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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

OF MONTREAL.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of he month. Communications to be addressed to O. FONTAINE, Corresponding Secretary, 391 Amherst street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY, No. 7628.

Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square. New meeting Sunday, Feb. 14, at 7.30, Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., 29 Basia Street.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY, No. 2436 K. of L. Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L Hall, Chaboillez square, Address all ns to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY, Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

. 1711, K. of L.

Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chabeillez square, at 2 v'clock.

Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON.

7 Archambault street.

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TORONTO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

TORONTO, February 9th, 1892. President Thos. W. Banton called the Trades and Labor Council to order at 8.15 on last Friday evening. After the introduction of new delegates and the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, Delegate Worr raised a question of privilege and presented a petition to the Governor-General, and asked that the Council sanction the same, praying His Excellency to shorten at the next meeting of the Council. the sentence of eighteen months in the Central Prison accorded Wm. Duplex, a Union moulder, convicted of assaulting a juror, in a case of intimidation arising out of the strike in Gurney's stove works and among the petitioners being the aforesaid juryman.

In reply to a question by delegate March, delegated Worr said the Moulders' Union knew not of nor did it authorize the petition, and as a consequence, on motion of the first-named delegate the subject was referred to the Iron moulders' Union for consideration and subsequent action.

Under the head of "reports of committees" the Municipal Committee's report dealt with many subjects of local interest. It approved of the motion of Ald. Bailey to extend the hours of voting to 9 p.m. at municipal elections, which had passed the Council and was incorporated in the city bill which would be introduced in the Local Legislature at its coming session, which begins on next Thursday. The report also hoped the City Council would yet introduce another clause in the same measure allowing the municipality to pay its aldermen, and concluded by roundly denouncing the motion of Ald. Foster that hereafter all sidewalks of wood be given out to contract. The report was adopted as read. Mr. H. T. Benson and J. W. Dacey are Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Municipal Health.

Committee. The report of the Educational Committee was signed by Ed. Glockling, as Chairman, and Jas. Coulter, as Secretary. It approved of the proposal of the Public School Board submitted to the Board of Police Commissioners, "that four officers (truant) be detailed for this purpose," but hazarded the hope that the same would be filled by the appointment of civilians, "as many people would not care to have policemen acting in that capacity." As to free school books the committee were "pleased to note the grand majority of 4,494 votes in favor of this proposal given at the recent municipal election" and hoped "that the Public School the ratepayers' association, as the voice of the people should prevail in this matter." After noting with approval and satisfaction the great success attending the opening of the Technical School, and condemning in positive language the system of granting pensions to retired school teachers, as well as the depreciating the action of the Free Library Board in establishing a museum at a probable cost of \$6,000 while at the same time closing two branch libraries on the plea of want of funds to keep them open, the report concluded as follows :-- "As regards the state of affairs in some of our separate schools in the Province, according to the report of Provincial Separate School Inspector White, your committee deplores the unsatisfactory conditions existing at present, whereof he states that the text-books are not up to the mark, and that the teachers are incompetent. We believe the only true remedy for the same is by having one language-English-taught in our common schools, public and separate, and having the same system of inspection." An interesting discussion took place on the subject of each heading except the last one. On a motion to adopt the report as read, a delegate moved that the clause respecting separate schools be referred back for further consideration. resolution would carry without opposition committee and explain why he made the motion. The Education Committee did not lowed. Delegate John Smith drew attention to the fact, while supporting the motion School Inspector White, denying the utter-

majority of the Council could carry the re- tegration. D. M. W., D. A. Carey, as is his was adopted.

which embraced nearly all the resolutions in reorganization. passed at the last session of the T. & L. consideration after reading of the minutes

attendance. He also reported that one of having dropped and the other increased. ley-had resigned and had accepted the position of engineer and caretaker under \$6 a week; others get \$5 and \$4. the Technical School Board, and that it would be necessary to nominate and elect another delegate to fill the vacancy, He also reported that he had opposed the acceptance by the Board of Mr. Bradley's resignation and he had also voted against his employment by the Board on account of his having ignored the body which elected him to that body. The report was adopted on a division by a large majority.

On motion of Delegate Parr it was resolved, that the members of this Council, believing that the cutting of ice for any purpose on Toronto Bay, Ashbridge's Marsh and the Don River is dangerous to public health inasmuch as no regulations, however perfect, can prevent some part of the ice from being used for domestic purposes, here-by petition the Local Board of Health to prohibit the cutting of ice from these sources after the close of the present season, thus allowing the ice dealers a year in which to arrange for a purer source of supply; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the mayor and chairman of the Board of

tention of the Municipal Committee to the fact that an evening paper of that date adwas warmly applauded when he declared previous occasion. In my next I will emthat no matter who gave up the fight the body a fair synopsis of the remarks of Prof. workingmen of Toronto proposed to retain Ashley as well as of the lecture of Mr. Mcthat property for the whole people and keep

After the transaction of some routine busiing notice of motion at the next meeting,

Resolved, that this Trades and Labor ancing and being opposed to any of its mem bers, while acting as representatives of the Council, or as members of committees or sub-committees to which they may be appointed or elected, seeking or accepting em-ployment or office of emolument arising from or incidental to the action of any such representation or committee or sub-commit tee of which they may be members, inasmuch as such seeking or accepting of employment or office of emolument under these circumstances is detrimental to the good character and usefulness of this Council, as well as injurious to the advancement of the general and best interests of those who work or wages in the city of Toronto.

Under date of yesterday the Hamilton correspondent of the Toronto News says: The trouble between the moulders and the

The Council then adjourned.

foundrymen remains unchanged. Half a dozen apprentices from Massey's works, Toronto, commenced work in Copp's foundry on Saturday, but efforts are being made to induce them to return. The Trades and Labor Council has decided to give the men all the assistance possible. A number have left for Detroit and others expect to leave for various points in the United States

The journeymen bakers of this city have had a somewhat varied experience in the matter of organization within the past eight or ten years. First a Union, next an Assembly of the K. of L. once more a Union, and now, once more, an Assembly of the K. He hoped that, for very obvious reasons, his of L. On last Saturday evening the members of that trade held a large open meeting or debate, and that he would go before the in Richmond Hall, under the auspices of Wheatsheaf Assembly, K. of L., for the purpose of strengthening the ranks of the latter approve of this and a warm discussion fol body, with Mr. W. Brown presiding. The chairman reminded the meeting of the very creditable standing of the journeymen

port yet such a course would be injudi- custom, delivered a sympathetic. sensible cious and not in the interest of peace in the and encouraging address in which he too ranks of labor. Delegate R. Glockling took referred to the very creditable standing of like ground; while Delegate Geo Harris and the bakers of this city a few years ago, when dispensible by politicians, that is popularity. others were in favor of passing in approval Mr. John McMillan (now doing a good busi- He has many ardent admirers and firm supof the report. Ultimately that clause of the ness for himself in a progressive Vermont porters both in as well as out of the labor report was referred back without resorting town) was a leading spirit in their behalf organizations, and the man who attempts to to a vote. With this amendment the report and in their ranks. He grieved for their present sad condition, and promised that with the labor support will have his work The report of the Legislative Committee, D. A. 125 would warmly second their efforts out out for him.

District Recording Secretary Robert Congress, was laid over and will be first for Glockling, in following Mr. Carey, empha- the Shoe Machine-workers Union and has sized the undeniable fact that their troubles were mainly due to the fact that the men Delegate O'Donoghue, as a representative had drifted away from the Knights. Let standard-bearers and office-holders (that of of the Council on the Technical School them unite again and they would find that Secretary of No. 5 Section) of the finests. Board, reported that the school opened on the justice would be done them. In union there best and most advanced labor organization 25th ultimo with 128 pupils and that at the was strength, but as it is, the master bakers present time there were over 200 pupils in dictate as to the wages and hours; the one his colleagues at the Board-Mr. Geo. Brad. For eighteen months one man has been working eighteen hours a day and getting

> Mr. Lauchlin told of how the shoemakers had benefited by uniting.

All the bakers in the city will be urged to become members of the assembly, and a big effort will be made to bring it up to the old

secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, lectured in Richmond Hall on "The Burdens of Labor Philadelphia to deliver the lecture at the refilled to the doors, and there were many ladies in the audience. Professor Ashley, and among those present were noticed Rev. G. M. Milligan, Prof. Alexander, W. A. Douglass, R. J. Tyson, Prof. Hume, T. W. Banton, President of the T. & L. Council. D. A. Carey and R. Glockling of D. A. 125 Delegate O'Donoghue, in calling the at- F. C. Cribbin, D. J. O'Donoghue and others who take an interest in the labor cause. This has been the third time Mr. McGuire Guire and mainly for the reason that, un-Quebec, Mr. McGuire does not on this occasion go East of this city, being announced At the conclusion short speeches, in supporting votes of thanks, were made by Rev. Mr. Milligan, D. J. O'Donoghue, T. W.

OUEBEC NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Time rolls on and events crowd each other in this city. Since writing my last letter to you our Trades Council has called a special meeting to reconsider the question of running labor candidates. After a prolonged session it was decided to support Edward Reynolds, a delegate from Stadacona division No. 130, Order of Railway Conductors, as the labor candidate for the electoral division of Quebec West in the Provincial Legislature. Once started they, the Council, deemed it inadvisable to select but one, probably thinking that he might be lonesome in the House, so a proposition was made to run the 1st Vice-President, Delphis Marsan, for St. Sauveur division. It too was carried. And now to give if possible an outline of the past career of both nominees: Delegate Reynolds is but a new hand in the Council, still he stands high in the esteem of the labor body which he represents, the O. R. C., and was the chosen delegate of that body at the last meeting of the Dominion T. & L. Congress held in this city, where he distinguished himself by very ably opposing the withdrawing of the word (compulsory) in the resolution calling for gratuitous and compulsory education in the Province of Quebec, nevertheless this change was deemed advisable by the majority and was adopted in the modified form above quoted, as well as several other reforms. to refer back, that that day's Mail contained bakers of Toronto in the past as Knights of He is a thorough Irishman and of course a a letter over the signature of Separate Labor, of the shorter hours and higher Land Leaguer (none the worse for that) he wages they then enjoyed and the deplorable certainly will ever consistently oppose the tions and probably some other interesting ances attributed to him; while Delegate relapse into long working hours and lower present land system which is a perversion items. O'Donoghue pointed out that while a wages resulting to them since their disin- of the scriptural text and is now made to

read by the parasites of humanity "The earth is the landlords in the fullness thereof." His chances of success are good, bea cause he possesses one quality deemed indefeat Ned Reynolds in the West Division

The other candidate is named Delphis Marsan. He is a Delegate in the Council of been identified with labor organizations since his childhood, being one of the present on the American Continent. I mean none other than the Quebec Ship Laborers Benevolent Society, whose motto is: "We protect our infirm, we bury our dead." This is the organization that has stood the shock of battle for over a quarter of a century and which is as solid to-day as ever it has been since its foundation. This is the body that work the 8 hour system and receive a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and has never yet been known to have allowed capital to encroach upon the rights of This evening Mr. P. J. McGuire, general its members. Now, as the candidate in question is one of its staunchest members, you can readily imagine with what approval and acclamation his candidature would be and how to Relieve them." He came from accepted. There is but one hitch in the way -the man himself. He is very modest and quest and and under the avspices of Local dislikes the idea of running for the position, Union No. 27 of this city. The hall was If he accepts the candidature and the working population are but true to themselves, then the Province will have two Independof Toronto University, occupied the chair ent members of which it may be justly

Their opponents, so far, are: Against Reynolds as a straight Liberal, John E. Walsh, bookseller and stationer, who has an establishment on John street and who is K. of L., Rev. Mr. Anderson, Chas. March, likewise extremely popular. He is an honorary member of the Ottawa branch International Typographical Union and his past record as a Unionist is irreproachable, vocated that the city should cease fighting has addressed audiences in Toronto and still he does not pose as the Labor Candidate and surrender the Bay front to the C. P. R. | each time the audience is larger than on the | but seeks nomination as a Liberal. The fight, for a contest is sure to occur, may yet be a triangular one, as the Conservatives who have usurped power will no doubt run a candidate of their own. For the St. that railway on its grounds west of York fortunately for the people of Montreal and Sauveur division the ex-member, Perent, will be again a candidate. He is a young man and so far has not distinguished himself by ness Delegate O'Donoghue gave the follow. to lecture in Erie, Pa., to-morrow evening. anything particularly brilliant, still he is well shought of by a large number for at least one act, that was when the Ship Laborers' Society was attacked he was the HON. H. MERCIER, M.P.P. C. BEAUSOLEIL, M.P.

