

A MODERN JUDAS.

OR, THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

CHAPTER XV—Continued.

The detective therefore seated himself once more, but Judas, foreseeing a fine opportunity of exercising his oratorical talents, remained standing, and waved his hand in a lofty theatrical manner.

'Monsieur,' he said, with apparent grief, 'you see before you a man of honor. It is all that I have, this honor of my forefathers, and I would not sell it, no! not for the wealth of the Monte-Cristo of our dear Dumas. But in this case it is one of justice. If I am silent I am suspected of a terrible crime; my name is in the dust. Can I let it lie there? But no, it is impossible; so to myself I say, 'You must forget your honor for once, and speak the name of that woman.'

'Woman!' 'Eh! monsieur, you are astonished. It is not strange! Listen to me! I will tell you what I know of my dear friend's death.' 'But you're not going to tell me a woman killed him?'

Guinaud placed his left hand inside his waistcoat, and waved the right solemnly.

'Monsieur! There are terrible things in this world. The heart of a man is not good, but the heart of a woman—ah! who can explore its depths? Not even our Balzac, of all the most profound—'

'Hang your preaching, get on with your story.'

M. Judas smiled, dropped his pompous manner, and told his little tale in a highly dramatic fashion.

'I speak then, monsieur, straight. It's a drama of the Porte St. Martin. In this way. On the night before my dear friend goes to Jarlesters he is in this room; with him, myself. We talk, we laugh, we weep adieu! At once there is a tap at the window there—the window that opens like a door on to the beautiful grass. We turn; I see the dress, the hood, the figure of a woman, but not the face. My friend Sebastian to me speaks: 'Go, my good friend, I have to speak with a charming angel. You are a man of honor. Disturb not our rendezvous.' What would you? I go, and my friend Sebastian locks the door. At this I am angry. He trusts me not, so I say: 'Very well, you think I am a spy. So be it, I will listen.' Conceive to yourself, monsieur, how I was judged. In anger, I went outside that window. It is open but a little, and I hear all—all! Sebastian to the woman speaks. They talk, and talk, and fight and rage! Oh! it was terrible. She asks of him something, and he says, 'Yes, it is for you.' Then he goes out of this room by that door. She is left alone, this charming woman. She goes to the table, here; on it there is a box of pills—my friend's box of pills. She opens the box. My eye beholds her drop into it something, I know not what. Again she closes the box, and waits. I see my dear Melstane return. They talk, they kiss, they part. From the window I fly, and when I come into this room by the door, the woman is gone, Sebastian is gone, and the window is closed but not locked. I go to it, I open it, and on the grass there I see a handkerchief; it is now mine, and on it is the name of the woman that came—the woman that put the pills into the box—the woman that killed my friend.'

'And the name—the name!' cried Fanks, in a state of great excitement, springing to his feet; 'tell me her name.'

Rapid as thought Guinaud produced a white handkerchief from his breast-pocket and flung it to Fanks.

The detective seized it and looked at the name in the corner.

'Judith!'

EXTRACTS FROM A DETECTIVE'S NOTE BOOK.

'... I have seen Judas, and he made a strange confession. He actually saw the person who committed the crime put the pills into the box. The name was hardly a surprise to me. I thought Miss Varlins was guilty, but hardly thought my suspicions would be confirmed so soon. Poor Roger, it will be a terrible blow to him to learn that the woman he loves is guilty of such a terrible crime. I don't believe she ever loved Roger. All her passions were centered on Melstane. He must have been a wonderfully fascinating scamp. I don't know why I should pity Judith Varlins. She has treated Roger shamefully. She has treated Florry Marson shamefully. She pretended to love the one and killed the lover of the other. Her handkerchief has betrayed her. She will be a very clever woman if she can get out of that. The evidence of the handkerchief. The evidence of Judas are both dead against her. ...'

'Mem.—To write to Marson for an interview.'

'... I will take up Judas and Roger with me, so as to convict her of the crime

... It will be a terrible ordeal for the poor boy, but anything is better than that he should marry a murderess. This was the reason she refused to let me see the letters. Some of her own were there, betraying her guilty passion. She has been playing a double game all through, but now she is brought to book at last. She must be a woman of iron nerve. Her adopted sister is lying dangerously ill from the consequences of Judith's crime. From the sudden intelligence that the man she loved is dead, and yet Judith can still wear her mask and play the part of a sick-nurse. She must be a perfect fiend. Lucretia Borgia fin de siècle. I expect to have a terrible scene to-morrow night. Poor Roger! ...'

'Judas is an incarnate devil. I wish he was the guilty one instead of Judith Varlins. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to put the irons on him.'

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MAN WHO LOVED HER.

Have you ever been in the tropics? If so, you must know how cruel the sun can be to the unhappy Europeans grilling under its ardent rays. It does not invigorate, nor tan the skin overmuch, nor make one think life is a good thing; but it enervates the system, it relaxes the muscles, it dulls the brain, until the body is nothing but a worn-out shell, that moves and rests, and lies down, and stands up in a mechanical fashion, like an automaton. It was like this that Judith felt after the terrible interview with Guinaud, and she went the round of her daily duties in a dull, listless manner, that showed how greatly her vital force had been exhausted by the ordeal she had undergone. With constant attendance on the invalid, and anxious thoughts about the position of affairs with regard to the French man, she was worn out mentally and physically.

At present it was difficult to come to any decision relative to Florry's illness as the crisis had not yet come, and youth, health, and love of life were all fighting desperately against the shadow of death. The shock sustained by Florry on hearing of the untimely end of her lover had quite unsettled her brain, and the balance was trembling between health and sickness, between sanity and insanity, between life and death. She needed constant watching, for at times, in the most unexpected manner, she would spring from her bed and try to leave the room, bound on some fantastic journey created by the excited state of her brain. At other times she lay languid and exhausted, with dim, unseeing eyes, raving madly about her lover and the unforeseen calamity of his death. Afraid to trust this fragile life to the care of a hired nurse, Judith herself sat by the bedside, and ministered to the wants of the sick girl, holding the cool drink to the fevered lips, bathing the feverish brow, and arranging with loving hand the disordered bed-clothes.

It was bad enough in the day to sit in the twilight of the sick-room, listening to the aimless chatter that came from the white lips, but it was worse at night. The somber shadows that hung over all, the faint glimmer of the shaded lamp, the uncanny stillness of the house, and nothing awake but the sick girl with her pathetic pleadings, her ceaseless laughter, and the incessant stream of disconnected wanderings. No wonder Judith was quite worn out with constant anxiety; much, however, as she needed rest, she never surrendered her weary post by the bed, but sat, watchful and tender, during the long hours, only calling in the nurse when the paroxysms seized the invalid. All through the endless night succeeding the interview she had sat like a stone image in the sick-room, going over in her own tortured mind all that Guinaud had said. The morning broke dull and gray, and the nurse insisted upon her resting a time. Rest! there was no such luxury for her; for even when lying down, her weary brain went mechanically over the old ground, imagining a thousand terrors, and agonizing itself with a thousand pangs.

At last she slept for a time, but it was no refreshing slumber such as would bring relief. No! nothing but dreams, strange, horrible dreams, in all of which Judas, cruel and merciless, was the central figure; so in despair of gaining quiet in any way, she arose in the afternoon, and returned to her post by the side of Florry.

At four o'clock a card was brought to her bearing the name of Roger Axton, and a few lines scribbled thereon asking her to see him at once. With a start of terror, she wondered whether Judas had been to Axton, and revealed anything; but remembering that silence was as necessary to Judas as to herself, she dismissed this fear as idle, and having called in the nurse, descended to the drawing-room.

Roger was there, pacing restlessly to and fro like a caged lion, but when she entered he stopped at once, and looked at her fixedly as she came toward him in her sweeping black dress. Worn and haggard both of them, anxious and apprehensive both of them, they looked like two criminals meeting for the first time after the commission of a secret crime.

On seeing Roger's altered face, Judith also paused and gazed at him with a terrified look in her dilated eyes. They stood silently looking at each other or a single moment, but in that moment the agony of a life-time was concentrated.

At last Roger spoke in a low, smothered tone, as if the words issued from his white lips against his will.

'No! no! I can not believe it.'

This speech broke the strange spell that held Judith motionless, and stealing forward she touched him lightly on the shoulder as he sunk into a chair, covering his wild face with his hands.

'Roger!'

No answer. Only the short quick breath of the man and the soft rustle of the woman's dress.

'Roger, what is the matter?'

He looked up suddenly, hollow-eyed and shrinking, with a wild, questioning look on his worn face.

'I—I have been told something.'

'By—by that Frenchman?'

'Yes!'

'My God!' she muttered to herself, falling nerveless into a chair, 'what has he told you?'

'He has told me all!'

'All?'

'He has told not only me but Fanks!'

'The detective?'

'Yes.'

She hid her face in her hands with a startled cry, at which he sprung quickly from his chair and flung himself on his knees beside her.

'Oh, my love—my love!' he cried, entreatingly, 'you are innocent; you are innocent. I know you are!'

'I innocent?'

She was looking down at him with an expression of amazement on her face, the beauty of which was marred by tears, by weariness, and by anxious thought.

'Yes! I'll swear you did not kill him!'

'Kill whom?'

'Sebastian Melstane!'

'I kill Sebastian Melstane?' she cried, rising quickly, and drawing herself up to her full height. 'Who dares to accuse me of such a thing?'

'Judas!'

'That wretch?'

'Yes; but you are innocent; I know you are innocent.'

'Why?'

'Because I love you!'

Judith looked down at the man kneeling at her feet with a look of infinite gratitude in her eyes, and passing her hand caressingly over his disheveled hair.

'Poor boy, how true you are! You are willing to believe in my innocence without my denial.'

'I am!'

She sat down again, caught his head between her two hands and kissed him softly on the forehead. As she did so, he felt a hot tear fall on his cheek, and when he looked at her she was crying.

'Judith!' he cried, with sudden terror, you are weeping.'

'Yes. May God always send mankind such true hearts as yours!'

'I would be unworthy of your love if I did not believe you before all the lying scoundrels in the world.'

