIGHT.

Fellow-toilers, pass the watchword!
Would you know your powers?
Spread the light! and we shall conquer,
Then the world is ours.

CHORUS.

Spread the light! the world is waiting
For the cheering ray,
Fraught with promise of the glories
Of the coming day.

In the conflict of the ages,
In the thrilling time,
Knowledge is the road to freedom,
Ignorance is crime.

Chorus—Spread the light, etc.

Wolves and vampires in the darkness
Prey on flesh and blood,
From the radiance of the sunlight
Flee the hellish brood.

Chorus—Spread the light, etc.

Light alone can save the nations,
Long the spoilers' prey,
Bound and blinded in their prisons
Waiting for the day.

Chorus—Spread the light, etc.

Men who know their rights as freemen
Ne'er to tyrants cower,
Slaves will rise and burst their fetters
When they feel their power.

Chorus—Spread the light, etc.

—From Labor Reform Songs by Phillips Thompson.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Now, my little man, describe your symptoms. I haven't dot any symtims. I dot a pain.

He—And, darling, what does your father think of my suit? She (sobbing)—He thinks it is a misfit.

An Opinion—What is your opinion of Mawson? Well, for publication I have no opinion of Mawson, and privately I have even less.

Have you read my last novel, my dear friend? Certainly. Well, and how did you like it? I laid the book down with the greatest satisfaction.

A rather absent-minded physician had to make out a certificate of death. Under the heading, Cause of death, he unconsciously wrote his own name.

A priest asked of a condemned criminal in a Paris goal: What kind of a conscience have you? It is as good as new, replied the prisoner, for I have never used it.

Madam, the young lady to whom you introduced me hasn't a word to say. But she has a hundred thousand marks in her own right. Ah! certainly, that speaks volumes.

There lived in the age called pliocene, When the air was warm and the earth was green,

A pessimist fellow, who wrote sad rhymes About "these degenerate modern times."

Mistress—Did you post the letter? Maid—Yes, Senora. Mistress—Then why have you brought me back the fifteen centimes I gave you for the stamp? Maid—I slipped it in the box when they weren't looking.

First Student (to his colleague)—What are you looking that cupboard door for? Why, there's nothing in it. Second ditto—That's just why; for if my landlady knew it, I should have to clear out pretty quick, I can tell you!

Did Philpot marry well? Yes, indeed; he made £2,000 by the transaction. Was the bride so rich? I heard that she was poor, but pretty. True, but she had sued him for £2,000 for a breach of promise, and he compromised by marriage.

Maria Jane, said a fond mother the other morning to her daughter, did Daniel Jamieson kiss you on the steps last night? No, mamma, he did not. If the fond parent had said lips instead of steps, it would have troubled Maria Jane to reply.

Customer—I got a bottle of cod liver oil here yesterday that you said you had disguised so that no one would know it. I have brought it back. Druggist—Why, isn't it all right? Customer—No. Give me a bottle without any disguise.

Male Dancer—I know who you are my fair partner! Female ditto—Who am I then, pray? Male ditto—Oh! I am quite positive; I recognize you by those lovely white pearly teeth! Female ditto—Why, I only got them this morning. Ha! ha!

An old man and his wife were last summer sailing on a steamer between Blackpool and the Isle of Man. As these was rather rough, and the old woman unaccustomed to sailing, she said to her husband: Oh, John, this ship is going down! Well, never mind, said her husband; it isn't ours.

My dear Alfred, mother fairly dotes on you! She told me last night that she was sure we were not going to lead a cat and dog life like she and papa have been doing all along. That is not in the least my in-

attention, darling. Mother went on to say that you could be much more easily managed than papa.

Clara—Well, aunt, have your photographs come from Mr. Shappeschotte's? Miss Maydeval (angrily)—Yes, and they went back, too, with a note expressing my opinion of his impudence. Gracious. What was it? Why, on the back of every picture were these words: The original of this is carefully preserved.