F. X. CHOQUET, B.C.L.

P. G. MARTINEAU, B.C.L.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET

Of one who appeared on a deputation from other candidate spoken of as likely to run in the Conservative interest in St. Sauveur division so that it too may prove to be a triangular contest, Dr. M. Fiset. He is one of our Civic Aldermen and has won renown as an obstructionist in the City Council. He is an adept in the art and must have studied the tactics of the Parnellite party in the British House of Commons as a guide; his choice of argumentative logic is Nation.

Quite an item about Provincial politics. I will now pass to municipal matters. In the forthcoming elections for the Quebec City Corporation there will be two candidates representing the whiskey interest, one of whom will be returned to-day, Feb. 8 One may well ask what are the temperance people doing? I can answer that, at leas so far as this city is concerned, they have stowed away their temperance principles and are just now upon the party platform They ought to adopt as their motto "Partisan first Humanity next."

They will of course be duly found at the next session of Parliament, both Federal and Provincial, accompanied by the resolution asking for the prohibition of the alcoholic liquor in the Dominion with dire threat a la bombastus furioso if not complied

I had almost forgotten another interest. ing item: The Centre division has two ca didates, both straight party men. They are Rinfret, Liberal; Chateauvert, Conserva tive; the first is the author of the infamou bill before alluded to, and his opponent, the President of the Board of Trade, the body at whose instigation the bill was introduced not much choice in that lot. If any means could be devised whereby they could be made to anihilate each other it would be blessing to the community. I will discuss the state of the community. blessing to the community. I will give you in my next the result of the municipal elec-

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

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

Her husband was asleep as usual, for he had had breakfast, and as yet the regular pangs of noon were not active. The Case was not spread out before him, as was usual, ever since Mr. Goslett had taken it in hand. It was ostentatiously rolled up, and laid on the table, as if packed ready for departure by the next mail.

His wife regarded him with a mixture of

affection and contempt.

'He would sell the crown of England, she murmured, for 'roast turkey and apple fixin's. The Davenants couldn't have been always like that. It must be his mother's blood. Yet she was a Church member and walked consistent.'

She did not wake him up, but sought out Mrs. Bormalack, and presently there was a transfer of coins and the Resurrection of Smiles and Doux Parler, that Fairy of Sweet Speech, who covers and hides beneath the cold wind of poverty.

'Tell me, Mr. Goslett,' said Angela, that evening still thinking over the sad lot of the claimants, 'tell me; you have examined the claim of these people-what chance have they?'

'I should say none whatever.'

'Then what makes them so confident of success?

' Hush! listen. They are really confident. His noble lordship perfectly understands the weakness of his claim, which depends upon a pure assumption, as you shall hear. As for the little lady, his wife, she has long since jumped to the conclusion that the assumption requires no proof. Therefore, save in moments of dejection, she is pretty confident. Then they are hopelessly ignorant of how they should proceed and of the necessary delays, even if their case was unanswerable. They thought they had only to cross the ocean and send in a statement in order to get admitted to the rank and privilege of the peerage. And I believe they think the queen will, in some mysterious way, restore the property to the'n.'

'Poor things!

'Yes, it's rather said to think of such magnificent expectations. Besides, it really is a most beautiful case. The last Lord Davenant had one son. That only son grew up, had some quarrel with his father, and sailed from the Port of Bristol, bound for some American port, I forget which. Neither he nor his ship was ever heard of again. Therefore the title became extinct.'

'Very good. Now the story begins. His name was Timothy Clitheroe Davenant, and so was his father's, and so was his grandfather's.'

'That is very strange.'

'It is very strange—what is stranger still is, that his grandfather was born, according to the date on his temb, the same year as the lost heir, and at the same place-Davenant, where was the family seat.'

'Can there have been two of the same name born in th same place and in the same year?'

'It seems improbable, almost impossible. over, the last lord had no br had his father, the second lord. I found that out at the Herald's College. Consequently, even if there was another branch, and the birth of two Timothys in the same year was certain, they would not get the title. So that their one hope is to be able to prove what they call the Connection. That is to say, the identity of the lost heir with this wheelwright,'

'That seems a very doubtful thing to do,

after all these years.'

'It is absolutely impossible, unless some documents are discovered which prove it. But nothing remains of the wheelwright.' 'No book? No papers?'

'Nothing, except a small book of songs, supposed to be convival, with his name on the inside cover, written in a sprawling hand, and misspelled, with two v's-'Davvenant,' and above the name, in the same hand, the day of the week in which it was written, 'Satturday,' with two t's. No Christian name.'

'Does it not seem as if the absence of the Christian name would point to the assump- loss. tion of the title?'

'Yes; they do not know this, and I have not yet told them. It is, however, a very small point, and quite insufficient in itself to establish anything.'

'Yes,' Angela mused. She was thinking whether anything could be done to help these poor people and settle the case decisively for them one way or the other. his services.' 'What is to be the end of it?'

Harry shrugged his shoulders.

'Who knows how long they can go on? When there are no more dollars, they must go home again. I hear they have got an-

go too.'

'It seems a pity,' said Angela, slightly reddening at mention of the money, 'that some researches could not be made, so as to throw a little light upon this strange coincidence of names.

look for, After that, we should have to we should have to pay him.'

'As for the man, there is the professor; College, and secondly, there are the parish registers of the village of Davenant; and as above those of mere morality. for the money, why, it would not cost much, and I believe something might be advanced for them. If you and I, Mr. Goslett, between us, were to pay the professor's expenses, would he go about for us?'

She seemed to assume that he was quite ready to join her in giving his money for this object. Yet Harry was now living, having refused his guardian's proffered allowance, on his pay by the piece, which gave him, as already stated, tenpence for every working hour.

'What would the professor cost?' she

'The professor is down upon his luck,' said Harry. 'He is so hard up at present that I believe we could get him for nothing but his expenses. Eighteen shillings a week would buy him outright until his engagements begin again. If there were any traveling expenses of course that would be extra. But the village of Davenant is not a great way off. It is situated in Essex, and Essex is now a suburb of London, its original name having been East-End-seaxas, which is not generally known.'

'Very well,' she replied, gravely. 'That would be only nine shillings apiece, say eleven hours of extra work for you; and probably it would not last long, more than a week or two. Will you give two hours a day to his lordship?'

Harry made a wry face, and laughed. This young person had begun by turning him into a journeyman cabinet-maker, and was now making him work extra time. What next?

'Am I not your slave, Miss Kennedy?'

'Oh! Mr. Goslett, I thought there was to be no more nonsense of that kind. You know it can lead to nothing-even if you desired that it should.'

'Even? Miss Kennedy, can't you see-'No-I can see nothing-I will hear noth-

ing. Do not-oh, Mr. Goslett-we have been-we are-such excellent friends. You have been so great a help to me; I look to you for so much more. Do not spoil all; do not seek for what you could never be; pray, pray, do not.'

She spoke with so much earnestness; her eyes were filled with such a frankness; she laid her hand upon his arm with so charming camaraderie, that he could not choose

'It is truly wonderful,' he said, thinking, for the thousandth time, how this pearl among women came to Stepney Green.

"What is wonderful?" She blushed she asked.

'You know what I mean. Let us both be frank. You command me not to say the thing I most desire to say. Very good, I will be content to wait, but under one promise-

'What is that?'

'If the reason or reasons which command my silence should ever be removed-mind, I do not seek to know what they are—you will yourself—'

'What?' she asked, blushing sweetly.

'You will yourself-tell me so.' She recovered her composure and gave

'If, at any time, I can listen to you, I will tell you so. Does that content you?'

Certainly not; but there was no more to be got; therefore Harry was fain to be contented whether he would or not. And this was only one of a hundred skirmishes in which he endeavored to capture an advanced fort or prepared to lay the siege in form. And always he was routed with heavy

'And now,' she went on, 'we will get back to our professor.'

'Yes. I am to work two extra hours a day that he may go about in the luxury of luxury in sitting down for a few moments eighteen shillings a week. This it is to be one of the horney-handed. What is the

professor to do first?' 'Let us,' she said, 'find him and secure

It has been seen that the professor was already come to the period of waist-tightening which naturally follows a too continued succession of banian days.

other supply of money; Mrs. Bormalack tion which held forth a prospect of food. of despair and terror, that Angela shuddered

ing it, would be difficult, but, therefore, the had heard of his poverty and disappointmore to be desired. Common conjurers, he ments, said, would spoil such a case. As for him. self, he would undertake to do just whatever they wanted with the register, whether it was the substitution of a page or the tear- the green water, and before his troubled scription list)—'fifty-one names! They've ing out of a page, under the very eyes of the mind there were floating confused images of all paid their money for printing the book. parish clerk. 'There must me,' he said, 'a After that is gone-perhaps they had better patter suitable for the occasion. I will He saw himself in his Australian cottage manage that for you. I'm afraid I can't arriving at his grand Discovery; he was make up as I ought for the part, because it lecturing about it on a platform; he would cost too much, but we must do without was standing on the deck of a ship, drinking than for a shameful devourer of subscription that. And now, Miss Kennedy, what is it exactly that you want me to do?'

'We should want to know first what to | there would be no 'palming' of leaves, old of London. or new, among the registers; nothing, in find a man to conduct the search. And then fact, but a simple journey, and a simple ex- presently, understanding things a little. amination of the books. And though, as he confessed, he had as yet no experience in as for the place, first, there is the Herald's the art of falsifying parish registers, where science was concerned, its incerests were

CHAPTER XXII.