'Alas, Don Quixote!'

'But you can explain everything, Judith. I feel certain you can.'

'I can explain when I hear your story. At present I know nothing beyond the fact Monsieur Guinaud has accused me of a vile crime. What does he say?'

Roger, still kneeling by her side, told the story as related to him by Fanks, and at the conclusion eagerly waited for her denial.

She said nothing, but sat in somber silence, with her eyes fixed beyond his head in a vague, unseeing manner.

'Judith!' he cried, desperately, 'do you hear what I say? This scoundrel says that you visited Melstane at night and put those two pills into the box with the intention of poisoning him.'

Still she said nothing, and Roger felt a feeling of horror arise in his breast as he watched her face, so cold, so frozen, so impassive in its fixed calm.

'He has your handkerchief to prove that you were there. Judith, speak!'

All at once the still figure became endowed with life, and with a choking cry she tore herself from his encircling arms, and sprang across the room.

'Judith!'

In a frenzy of dread he leaped up from his kneeling position, and went rapidly toward her with outstretched hands.

'Stop!' she cried, wildly, shrinking against the wall, 'stop!'

(To be Continued.)



LABOR DAY.

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN ITS HONOR.

The Solid Ranks of Industry Make Merry.

Thousands of Workingmen March to Inspiring Music.

The Origin of the Day—The Parade—The Picnic—The Games—Prize Winners, Etc.

The annual fete of the working classes was celebrated in this city on Monday last amidst every evidence of rejoicing. A large number of factories closed down altogether to give their hands an opportunity to take part in the celebration, while of the number which opened up as usual the greater portion ran very short handed. The idea of having a holiday dedicated to the cause of labor has taken too firm a hold of the minds of workmen to be easily set aside, and those employers who did not concede the day will ere long see that it is to their own interest to fall into line with popular will. It was very generally said that more people, outside of those taking part in the procession, were observing the day than in any former year, and any one must have been convinced of the truth of this who looked at the crowds which lined the streets through which the procession passed or gazed upon the vast number of people which gathered upon the slopes overlooking the Exhibition grounds during the progress of the games.

It is just ten years ago since the institution of Labor Day and yet in that short period it has come to be recognized as the leading holiday of the working classes throughout the continent of America. The idea of setting apart a day in honor of labor was first mooted by Secretary M. Maguire, of New York Central Trade Union, who obtained the sanction of that body to his proposition and issued the following proclamation on the eve of the day set apart for the celebration: 'The parade of the Trades Unions to-morrow will be a grand success. More than 20,000 men will be in line. See to it, that our expectations be surpassed. Let us show to the monopolists and their tools in both political parties a spectacle that will make them think more than anything else heretofore. Every one taking part in the parade thereby declares that he has abandoned the old political parties. We have taken up the fight, by which labor is to secure its rights. Our demonstration is to be a review before the battle. The larger our army appears on the streets the greater will be the demoralization of the enemy and the easier will be our victory.' That parade proved such a success, upwards of 25,000 men being in line, that it was resolved to make it a permanent institution and to urge upon other cities its adoption. The infection quickly spread to other cities and by the following year every manufacturing centre of importance was preparing to join in the demonstration till now it has become universal in every city and town, village and hamlet throughout Canada and the United States. The first body in this city to take hold of the invitation sent out by New York Central Labor Union was the Cigarmakers, on whom therefore rests the credit of initiating the holiday here. This was five years ago, but it was not until the Central Trades and Labor Council actively moved in the matter that the parade which now forms such an important feature of the celebration was generally participated in by the combined trades.

THE PROCESSION.

Favored with beautiful weather it was hardly to be wondered at that such a large number of people turned out bent on enjoying

themselves. As we have said, thousands of people lined the streets and their verdict was one of approval. Shortly after nine o'clock the solid platoons of industrious toilers were set in motion, and although greatly hampered by the crowds of spectators who hung around them, there was scarcely any confusion, such was the excellence of the arrangements made by the marshals-in-chief, Messrs. Thos. Fisher and Frank Dosti. At the head of the procession came a squad of twenty-five policemen marching abreast who both looked and marched well and very effectively kept the route clear. Following these came the Iroquois band of Caughnawaga Indians heading the Sons of Organized Labor who all wore neat little badges and carried a large number of bannerets bearing mottoes such as: 'Wipe out the Water Tax,' 'Free Education,' 'We Believe in Temperance,' 'The Earth is the Lord's but thieves have pre-empted His claim,' 'We all intend to be Union men,' 'Protect our fathers on the wharf,' 'Abolish property qualification for aldermen,' 'We want free libraries,' 'In ten years we will be voters,' 'Canada for Canadians,' 'We want honest government,' etc. They numbered about 500 strong and were a source of attraction all along the route. The number walking would probably have been much increased but for the fact that no holiday was observed by the public schools. As it was this feature of the procession was very favorably commented on and it will no doubt be extended in future. Undoubtedly one of the best sections of the parade was the Black Diamond Assembly of Coal Handlers, who turned out about 200 strong, all uniformed alike in soft felt hats, navy blue flannel negligé shirts, black pants and broad leather belts. They were all fine athletic looking men, kept the best of order throughout and stepped out to the music of their band as if they had been drilling for the occasion. Next in order was the freight handlers, about 150 strong, who also made a good showing. Then came a large number of Local Union No. 24 American Flint Glass Workers in carriages, each drawn by a span of grey horses and decorated with miniature flags. There were about twenty carriages in all, each containing four persons and the appearance they made was certainly creditable alike to themselves and to their Union. But what was the matter with the Green Glass Blowers that they did not show up as formerly? Have they forgotten that Labor Day only comes once a year and that it is the only opportunity they have of joining with other organized workmen in a public display of their strength and showing how well they can look on parade? When the men of Finlay, Steubenville and Pittsburg come to hear that the green blowers of Montreal could not sacrifice a day in honor of labor's cause they will stand astonished at the spirit they have displayed. Another fine turnout was that of Phoenix Assembly of Brassworkers headed by their band and banner. They numbered about 200 and kept their formation exceedingly well. The Marble Workers though numerically small were a fine looking body of men. Maple Leaf, Progress, Unity and Dominion Assemblies made a creditable showing and were heartily cheered all along. The various French Assemblies mustered in full force and with their prettily worked banners and band were an imposing feature of the procession. Following the French Assemblies came the Pullman Car Porters Union, headed by the Detroit City Band. This contingent proved a great attraction in the parade and met with a most favorable reception everywhere, dividing with Black Diamond the honor of having the best appearance. They were heartily cheered as they marched along in excellent form. Amongst other Unions which attracted a good deal of attention was the Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, the Harness Makers, the Plasterers, the Builders' Laborers, French Typographical Union, (No. 176 was from some cause or other barely represented), and the Tailors and Cutters. The Bricklayers were another magnificent body of men. They turned out strong with band and banner, and were a most imposing feature of the procession. The Cigarmakers came very near being the banner organization of the parade. They always turn out strongly, and this year were no exception to the rule. They carried a fine lot of banners bearing appropriate mottoes amongst which were: 'Smoke Union Cigars,' 'Encourage Honest Labor,' 'See that the Blue Label is on every box,' etc., and were enthusiastically cheered by the spectators. Bringing up the rear of the procession came the Central Trades and Labor Council headed by the splendid City Band of forty instruments. Along with the Council walked several invited guests, and Messrs. John W. Davey and F. C. Cribben, of Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and Messrs. U. Lafontaine and Geo. T. Beales, President and Vice-President respectively of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. On either side of the President of the Council, Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, walked Mayor McShane (decorated with his chain

of office), Ald. Clendinning, J. J. Curran Esq., M. P., A. T. Lepine, Esq., M. P., Joseph Beland, M. P., J. Lessard, Esq., M. P., P. P. for Maskinonge, Ald. Martineau, Mr. Louis Guyon, Factory Inspector, and others.

The following is a corrected list of Assemblies and Unions which took part in the procession:

BAND.
Sons of Organized Labor.
Montreal Watch-case Makers in carriages with banner.

BAND AND BANNER.
Black Diamond Assembly.
River Front Assembly with banner.
Coopers' Union.
American Flint Glass Workers in carriages.

BAND.
Phoenix Assembly (Brass Workers), with banner.

BAND AND BANNER.
Machinery Moulders No. 51, with banner.
Marbleworkers' Assembly.
Maple Leaf Assembly.
Progress Assembly.
Unity Assembly.
Dominion Assembly.
D. A. 18 K. of L., with banner.

BAND AND BANNER.
Grande Hermine Assembly.
Hochelaga Assembly, with banner.
DeSalaberry Assembly, with banner.
Montcalm Assembly, with banner.
Mont Royal Assembly, with banner.

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

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

BAND AND BANNER.
Tinsmiths and Roofers, with banner.
Carriage Makers, with banner.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Nos. 134 and 311, with banners.
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.
Early Closing Association.

BAND.
Railway Porters' Union.
Bakers' Union.
Shoe Mounters.
Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers.
Journymen Tailors' Union.
Cutters' and Trimmers' Union, with banner.

BAND AND BANNER.
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Nos. 222 and 74, with banners.
Saddlers' Union, with banner.
Pressmen's Union, No. 52.
Jacques Cartier Typo. Union, No. 145.
Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176.

BAND AND BANNER.
Bricklayers' Union.

BAND.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 226.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58.

BAND.
Central Trades and Labor Council.
Invited Guests.
President of Central Trades and Labor Council.

THE PICNIC AND GAMES.

Arriving at their destination the processionists found the Exhibition Grounds already occupied by large numbers and crowds steadily pouring in. It was estimated that there could not have been less than fifteen thousand people on the grounds during the afternoon. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Mayor McShane, Ald. Clendinning and other prominent gentlemen visited the grounds during the course of the afternoon and were taken in hand by the Reception Committee, and tendered a hearty welcome. There was a long list of athletic events upon the programme as well as a big lacrosse match, but these were pushed rapidly forward and had it not been for the crowd who would insist at times upon getting within the enclosure all would have been finished; as it was, only three or four had to be left over till a future date.