Insulted by a Pretty Speech.

Lord Lytton was seated one day at dinner next to a lady whose name was Birch, and who, tradition says, was beautiful if not over intelligent. She said to His Excellency:

Are you acquainted with any of the Birches?

Replied His Excellency: Oh, yes, I knew some of them most intimately while at Eton; indeed more intimately than I cared to.

Sir, replied the lady, you forget that the Birches are relatives of mine.

And yet they cut me, said the Viceroy, but, and he smiled his wonted smile, I have never felt more inclined to kiss the rod than I do now.

Mrs. Birch, sad to say, did not see the point, and, so the gossips have it, told her husband that His Excellency had insulted her.

Her Mother was Funny.

Birdie McHennipin is one of the belles of Austin. Her intellect, however, does not tower into sublime heights; but, to use the cold language of truthfulness, she is very much the same kind of a young lady that Gus De Smith is a young man. Not long since he proposed matrimony. He proposed in good faith, in a solemn, impressive manner, upon which Miss Birdie inaugurated a giggle, until Gus was very much disgusted, and arising from his knees his anger found vent in words. He was mad—too mad almost to speak.

Miss McHennipin, he finally ejaculated, with me this is no laughing matter. Why should you see anything ridiculous about it? You must excuse me, Mr. De Smith—really you must—for I am not laughing at you; really, now, I am not. Ma's so funny, you know. Really she is just too funny for any use. Yes, I was laughing at ma.

At your ma? Yes, you see ma told me only this morning, Birdie, you are so green that some dokey will take you yet, and there you come—But he was gone. He was in the past tense. It was he who banged the door so violently.

I wonder, said the suddenly deserted Birdie, I wonder, now, really, if he is offended at what ma said? But then ma always was too awfully funny for any kind of use.

He Had Seen That Letter Before.

Some people readily forget that they were ever young, and never recognize the fact that history is apt to repeat itself in individual humanity as well as in wider senses.

The parents stood gazing with frowning brows at their daughter, while she was trembling and weeping. Their frowns deepened as the mother wiped her glasses preparatory to reading a letter found in the girl's pocket. It began:

Angel of my existance —

What! cried the old man, you don't mean to say it begins like that? Oh, that a child of mine should correspond with—But pray proceed, my dear.

Existence spelled with an "a," too, added the mother.

Why, the lunatic can't spell, said the old man.

It is impossible for me to describe the joy with which your presence has filled me.

Then why does he attempt it, the donkey? But pray don't let me interrupt you. Go on, go on; let joy be unconfined.

I have spent the whole night in thinking of you—

That's picturesque, anyhow.

And in bitterly deriding the obstinate, disagreeable old buffer, who will not consent to our union.

Great Scot! So I'm obstinate, disagreeable, and an old buffer, eh? Oh, let me get at him!

But, Theodorus, my dear, interrupted the old lady.

Yes, yes—one moment. I was about to observe that the hand that could pen such words would not hesitate to poison the most cherished relative,

Theodorus, I didn't see this over the leaf. Eh? Let me see. Hum—

Yours, with all the love of my heart, Theodorus.

10th May, 1860.

Why, bless my eyes, it's one of my letters.

(Sensation.)

Yet, pa, explained the olive branch; I found it yesterday—only you would not let me speak.

You may go into the garden, dear. Hem! we've made a nice mess of it.

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM.

THEORIES OF PROFIT.

Q. What is the use of money?
A. It facilitates the exchange of articles, especially those of unequal value.

Q. How is this effected?
A. If A produces wheat, and B cloth, money serves as a convenient measure of the labor value of each. A exchanges his wheat for money and buys cloth with that, B exchanges his cloth for money and buys wheat with that.

Q. Are they both enriched by the bargain?
A. Not in the matter of exchange value, since wheat which has cost a day's labor exchanges for cloth which has cost the same, but in the matter of use value they are both enriched, since each gets what he wants, and gives what he does not want.