DANIEL FAGG. What would have happened if certain

things had not happened? This is a question which is seldom set on examination papers, on account of the great scope it offers to the imaginative faculty, and we all know how dangerous a thing it is to develop this side of the human mind. Many a severe historian has been spoiled by developing his imagination. But for this, Scott might have been another Alison and Thackeray a Mill. In this Stepney business the appearance of Angela certainly worked changes at once remarkable and impossible to be dissociated from her name. Thus, but for her, the unfortunate claimants must have been driven back to their own country like baffled invaders 'rolling sullenly over the frontier.' Nelly would have spent her whole life in the sadness of short rations and long hours, with hopeless prayers for days of the dress-makers and the apprentices would downright. have endured the like hardness. # Harry would have left the Joyless City to its joy. lessness, and returned to the regions whose skies are all sunshine-to the young and fortunate-and its pavements all of gold. And there would have been no Palace of Delight. And what would have become co Daniel Fagg, one hardly likes to think. The unlucky Daniel had, indeed, fallen upon very evil days. There seemed to be no longer a single man left whom he could ask for a subscription to his book. He had used them all up. He had sent begging letters to every Fellow of every Scientific Society; he had levied contributions upon every Secretary he had attacked in person every official at the Museums of Great Russell Street and South Kensington; he had tried all the pub-

stared him in the face. For three days he had lived upon ninepence. Threepence a day for food. Think the greatest interest to the appearance of of an excellent appetite! There was now of Hebrew, Mr. Fagg. You great scholars no more money left. And in two days more must be contented with the simple admirthe week's rent would be due.

lishers; he had written to every bishop,

whom he could hear, pressing upon them

the claims of his great Discovery. Now he

could do no more. The subscriptions he had

received for publishing his book were spent

in necessary food and lodging; nobody at

the Museum would even see him; he got no

more answers to his letters; starvation

hungry and miserable, without even the penny for a loaf, it happened that Angela thing about possible desertion by her lover. was standing at her upper window, on the other side of the Green, and, fortunately for he looked up and down the street in uncerto the right and marched straight away to ward the Mile End Road. This was because he thought he would go to the Head of the that he would have to send in his name, and that the chief would certainly refuse to see him. Then he turned slowly and walked, dragging his limbs and hanging his head, in the opposite direction-because he was resolved to make for the London Docks, and drop accidentally into the sluggish green water, the first drop of which kills almost as certainly as a glass of Bourbon whiskey. Then he thought that there would be some to think comfortably over his approaching demise, and of the noise it would make in the learned world, and how remorseful and ashamed the scholars—especially he of the Egyptian Department-would feel for the short balance of their sin-laden days, and he took a seat on a bench in the Green He listened with avidity to any proposi- in his face there grew so dark an expression has been paid for a fortninght in advance. we Thork, he said, only partly understand and ran for her hat, recollecting that she fingers clutched it greedily. Then his con- the International Union of Tailors.

'I am afraid you are not well, Mr. Fagg. He started and looked up. In imagination he was already lying dead at the bottom of his former life, now past and dead and gone. farewell nobblers with an enthusiastic money.' crowd; and he was wandering hungry, He was disappointed on learning that neglected, despised, about the stony streets 'Well? No, I am not well,' he replied,

'Isit distress of mind or body, Mr. Fagg?

be both; just now it is only one." 'Which one?'

'Mind,' he replied, fiercely, refusing to acknowledge that he was starving. He of the very least consequence, hardly worth threw his hat back, dashed his subscription book to the ground, and banged the unoffending bench with his fist.

'As for mind,' he went on, 'it's a pity I was born with any. I wish I'd had no more mind than my neighbors. It's mind, and nothing else, that has brought me to this.'

'What is this, Mr. Fagg?'

'Nothing to you. Go your ways; you are young ; you have yet your hopes, which may refused—here was a haven of refuge where come to nothing, same as mine; even though they are not, like mine, hopes of Glory and Learning. There's Mr. Goslett in love with you; what is Mind to you? Nothing. And you in love with him. Very likely he'll go off with another woman, and then you'll find out what it is to be disappointed. What is Mind to anybody? Nothing. Do they care for it in the Museum? No. Does the Head of the Egyptian Department care for it? Not he; not a bit. It's a cruel and a selfish country.'

'Oh, Mr. Fagg!' She disregarded his fatness. Rebekah and the improvers and allusion to herself though it was sufficiently

'Yes, I will be revenged. I will be revenged. I will do something-yes-something that shall tell all Australia how I have been wronged; the colony of Victoria shall ring with my story. It shall sap their loyalty; they shall grow discontented: they will import more Irishmen; there shall be separation. Yes; my friends shall demand separation in revenge for mv treatment.'

It is Christian to forgive, Mr. Fagg.

'I will forgive when I have had my revenges No one shall say I am vindictive Ah!'—he heaved a profound sigh. 'They gave me a dinner before I came away; they drank my health; they told me of the recception I should get, and the glory that awaited me. Look at me now. Not one penny in my pocket. Not one man who believes in the Discovery. Wherefore I may nobleman, clergyman, and philanthropist of truly say that it is better to be born without a brain.'

'This is your subscription book, I believe. She took and turned over its pages.

'Come, Mr. Fagg, you have come to the fifty-first copy of the book. Fifty-one copies ordered beforehand does not look like disbelief. May I add my name? That will make fifty-two. Twelve shillings and sixpence, I see. Oh, I shall look forward with of that, ye who are fed regularly, and fed the book, I assure you. Yet, you must not well. Threepence to satisfy all the cravings expect of a dress-maker such a knowledge ation of ignorant workgirls.' He was too far On the morning when he came forth, [gone in misery to be easily soothed, but he began to wish he has not said that cruel

'Admiration!' he echoed, with a hollow groan. 'And yesterday nothing to eat the unlucky scholar, that she saw him. His further than threepence; and the day before strange behavior made her watch him. First the same; and the day before that. In Australia, when I was in the shoe-making tainty; then, as if he had business which line, there was always plenty to eat. Starvcould not be delayed a moment, he turned ation, I suppose, goes to the brain. And is the cause of suicide, too. I know a beautiwater's green with minerals. I shall go Egyptian Department at the British Museum | there.' He pushed his hands deeper into | they?' and borrow five shillings. Then he stopped his pockets, while his bushy eyebrows suddenly; this was because he remembered | frowned so horribly that two children who were playing in the walk screamed with denied. Nobody can deny it-I dety them. terror and fled without stopping. 'That If they understood each other, there must water poisons a man directly.

'Come, Mr. Fagg,' said Angela, 'we allow something for the superior activity of great minds. But we must not talk of despair, mon language? Hebrew.' when there should be nothing beyond a little despondency.'

He shook his head.

'Too much reading has probably disordered your digestion, Mr. Fagg. You want rest and society, with sympathy—a woman's sympathy. Scholars, perhaps, are sometimes jealous.'

'Reading has emptied my purse,' he said. Sympathy wont't fill it.'

'I do not know-sympathy is a wonderful medicine sometimes; it works miracles, garden with this view, As he thought he I think Mr. Fagg, you had better let me leaned forward, staring into vacancy, and pay my subscription in advance—you can give me the change when you please.'

She placed a sovereign in his hand. His A home for aged tailors is talked of by

science smote him-her kind words, her flattery, touched his heart.

'I can not take it,' he said. 'Mr. Goslett warned me not to take your money. Besides'-(he gasped, and pointed to the sub-I've eaten up all the money, and I shall eat up yours as well. Take the sovereign back -I can starve. When I am dead I would rather be remembered for my Discovery

She took him by the arm, and led him unresisting to the establishment.

'We must look after you, Mr. Fagg,' she said. 'Now I have got a beautiful room, where no one sits all day long except sometimes a crippled girl, and sometimes myself. 'Yesterday it was body; to-night it will In the evening the girls have it. You may bring your books there, if you like, and sit there to work when you please. And by the way '-she added this as if it were a matter mentioning-'if you would like to join us any day at dinner-we take our simple meals at one-the girls, no doubt, will all think it a great honor to have so distinguished a scholar at table with them.'

Mr. Fagg blushed with pleasure. Why -if the British Museum treated him with contumely; if nobody would subscribe to his book; if he was weary of asking and being he could receive some of the honor due to a

'And now that you are here, Mr. Fagg,' said Angela, when she had broken bread and given thanks-' you shall tell me all about your discovery. Because, you see, we are so ignorant-we girls of the working classes -that I do not exactly know what is your discovery.'

He sat down and asked for a piece of paper. With this assistance he began his exposition.

'I was drawn to my investigation,' he said, sclemnly, by a little old book about the wisdom of the ancients—that is now five years ago, and I was then fifty-five years of age. No time to be lost, says I to myself, if anything is to be done. The more I read and the more I thought-I was in the shoemaking trade and I'm not ashamed to own it, for it's a fine business for such as are born with a head for thinking—the more I thought, I say, the more I was puzzled. For there seemed to me no way possible of reconciling what the scholars said.'

'You have not told me the subject of your research yet.'

'Antiquity,' he replied, grandly. 'All antiquity was the subject of my research. First, I read about the Egyptians and the hieroglyphics; then I got hold of a new book all about the Assyrians and she cuneiform character.'

'I see,' said Angela. 'You were attracted by the ancient inscriptions?'

'Naturally, Without inscriptions where are you? The scholars said this, and the scholars said that-they talked of reading the Egyptian language and the Assyrian and the Median and what not. That wouldn't do for me.'

The audacity of the little man excited Angela's curiosity, which had been languid. 'Pray go on,' she said.

'The scholars have the same books to go to as me, yet they don't go-they've eyes as good, but they won't use them. Now follow me, miss, and you'll be surprised. When Abraham went down into Egypt, did he understand their language, or didn't he?'

'Why, I suppose—at least, it is not said

that he did not.' 'Of course he did. When Joseph went there, did he understand them? Of course he did. When Jacob and his sons came into the country, did they talk a strange speech? Not they. When Solomon married an Egyptian princess, did he understand her talk? Why of course he did. Now, do you guess what's coming next?'

'No-not at all.'

'None of the scholars could. Listen then: ful place in the London Docks, where the if they all understood each other, they must all have talked the same language-mustn't

'Why, it would seem so.'

'It's a sound argument, which can't be have been a common language. Where did this common language spread? Over all the countries thereabout. What was the com-

'Oh,' said Angela, 'then they all talked Hebrew?'

'Every man Jack-nothing else known. What next? They wanted to write it. Now we find what seems to be one character in Egypt, and another in Syria, and another in Arabia, and another in Phoenica, and another in Judæs. Bless you! I know all about these alphabets. What I say is-if a common language, then a common language to write it with.'

(To be Continued.)

Poor persons are supplied with spectacles free of charge by a Boston society.

WAGES. AND LABOR

MISCELLANEOUS.

A glass combine is announced. Chicago has 30,000 unemployed. Sacramento Bee shares its profits.

Chicago has a woman's baking company. New York druggists' clerks have a union. Labor bureaus are in twenty-eight States. London button hole makers get 35 cents a day.

Mrs. Vanderbilt pays \$50 an ounce for attar of roses.

The Prince of Wales pays \$1,800 a thousand for cigars.

Boston unions are vigorously agitating for eight hours.

Ogden, Nev., snow shovellers getting \$2 a day struck for free board. The street car strike in Birmingham,

Ala., was won by the strikers. One million children work in factories

and mills in the United States. Silk workers at Steinway, N. Y., were

notified of a cut of 20 per cent. The Brotherhood of Painters organized 86 new unions during the past year.