The judges of the games were Messrs. Joseph Beland, M.P.P., Norman Fletcher, Wm. Snow and D. Taylor.

The following are the events and prize-winners:

Putting the shot—1, J. Storey, 30 ft 10 in; 2, A. Smith, 30 ft 9 in; 3, P. Kenneth, 29 ft 2 inches.

Three quick leaps—1, P. Whitty, 31 ft 1 in; 2, P. Kenneth, 28 ft 6 in; 3, T. Connolly, 27 ft 1 inch.

Running broad jump—1, P. Whitty, 18 ft 8 in; 2, E. Mitchell, 18 ft 1 1/2 in; 3, P. Kenneth, 17 ft 6 in.

Boys' race, 12 years and under—1, W. Hotner; 2, J. Hayes; 3, A. Waters; 4, Tom Logan.

One mile, open to members of labor organizations, in good standing—1, E. McMann; 2, W. Piche; 3, R. Anderson; 4, R. Durkin.

Egg race, young ladies, 100 yards—1, Miss L. Lemay; 2, Miss Katie Fraser; 3, Miss Guyon; 4, Miss Annie Parker; 5, Miss Maggie Hammond.

Quarter mile race—1, George Paris; 2, S. Wellock; 3, J. Rogers; 4, W. Robertson.

One hundred yards, presidents of labor organizations—1, M. Martin; 2, P. Durocher; 3, W. Darlington.

Seventy-five yards, young ladies, 18 years and over—1, Miss Hammond; 2, Miss Auger; 3, Miss Maggie Hammond; 4, Miss A. Daley; 5, Miss E. Bowdoin.

One hundred yards, three-legged race—1, Moor and Connolly; 2, Kelly and Graham.

One mile race—1, George Paris; 2, R. H. Chapman; 3, W. Gentleman.
One hundred yards, open to the wives of members of labor organizations—1, Mrs. Regan; 2, Mrs. Mooney; 3, Mrs. Power; 4, Mrs. May; 5, Mrs. Keegan.

One hundred and twenty yards, hurdle—1, S. Wellock; 2, T. Moore; 3, F. Regan.

Quarter mile race—1, S. Wellock; 2, J. Moir; 3, Ed Squires; 4, J. J. Wilson.

Half mile, open to members of labor organizations, in good standing—1, M. Durkin; 2, J. Murphy; 3, R. Anderson; 4, J. Burke.

Fat men, 200 lbs., 100 yards—1, R. Pressault; 2, J. Storey; 3, George Holland; 4, D. Bertrand.

City policemen's and firemen's race, 220 yards—1, Geo. Benoit; 2, Joseph Mooney; 3, G. B. Pressault.

One mile walk, handicap—1, W. Gentleman; 2, E. McMahon; 3, L. Morin.

One hundred yards, ladies open—1, Miss Cafferty; 2, Miss E. Gagnon; 3, Mrs. Donovan; 4, Miss Lizzie Hammond; 5, Miss Maggie Hammond.

THE LACROSSE MATCH

between the Junior Shamrocks and Crescents for 13 gold medals offered by the committee and the Labor Day Championship proved a very great attraction. The teams lined up as follows:

Crescents—M. Breslin, W. Houston, J. Wallace, T. Blakely, A. Clapperton, W. Hinton, A. Hinton, W. Skelley, A. Fairbairn, W. Fairbairn, J. McAulity and F. Moore. Thos. Fisher, Captain.

Junior Shamrocks—F. McKenna, J. Price, P. O'Brien, E. Johnson, C. Gaffney, E. Morninge, A. Lavery, J. White, J. O'Connor, J. O'Meara, C. Sturgord and O. O'Reilly. F. Maguire, Captain.

The umpires were Messrs. McKeown and Fred. Ulley, and the referee Mr. Wm. Snow.

The match from first to last was much in favor of the Crescents who played a magnificent game all through and ultimately succeeded in capturing the match by three goals to one.

By the time the match was over darkness had almost set in and the large crowd was gradually melting away. However a great many still hung around the dancing platforms and it was after eight o'clock before they had all dispersed and Labor Day was of the past.

Considering the number of holiday makers on the Exhibition grounds and the mixed national element of which the crowd was composed it was a remarkably orderly one, and scarcely anything occurred calling for the intervention of the police.

In the course of the afternoon a number of Japanese fire balloons were sent up from the grounds, greatly to the delight of the youngsters.

The following are the names of the Committee of Arrangements on whom devolved the onerous task of preparing for such a monster demonstration: Messrs. O. Fontaine, H. Royal, A. Lafrance, J. A. Rodier, J. Renaud, R. Keys, P. J. Ryan, secretary, and L. Z. Boudreau, president. Every one of the above gentlemen devoted a good deal of time and worked hard to make the celebration a success, and how well they succeeded is now a matter of history. The courteous Secretary, Mr. P. J. Ryan, had his hands full during the progress of the games, but he was equal to the occasion and came off with flying colors. His position was not one to be envied, unless on one occasion, at the conclusion of the young ladies race, when he was being endearingly carried by a bevy of fair demoiselles each claiming first place. Mr. Ryan acknowledges that he was knocked all to pieces then.

Although the committee had a counter attraction to contend against, in the shape of the Stonecutters' picnic, the receipts were large, and it is calculated the funds of the Central Trades and Labor Council will benefit considerably by the demonstration.

Man's Relation to his Country.

Not recognizing the fundamental distinction between a society which, having fighting for its chief business, makes sustentation subordinate, and a society which, having sustentation for its chief business, makes fighting subordinate, there are many who assume that a disciplinary policy appropriate to the first is appropriate to the last also. But the relations of the individual to the state are in two cases entirely different. Unlike the Greek, who, not owning himself was owned by his city, the Englishman is not in any appreciable degree owned by his nation, but in a very positive way owns himself. Though, if of fit age, he may on great emergency be taken possession of and made to help in defending his country, yet this contingency qualifies to but small extent the private possession of his body and the self directing of his actions.—Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly.

Dick Guthrie and Billy Hawkins, who styles himself "Canadian light-weight Champion," are to fight ten rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, in Ottawa somewhere near the end of the present month.

and with a joyous voice
Bids man with nature to rejoice.

Spring Overcoats!

A specialty is made in this garment, of which we have a large assortment. At a fashionable tailor's they would cost from \$20 to \$30.

THE EMPIRE
Sells them at from
\$8 to \$15
ONLY

THE NOBBIEST MATERIALS!

West of England, Venetian, French Algolia and light Meltons—is used in the manufacture of these Coats.

Boys' Suits **The Empire**
THE CLOTHIERS.

SPRING STYLES!
Each Garment Tailor-Made
AT
THE EMPIRE.

"EVER IN ADVANCE"
The motto which has made "THE EMPIRE" so popular.

Business Suits

In the newest and most fashionable BRITISH AND AMERICAN styles.
Please note the following prices: \$5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 to \$18.00.

SAVE 25 PER CENT
By purchasing direct from
THE EMPIRE
ONE PRICE
CLOTHIERS.

The Children's Clothing Parlor!

One thing pleases us beyond all others, the overflowing success of our Boys' and Children's department. We worked hard for it and "indulge the hope" that we have deserved it. No failure possible where superiority is evident and so generally acknowledged.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Suits for Boys, 8 to 16 years	\$3.00 to \$12.00
Suits for Children, 4 to 12 years	2.00 to 8.00
Knee Pants for Children, 4 to 12 years	0.75 to 1.50
School Pants for Boys, 12 to 16 years	1.00 to 3.50

ETON SUITS A SPECIALTY!

THE EMPIRE CLOTHIERS

A harmless Pistol with Vacuum-tipped Arrow FREE with EACH SUIT.

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MONTREAL, September 12, 1897.

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

STATE REGULATION OF LABOR

The question of State regulation of labor came up in the Economic Science Section at the late meeting of the British Association through a paper read by Dr. J. T. Aldridge on the data available for determining the best limit physically for hours of labor. Although the paper did not advance anything particularly new or striking it still proved, from the absorbing interest the subject now holds upon men's minds, to be very interesting, and the discussion which followed was of a lively nature. The worthy doctor confined his remarks to bodily labor, leaving undiscussed the equally important labor of the intellect which happens, he said, to be largely ignored in the popular idea of work and working people. At the very outset he showed himself hostile to State interference with the hours of labor, while at the same time admitting the existence of trades and occupations presenting conditions of labor seriously prejudicial to health and life. He believed that the diversity of individual capacity for work would render futile any general rules to regulate the labor of man. While in favor of some modified restriction of working hours in dangerous or hazardous occupations he was not prepared to state how this restriction should be best imposed without prejudice to individual interests, and by this admission he betrayed the weakness of his opposition to the proposal. The stock arguments of opponents to State interference were made to do duty again, but these have been as frequently demolished as they have made their appearance that it is unnecessary to again reply to them here, and we merely mention his objections in the order which they occur. The first was that such legislation would interfere with the individual freedom of men in pursuit of their selected callings; the second, that it was destructive of individual responsibility and of the feeling of independence, replacing the natural law of self preservation by State coddling; the third, that it would prove prejudicial to enterprise and to the commerce of the country. These evils were all foretold on the introduction of the ten-hour bill, but are they borne out in fact? No; British trade has increased tenfold and her working population have progressed materially in like proportion since the introduction of that measure, and there is no reason to doubt that still better results would follow the adoption of an eight-hour law. The president of the section, Rev. Dr.