Q. Is this always the case?
A. Always, in the ordinary exchange between producers who are working for their own benefit, and exchange goods for money, and that money for other goods.

Q. Can a profit be made out of money transactions altogether apart from the exchange of goods?
A. Yes, by gambling either on the race course or on the stock exchange, but in this case one gambler's gain is another's loss.

Q. What other form of exchange now prevails?
A. That of those who, not being workers, produce no goods, but yet have command of money.

Q. How do they use it?
A. They exchange their money for goods, and those goods back again into money.

Q. Then what is the use of the process if they only get money at the end, when they had money at the beginning?
A. Because at the second exchange they get more money than they gave at the first.

Q. How has this fact been explained by economists?
A. By the mere statement that the money monger either gave less money than the goods were worth at the first exchange, or got more than they were worth at the second.

Q. What consideration did they omit in this theory?
A. The fact that these same money mongers are in the market both as buyers and sellers, and that without a miracle they cannot all gain on both transactions, but must lose in selling precisely the amount they gain in buying.

Q. What other inadequate explanation has been put forward?
A. The theory that in buying machinery they buy something which has the power of adding an extra exchange value to the goods upon which it is employed.

Q. What made this theory seem plausible?
A. The fact that with a machine the laborer can produce goods much faster than without it.

Q. Does not this add exchange value to his productions?
A. Not unless he has a monopoly of the machine, and can thus fear no competition except that of hand labor; otherwise the exchange value of his goods sinks in proportion to the increased rapidity of their production.

Q. Explain this.
A. If he can make two yards of cloth in the same time which he formerly devoted to one, and all other weavers can do the same, the price of exchange value of two yards sinks to the former price of one; though of course the use value of two is always greater than that of one.

Q. Are not monopolies frequent?
A. No individual capitalist can keep a monopoly for any great length of time, as all inventions become common property at last, and although it is true that the capitalists as a body have a monopoly of machinery as against the workers, which adds a fictitious value to machine made goods, and will continue to do so until the workers take control of the machinery, yet this extra value is too small to account for a tithe of the profits of the money mongers.

Q. What is the one thing needful, which they must be able to buy in the market, in order to make these profits?
A. Something which shall itself have the power of creating exchange value largely in excess of its own cost, in order that at the end of the transaction they may have secured more money than they have expended.

Q. What is to be bought in the market having this power?
A. There is only one thing with this power, and that is the laborer himself, who offers his labor-force on the market.

Q. On what terms does he offer it?
A. Competition compels him to be content with its cost price.

Q. What is this?
A. Subsistence wages—that is, enough to keep himself and his family from starvation.

Q. What does this represent in labor?
A. The value produced by his labor expended usefully for two or three hours every day.

Q. Is he then, at leisure after two or three hours' work?
A. By no means. The bargain between him and the capitalist requires him to give ten hours or more of work for the cost price of two or three.

Q. Why does he make such an unequal bargain?
A. Because, in spite of all so-called freedom of contract, he has no other choice.

Q. Has the capitalist no conscience?
A. Individuals cannot alter the system, even if they would; and the capitalist is now often represented by a company which, if it had a conscience, could not pay its five per cent.

Q. After the laborer has produced the price of his own wages, what does he go on to do?
A. To produce exchange value, for which he is not paid at all, for the benefit of the capitalist.

Q. What is the value produced by this unpaid labor called?
A. Surplus value, as we said before.

Q. What does the capitalist do with the surplus value?
A. He keeps as much as he can for himself under the name of profits of his business.

Q. Why does he not keep it all?
A. Because out of it he has to pay landlords, other capitalists from whom he has borrowed capital, bankers and brokers who have effected these loans for him, middlemen who sell his wares to the public, and finally the public, in order to induce them to buy from him instead of from rival manufacturers.