At Manlen, Spain, 3,000 textile workers won a strike for the discharge of non-union

New York Typographical Union No. 6 has adopted a five-day-a.week law and en- chum. Who have you got there?" forcing it.

Some 'Frisco shoe workers struck against piece work. They had been working for \$3 and \$3.50 a day. The Machinists' International Union has

over 300 locals, and is getting back to its old influential position.

The labor temple at Indianapolis has received a donation of \$500 from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The labor organizations of Illinois are

raising a fund to compel employers to comply with the weekly payment law. It is estimated that the people yearly pay

\$18,000,000 for chicory, acorns, peas, beans, mangel wursel, etc., in buying coffee.

After a vigorous boycott the trouble between the San Francisco Post and its printers has been settled by a compromise.

CANADIAN.

C. Armstrong, T. Rutier and G. Duriel, Grand Trunk Railway employees, who live in Stratford, Ont., but work in Buffalo, have been compelled to give up their employment by Inspector de Barry. This afternoon the inspector sent the men back to Canada and told them they could not return unless they brought their families and intended to become residents.

AMERICAN.

At a regular meeting of the K. of L. Brassworkers' Assembly 291, Feb. 5, the National Trade Bureau of Labor reported 400 brassworkers out of work because of factory fires in Chicago, Waterbury, New York and Springfield; 97 out of work caused ing the fact that the plumbing contract for the Wayld's Fair will require the way screwing on the face-piece to his helmet I in his pocket to gladden a mother's heart, 're. Particular way paper offices; and sometimes members of the Wayld's Fair will require the results of the wayld's require the wayld require the wayld require the wayld's require the wayld's require the wayld's require the wayld's require the wayld require the wayld's require the wayld re the World's Fair will require the use of caught a most maligant look upon his features, plied the old diver, with a quiet chuckle. brass goods to the value of \$1,500,000.

EUROPEAN.

At present it seems that the mining department of labor is the most agitated of as wide a berth as possible during the day, all. Not in Austria only, but in England, and began my labours, stripping off the copper also, strikes are on, or impending. Representatives of the Fife and Clackmannan coalowners, and Miners' Association, met in conference in the City Arms Hotel, two weeks ago, for the purpose of considering the proposed reduction in wages to the extent of 15 per cent. The point in dispute is a good deal complicated by the Dysart strike. The Dysart men are being supported from the funds of the Miners' Association, and Lord Rosslyn's cause has been championed by the Coalowner's Association. The miners take up the position that the present selling prices do not warrant a single fraction of a reduction. They admit that a fall in prices had taken place, but the reduction only brings the coal masters to the point where the last advance was conceded. The miners' representatives have accordingly been instructed to press for the notice of reduction being withdrawn. The coalowners, on the other hand, state that selling prices have fallen from 1s to 2s per ton. They allege that the Fife markets are submarkets point to the fact that prices and which he gave a convulsive pressure, and then tice of this is evident. In every state where wages have fallen there. They ask that the waved me back to prepare for action. Dysart men should be instructed to return to work. After discussing the question at great length the employers agreed to modify their demand to 71 per cent., and the before their constituents. In the present have proved fatal. In a little while we found these decisions are based on theories of social temper of the men, especially at Clackman- ourselves locked, each with his left hand relations in vogue hundreds of years ago. nan, where the notices for a strike have been lodged, and the men say they will re- waved to and fro above our helmets. sist any reduction whatever, it is doubtful Suddenly I began to lose my air, and was or acquired the belief that there are social

the standard means a reduction of about 3d Bill had severed the pipe—but still at that owe their clevation to the influence of the a day on the current rate of wages.

Eight thousand coal porters in London have struck in consequence of a dispute with one firm regarding the wages to be paid the men in their employ. There is excitement on the various wharves where the coal porters have been working, and to guard against any disturbance or attempt to destroy property a heavy extra police force has been detailed for duty at the wharves.

A DUEL UNDER WATER.

THE DIVER'S STORY.

of Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry Light and Hampton Roads.

'We had come down from New York, and if you can, forgive me yourself.' Now it seemed, although neither one of us him since that moment. And never from that remains a dead letter. knew it, that we were both thinking consider- day to this has the affair been spoken of to able of the same girl. We had been aboard anyone but ourselves.' of a wrecking schooner about the size of this one for nearly two weeks, when one Sunday I was overhauling my things in the forecas'le, you to?' asked the captain, incredulously. and was just taking out a picture of the little one' that I'd left up home. Bill came along, and, looking over my shoulder, says: 'Hullo,

Says I, as honest as could be, handing him the picture: 'That's the woman I hope will be my wife some day."

'Your wife !' says he, as he took the photograph, 'My stars! That's Nancy Stewart!' and, gladcing up, I saw Bill staring at the picture with his face as white as a new gafftop-s'l. Then thrusting the likeness into his pocket, he hissed through his clenched teeth 'No, Tom Baxter! She will never be your wife !' and, turning, he sprang up the steps out of the forecas'le before I could stop him.

'As you may imagine, I was boiling mad, and surprised as well. I followed Bill on deck, and saw him sitting on a water-cask with both hands up to his face. I approached him, and, touching him on the shoulder, I asked as gently as I could for the return of the pic-

'As he looked up to me the expression of his countenance was that of a maniac : his features were distorted with either anger or anguish, I know not which.

'Come, come,' I said, after a pause, during which my chum glared vacantly at me. 'Give me back the photograph.'

'The answer I received was a blow, and down I went as though shot, with Bill on top. I was considerably stronger than he in those days, and soon got the best of the affair. I sea his very next voyage. held Bill down on deck with one hand at his throat, and with the other pulled the picture when we found her we adopted her for our from his pocket, but in so doing it was torn in sister. We came out here to 'Frisco, where two, and I only secured one-half. At this in- business is better than on the Atlantic coast, rest of that day we avoided each other as much her ever since."

'On Monday morning, as we were 'dressing' tain, interestedly. ourselves side by side as usual, ready to go lington and Elizabeth, and trade generally down to work, I could hear Bill muttering alive a couple of hours ago, when I saw it but he uttered no threats aloud.

'My companion had scarcely reached the bottom ere I was in the water and rapidly descending. I had made up my mind to give Bill from the wreck well aft, while he was amid-

ships. We had been down perhaps half an hour, and I was commencing to feel a little more at ease, when all at once I heard a slight tapping | der water than the same boy.' on my copper helmet, and a hand was placed upon my shoulder. I had been kneeling, but quickly rose to my feet, and turning, saw Bill to my very heart. He was extending towards with one finger, and then pointed to my weapon, which hung in its sheath at my belt.

'I comprehended his meaning. It was a challenge to mortal combat. But what a place such an encounter! I am ashamed to admit, however, that after the first brief instant of surpriseI began to feel an insane desire to it was in a struggle to the death.

'So, dropping the short iron bar with which I had been previously working, I drew my reached forth one hand and grasped mine,

Now began the battle. The thrusts, as in arms until it is changed. you must know, were somewhat impeded by the pressure of the water, but still they were another source of danger to the liberties of the given with sufficient force, if they had not people, and that is from court made laws. been skilfully parried, for any one of them to Court decisions stand as law, and many of grasping the other's wrist, while the knives

proposed. Seven and a half per cent. on drop down before my eyes, and I knew that ation in law decisions, and as they generally moment I remember thinking that it must would-be aristocrats, feel that it is the proper have been an accident, as Bill, even in anger thing for them to do. Not long since a wo would not take such a mean advantage over man of wealth, returned from Europe with his adversary.

tirely losing consciousness I gave the signal to and which was held by the custom house be drawn to the surface; and then I knew no officers as dutiable, being more wearing apmore until I found myself lying upon the parel than the law allowed. A judge decided schooner's deck, with helmet off, and my head it could enter free, being no more than in resting on Bill's knee, who was wiping the keeping with her station in life. This is only blood and foam from my lips and nostrils. a sample of many, showing how class distinc-He was dressed just as he had been when tions affect decisions. It is in keeping with going into the water, barring the removal of teudal days, and such decisions are only paving the glass 'face-piece' in his headgear. 'When the way to the disfranchisement of the masses, I opened my eyes and looked around, I saw or for a revolution and a new start. The him wave the rest of the chaps aside, and then masses must take a greater and immediate inhe bent down until the cold copper of his hel- terest in such things. met touched my eheek, as he whispered: were working together on a wreck just inside Thank God, Tom, you're safe. But don't, of the masses, who, on hearing of its passage for the sake of our friendship, say a word of are satisfied, still its benefits never being seen, what's happened to our shipmates. And oh, for the simple reason they pay no further at-

to take your life, yet still did so much to bring decisions based on customs, theories and pre-

death with which I was threatened, his begin over again. The French people found anger disappeared like the mists of morning it necessary to resort to it to a certain extent before the gentle sea-breeze. The 'boys' told me that when I came to the surface I was in Bill's arms, and it was his own hands | Pacific Employes' Magazine. which unlocked the helmet from the 'collar and gave me air. They also told me that he would not stop to have his 'weights' unbuckled, nor his 'head-piece' removed, but just knelt down beside me, calling all the while for me to open my eyes, just as though I had been a brother."

" How about the young woman who was the cause of all this trouble? What became of her?" inquired the captain with much interest.

"O, Nancy? Poor girl," said Tom. 'Why, she didn't care nothing for either of us two fools. All the time we were thinking that we might prevail upon her to cruise in our company she had agreed to sign articles with a young mate of an East Indiaman. So when we found that out we both of us took a job which lasted about two years down in Key West. But when we got back we heard that Nancy had been a bride, a mother, and was then a widow, the poor chap whom she married having been lost at

"Then Bill and I hunted her up, and stant our shipmates separated us, and for the and she came, too; and we've looked after

'Her child. Did it live ?' inquired the cap-

Well, I reckon it did. Leastwise, it was

What! Do you mean that Neddy, your tender,' is Nancy's boy?'

'That's just about the size of it, cap'n. And he's a boy that no woman need be ashamed of, either; and if his mother will let the lad follow the business into which he's started—and that's what Bill has gone up to the house to find out-I'll wager my gear and 'dress' that within five years there won't be a diver on the Pacific coast who will 'dip' deeper or work longer un-

'But Nancy?' asked the captain. 'Will she never marry?

'Hush, cap'n,' exclaimed the diver, in a standing before me; but his aspect sent a chill low voice. 'Not until either Bill or I have 'sounded' for the last time, and been laid me a knife, the blade of wrich he touched away in our armour. Then, perhaps, she might.'

WILL IT BE DONE?