Cunningham, was of opinion that a good deal of sentiment surrounded the question. This, he said, must give place to the economic view which sought to get as much work as possible from a man without injury to him. If it could be shown that eight hours a day could produce the best possible from a man there would be no danger in its adoption; but if it can be shown that a man can work ten hours at his best, an eight-hour bill would mean a legislation of two hours' laziness per day, which would seriously handicap England in her competition with foreign nations. The philanthropic view arose from a desire to give more leisure to the workingman, but they should not be in too great a hurry to consider this. Such an opinion as this probably comes natural from a man who has six days' comparative leisure out of the seven every week of the year, but those who have to toil for six long days and rest only on the seventh will fail to appreciate it. As a general rule, the speakers were all against the legislative enactment of an eight-hour day, but it must be borne in mind that the list comprised men who have never known what it is to work for ten or twelve consecutive hours to obtain a livelihood. The evils of excessive work and prolonged hours have been frequently shown up before commissions, and ample evidence has been produced to show that under these circumstances there was a marked deterioration of the physical condition of the whole manufacturing population. Labor, carried on under healthy surroundings, and without excess will not injure a man physically, but when mental anxiety as to ways and means is added to lengthened bodily toil, the effect upon the human being is disastrous.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The celebration of Labor Day, an extended account of which will elsewhere be found in our columns, was a most gratifying success. Everything passed off very smoothly, and we are proud to be able to say that, although the surroundings were conducive to it, very little drunkenness was observable. The quietness, order and good feeling which prevailed, considering the immense number and diversity of people gathered together, were remarkable, and the good behavior of the working classes on this occasion gave the lie to those who prognosticated that the celebration would resolve itself into nothing but a drunken orgie.

Mr. Peter Mitchell was at one time spoken of as likely to address the union meeting of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on Wednesday evening next, but through representations made by Typographical Union No. 176 it is hoped that the Brotherhood will be spared the painful ordeal of listening to a man whose actions towards union labor speak louder than his empty words of professed sympathy for workmen and their cause.

When is the Mayor going to give his promised explanation of Allan's dismissal to the Water Committee? Between Committee and Mayor the man is kept in a state of suspense. We understand that through sickness and other causes Allan is in almost destitute circumstances; that he is physically unfit to follow his regular employment, and it is only fair therefore that the Committee or the Mayor should at once end the agony. If the Mayor had good and sufficient reasons for the man's dismissal he should not be afraid to make them public, the community will then endorse his action; if he was induced by other parties, through private spite, to adopt the course he did, the Mayor should at once confess the mistake and reinstate Allan. The Mayor is not the man to willingly do an injustice to anyone and he would be only acting in conformity with his nature if he adopts the course we recommend.

The revelations made before the Public Accounts Committee last week place the conduct of Mr. Senecal in a worse light than it has yet appeared, and brings the charge of improper dealing with public contractors very suspiciously near to Mr. Chapleau himself, so near in fact that his resignation as a Minister of the Crown would not be out of place. Several names have been mentioned as Mr. Senecal's successor in the Printing Bureau, but it is hardly credible that a man occupying the murky position Mr. Chapleau now does will appoint anyone. He should leave that to the next one who takes up the portfolio of Secretary of State.

The dumping of such a large number of destitute Russian Jews upon our wharves should at once be prohibited and any more arriving at this port should be promptly returned on the vessel by which they came. This power is vested in the Government and the immigration officers should see that the provisions of the Act are carried out. These new arrivals are of an undesirable class, being described as filthy and without any means whatever to help them along, and are not by any means the kind of people suited to the agricultural wants of Canada. The Government has refused assistance and referred the steamship companies to the prohibition regarding the lauding of pauper immigrants, but this is not enough. The companies ought to be held responsible for the support of these immigrants for a lengthened time or also take them back from whence they brought them or penalties enforced for non-compliance. To save the city from being burdened by paupers it is the duty of the City Council to take action in the matter and protest against their landing here. As it is, thousands of our own citizens are now unable to procure employment, and as winter approaches the situation is not likely to improve.

Straws indicate which way the wind blows, and the discussion which took place in committee of the Labor Congress, now sitting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the question of toasting the Royal Family shows clearly that the doctrine of the "divine right of kings" has no longer the hold it formerly had amongst the working classes. Nor is this much to be wondered at. The unsavory scandals in which the names of some members of the royal family have time and again been mixed up with, and the apparent uselessness of their lives, has shattered the feeling of reverential awe inherent in the breasts of the British people for royalty, and the thinking portion are seriously asking whether the show and tinsel attached to the position is not too costly for the service rendered. In regard to the form of toast adopted—"The Queen and our Country"—it will occur to most people that it is a sensible improvement upon the prevailing form and ought to, and most likely will, except in court circles, prevail on all public occasions. It is expressive of attachment to the Queen, for whose personal worth amongst British subjects there is no dispute, and patriotic as well. It is a happy medium on which the ultra-royalist and the growing forces of republicanism can unite.

Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has been nominated by the Republicans of his own district as a candidate for a seat in the coming Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. He says that he has given no pledges, and is free to accept a nomination from any other party. He will go to the convention prepared to battle for ballot reform.

At a conference at Leeds, England, of delegates from the various labor union organizations of Great Britain, representing 50,000 workmen, a motion to form a federation of unions of skilled and unskilled workmen was approved.

Subsequently a committee was appointed to organize the federation. Unions comprising a membership of 116,000 men have already announced their adherence to the new movement.

Mr. Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish politician now travelling in this country, has a good word to say for the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Davitt says: "One would have to remain a year in the Northwest in order to obtain anything like an accurate knowledge of its bewildering extent of territory and dazzling possibilities of development. The country is extensive enough to be an empire and rich enough in the boundless acreage of fruitful soil east of the Rockies, and in the mineral wealth that lies open to labor and enterprise in British Columbia, to justify the highest hopes that have been expressed about the future prosperity of the great Northwest. I have now travelled twice between Winnipeg and Victoria, and have visited a good many parts of Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and I have seen evidence everywhere of growing communities of industrial activity, which convinces me that what has been written or said about the progress of the country falls far short of the reality. I have met men among your settlers representing every nationality of Europe, and from one and all I have heard expressions of contentment and hope. Everyone seems to be imbued with confidence in the future of his adopted country."

The British army statistics give, perhaps, a more complete account of the illnesses of a very large body of men than is obtainable elsewhere. A table recently published shows that in the army the annual deaths from all causes are 6.68 per 1,000, while no less than 47.08 are "constantly sick." But these figures need much correction, for the returns include very large numbers of cases of certain diseases,—the result largely of enforced celibacy and special legislation—which do not appear in the Friendly Society returns, and which, even in the army, are practically never fatal. Omitting, therefore, all cases of enthetic disease, for every one death per annum there is an amount of sickness equal to the constant illness of 4.4 men.

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CALLANT WORKINGMEN.

(Written for THE ECHO by Cyrille Horriot.)

On September 7 there were many honest toilers, although not belonging to any of our fraternal organizations, who took an active part in the proceedings of our beautiful demonstration. It was a thing worthy of admiration, and must have suggested to the thousands of spectators on that welcome Monday morning that if unionism can attract unconcerned persons to such a degree that they will take part in public demonstrations, and in obedience to their convictions dare even to face the scorn of some narrow-minded people and the possibility of disorder and arrest by the organized powers of society, there must be some quality in unionism which challenges respect. The most of them are fathers who, by all the usual experiences, have been taught to know the meaning of the words distress and care; they know the value of sweet peace, whose consolation they have tasted in scant measure; yet, out of a sincere desire for a further share of contentment, they engage in a movement which to the unreflecting mind is a significance only of confusion and barbaric strife. The mere parade, in the sense of pagentry, was of subordinate interest to them; the effect aimed at was an impression upon the public mind to disprove the idea that unionists are creatures of the baser sort, rough, disorderly, animated by the impulse of destruction for plunder's sake alone, and at war with the best interests of society. It was under that gloomy light that some ill-affected men represented the K. of L. when, some years ago, they introduced for the first time in this province the philanthropic principles of their noble Order. So was that brotherly demonstration vilified two years ago by some high sounding defamers who, instead of extending a helping hand to the producers and encouraging by kind words their honest dispositions toward a reciprocal amenity, as it is their sacred duty, do all in their might to blight our movement and lessen it in the public mind in order to get a chance to sell us like cattle to their capitalist patrons. No one could view these men, amongst whom there were some disabled and sick, as they marched, and especially could no one meet them in exchange of ideas in conversation without being convinced that their presence before the public eye was due to an intelligent conviction of the truth of mutuality. They sought to win respect for the truth they hold by showing their personal devotion for it, and comments upon their appearance have shown a gratifying proof that the design was met by complete success. Conduct such as this has a very important influence in the propagation of any cause that has a basis to render every human being, particularly the toilers, worthy of their Creator. The act was heroic. It had the flavor of devotion, derived, not alone from merit in the argument, but also from its likeness to the many acts of unselfishness by true, great men, recorded in our modern labor history. The thrill of admiration that comes to the student upon perusal of them in the books of to-day will be felt by future generations poring over the record of events of these times which are at the dawn of the blessed freedom period. There we saw many brother-workers from other cities, well known for their devotion to the great and holy cause of labor. These men are, of course, above the influence of a wish to grace the procession for self vain glory—their purpose was loftier and more earnest, and a practical effect was sought for the advancement of an argument; but none the less will history find itself in debt to them and acknowledge the debt in graceful mention. No feature of the parade could have made a stronger impression upon the observers than this. It was the touch of fraternal bounds that gave refinement to the demonstration and dis-

armed much criticism which heretofore found a target in our gallant members. Even the most ignorant of the minds that are opposed to us must have been affected by the thought that a cause having such exponents deserves the praise of everyone who possesses a particle of love for his fellow-creature. This impression alone may be counted a large gain for us in the work of spreading convergent ideas; but we are confident that, with almost every one who looked on our line of march, the reflection could not be resisted that it was the ability to reason, the use of reason, and the deduction from reason which inspired so many intelligent men to step forward, confessed as social revolutionists, and bear the fatigue of a parade under our mottoes and honorable flags. We may consider the ice now broken, and future demonstrations of all workingmen's associations will probably have within them this very striking feature. Here it is our duty to make some painful remarks concerning a trade union who, in purpose, selected that very day to hold its annual picnic outside of us as a defiance to the demonstration where every honest and intelligent organization was represented, and that this same trade union had lately sought the assistance of the Trades and Labor Council for redress in some of their real or alleged grievances. This union has been in existence for over half a century, and how does it stand now after that long period? Just as the Chinese are after over six thousand years. That is to say, some mere machines in the hands of their "Caucasian mandarin masters." We know, unhappily too well, that there is more than one union in the same bad fix as they are; but we have at the same time the satisfaction and are well aware that they use all their might in the general struggle to conquer—the sacred right which belongs to every intelligent and reasonable creature: The right to work and live honestly. The amount of argument contained in the fact of legislators, chief magistrate and city fathers showing themselves to be our companions in this work of humanity is greater than can be readily estimated. This act on the part of these men is not a mere dust they try to throw in the eyes of organized labor, but an act of their elevated conviction, and should be a shame engraved as a stigma on the brow of the toilers who showed themselves conspicuous by their absence in our ranks. It has a wonderful power to propitiate the ignorant prejudice of the multitude, while to higher but still objecting minds it argues the fact that our aims are not to propagate bloodthirstiness and piracy, as it is practised and legalized by the most part of the pretended Christian rulers of our much boasted modern civilized governments, but, on the contrary, to crush and annihilate false prejudice and unite in close bonds all honest producers of the world without distinction of creed, color or race; in a word, to regenerate the true brotherhood of humanity as God in His immutability prescribes us. In all ways it is to our advantage, and the grand project for human equality could scarcely find a more efficient means of compelling the respect and attracting the sympathy of our fellow-members of society.