Q. How does he justify this appropriation of surplus value by his class?
A. He tries to persuade himself that capital has the power of breeding and producing interest by as natural a process as the reproduction of animals.

Q. Can he find any dupes to believe in so absurd a theory?
A. He instils a genuine belief into himself and others that this is really the case.

Q. What is the inference from this?
A. That the laborer ought to be grateful to the capitalist for furnishing him with employment.

Q. For what have the laborers really to thank the capitalist?
A. For defrauding them of three quarters of the fruits of their toil, and rendering leisure, education and natural enjoyment almost impossible for them to attain.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

In 1891 the number of persons in France who died from starvation amounted to 72,000; those who became insane from misery amounted to 75,000.

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6th and 20th APRIL. 4th and 18th MAY.
1st and 15th JUNE. 6th and 20th JULY. 3rd and 1st AUGUST.
7th and 21st SEPTEMBER. 5th and 19th OCTOBER.
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CANADA'S POSITION ON THE CONTINENT.

Canada is about as compact as a whip lash—much length, little width. I do not refer to her acreage, but to her settlements. It is the men and women that make a country, not the superficies. She is a settlement of provinces, stretching across the continent like beads on a string. To the north there is a vast extent of Arctic waste, from which there is no possible danger of an inundation of cheap goods, but to the south lies the richest country on the face of the earth, with which she might enjoy a trade laden with wealth and fraught with benefits; but from the dreaded inundation of American goods she carefully guards herself with a barbed wire fence, bristling with taxes. In fact, it is a doubly built fence, one half supported in a neighborly way by the United States to keep the Canadian farmer or lumberman from carrying his goods to the best market, and then the Canadian Government maintains a picket line to spoil him of a large part of his returns as he tries to bring them home.

Here we have one of the most remarkable phenomena the world has ever witnessed—two nations, similar in language, in historical origin, in political institutions, in literary tastes, in every way so similar that the traveller may pass from one country to the other without detecting any more difference than he finds between two contiguous states, and yet, so far as trade is concerned, they are as widely separated as though they were on opposite sides of the planet. A bushel of wheat is conveyed from New York to Liverpool, three thousand miles, for five cents; to carry that same bushel one foot from Maine to New Brunswick, across an invisible line, costs fifteen cents. Geographically, as God placed them, Maine and New Brunswick lie contiguous. Commercially, as man places them, they are ten thousand miles apart.

A line, an invisible line, purely imaginary, some 4,000 or 5,000 miles long, all length, no width, is marked across this continent, cutting it in twain. That boundary is dotted with a picket line of watchmen, lynx-eyed by day and sleepless by night, guarding the people of the two nations, lest, like foolish sheep, in their weakness for abundance, they should stray to a more fertile pasture, to a richer supply, to satisfy their manifold wants.

We laugh at the silly heathen when in his superstition he bows down to a bit of wood or stone, and calls that his god; we scorn the ignorance that sent witches to the stake; but in what way were these things one whit more senseless than to build railroads that we may carry goods from nation to nation and then erect customs barriers to stop this conveyance; to drill tunnels, bridge gorges, construct steamboats and devise all possible means to render exchanges easy, and then taboo all this by obnoxious penalties? What a spectacle for gods and men! Two nations lying contiguous trying to erect a mountain barrier lest they should overwhelm each other with the largeness of their products, the abundance of their overflow. "The Canadian will inundate us and beget a slaughter market," says the American. "The American will inundate us and beget a slaughter market," says the Canadian, and in mutual dread they try to guard themselves as a herdsman would herd his cattle. No wonder we call the Indians barbarians and savages! They don't know enough to have a protective tariff. We bow down to a theory that teaches that men have not sense enough to be trusted to buy their dry goods and groceries wherever their common sense would guide them; that abundance is a curse; that trade is a mutual fraud; that the practical man must not be trusted to his own judg-

ment, but must be fenced in lest he commit commercial suicide.