A workman has no voice in the choice of those he shall work with, no matter how dangerous the occupation may be or how much the safeovercome and subdue my rival, even though ty of all depends on how well each understands his duties and performs them. Still the laws in many states are such that if a man injured through the neglect of a fellow workknife in turn. On seeing this move, Bill man the one responsible for his employment is relieved of all liability. The rank injus-

Besides the unjust statute laws, there is

Generally men who get elevated to the supreme branches are those who have inherited

whether they will agree to the compromise horrified to see a small piece of the rubber hose stratas in society that should have consider-'Suffocation quickly followed, but before en- the expectation of avoiding the custom daties,

> A lecislature may pass a law at the demand tention to it, and those whose duty it is to en-'Forgive him? Why, bless him, I've loved force it not being personally in favor of it, it

The masses can make laws in accordance with the wishes and thoughts schooled in this How was it that he cut your hose, willing democratic age, and judges nullify them by cedents handed down from an aristocratic age. Bill was quick-tempered, and he was in It appears as it would be necessary, before the an awful rage. He would not have hesitated people can ever get free from this influence to have thrust his knife into my heart, and completely govern them elves according albeit he would have been sorry for it the to the present age, to destroy all law and cusnext instant, but cutting the 'pipe' was an tom putrified with an aristocratic age, as well accident-and when he saw the terrible as the judges and lawyers schooled in it, and

> Night Workers in the United Kingdom.

before they could even get started toward a

more liberal plan of government.-Union

The night workers in the United Kingdom include 113,000 fishermen; half the police, which will number 26,753; and 45,000 engaged on the railways, or an eighth of the whole staff. Nearly half of the Post Office officials are required at night, excluding from the calculation 52,000 whose positions are not permanent, and all female workers. This is an addition of 56,706 to the night workers. In the City of London, where the day population is 261,061, out of 560 scavengers 200 are required to work at night for cleansing the streets. At this rate, to cleanse the large cities and towns in which one third of the population dwell, 67,230 night workers must be required. There are about 169 daily newspapers in the United Kingdom, and 2,535 night workers are required by them. There are 44,000 following the medical profession. Each is probably called on an average from two to three nights a week, and we may say that there are, at least, 11,000 of them engaged in professional duties every night. These altogether form a body of 322,224 night workers, and with nurses and night watchmen at buildings and yards added, they will no doubt number 350,000, including bakers, persons bringing their wares to the London markets, those who keep taverns, etc., for them and for those who turn out of news-

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A dvertisers entitled to change of matter should send in their copy not later than Wednesday morning to ensur insertion same week.

MONTREAL, February 13, 1892.

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.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

From the time that the whole civil ized world was shocked by the revelations of the boodle investigation at Ottawa, which showed the Conservative party to be one seething mass of cor ruption, down to the present day, when two Royal Commissions proved beyond dispute that the Liberal party was as venal and corrupt as its opponents, the demand has been made by all classes of the people, and from all parts of the country, that parliamentary candidates should be placed in the field who would be absolutely independent of either party. The people, and more particularly those who have paid some attention to the tactics pursued by both political parties during these boodle investigations, instinctively feel that it would be ruin to the country to again elect out-and-out party men to office of any kind. The attitude of the political parties in this contest must be humiliating to every Canadian who still retains even a semblance of self-respect, or has the slightest regard for the traditions of his race or the political institutions of his country. On the one hand, followers of convicted corruptionists whose misdeeds have made Canada a byword among the nations, and on the other hand a set of men under charges so black that they live in hourly dread of being landed in the penitentiary; and from among these the constituencies, with a few exceptions, are blandly invited to choose their lawmaker. No wonder that from pulpit and platform, and through the columns of such papers as are still open to him the intelligent and honest citizen demands the purification of politics through candidates who have invariably preserved their independence from both parties. While in most of the constituencies the better class of the electors will unfortunately be unable, through lack of proper organization, to place independent candidates in the field to effectually express their condemnation of party rule, the citizensof Montreal Centre, through the rompt and patriotic action of our Trades and Labor Council, will have an opportunity to pronounce for honest government by supporting Mr. Boudreau, who is the only candidate in that constituency who is absolutely independent of either party. Both of his opponents have been enthusiastic supporters of their respective parties during all their life, and can, therefore, not be relied upon to condemn or expose the man, to whom the crack of the party into the polls of those people whose necessary outside of a few hundred only Genuine.

whip has no terror, and who, having intellect the worthy alderman's perno party interests to protect, is free to protect the interests of the people. To vote for either Mr. McShane or Ald. Kennedy is simply to condone and en dorse the corrupt acts of the parties to which these gentlemen belong, and the intelligent voters of Montreal Centre, we believe, can be relied upon to resent the insult which the candidature of these men implies.

The platform on which Mr. Boudreau appeals to the electors is one which must commend itself to every honestly inclined and thinking man. One of the most important planks is free education, which includes free schools and free text books, one of the greatest gifts that could be given to any race, the effects of which would before long be felt throughout the province in the elevation of her people and the decrease of ignorance, poverty and crime.

Another very important reform which Mr. Boudreau would seek to introduce is the repeal of the Act relating to the seizure of wages, one of the most infamous on the statute book, and the substitution therefor of a simple form of collecting small debts. Under the present Act it is within the power of an unscrupulous attorney to pile up costs far out-weighing the original debt, to escape which the unfortunate debtor, in hundreds of cases, has had to leave the country.

The contract system, which enables a few men to grow rich at the expense of the province, and is the greatest source of boodling among professional politicians, should be abolished and day labor on all public works substituted. This would mean a fair rate of wages for the worker, as the immense profits of contractors and the usual subscription to the party fund (which has to be provided for in any estimate) would be saved, and a great spring of corruption removed. Mr. Boudreau is in favor of this, and would endeavor to have it adopted by the Government.

There are many other measures beneficial to the working classes which the laber candidate would use his best efforts to bring about; among these are the adoption of a Lien Act, giving the mechanic, the stonemason, the carpenter, and, in fact, every class of workman, a first claim to the extent of his wages upon every article produced by him; a more stringent Factory Act, and the appointment of female inspec tors for factories in which female help is largely used; a thorough-going and far-reaching Employers' Liability Act. simplified in such a way that it would not be possible for wealthy corporations to avoid responsibility and defeat the ends of justice by dragging a case from one court to another on questions of technicalities; inspection of gear and tackle on the wharves is also a matter which concerns a large number ber of workingmen, and those whose occupation calls them there have no need to be told of the risks to life which might be avoided if a proper system of inspection was instituted.

In Mr. Boudreau's platform there are other planks which greatly concern workingmen, and no intelligent man, after carefully studying it, can well refrain from coming to the conclusion that he is the man to vote for in the present crisis. They have the ballot to protect them, so that the bull-dozing of intimidators and the bribery of corrupt of Mr. Boudrean, and a large number tionists can be set at naught.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We learn from the daily press that a hybrid concern, calling itself the "Conservative Workingmen's Club," has endorsed the candidature of Ald. Kennedy for the Centre Division. We are led to understand that one of the leading lights of the "club" is a professional boxer; if so, we congratulate Ald. Kennedy on securing the endortrickery and corruption which is known sation of such a representative "workto exist in both political camps. That ingman," who may be turned to good is less his concern than it is that of can only be done by an independent account to forcibly drive conviction the electors. Money is absolutely un-

suasive eloquence fails to reach.

While we are very far from smpaththe Road Committee in reference to to do but go to the poll and deposit the employment of persons outside the his ballot; that need not cost anymunicipal boundary on municipal thing, neither to the elector nor the works, and deplore the selfishness of candidate. Thus put, Mr. Boudreau's the motives underlying it, we believe candidature has all the independence it should have effect, because it is only desirable. Who and what is Mr. carrying out the policy of protection Boudreau? some will ask. Mr. L. Z. to its logical conclusion. If the manufacturer,s goods are entitled to pro- father is a French-Canadian and whose tection from a competing neighbor, mother is an Irish woman, speaking then also should the labor of the cor- fluently the two languages, a printer poration serf be protected against com- by trade, and at the present time one petition from those who have not to of the proprietors of a printing office, pay the taxes he is compelled to do. The capitalis s and manufacturers have So much for his private life. As for raised this evil spirit in the minds of workingmen, and they need not wonder if the latter, with so many good examples before them of increasing riches among the former, should be anvious to ape their methods, even in small things.

The speech delivered the other day by Mr. G. W. Stephens to the electors of Huntingdon was the language of an honest man appealing to the inherent honesty of other men. The way in which he went for the Quebec boodlers must have made these gentry's ears tingle, that is to say if there is any sense of shame left in them, and to those who know Mr. Stephens it is a a sufficient indication of what he will do when he gets returned to the legislature. Of all opponents, he is the one whom political knaves and boodlers most dread, as he has the unfortunate hobit (for this class) of speaking the truth at all times and shedding light upon dark transactions, and for this very reason he should be elected. With a few men as independent as him elf at his back, Mr. Stephens could regenerate politics in this province, and we look to the people of Huntingdon to elect him by a handsome majority and orce more place him in a position to serve the province with that ability and honesty of purpose which has characterized his public life in the past.

of the labor candidate is going on remarkably well. Two committee rooms have been located on Notre Dame street, one of which will be formally opened to-night, and another on Wellington street. Other rooms in different portions of the ward will be opened as soon as possible. There was a good meeting at the Wellington street room on Thursday evening, a committee struck, of which Mr. Louis Happy consented to act as chairman, and Messrs Jos. O'Brien and P. Joyce. joint secretaries. The rooms will be open every evening until election week, and every information will be given to the electors by those in atten

One newspaper report has it that a deputation from the Knights of Labor was present at P. Kennedy's meeting in the Temple Building the other day. The reporter who wrote that was either drawing on his imagination, or the wish gave rise to the thought. There was no deputation from the Knights present at that meeting; on the contrary, nearly every assembly in the city has endorsed the candidature of other labor organizations have followed suit. La Presse has came out flat-footed for Mr. Boudreau, in the following: "This declaration (of his principles) is firm and honest and characteristic of the man chosen by the workmen as their candidate. The principle put forward by Mr. Boudreau is, what his opponent, Mr. Mc-Shane, would refer to as "solid." He was the choice of the workingmen, who put him in the field, and it is their duty to elect him. His election Baking.

dollars for legitimate expenses. Why CARSLEY'S COLUMN. should Mr. Boudreau spend a large amount of money foolishly, as is done in other elections? The workingman izing with the spirit of the petition to who wants to vote for him has nothing Boudreau is a young man whose where he himself works at the case. his public life, his career, though without noise, has been none the less an important one. He has been presi- TWEED dent of the English Typographical Union, and has been for two years president of the Central Trades and Labor Council. In these two positions he proved himself possessed of a large amount of tact and moderation. smoothing out all differences of opinion, and has, during his official career, been the means, when any difficulty arose between labor and capital, of satisfactorily settling it without an open rupture. That is something, and something a great deal more "solid" than load promises that are never kept, and kind words, though coming from a good heart, do no good to anybody."

PURCHASERS

The work of organization on behalf ARE INVITED TO THE WAREROOMS

1824 Notre Dame St,

(NEAR MCGILL STREET,) MONTREAL

to examine their large stock of PIANOS and ORGANS.

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A PERFECT ARTICLE

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

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

All the best Grocers sell it.

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REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale will be continued all next cek. Great bargains offered in every department. All remnants at extra low prices. S. CARSLEY.

CLEAR.

All odd lines of Winter Goods. In order to do this, Special Bargains will be offered in all departments during this month. Half price sale of Ladies' Cloth Jackets still go-

> Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets Ladies' Colored Cloth Jackets At Half Price.

> > S. CARSLEY.

MANTLES.

MANTLES.

LADIES' ULSTERS

HALF PRICE.

ULSTERS ULSTERS A big lot of Ladies' Tweed and Cloth

Ulsters in a variety of new styles. HALF PRICE. A large variety of Ladies' Black Cloth Dolmans, plain and trimmed.