There is much excitement in St. John suburbs, Quebec, over the doings of a girl aged eight years, named Rose de Lima Belleville, of Montreal, who is said to possess miraculous healing powers. She is staying at Mr. Pichette's residence, Streal street, where crowds of invalids gather to be cured of various ailments by the little creature.

A man named Felix Boucher, of Sherbrooke, has been found dead in bed badly chopped up. His wife is under arrest.

The Legislative Council of Wellington, N. Z., has rejected a bill passed by the House of Representatives providing for giving females the right to vote.

Ann Gdeaha Solomon dis Debar, the famous New York "spook priestess" has been working a joke on Chicago.

The Paris contract for the new Russian loan has been signed.

THE ENGINEERS.

The International Brotherhood to Meet Next Week.

As we stated last week, the annual session of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held in the Windsor Hall, here, on Wednesday next, at which about four hundred delegates from various parts of the United States and Canada will be present. As many of the delegates will be accompanied by their wives the number of visitors altogether will be largely in excess of this, and every preparation is being made by the local committee for their comfort and pleasure during their short stay. The Brotherhood exercises a power and influence hardly equalled by any other single organization on the continent, and on that account any public feature in connection with its annual conventions is not uninteresting. In the forenoon the Brotherhood will meet for the dispatch of private business at 10 o'clock and again at 2.30 in the afternoon. The evening will be devoted to a social entertainment, to which the public are cordially invited, and from the names of the speakers and singers who are to take part a very pleasant as well as profitable evening will be spent. Among the gentlemen who will appear on the platform and address the meeting are: Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood; Mayor McShane, J. J. Curran, Esq., Q. C., M. P.; Mr. Richard White, Rev. J. Kerr, Consul General Knapp, Ald. Prefontaine, Mr. J. Ross, editor Smith's Falls Gazette; Mr. D. F. McCarthy, Providence, R. I.; Mr. P. Fennell ("Shandy McGuire"), Oswego, N. Y. Among the singers will be Miss Rubenstein, Miss Alice Herbert, Mr. and Miss Ellis, and Messrs. Tallersall and Robertson. We extend on behalf of organized labor a hearty welcome to the delegates, and trust their visit to our fair city will be an enjoyable one and that happy memories of its hospitality will linger around them for years to come. Mr. Thos. Clarke, of the G. T. R., Point St. Charles, is Chairman of the local committee and under his genial supervision the arrangements are bound to command success.

SCRAPS FOR CIGARMAKERS

Among the decorations along the route of parade was one that merits special mention, that of the Stonewall factory, which was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, while in the building were a number of ladies and gentlemen who cheered themselves hoarse in honor of labor. In addition to this a band was engaged to serenade the hardy sons of toil on their Labor Day march. This must have entailed considerable expense to the proprietors, Messrs. Michael & Co., but demonstrates the fact that there is money in using the Union label, which is a guarantee to consumers that cigars bearing it are not made by rat or child labor.

The fine appearance of the Cigarmakers' Union on Labor Day was commented on along the route of parade.

I was somewhat surprised at not seeing my friend Ted in the parade on Monday. It is whispered around that it was because he did not have the President's collar to wear.

The manner in which the dancing programme was carried out reflects credit on the committee, which was composed of cigarmakers with Secretary A. Lafrance as Chairman.

The judicious manner in which Mr. B. Mongeau acted as Clerk of the Games Committee on Monday is acknowledged by all that the right man was in the right place.

I will tell you a little incident that occurred at Quebec during the late sitting of the Labor Congress and which shows what can be done in a small way to help along the cause of Unionism. At the hotel where some of the delegates were staying Union made cigars were not kept in stock, probably just because they cost a dollar or fifty cents extra a thousand, but when the proprietor found he had no market for this class of goods he quickly replaced them by another brand and promised faithfully to adhere to them in future.

The last regular meeting of 225 was well attended and the interest taken by members in the proceedings was something unusual. Charges against officers had something to do with the excitement. The committee appointed to investigate should not accept hearsay evidence—facts or nothing.

"SCRAPS."

SEALD TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, Toronto," will be received at this office until Friday, 2nd October, 1891, for the several works required in the erection of Drill Hall, Toronto.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of R. C. Windeyer, Architect, Toronto, on and after Friday, 11th Sept., and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 5th Sept., 1891.

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By order,
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Very Special Value. All-Silk Faille Francaise, \$1.25. New Figured China Silks at 55c

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Satin Merveilleux. Irish Poplins, Silk Velvets in all shades.

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Fancy Camel's Hair Fabrics, Homespun Materials,

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The Black Goods Department is now complete, and the New Materials will be found very attractive.

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Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

Through the neglect of a switchman a train at Marcell railway station, France, was telescoped by running into the terminus buffers. Fourteen passengers were injured.

At Gloucester, England, Henry Rudge, the senior curate of Newent, near that city, who was well connected and had been highly respected, died in jail. Drink caused his downfall.

Twenty thousand French workmen will make a pilgrimage to Rome this month. Count DeMun will accompany the pilgrims and read the address to the Pope. In this address Count DeMun will thank Leo XIII in the name of the working classes for his intervention in favor of the social question, and will attest to the great progress made since the publication of the recent encyclical letter.

The steamer City of New York, having on board the fast C. P. R. Japan mail, arrived at Queenstown at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, having crossed the Atlantic in 5 days 22 hours and 55 minutes, equalling the best eastward passage.

The Austrian Government has issued a circular to the effect that the Postal Bureau will in future refuse to deliver prospectuses or other documents sent out by the emigration agencies. This action forms part of a general scheme to arrest emigration.

The Italian Government has sent an urgent order for 50,000 rifles to the Terni factory, and has instructed General Ricotti, formerly Minister of War, to minutely inspect the forts in the Alpine districts.

By the swelling of a mountain stream running through the Weizklamm gorge, near Passail, Austria, roads have been torn up, many factories destroyed and many persons drowned.

Advices have been received of the wrecking of a Grimsby smack in Iceland and the drowning of twelve of her crew.

American.

An aeronaut fell into Peoria, (Ill.), lake on Sunday. This time it was Mme. Keefe, wife of the man who fell into the lake a week ago. She made the ascension under protest, as a strong wind was blowing. The woman sailed away, and when at a height of 5,000 feet cut her parachute loose and dropped. She fell into the lake and was fished out unconscious.

Train robbers who were thought to have escaped across the Rio Grande river with a sum said to be \$20,000, which they secured from an express car on the Southern Pacific railroad, were met on Sunday by a body of rangers who had been in pursuit, and a battle took place. Thirteen of the robbers and rangers were killed and several on both sides were wounded.

Forest fires have been raging in the Cascade Mountains, near Hot Springs, for three days. The fires now extend 25 miles along the mountain range, and are still spreading.

In Drake's, near San Francisco, the American ship Tahiti lies with 300 Gilbert islanders securely locked in the hold. The customs officers are investigating the matter, as it is claimed that these men are virtually slaves and being taken to Mexican coffee plantations.

Mrs. McGriffin, of McGregor, Texas, who gave birth to triplets ten months ago, broke the record Tuesday with a quartette. All are doing well.

Canadian.

Forty families of Jews, who have been expelled from Russia, have arrived at Toronto from Montreal. They were taken care of by Rabbi Elzas and a number of the members of the Richmond Street Synagogue. They were in a pitiful state of poverty and destitute of money and food. Most of the party will be sent to different parts of the Western States.

An offer has been made by G. H. Campbell, representing a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, to build a system of electric railways on the storage battery system in Winnipeg. Eight miles are to be built before next September if a franchise for 25 years and other privileges are granted.

The railway mail clerks held their third annual convention in St. John, N. B., this week. Delegates were present from all parts of Canada. J. E. Pidgeon, of the St. John, Montreal division, is the local president.

The Customs officers of Rimouski have seized a quantity of smuggled liquor valued at \$2,000, which they found on board of a yacht off Trois Pistoles.

An English syndicate has just paid \$200,000 for one of the mines at Illecillewaet, B. C.

The industrial exhibition was opened in Toronto on Tuesday by Major-General Herbert. The speech was a brief affair, very much to the point, however. He was delighted with the appearance of the grounds and the buildings, and took an additional pleasure from the plentitude of the exhibits because of his personal interest in matters agricultural. Major-General Herbert was dined by the directors, and one of the city aldermen took advantage of the occasion to make a slap at the Militia Department on

account of the difficulty with the rifle ranges. The gentleman, however, did not receive much backing or sympathy from the others sitting around the banquet board. From all appearances the fair is likely to be more successful than any of its predecessors.

The total number of applications to the Quebec Government for one hundred acre lots by the fathers of families of twelve children amounts to over 1,500, which represents a population of perhaps 20,000. Nearly 1,000 claims have been granted, and already 800 families have settled on their lots.

THE SPORTING WORLD

CRICKET.

The Montreal eleven and the Bohemians met on the M. A. A. grounds on Saturday. The Bohemians scored 95 runs, while Montreal for the loss of one wicket ran up a total of 85 runs.