Hence Canadian commerce, instead of developing naturally as a plant or as a body develops, each part in proportion to the other parts, is developing as a fish grows in a water pipe or as the body would grow under compression. British Columbia, by her sea route, has admirable access to California, and between these two countries there should be an immense trade; but we impose huge penalties both ways to prevent this intercourse, and then we saddle the country with an enormous debt to build a railway across the continent, and develop a trade in another and less advantageous direction. We try to separate the contiguous and to unite the distant; but nature laughs at our puerile imbecilities. What a curse is freedom! The Chinaman beats his tom-toms to scare away the devil, and we tax ourselves to scare away trade.

Between Ontario and New York, between the Eastern provinces and the New England States, between Manitoba and Minnesota or Dakota there would be, if free, enormous trade, mutually advantageous; but the tyranny of our superstitions, what calamities it inflicts! The natural and easy we avoid, the distant and difficult we embrace. The blessings at our door we spurn, those beyond our reach we try to grasp.

As for Canadian statesmanship, the less said the better. Just look at the facts of the case. Twenty-six years ago the provinces united in a confederacy. About three years afterwards the Canadian Government bought out the supposed rights of the Hudson Bay Company to the northwest territories. By this acquisition the Canadian people became possessed of an amount of territory endowed with natural resources of such richness and abundance that, if wisely administered and equitably divided, should have made every family rich. Are they rich? Has this vast endowment been wisely administered? Every large city has its soup kitchen, its almshouses, its increasing race of paupers. The mortgage sales of the Ontario loan companies alone range somewhere nearly one thousand annually, the increase of chattel mortgages during the last few years has been phenomenal, the debt of the general government increases about seven millions yearly, and now amounts to upwards of \$230,000,000. And this is only the beginning of the indebtedness, for every municipality must issue its debentures, as it is thought to be physically impossible to pay as we go. That the Jews wiped out all debts at the end of every fifty years is regarded as an act of "divine interposition," quite unsuited to our advanced civilization.

Had any private estate been so administered as the estate of the people of Canada, the trustees would have been indicted; but we give them titles of nobility, erect monuments to their memory, and call them great statesmen.

The census just taken is sadly disappointing. With the advantages of splendid climate, fertile soil, enormous fruit and mineral riches, the crushed toilers of Europe might have been expected to have flocked in multitudes to possess the promised land. We have spent gigantic sums to promote emigration, and yet in vain. We have "assisted passages" only to see the emigrants slip through our fingers to the neighboring republic. The game caught would not stay bagged.

Of course there is great dissatisfaction with the farmers, ground between the "national policy" and the McKinley bill, with the workmen subjected to the intensified competition of an emigration policy that floods the labor market, while his wealthy employer is protected with a government manipulated by a band of protected manufacturers. The friction in the social mechanism is becoming very evident, the grinding is severe, the condition is one of unstable equilibrium.

Why such disastrous results in this country is not hard to see. The rich are aided to combine, the poor are compelled to compete. Scarcely any check or discouragement has been placed in the way of the land speculator. Everywhere it forestalls industry and squeezes it all it will bear. No more recklessly did Esau sell out for a mess of pottage than did the people of Canada sell their lands, their mines, and their forests.

Her commercial policy could not be more contradictory. To build railroads she has saddled herself with a heavy debt. Then to stop the conveyance of the goods she burdens herself with a huge tariff. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway cost the country upwards of a hundred million dollars, and then when goods are brought into the country, either from Asia or Europe, a special penalty is imposed, in the shape of heavy duties, to prevent their landing in this country, so that goods from China can be conveyed to and sold in England much cheaper than they can be sold in Toronto. The railway is thus made more advantageous to foreign countries than to our own. We do not sacrifice our wife's relations with the generosity of Artemus Ward, but we sacrifice ourselves. Build a huge railway and then forbid the landing of goods in the country! That is a specimen brick of our statesmanship.—W. A. Douglass, of Toronto, in The Standard.

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