MANTLE CLOTHS. All materials for Winter Garments, re-

duced to Special Prices.

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CARPETS!

FIRST DELIVERY Brussels Carpets Brussels Carpets Very Latest Designs Most Artistic Colorings Brussels Stair and Hall Carpets, 85c per yard.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

Second delivery of these goods were put into stock this week, among which will be found an unlimited selection of Patterns. Tapestry Carpets at all prices from 30c per yard. Call and see them. S. CARSLEY.

CURTAINS!

Nottingham Lace Curtains..... Roman Stripe Curtains......\$1 40 Roman Stripe Curtains..... 1 80 Tapestry Curtains..., 3 00 Brussels Net Curtains, handsome designs. Japanese Portieres, \$2 00.

CURTAIN MATERIALS. Splendid variety of Muslins, Silks and Nets in all patterns and colors.

S. CARSLEY.

DRESS GOODS I

REMNANTS

Of all the most Stylish Dress Fabrics, to be cleared at low prices. These lengths have been placed out on centre tables, so that they can be easily looked through,

Remnants of Tweeds Remnants of Serges Remnants of Cloth Remnants of Cashmeres Remnants of Plaids Remnants of Stripes

WINTER SKIRTS !

The balance stock of Winter Skirts of-fered at wonderfully reduced prices, to make room for New Spring Goods. Ladies' Knitted Skirts Reduced Quilted Satin Skirts Reduced Quilted Lustre Skirts Reduced Chamois-lined Skirts Reduced Eider Down Skirts Reduced Balmoral Cloth Skirts Reduced Lined Silk Skirts Reduced Fancy Felt Skirts Reduced. Ladies' Dressing Jackets at Reduced Prices.

LINEN

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AN UNLIMITED CHOICE Of High-claso Table Linens

Of High-class Household Linens All at Nominal Prices. REMNANTS

Of White Table Damasks
Of Unbleached Table Damasks Of Linen Towelings

Of Linen Sheetings Of Apron Linens, to be cleared at less than cost.

JUST RECEIVED A large assortment of Oxford Shirtings in all the new Spring Patterns.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 177 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

HOURS OF BUSINESS: From 8 a. m. until 6 p. m.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

BY W. J. ASHLEY, M. A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto

(FROM THE METHODIST MAGAZINE.)

(CONCLUDED.)

And there is this further argument, that if the employers are allowed to keep the "blacklegs," as they are called, there will be so much less eming or for working, as they think fit.

England until 1875, when the last vesabolished, and it was enacted that only committed by a unionist as would be criminal if committed by an individual that violence is not so very wrong? who did not belong to a combination. Canadian law, as I understand it, has not yet reached that point; the old common law of what is called conspiracy is still in force here.* As late as two years ago, in the case of Gibson and others, in the city of Hamilton, three men were sentenced to three months, imprisonment because they moved, seconded and supported a resolution inflicting a fine upon any of their number who worked for the corporation fiable; for, however well-meaning such action may be, it displays unwillingness and inability to recognize the fundamental principle of unionism.

To sum up this part of the argument it it must be recognized (1) that the formation of unions is justifiable; (2) that this principle brings with it certain consequences - as, for instance, that unions must act through their officials; that if they have reasonable grounds for believing that they can be permanently successful, they are justified in striking; and finally that they have a right to try to get certain conditions, just as the masters have a right to refuse to employ any one of them.

with any particular case is but preliminary; but in human affairs difficulties often arise more from the preliminaries "Industrial Peace." than from the questions ultimately at issue. I regard strikes as a most grievous outcome of the present economic situation. The machinery of the union is largely a machinery for industrial war; and we must all hope that some better way may show itself bye-and-bye of adjusting the shares which the various participants in production are to re-

*I was not aware until very recently that the law had been amended in the direction here indicated shortly before this lecture was first delivered.

amicable settlement of disputes, and, if common action are brought together the men are mistaken, the employers just for once and asked to confer powwill be far more likely to persuade ers to act for them upon delegates and. them, if there is a complete recognition if they agree to this, they ought in honployment for the men who have been from the outset of the principle of or to abide by the award; but it needs on strike. Mark you, I would leave unionism and its necessary consec little knowledge of human nature to anjust the same right to the master. A quences. And again, I am as strong as ticipate that they will frequently remaster has a perfect right, if he thinks anyone, perhaps stronger than many, in fuse. And again, if they have a union, he can beat the union, to get in all the maintaining that it is the first duty of and the employers begin by refusing to "blacklegs" he can obtain; and he the civil authority to keep order and recognize it, and by shutting the door has an unanswerable claim upon the punish violence by whomsoever com- on its delegates, what chance is there civil authorities to see that his works mitted. To allow non-unionists even of successful arbitration if bye-and-bye and the non-unionists are properly pro- to be "hust'ed" with impunity, and the employers do propose it? tected. He has a right, again, when still more to be assaulted—to permit, It is, therefore, not because unions the men are beaten, to refuse to take for example, street car lines to be taken are always wise-for they are often back more than he wants. It is indus- possession of by strikers -is a lamenta- sadly mistaken—that I urge their comtrial warfare, which cannot be carried ble exhibition of weakness on the part pletest recognition; it is because I hold on without the running of risks on both of the magistrates. But the magis, them to be unavoidable outgrowths of sides. But if we see no way of rre-trates would be able to do their duty the present state of affairs, and to furventing the war, we can at any rate with more firmness, and the men nish, as far as we can see, the necessary take care that each side is given the would be more disposed to keep order, basis for the most hopeful means of same terms; and this cannot be unless if the public did not frequently confuse | bettering the present miserable condiboth are given the fullest liberty to of- together altogether different issues. fer such conditions, either for employ- Violence and unionism may chance to go together, but they are not necessarily directed towards the employing class; city. This concession was not made in connected, and they ought not to be but before I close I want, if there are condemned in the same breath, as they any strong labor advocates present, to tige of the law of conspiracy, so far as so often are. If the well-to-do classes make an appeal to them. It is about it affected labor combinations, was persist in treating them as necessarily going together, is it any wonder that such acts were to be criminal when ignorant men, who feel that their unionism is not wrong, should feel also

I said just now that the method of strikes and lockouts is the method of industrial warfare, and it is warfare fully that prison labor has often been and ruin on the other, with emb tter- Ontario-about that I have no suffibring about peace and goodwil!, or as working classes; but I would beseech good citizens wishing to remove ob- workingmen to hesitate long before while it retained a certain person in its stacles in the was of orderly govern- they joined in any cry which resulted employ. I know nothing about the ment, or as mere economists distressed in prisoners being kept either without special circumstances of the case; but at the enormous waste of productive employment or at wasteful forms of as far as I can gather, the judge laid powers, we must be anxious to help to labor which they feel to be degrading. down that a mere agreement not to wards the introduction of better meth- If they do, prisoners will come out work for a particular employer so long ods of adjusting wages. Now it is worse than they went in, and the best Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000 as he retained a certain person in his folly to expect, as some employers seem means for their reformation will be employ was a criminal offence. I can still to do, that workmen will ever taken away. The working classes will conceive of few things more disastrous allow employers to assign them what then not only have to pay the full cost than an attempt to enforce such law; it wages they think fit; and on the other of their maintenance, and the increased ought to be amended at the earliest pos- hand it is hopeless to expect, as some cost of the judiciary and police, but sible moment, and the law assimilated labor enthusiasts do, that a plan can they will have the damnation of men on to that of England; for by enforcing it ever be struck out as a perfected whole, their souls. It is a matter to which a feeling of soreness is created which and introduced all of a piece, which they have a right to give and ought to will stand in the way of industrial will prevent all possibility of collision. give careful consideration. All I ask peace—a soreness which is quite justi- Improvements have always come slow. them now is to think long before conly, and will come slowly in the future. demning prisoners to idleness, or, what the way for its further development, can make the politician do as they ods hitherto adopted is the method of giant. arbitration. In England from repeated arbitration they have advanced to the establishment of permanent Boards of Conciliation, which have been at work for some sixteen or seventeen years in the manufactured iron trade of the rands a lecture of itself; meanwhile I advise all those who are interested in All this, when one comes to deal the experiments in that direction to study the detailed account of them which they will find in Mr. Price's

> Conciliation is that they all involve the recognition of the principle of unionism as an absolutely indispensable preliminary condition. Why has arbitration W. E. Fegan, captain. Police-Constables been so much less successful in the Tremblay, Maheux, Carey and M. Larocque; because the employers have not yet, as

> ceive. Moreover, I am very far from Now, unless you have unions with thinking that workmen are always in regular methods of coming to a comthe right, and victimised martyrs; just mon decision, and with the habit of as I do not believe that employers are acting through representatives, how are always in the right, and models of you to get the workpeople to work toequity. What, then, do all these pre- gether, to allow themselves to be treated liminary considerations "amount to?" with through men of their own num-They "amount to" this: There will ber, and loyally abide by the decision? be a much greater chance of an Of course if men not in the habit of

> > tion of affairs.

a matter which does not directly fall within the scope of my subject, but which I am constrained to speak of.

A Commission is sitting to investigate into all parts of our prison system. Among others they will deal with prison labor. Now, I will grant most with much the same weapons as in the managed in the most careless and open field-starvation on the one side happy-go-lucky fashion; I say not in ment of spirit and mutual distrust as its cient information; but certainly elseinevitable accompaniments. Whether where. I grant, in particular, that the we look at industry from the point of system of contract labor has been view of Christians, whose duty it is to worked in such a way as to injure the All we can do is to seek to discover in is worse, useless labor. It is a noble what direction improvement seems to thing to have a giant's strength-and be beginning, and to endeavor to smooth | doubtless the workingmen of Ontario Now the most hopeful of all the meth- please-but it is base to use it like a

COMING EVENTS.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The English speaking local branch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will hold their annual banquet in Pengelly's resnorth of England, and in some other taurant, on Wednesday evening next. Friends labor will be made welcome, and tickets which are fixed at a merely nominal figure can be procured from the Committee.

THE CHAMPION TUG-OF-WAR.

The long-looked-for tussle between the Garrison and Police teams will come off in the Armory Hall on Tuesday evening next. Mr. The essential matter to observe with Ross Mackenzie has been chosen referee and regard to arbitration and Boards of Messrs. Geo. Bradshaw and B. Tansey will act as judges. Each pull will be of five minutes' duration, best two in three. The following comprise the teams : Garrison—M. Goodbody, W. Goodbody, C. Gardiner and J. Drysdale; United States than in England ? Partly Sergt. F. Loye, captain. Captain Loye is very sanguine that his men will be able on this occasion to retrieve their laurels. Besides in England, fairly granted the right of the big event there will be tugs between other the men to combine; and partly be- teams from the Garrison, Prince of Wales' cause, owing to a variety of causes, the Rifles, Police and others who are expected to unions in many cases did not exist. enter before that date. Entries, which must

be accompanied by the entrance fee of \$2, will be received up to Monday evening by the secretary, Constable Holland, of No. 5 Station. To relieve the tedium between pulls an excellent variety entertainment is promised from the following performers: Professor Wilson, piano; McAnally and Nicholson, negro sketch; R. V. Milloy, character sketch; Harry Smith, negro specialist, and W. E. Burgess, ventriloquist.