In their match against the Wire Company of Lachine the Bonaventure Club scored 25 runs, while for the loss of four wickets the Wire men ran up 27 runs.

BASEBALL.

The Hawthornes and Clippers met on the Mount Royal Driving Park on Saturday, and put up a good game of ball, but owing to the rain it was impossible to continue the game after the fifth inning, at which time the score was a tie, five runs each.

Clippers.....0 2 0 2 1-5
Hawthornes.....2 0 0 2 1-5

SWIMMING.

The 1000 yards amateur championship of Canada was competed for off Hanlan's Point, Toronto, on Saturday. The course was a 14 lap one, the water very rough and choppy, with a strong wind blowing off shore. There were only three starters: Geo. Hyslop and A. Delefosse, of Toronto, and C. Benedict, of Montreal. Benedict had things all his own way from the seventh lap. He won by 40 yards in 19 min., 14 1/2 secs.

LACROSSE.

The Shamrocks have been showing such an improvement in their practice lately that their many friends have been counting on wins every time, but even their most sanguine admirers were not prepared for the whitewashing they gave the Ottawas last Saturday—six to nothing. The match was extremely one-sided throughout and on that account was rather uninteresting.

The Cornwalls did up the Capitals five to one which places them in the position of having won seven games and lost none. The Junior Shamrocks won from the Montreal Juniors by a score of 3 to 1.

St. Gabriel won three straight from the Crescents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Breaking records seems to be a common every day occurrence in England, judging from recent performances. Another one has just been lowered. G. D. Begbie, of the North Road Cycling Club, succeeded in lowering the 50-mile bicycle record to 2 hours 35 minutes and 17 seconds, nearly 10 minutes faster than the record made by P. C. Wilson 11 months ago. Begbie was timed by F. T. Bidlake, of the Road Record's Association, so that there is no question as to the authenticity of the time.

A recent issue of an Edinburgh paper says: "This controversy arising from the competition at Powderhall grounds a week ago, has been creating some interest and excitement in regard to the respective merits of the rival champions—Macpherson, of Canada, and Duffy and McRae, of our own country. It will be remembered that the Canadian was defeated at the Edinburgh meeting, and much comment was made as to whether he really was capable of doing what he was credited with. During the week, however, he has made matters speak for themselves, and these surely place his records in their proper light. On Monday at Dunfermline his "put" of 36 feet 3 1/2 inches with a 23 lbs. ball, against Duffy's 35 feet 4 inches, was the first event to turn the tide in his favor; but the climax was reached on Saturday when at Musselburgh sports the positions of the rivals in putting the 16-lb. ball stood—Macpherson, 43 feet 8 inches; McRae, 43 feet 3 inches; and Duffy, 43 feet.

The following are some of the batting averages in English county first-class matches, calculated up to and including Saturday, 22nd ult., from which it will be seen that Arthur Shrewsbury, who has been playing in magnificent form lately, has now taken a decided lead, while Abel has fallen to third place:

	Inns.	Runs.	Avg.
Shrewsbury.....	22	178	8.09
Gunn.....	29	161	5.55
Abel.....	23	197	8.57
Bean.....	33	145*	4.39
Stoddart, A. E.....	22	215*	9.77
O'Brien, T. C.....	27	111	4.11
Ward, A.....	27	186	6.89
Read (M.).....	26	135	5.19
Newham, W.....	29	134*	4.62
Barnes.....	23	104	4.52
Marchant, F.....	23	123	5.34
Palairt, L. C. H.....	31	100	3.23

*Signifies not out.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

In the case of a big merchant in Chicago it has been discovered that while he gives \$25,000 per year to charity he is keeping a hundred employees in his store on starvation wages. Some of his married clerks had to pawn most of their furniture to get through the winter.

Typographical Union No. 98 has issued a statement declaring that the scabs employed by the Brooklyn Eagle were compelled to hold a meeting, in which they signed a document prepared by the management of the paper, stating that the union had no grievances whatsoever. The union insists that the proprietors of the Eagle are enemies of organized labor, and that the boycott against the Eagle should be maintained.

The national organization of clerks and salesmen is now publishing an official organ whose office is in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cincinnati local union of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has almost unanimously indorsed the People's Party's ticket.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 47, of Quincy, Ill., had a drummer of a New York scab firm named Henry Dreyfuss arrested last week for selling cigars with counterfeit union labels. He was fined \$100.

The Board of Walking Delegates ordered a general strike last week upon buildings in Eighth avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, New York, because the contractors had discharged a union hoisting engineer and let a member of the firm work the engine himself.

Seventy-five painters in the employ of the New Jersey Central railroad at its Elizabethport shops have been laid off indefinitely. Only fifteen painters remain at work. Dullness in the painting department of the shops is assigned as the cause of the dismissals. The men fear they will be idle all the winter.

The Italian branch of the New York Cloakmakers' Union has adopted resolutions requesting all labor organizations in this country to demand that immigration be restricted.

At the last meeting of Cigarmakers Union No. 149, Brooklyn, a resolution was adopted not to patronize any firm which advertises in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, as long as the imposed boycott shall last.

The local bakers' unions of New York are voting upon the question of sending an agitator through the country in preparation for a national movement for shorter hours in 1892. The reports so far show that unions are in favor of the proposition.

Over 100 employees of the Patterson Coal Company at Mt. Carmel, Pa., went on a strike last week. The men claim that they have not been paid for the past three months.

The American Cereal Company has reduced the wages of all the girls, 75 in number, employed in the Akron, O., mills between 40 and 50 per cent. Reductions are expected in all other departments. Twenty girls have left.

The Chicago cabinetmakers, about 1,500 in all, have renewed their fight for the eight hour day and abolition of piecework. Their bosses say it is impossible to comply with the demands of the men, but the latter will strike until they are successful.

An organization of colored cotton pickers who have agreed not to pick cotton after September 2nd for less than \$1 per hundred pounds and board, has been organized in Texas.

Ten thousand window glassblowers went on strike in Pittsburgh last Wednesday. The strike will continue at least seven weeks, and if neither side makes concessions it will last longer. At a meeting last week the manufacturers agreed to pay last year's wages. At Tuesday's meeting the Workers' Committee refused to withdraw their demand for an increase of gatherers' wages, and recalled their consent to the change of some of the rules. Seven weeks must elapse before the association can consider the matter.

EUROPEAN.

According to inquiries recently made it appears that in Belgium there were more than 384,000 workmen employed in large industries. Of these 8,607 worked less than nine hours, 173,246 worked from nine to eleven hours, 188,148 worked from eleven to twelve hours, and 14,046 worked more than twelve hours.

John Burns, the famous English labor leader, says: Not much can be hoped for by American labor till it absolutely prohibits, not so much for its own protection, but even in the interests of the foreign nationalities concerned, the immigration of contract and pauper labor.

Official statistics in Vienna have shown that over 1,500 children of workmen visiting the public schools of that city are not properly nourished, most of them being sent to school without breakfast or lunch every day in the year.

Workmen in British collieries have been more fortunate this than last year. The number of accidents during the first part of

1891 was unusually small. The total number of persons killed by explosions of fire-damp was only 18, against 276 in the corresponding period of 1890, and 56 in the same time in 1889.

At a conference of labor representatives in Edinburgh, at which 67 delegates representing 84,500 members of trades in Scotland were present, the following motion was carried: This conference, recognizing the need for direct representation of labor in Parliament and on local administrative bodies, recommends that wherever a candidate is put forward by recognized local labor organizations, and whose candidature is in no wise connected with either political party, every possible effort should be made by the trade organizations of this country to assist him, financially and otherwise.

The amalgamated society of railroad servants in England has a total membership of 27,000 railroad employees, being an increase of 7,000 during the past year. Its total income for the year amounted to \$180,000, and it had a balance in the bank on May 30 of no less than \$500,000, and no liabilities, its receipts over all expenditures in 1890 being \$80,000.

From Nov. 1, 1890, until July 1, 1891, labor editors, speakers and officers of labor organizations in Germany have been condemned to an aggregate of about 70 years imprisonment, and fines to the amount of \$3,484, for violating the law restricting free speech and the liberty of the press.

Three members of the New South Wales Typographical Association have been returned to the Australian Parliament. Their names are T. J. Houghton, H. Sharp and J. D. Fitzgerald.

NAPOLEON'S RELICS.

The Little Camp Bed, the Long Gray Coat and other Memorials placed Near His Tomb.

The bed on which Napoleon I. slept during his great campaigns and on which he died at Saint Helena!

This must always be an object of affectionate interest to the millions of admirers of the famous general's career and exploits when they see it henceforth in the magnificent mausoleum where the Emperor reposes in the Invalides.

By decree of President Carnot this humble camp bed and a few other relics of the celebrated leader of men have been removed from the Louvre Museum in Paris, where they have been since 1871, and may now be seen at the Invalides in the Tomb.

The little iron bed, with its draperies in light blue silk now hanging in tatters and the red silk coverlet embroidered with gold pierced through and through by the envious moth, is certainly an object of profound interest.

How many times Napoleon has sprung from it at dawn to mount horse and ride away to direct a battle on which the fate of millions was hanging! How many times he has been awakened from dream of home and friends, to find the cold morning air blowing in his face, and to hear the tramp of the tens of thousands march to execute the orders which he has given over night. This bed was in the retreat from Moscow! What a story it would tell if it could speak!

All the noted captains have liked the narrow camp beds. Some kings, imitating them, always slept on them. The old Emperor of Germany never slept on any other, and he died on one. The Duke of Wellington had one so narrow that it made him daily illustrate his own maxim: "When the soldier turns over it is time to turn out."

He believed that sleep should be dreamless, fast—the repose after absolute fatigue; and so did Napoleon. It was because he slept on a camp bed and had trained himself to do so that he could spring up after a slumber of three or four hours and begin dictating to three or four secretaries, at the same time carrying on a discussion on government measures and conducting the campaign also.

Besides the little camp bed, the relics comprise the noted old grey riding coat in which the Emperor was so often seen, and for which the tailor, Lejeune, charged him 160 francs—not a very expensive uniform coat for an Emperor. The small cocked hat seen at Malmson in 1867—when there was a restoration of the imperial mansion as it was when Napoleon and Josephine lived there together—and the uniform which the Emperor wore at Marengo are the only garments left. They will be hung at the foot of the tomb in glass cases.

The bed and the bench on which Napoleon sat for hours at Saint Helena are to be placed in a small hall by themselves. Thousands will flock to see them every Sunday, as thousands go to visit and to gaze with almost tearful affection upon the uniforms and swords of Nelson at Greenwich in England.

The history of the bench which served the Emperor for an outdoor seat at Saint Helena is simple. It was brought from the lonely island by Sir Peregrine Maitland, admiral of the station, and offered by him to Queen Adelaide, of England, who in her turn gave it to the Royal Colosseum in Regent's park, and the director of that institution in process of time gave it to Napoleon III.

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35 CHABOLLEZ SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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It will pay you to advertise in THE ECHO. It circulates extensively in the homes of the most intelligent workmen in the City of Montreal and other Towns and Cities throughout the Dominion.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"

There's a storm abroad on land and sea,
The stars are veiled, and in ecstasy
The white show whirls in cruel glee,
The breath from the north cuts icily!

Ah, the glowing grate is good to see,
The silken curtains drawn cosily,
Are shaded light—a faint perfume
Comes from the rarest plants in bloom.

"Born to the purple"—whence my right?
Is it well with my brother and sister to-night?

In this snowy dove-cot my babies fair,
Warmly cuddled, 'neath laces rare,
Strong-limbed and rosy, weary with play,
Are sweetly sleeping the night away,
As in rapture of love I gaze on them there,
My heart stands still with a fearful care:
Is the sign on my lintel—the blood-stain
there,
Will the Angel of Death heed the sign and spare?

Peace, foolish heart! sleep my doves,
Safe in your snowy cot, sleep, my loves.

The storm is sobbing and shuddering round,
The snow lies deep on the icy ground,
My book is unread—my mind distraught,
In a sad unrest doth my soul abound;
I draw my chair to the fire bright—
Are all the little ones housed to-night?
—W. B. Cossitt, in Good Housekeeping.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Small Boy—You're in love with my sister, aren't you? Sappy—How do you know that? Small Boy—Because you're always sending her presents, just like Mr. Brown, who's going to marry her.

Mamma—He is rich, distinguished cultivated. It is absurd, Mabel, to say that you cannot love him. Mabel—But, mamma, his teeth are false. Mamma—So are your father's, for that matter. You love your father, don't you?

He'll never get over my jilting him. Why, was he so in love with you? Oh, no, he was so in love with himself.

Jinks (displaying his first type written effort)—How is that for a first letter? Filkins—Very good, my boy; but one little omission betrays your inexperience. Jinks—What is that? Filkins—You neglect to write Dictated, at the lower left hand corner.

At the battle of Hestembek a French soldier had both arms carried off by a cannon ball. His colonel, by way of consolation, offered him three francs, which the man refused, saying, You seem to think I've lost a pair of gloves.

Tom Barry—Sorry, old man, but I learned to-day that her mother objects to you. Jack Dashing—Good! From what I know of human nature, that will prejudice both the girl and her father in my favor. I'm a lucky dog.

Bronson—Do you ever read your work to anyone before you send it out? Funniman—No, not now. I used to read it all to my friend Banks, but he is dead. Bronson—Poor fellow. No wonder.

Dashaway—I thought you started to take your wife over to Europe this year. Bingo—I did. But going down to the steamer she stopped in a milliner's shop.

Ringway—I have just learned a piece of news. Miss Twilling, whom you have been so sweet on, pays \$1,000 a year for her bonnets. Featherstone—Who is her milliner? Ringway—What do you want to know that for? Featherstone (bitterly)—I have been making love to the wrong girl.

He—It is understood that this is to be merely a summer flirtation? She—Of course. He—Everything is to be returned when we break? She—Everything. He—Good. I think we may with safety take a moonlight stroll. Will you take my arm?

The Evidence of a Colored Juror Wanted.

The coroner was holding the inquest. The facts brought out were that the woman was carrying a large watermelon down cellar when she fell on the stairs, broke the lamp, set the house on fire and perished with all the occupants save the one witness.

The jurors may ask any question of the witness, said the coroner.

You say she was cyarrin er watuhmilon down eullah? asked the colored juror.

Yes.

Was it er big watuhmilon?

Yes; a very big one.

Good and ripe?

Yes.

How do you know dat?

We had plugged it.

How did dat milon look inside?

Very fresh and beautiful pinkish red.

Black seeds? asked the juror, leaning forward eagerly.

Yes; it was dead ripe.

Yonah honah, said the juror, ef dat watuhmilon kin be brought inter court I kin tell weddah dis business am er man ob troof an' veracity.

Too Clever.

Once there was a lawyer who closed up an estate case, but he died many years ago. He was a young man. He had studied law in his father's office, and his father finally retired and gave the business to him. One day, less than a week after the old gentleman had retired, the young man came home and proudly said:

Father, you know that old Gilpin estate case that you have been trying for years and years to settle?

Yes, answered the father with a suggestion of a smile.

Well, it didn't take me two days to settle it after I got at it.

What? shouted the old lawyer. You have settled the Gilpin estate?

Yes; and it was as easy as rolling off a log.

Well, you infernal idiot, you! Why, that estate has paid the living expenses of our family for four generations and might have paid them for four more if I hadn't left the business to a nunny.

Her Great Objections to the city.

She was a fresh looking young country girl, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, and had come to visit her city relatives. She took a stroll around the neighborhood, and when she returned to the house she seemed troubled.

I guess I'll go home to-morrow, she said.

What's the matter? Don't you like the city? asked her city cousin.

No, I don't she said with decision.

Do you miss the green fields? queried the city cousin.

Oh, no; it's not that, said the country girl.

The noise of the street troubles you, I suppose? suggested the city cousin.

Of course the air is not as pure and the soot ruins everything, admitted the city cousin.

Oh, I don't care about that, said the country girl. And the cable cars don't frighten me, and I don't get bewildered by the crowds, but I haven't seen a front gate to swing on moonlight nights since I've been here. How in the world do you city girls ever get married?

Breaking it Gently.

In the province of Holstein, noted for its superior breed of cattle, the country people are not only very thrifty, but exceedingly fond of their cows, as may be gathered from the following characteristic story:

Farmer Jan was walking sadly down the road one day when the village pastor met him.

Why so sad, Farmer Jan? said the pastor.

Ah, I have a very sad errand, pastor, replied Jan.

What is it?

Farmer Henrik's cow is dead in my pasture, and I am on my way to tell him.

A hard task, Jan.

Indeed it is, pastor, but I shall break it to him gently.

How will you do that?

I shall tell him first that it is his mother who is dead, and then, having opened the way for sadder news still, I shall tell him it is not his mother, but the cow.

Liebkecht's Training Schools.

A letter from Berlin states that Herr Liebkecht has established in Berlin six socialistic training schools for laborers. He has already secured 1,000 students, who attend lectures at 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. on week days and more frequently on Sundays. All elements of a practical education are taught. Four thousand workingmen applied for admission on the opening day, but most of them were turned away for want of room. Before winter, when the number of idle laborers will increase, new schools will be founded. These schools are a part of Liebkecht's great plan for indoctrinating the German masses eventually with scientific socialism. The movement has caused new alarm among the people who saw with regret the abolition of the repressive laws, under which such action was impossible.

"Oh, That's All Right."

A few days ago, it is related, a gentleman visited a large foundry in Chicago and noticed a number of Polish girls lifting chunks of rosin from one barrel to another. What is the object of that? he asked the superintendent. It seems to me you might transfer that rosin much more quickly. Oh, that's all right, he answered. We have them do this work for awhile to harden their hands before they undertake to handle rough and heavy iron castings. The girls themselves never suspect that the work they are doing is not needed. They are working here now in good faith, as you see, and not one of them is quickwitted enough to suggest that there is a better way to transfer several barrels of rosin across the room than to carry the rosin across piece by piece in their hands. If we really wanted the rosin transferred it would not take one man five minutes to roll every barrel into place.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Big Crop of Workingmen Candidates for the British Parliament.

The British Liberal electoral executive hardly know how to treat the extraordinary crop of labor candidates finding acceptance in Radical constituencies.

The length of the list of names already adopted threatens to give a new character to the general election, tending to accord predominance to social questions in many districts where the electoral managers prefer to see the contest waged on the ordinary party lines. The men selected in the labor interest chiefly represent the trades unions, though a number are also identified with Socialism.

Ben Tillett will contest Bradford, Burns will run in Battersea and the Socialist Hyndman will run in Chelsea. The other candidates include the nominees of the Sheffield Trades Council, the Scotch Miner and Seamen's Union, the Railway Employees' Union, the Agricultural Laborers Union, the Navvies Union and other labor bodies, every one of whom rely upon the Liberal party to work out their salvation.

As a test of practical earnestness the supporters of the labor nominees in most instances pay the expenses of the contest and guarantee a yearly allowance to the candidates if elected.

If the movement succeeds as it promises to, it will place in the next Parliament a compact phalanx of 30 labor members determined to make questions in the labor interest dominant over all others after home rule is settled.

How Matches Are Made.

Sweden is the great matchmaker of the world, but the industry is conducted on an enormous scale in the United States and other countries. The wood used is chiefly pine, white or yellow. Timber for the purpose is cut in blocks fifteen inches long—long enough to make seven matches. After being freed from the bark the blocks are put into a machine resembling a turning lathe, with a fixed cutting tool by which a continuous strip of veneer is turned off precisely the thickness of a match. While this is being done small knives separate the sheet of veneer into seven bands so that seven long ribbons are produced, the width of each just the length of the match that is to be.

Next these ribbons are fed more than 100 of them at a time into another machine, though at first they are cut into 6-foot lengths, and the knotty parts are removed. This latter contrivance chops them into match sticks at the rate of thousands a minute, which are afterward dried in heated drums that revolve. The sticks thus prepared are then sifted to remove all splinters, and the same apparatus that accomplishes this purpose arranges them parallel, so as to be conveniently bundled.