Local Union 24 A, F, G. W. U, will hold their annual ball in the Queen's Hall on Easter Monday evening. From the success which has invariably attended this social event among the glassblowers it is safe to predict that the forthcoming one will equal, if not surpass, any that have gone before. The committee having the matter in hand are men of the stamp who work energetically in whatever they undertake and on this occasion they are sparing no effort to make it one of the best social events of the season. Everything will be on an elaborate scale and we have no doubt a large number of their friends will be anxious to be BOYS' NAVY SERGE SAILOR SUITS

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 176.

This year is the 25th anniversary of the formation of Montreal Typographical Union and that body does not intend to allow it to pass without notice. It was suggested, at the last meeting of the Union, that a concert and ball should be held to celebrate the event and a resolution to that effect having been adopted a committee was struck to make necessary arrangements. We understand that Easter week has been decided upon, and the talent for The burden of my argument has been the concert will be drawn from the best in the

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

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

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unfortunately for us, may claim relationship with the world of shades, and the kinship will be allowed by every lady who visits our 5th Floor at present. Never mind! Come and bring the children!

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BOYS' NAVY SERGE SUITS Reduced to 75c.

Reduced to 75c. BOYS' TWEED SUITS Reduced to 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.20. BOYS' OVERCOATS

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CHILDREN'S DRESSES, All Colors and P ices. CHILDREN'S APRONS. 20c, 25c, 30c, up to \$2.00. CHILDREN'S PINAFORES, 75c, 85c, \$1.00. CHILDREN'S CORSETS. Price 75c.

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LADIES' WHITE COTTON UNDERWEAR.

Night Dresses, reduced to 45c. Chemises, reduced to 23c. Drawers, reduced to 23c. Slip Waists, reduced to 15c. All full sizes.

Widows Caps at half price. Ladies' Knitted Skirts, 10 dozen to clear at 45c, worth 75c.

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GERALD E. HART, General Manager.

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BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

The Imperial Parliament was opened with the usual ceremony at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The members began assembling as early as eight o'clock with the object of securing seats. At eleven o'clock a detachment of "Beef Eaters" arrived from the Tower of London, headed by a sergeant. They made the usual search of the vaults of Westminster Hall but found nothing. The interest of the aristocrate, especially the sporting class, was centered in the House of Lords where the Earl of Dudley, noted for his skill as gentleman rider, had been selected to make his maiden parliamentary effort by moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech. At 2 o'clock there was a fair sprinkling of members in the House, though ministers and exministers were, as a body, conspicuous by their absence. There was a general buzz of conversation until Black Rod called Her Majesty's faithful commoners to the bar of the House of Lords to hear Her Majesty's speech read. The commoners walked to the Lords' Chamber, where standing by the woolsack near the throne, the Lord Chancellor read the queen's speech.

A first class carriage attached to an express train bound for Braila was burned last that France, Italy and Sweden should act as night, and eighteen passengers who were asleep when the fire broke out perished in Lowther added, however, that although the flames, the doors of the carriage being France, Italy and Sweden had been agreed

A meeting was held at Devonshire house on Monday to select a successor to Lord the United States, he said, would each have Hartington, now Duke of Devonshire, as the two representatives before the arbitration Liberal-Unionist leader in the House of Commons, Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, M. P. for Birmingham, who has long been talked of as the successor of Lord Hartington as Madrid on Wednesday. The platform upon Parliamentary leader, was formally elected which the garrotes were fixed was in the to the position. Mr. Chamberlain in a plaza directly in front of the jail. The four speech said the Duke of Devonshire would men passed their last night on earth in their still direct the policy of the party. He cells where they, or at least two of them maintained that his position was that of a Liberal, All the opinions he had expressed ligious consciation from the priests in atthroughout the fight for the maintenance of tendance. Early in the morning the final the Union he still firmly adhered to.

American.

N. Y., the other day in supposed poverty. His effects consisted of a threadbare suit of clothes and a dilapidated valise which it was believed contained only a quantity of soiled linen. Farnham was a bachelor about 45 cigars. The valise was discovered to be packed full of pieces of dirty underwear, which were rolled in wads. When they were undone they were found to contain greenbacks, gold and silver. Government bonds and other securities amounting to about \$40,000. Farnham is survived by one brother and three sisters.

A few evenings ago evidences of an attempted burglary were found at the residence of Henry S. Ottenheimer, a clothing merchant of Peoria, Ill. All the silverware in the house was found tied up in a tablecloth in the hallway, the thief having been scared away. A policeman was put on guard at the residence to prevent a similar what they have come to regard as their birthoccurrence, but last night the thief returned | right because working girls prefer to maintain and carted away all the valuables.

Messrs. Van Houghton and Diffing, of New York, executors of the will of Emma Abbott, the famous singer, on Monday took the ashes of the deceased to Gloucester, where they were sealed into the beautiful monument in Oak Grove cemetery, erected by Miss Abbott before her death. The ashes were encased in a box about 8 inches square-

Dr. Chuy Suez Ye, a San Francisco physician, well known and respected, died Monday from a wound inflicted on him by two Chinese hibinders Saturday evening. The murder was most wanton and unprovoked.

The Merchants bank of Moorehead, Minn., closed its doors to-day with \$170,000 on deposit, including a considerable amount of county funds.

Canadian.

A very sad-sudden death occurred at four o'clock Monday afternoon. Mrs. Colling wood Schreiber, of Ottawa, was in her sitting room sewing and rose to get some thread, when she staggered and fell dead, The cause was heart disease.

Mr. Mackintosh, of the Ottawa Citizen, left rather suddenly for England on Monday, accompanied by his daughter, He said he would be back in about six weeks.

Newcastle hatchery. This week 4,000,000 and 40,000 speckled trout eggs from Newcastle will arrive.

Although the revised voters' lists are being rushed through as fast as possible and protests, still so far only sixty of the revised by the revising officer and printed.

Daily orders prohibiting the transportation of grain from one district to another in Russia alarm merchants, who fear they are a prelude to the confiscation of their stocks.

The British Chamber of Shipping has adopted a resolution in favor of Great Bridesertion of British sailors in American

The steamer Earl of Dumfries ran into and sank the schooner Railway at Cardiff sisted of five men; three of them were drowned and the other two were rescued by the steamer

A despatch from Landsberg, close to the frontier, states that a conflict has occurred between a body of Russian gendarmes and band of emigrants. The fight took place on Russian territory a short distance from Landsberg. Three emigrants were killed and ten were wounded. A number of the emigrants, were taken prisoners.

At a meeting of the members of the Parnellite party in London Mr. John E. Redmond was formally elected chairman.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon James Lowther, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said Great Britain and the United States had agreed arbitrators of the Behring Sea dispute. Mr. upon they had not as yet been asked to appoint the arbitrators. Great Britain and

The four leaders of the Anarchists who attacked the town of Xeres were executed at who professed to be Christians, received remass was said and shortly afterwards the prisoners, escorted by a number of guards and the priests, who marched before and Charles Farnham died in Binghampton, hehind the condemned saying the prayers for the dying, were taken to the plaza. Here they ascended the platform and taking seats in the chairs the executioners fixed the collars about their necks and in an exceedingly short time they paid the penalty of years of age, and came from Honesdale, Pa., their crimes with their lives. The names of Lama and Lebrigano.

Domestic Service.

The North American Review published a paper by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood on "The Lack of Good Servants," which repeats the usual story about the difficulty or impossibility of procuring skilled and faithful domestics. Judging from the tone of her article she belongs to that numerous class of monied people who take it for granted that the poor were created entirely for their comfort, and think themselves very hardly used and deprived of themselves by seeking employment in stores and factories rather than to go out to service. It is the class teeling such as is manifested in the writings of nearly all who take the mistress' side in the discussion of the servant girl question that is at the root of the whole difficulty. When domestic service is put upon the same basis as any other form of employment, and the feudal idea of cast eliminated, the difficulty, if not removed will be very con siderably lessened. So long as domestic service is supposed to imply social inferiority on the part of the domestic, it will be unpopular, and deservedly so. In the early days of the republic it was not so, nor is ever now in the country districts. But so far as the cities and the homes of the wealthy and fashionable are concerned, the acceptance of a servant's position carries with it the implication that the employe is of an inferior order to the employer. Moreover, there is another and a stronger reason always ignored by writers who ask plaintively, "why do not girls go out to service instead of into shops and factories ?" viz., the brutal licentiousness of a large proportion of the wealthy class. It is a matter of frequent occurrence that servant gilrs, if at all goodlooking, are debauched by the master of the house or his grown-up sons. Public sentiment in this matter is very lax, and young. unsophisticated girls, whose friends supposed they were safe under the roof of a "respect-The Ottawa Fish hatchery last week re- able" family, have often to lament the loss of ceived 1,000,000 salmon trout eggs from the their virtue. The servant girl is regarded as the legitimate prey of the lustfully-disposed white fish eggs from the Sandwich hatchery old and young men, who, as inmates of the brought into contact with them in business hours. It is the libertinism which forms so turn professional. Conneff will remain at ter, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. 3 the preference given places where there were prominent and disgusting a feature of modern home for a few months, and after he has miles 17 yards; Bramhope tunnel, on the plutocracy which, more than anything else, had rest will train and compete in amateur Northeastern Railway, 2 miles 233 yards; lists have been completed, revised, signed makes it difficult to induce respectable girls races in [Great Britain against the British Queensbury tunnel, on the Great Northern to go into service.

CYCLING.

The managers of the Madison Square garden have issued circulars announcing tain negotiating a convention with the that they will hold another six-day bicycle United States to prevent "crimping" and race at the garden during the week commencing Monday, March 7. In connection with this tournament there will be held the first cycle exhibition ever given in -New York. The men will ride from one o'clock on Wednesday. The schooner's crew con- p.m. to one o'clock a.m., and it will be more enjoyed by the public, as the men will ride faster and spurts will be more frequent.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, the crack bievelist of the New York Athletic club, sailed for | and Haslett won the next two in six minutes England Saturday on the Aurania. A large party of friends gathered at the Cunard dock to bid the popular rider bon voyage. Zimmerman had been prepared to sail for the past two weeks, but was detained by his suspension from the amateur ranks. He is accompanied on his trip by James White, of Freehold, who will look after the American racer while he is abroad. Zimmerman contemplates taking up his residence in London at the home of J. B. Bowden, a well known bicycle manufacturer. He took no wheels with him, because it is his intention to have a special Raleigh racer constructed upon his arrival in England. He will go into active training at once. His early work will consist of road riding. He will not commence his track training until near Easter. The racing season opens at Herne Hill during Easter week, and it is here that all the fast racing men in England congregate. Zimmerman will compete for the first time on foreign soil. Zimmerman will remain abroad about six months, participating in all the big meets in Europe. He does not like to speak of his recent suspension nor criticise Mr. Atwater's action.

WRESTLING.

Stedman, the English mixed wrestling champion, signed articles at Bradford Wedevening to wrestle, best three out of five falls, with Duncan C. Ross, of Philadelphia. the champion of America. The match will be for the championship of the world and £200, and will take place at Bradford on February 11.