Finally they are dipped in combustible mixtures, and although this performance is so elaborate as to render a detailed description undesirable it is performed with as much quickness as the process which went before. From the felled tree to the finished lucifers all is done by machinery, the boxing only being executed by hand.—Washington Star.

Religious Journalism and the Single Tax.

The Rev. James B. Converse, of Morristown, Tennessee, is the editor of a monthly journal called the Christian Patriot, published under the motto, "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation." The aims of the paper are stated to be five: 1. Political Purity. 2. Ballot Reform. 3. Sabbath Rest. 4. Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic. 5. The Single Tax on Land Values. 6. Charity. The following are the words in which the editor's single tax faith is stated:

Fifth—The single tax, which is a tax, not on land, but on land values. The single tax acknowledges the righteousness of the private ownership of land, as the basis of family life, of civil freedom, of civilization and of progress. Most taxes can be shifted and thus ultimately fall on the consumer. Men are thus taxed, not according to their ability to pay taxes, but according to their necessities. The poor are taxed more heavily in proportion to their means than the rich. The single tax is the only tax that can be shifted which is adequate to the support of Government. The argument for the single tax may be stated as follows: God, the paramount owner of all land, gives it to men conditionally for the support of population. He made the earth to be inhabited. Government, "God's minister," should carry out this purpose, so far as it can do so without interfering with private industry. This it can do best by the single tax on land values, which will discourage the unproductive holding of land, will afford work for all willing to work, will abolish all pauperism (except what is caused by individual idleness, intemperance or sickness), and will thus end all the crime and unbelief that spring from the poverty caused by law.

The Agricultural Congress at the Hague on Wednesday adopted a resolution in favor of international co-operation to suppress adulteration of food.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, at its recent session, came out flat-footed against Chinese immigration," said Brown. "The Congress don't want to see that class of immigrants coming to this country at all and it asks, point blank, that no Chinaman be let into the country under any circumstances. Now, this question involves a great principle which, evidently, the Congress lost sight of. Why, I can take you to houses in this city which are so filthy and their occupants so dirty that a Chinaman and his cabin would be considered a model of cleanliness in comparison with them. But they are immoral; they frequent low dens of prostitution, and they smoke opium, and they are withal affected with horrid diseases which may not even be mentioned to ears polite. And, pray, have we a right to object to them on that account? Has not the ravaging of children become an almost everyday occurrence among us? Don't our criminal and police court records show the existence of dens of infamy and prostitution as low as any to be found on the sandlots of Frisco or among the Chinese of Vancouver? As for the rest, ask any reputable physician and he will tell you that the proportion of the population of our large cities afflicted with diseases peculiar to the habitues of these dens of infamy is perfectly appalling. And is the opium habit any worse, or is it as bad, as the liquor habit? Is not the traffic fostered and protected more than any other calling, and do not the drunkards very often move in our so-called 'best society'? Then, why exclude the opium smoker? But Chinese are lepers. Great Scott! Haven't we a leper settlement of our own? and it don't contain a single Chinaman either. But they work so cheap that we cannot compete with them! True, but are they to be excluded on that account? I suppose that a Chinaman has as great a right to life as any other man, yet here we have Labor's Parliament denying him this right by preventing him from earning a living in Canada. Either Chinamen have the right to live, and then the action of the Congress was wrong, or else they have not the right to live, and then it is in order to extirpate every living Chinaman on the face of the earth; there is no other way out of it that I can see."

"It is not fair for you to argue this question in the abstract," said Phil, "because we must apply our principles to conditions as they exist and not as they should be. The delegates to the Congress recognize fully the right to life inherent in every man, but they also understand that capitalism is continually encroaching upon this right and that the importation of Chinese and cheap pauper labor is but another move on the part of capital to make labor more dependent and submissive; hence this opposition. And it is but doing justice to itself in demanding the total exclusion of Chinese and pauper labor. It is but doing what capital has done, and still continues to do every day. Has it not placed a duty on the products of labor until foreign manufacturers are practically excluded from the country; has it not manipulated Parliaments and Legislatures until it holds the country in its vice-like grasp, and where or when has it ever paused to consider whether its actions were morally right or whether it abridged or abrogated the rights of others. And, until you can prove my contention wrong, I maintain that the action of the Congress is not only justifiable but that the Chinaman cannot even be held to have been wronged by it. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress has not created the conditions under which we live and which forced it to the action you seem to deplore; the responsibility for the anti-Chinese resolution rests,

not with the mover or seconder of it or yet with the delegates who voted for it, but with those who created a condition of things which made it necessary. In this struggle for existence the 'interest' which does not look after itself is going to get left."

BILL BLADES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CIGARMAKERS.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—It will be remembered by those who are in the habit of reading "Scraps" that an appeal was made against Union 226 by an officer of the Union who for some narrow-minded reason claimed that the acceptance of a card from a member who had deposited the same on his arrival in town with Union No. 58 could not under the present constitution be admitted in Union 226. The appeal was sent on to head quarters, and the Union received instructions to send in their reason why the appeal against the Union should not be sustained. A committee of three was appointed and their reasons forwarded to head quarters. The decision is being anxiously awaited for.

This appeal caused considerable trouble among the members, and the party who the appeal was made against swore vengeance on the appellant and would have him disqualified from holding any office of trust in this or any other Union.

At last meeting the threats were made good; his protest against the party who he vowed vengeance on was read and placed before the Union for action, and it is here that I want to call his particular attention and the members in general. In his explanation he stated that he could prove his assertion by a member of No. 58 who now held a retiring card and who it appears he had asked for information relating to this particular question, and construed it in such a way as to bring the above named party in anything but a favorable light.

This I claim is not fair and if this is the manner in which he proposes to remedy existing evils the sooner he is called to time the better. Again I would call the attention of the members to the fact that a person really interested in the Union and who really wants to see justice done should not wait for two or three years, or until such time as something offends him, before bringing forward his charge.

Yours,

A MEMBER OF 226.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

Success of Labor Candidates—A Review of the Labor Struggle.

MELBOURNE, July 29, 1891.

Since last writing you great things have happened out here. Labor has secured the balance of power in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, having, at the recent general elections, sent 36 candidates to represent them. They organized themselves into a "Labor Electoral League," nominated candidates by an exhaustive ballot, and then supported them to a man. One of the successful candidates is a Knight of Labor, he is the smallest man in the House, but what pleases him most is the fact that he beat the largest man, G. B. Dibbs, the leader of the Opposition, who unsuccessfully tried to oust the present government by a non-confidence motion, but Sir Henry Parkes bid highest, or, in other words, he offered to do more for the Labor Party than Dibbs would, so they supported him. As soon as they find that Parkes will give less than Dibbs then they will shift allegiance to the Opposition. The principle that we are fighting for now is "one man one vote." New Zealand and South Australia have got it, and I expect, in the course of a few months, that we will all have it. One prominent measure that is likely to come before the N. S. W. House very soon is local government, and embodied in the bill is the taxation of land values apart from improvements. If this is passed Australia will indeed be the "paradise of the workingman."

In Queensland the Labor party have exposed the terrible amount of corruption that was going on at the time of the shearer's strike there, showing how the Government (composed of the Squatocracy) gave the President of the Pastoralists' Union permission to use the telegraph lines at his pleasure, but did he give the same privilege to the President of the Shearers' Union? I guess not. However, I expect there will be a committee of enquiry and they will, I hope, bring the true light to shine on their actions.

In Victoria we are forming Progressive Political Leagues all over the colony, but I do not expect so much here as from New South Wales. Protection is the big bug-bear, the majority of the workers still being under the impression that they want just a little more protection, and you see this blinds their eyes to the fact that as long as the natural opportunities are monopolized, and that man has to

ask his fellow-man for permission to toil and then give him the largest share of the proceeds of his labor in the shape of rent, that he must be a slave. One thing brought this out more clearly to my mind not long ago. A municipality in New South Wales bought out the Gas Company to run the concern themselves, but did the people materially gain anything by it? only one way, they get purer and better gas, for when the price of gas went down, the rents went up. Federation is not causing much of a stir, and there is a possibility of it not being accepted, although I think it is safe. I believe we are to have the referendum on it.

In conclusion let me urge every workingman to put his shoulder to the wheel of progress and help it on, not be an impediment. I am sorry to see that a good many of your correspondents seem to think that a shortening of the hours of labor and a raise of wage is the cure-all for this great social disease. The Knights of Labor are getting in some good work and increasing every day in New Zealand. They have two District Assemblies and seem to hold the balance of power with the government. Over there the Government have adopted a tax on land values but where they have made their mistake is taxing improvements. This of course is a tax on industry, and is not just, but I think before long they will be forced to come to the same conclusion.

Sir Geo. Grey is back there again and as usual pushing all measures for the benefit of the people to the front, trusting the workers of Canada and especially Montreal, where I spent the four happiest years of my life, will follow the example the Antipodes are setting them, I remain, yours,

W. W. L.,
Box 279, Melbourne.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Suffocated in a Coal Bunker of a Steamer.

A dirty, blackened mass, bearing but little resemblance to a human form, emitting a most horrible stench, was what the workmen searching the starboard coal bunker of the steamship Fremona found on Thursday morning, after a prolonged and disagreeable search.

The firemen of the steamship Fremona, of the Thomson line, noticed as they were coming up the river a horrible stench proceeding from the starboard coal bunker, and a few miles below Montreal they found a portion of a human foot. The fact was reported to the coroner immediately on the steamer's arrival in port, the foot sent to the morgue and a search ordered for the remainder of the body, supposed to be lying under the immense mass of coal filling the bunker. After a long search the decomposed body of a man was discovered lying buried under eighteen feet of coal. It was tenderly removed, placed in a box and sent to the morgue.

The remains are those of a coal handler named Stephen Dickson, who had been employed in helping to fill the coal bunkers of the ship while she lay in port in North Shields, and who had been reported missing by his fellow workmen. The coroner held an inquest and the jury brought in a verdict of "Found dead under the coal in the starboard coal bunker of the steamship Fremona."

A further enquiry will, no doubt, be held in England.

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