SNOWSHOEING.

The feature of last week's sport was the Star open steeplechase across the mountain. The entries were very numerous, some thirty-five in all, but only twenty started and eighteen finished. The track was in some parts heavy and the running was not five years ago, and made a living dealing in the men executed were Busigna, Sarzella, made in record time. Gentleman, who was the favorite, came in second to Davis, of Lachine, a green man to the mountain course, whose victory was a surprise to all. Bailie, of the M. A. A. A., Mason and Steele, of the Argyles, were third, fourth and fifth respectively.

BKATING.

The annual championship skating races of the Canadian association will be held on the M. A. A. A. grounds rink, on Saturday, February 20. The following are the events: Junior race, 1 mile, boys under 15 years of age; junior race, half mile, boys under 12 years of age; 220 yards, half mile, 1 mile, 5 miles, 220-yard hurdle, half-mile backwards. Entries close with the secretary, Feb. 18. he above events are open to all amateurs. Any entry, unless from a bona fide amateur club, will require to enclose credentials in support of amsteur standing.

THE RING.

Ed. Gorman, the Columbus lightweight, knocked out James Fielding, of the Pacific slope, at Columbus, O., in eight rounds. The fight was for a purse of \$2,500.

Neilly Gallagher, ex-amateur lightweight champion of the Pacific coast, knocked out Billy Mahon, of San Francisco, in the fifth round. The men fought in San Francisco for a \$1,000 purse.

Harry Gilmore, the well-known Canadian ightweight pugilist whose battles in the fistic arena with Billy Myer, Jack McAuliffe and George Fulljames are matters of record, has been matched to fight Jack Collins, of Detroit, eight rounds, with five ounce Police Gazette champion boxing gloves, at Detroit on March 2

Ed. Smith, the Denver heavyweight, whose prospective six-round go with Mike Lucie in Montreal was objected to by the authorities has returned to Ottawa. He expects to remain in the capital for some weeks pending new engagements. He has sent an offer to Chicago to stop Jim Hall, the noted Australian middleweight, in ten rounds, and meanwhile hopes to arrange a fight with Gus Lambert the big Montrealer.

"Mediator," writing in the World, says I am just in receipt of reliable information that T. P. Conneff, champion amateur long- long. same house, possess greater opportunities for distance runner of the world, at the solicieffecting her ruin than if she was merely tation of his friends in the Manhattan Ath-"oracks," such as Kibblewhite, Parry and Railway, 1 mile 742 yards: Drewton tun-

THE SPORTING WORLD others. He will return to America in time to take part in the American championship races. Conneff in all hiscompetitions abroad will run in the name and under the colors of the Manhattan Athletic club.

> The Hamilton Spectator says: A wrestling contest took place in the People's Theatre on Saturday night between Johnnie Haslett, of Buffalo, and Alice Williams, the champion female wrestler. George Blake, captain of the Queen City Athletic Club, Buffalo, was appointed referee and Dick Roach timekeeper. The style was Green-Roman, best two out of three falls, for \$150. posted with the Buffalo News. Miss Williams won the first fall in seven minutes. each. Haslett weighs 125 pounds and Miss Williams 134 pounds. Haslett challenges any man in the world 125 pounds or under to wrestle, catch-as-catch-can, for \$250, which he says has been up with the Buffalo News for the past six months. Before the contest commenced Prof. Williams said he rould bet anyone in the audience \$25 that the young lady would win. A Hamilton sport made the affair more exciting by taking his offer.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

Lady M. L. W. writes to the London Daily Telegraph extolling the virtues of coffee as a disinfectant. She says :- "I feel sure you will be ready to make known through your columns the use of coffee as an excellent disinfectant. A physician ordered its use many years ago, and I have four times over proved its efficacy in serious cases of measels, which so treated never extended beyond the one patient. I also used it with great advantage during the influenza epidemic of the last two years, and I firmly believe it prevents the extension of infection by changing and purifying the air with its stimulating aromatic smell, which lasts some time, and which nothing can escape, Two or three red hot cinders in a dustpan sprinkled over with, say, a quarter of a teaspoonful of ground coffee at a time, not enough to flame but simply to smoke, not more than three or four teaspoonfuls in all, will in five minutes, if used, say, at the bottom of a staircase (the room doors being previously opened) pervade the whole house. Gently shaking the dustpan promotes the volume of smoke. Two servants do this regularly morning and evening with very little trouble and trifling expense. In infectious illness such as I have alluded to, coffee is also burned on the landing outside the invalid's room. I hope this simple suggestion may become widely known and largely adopted."

Railway Tunnels Over a Mile Long.

On the extensive system of the London & Northwestern Railway Company there are five tunnels each of which exceeds a mile in length. The longest tunnel owned by the company is at Festiniog, North Wales. It measures 3 miles 206 yards. The other large tunnels are: Standage, 3 miles 62 yards; Morley, 1 1,500 yards; Kilsby, 1 663 yards; and Wapping (Liverpool), 1 mile 490 vards.

The Midland Railway Company also possess five tunnels which are of considerable length. The longest tunnel, known as the Braemoor, is 1 mile 840 yards long. The tunnel at Dove's Hole measures 1 mile 660 vards; that at Dronfield 1 mile 264 yards; that near Claycross (Derbyshire) 1 mile 44 yards, while the Belsize tunnel is 1 mile 132 yards in length.

The longest tunnel in England is owned by the Great Western Railway Company. It is constructed under the river Severn, and is 4 miles 624 yards long. On the same railway system are two other long tunnels, Box tunnel, 1 mile 1,452 yards, and Sapperton, 1 mile 88 yards.

The Sevenoaks tunnel, on the Southeastern Railway, is 1 mile 1,692 yards in length. The Polehill tunnel, on the same system, is 1 mile 850 yards long, and the Aubotts Cliff tunnel 1 mile 173 yards.

The longest tunnel on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway is at Shepherd's Well. It measures 1 mile 616 vards. The Sydenham tunnel is 1 mile 430 yards long.

Three tunnels on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway are severally over a mile in length, viz., Clayton, 1 mile 506 yards; Merstham, 1 mile 70 yards; Oxted, 1 mile 506 vards.

The London and Southwestern Railway Company have only one tunnel which is over a mile in length. It is situate at Honiton and measures 1 mile 80 yards.

The Littleborough and Sough tunnels on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway exceed a mile in length. The former is 1 mile 1,126 yards long, and the latter, situated between Bolton and Darven, 1 mile 255 yards

Other tunnels exceeding a mile in length are: Mersey tunnel, Liverpool, 3 miles 924 letic club and at home, has decided not to yards; Woodhead tunnel, on the Manches-

nel, on the Hull and Barnsley Railway, I mile 356 yards; and the Harecastle tunnel, on the North Staffordshire Railway, which exceeds a mile by three yards.

UNION.

The simple word "union" means a great deal, and the sooner the workingmen who belong to the different branches of organized lahor get to thoroughly understand it, the better for their own interests. The workingmen will never succeed until they are educated up to a due appreciation of pulling together. The word "union" must mean something more than a motto. It must stand for some force acting and operating to keep them not only together, but working together. Men must be anvils or hammers. We wonder at the horse and say, "What would he do did he know his strength ?" Let us look at home. Do we know ours? Do we use it? Do we ase it, not as brute force, but as intellectual force to lift up ourselves? We have schools, we have books and papers. Let us, above all things, think. We have the ballot; that is a weapon; it is all-powerful. The snow-flakes stop the huge locomotives and trains. The little white ballots can beat down into dust the mountains of political iniquity that time and cunning have built up around us .- Workman and Farmer.





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MY LOVE.

I love my love with a love so strong That no weight of iron could bend it, Nor the wear of years, nor the fiercest blow, Nor the scythe of time could rend it.

I love my love with so great a wealth That, though placed in the poorest dwell ing,

My blessings great I'd daily count, And my riches be ever telling.

I love my love with a love so bold That my lips with pleasure linger On her velvet cheeks and ruby lips, Nor fear to sorrow bring her.

I love my love with a love so deep That the deepest mine could not hold it, Nor the fathomless sea could not, I know In its bosom broad infold it.

I love my love with a love so vast That this world will not contain it, And it soars above to the God of love, And He, too, will maintain it.

And He will guard my love of loves-Blest Friend and Elder Brother-Now wist ye who she is-my love? Why, she's my precious MOTHER!

-Margaret Douglas.

PHUNNY ECHOES

Consider the man who is always punctual -how much time he wastes waiting for other people.

flows in Wall street, there are any fish? There are-suckers, chiefly.

Jack Rounder-Isn't Miss Belle a beauty? Miss A-Yes. But, you know, beauty is Dolbey, my manager, who I am sure will only skin deep. Jack Rounder-Well, I'm be delighted. Why, Dolbey's cast iron no cannibal. That's deep enough for me.

Things one would rather have left unsaid-A lady thanked a gentleman for a very complimentary remark he had made in have been without him for a thous and a newspaper article about her ability as a pounds. writer. Oh, he replied, that was all a joke. I never dreamed the editor would print it.

Nupop-Maria, I believe that baby knows now what it took Sir Isaac Newton a life of thought to find out. Mrs. Nupop-How absurd! What do you mean? Nupop-Just notice how he tilts that bottle to gravitate the milk his way.

Hanks-How did Closefist manage to get his men to withdraw from the Knights of Labor? Banks-He quoted Scripture to show that members of that organization could not go to heaven. Hanks-What was his text? Banks-And there shall be no night there.

Old Lady-Doctor, do you think there is anything the matter with my lungs? Physician (after careful examination)-I find, madam, that your lungs are in a normal condition. Old Lady (with a sigh of resignation)-And about how long can I expect to live with them in that condition?

Have you fixed up my will? said the sick man to Lawyer Quillins. Yes, Everything as tight as you can make it? Entirely so. Well, now, I want to ask you something, not professionally, but as a plain, everyday man. Who do you honestly think stands the best show for getting the property?

One of the professors of the University of a day. Texas was engaged in explaining the Darwinian theory to his class, when he observed that they were not paying proper attention. Gentlemen, said the professor, when I am endeavoring to explain to you the peculiarities of the monkey I wish you would look

Wit of the Youngsters.

Father, in bed with son of six years Father-Well, I suppose I must get up now to get the daily bread. Son-Don't you trouble, papa, the baker will bring it.

Small boy, who has been present at a discussion of domestic matters-I suppose some hens lay cooking eggs and some lay fresh eggs.

Saint like little girl of five-I wish I had wings like an angel, I would fly straight up to heaven. Matter of fact young sister-Silly gell, silly gell! Go up to ceiling-come down bump!

Small Lisper (speaking of school fellow)-No, I don't like Tommy Hall. (Musingly) I fink I'll ask him to tea, and then we'll fight. Little girl (looking at hair on new baby's head)-Oh, nurse! It's got whiskers on its

The Lawyer and the Robber, A lawyer awoke at midnight to find a robber standing beside his bed and already in

possession of his jewelry and money. Why, man! cried the lawyer, after a closer look, are you not the robber whose case I pleaded in court only a few days ago?

The very same. And my plea was so effective that the jury acquitted you? Yes.

And, alas! you now come to rob me, your benefactor!

Business is business, replied the robber.

I must now rob to get back what I paid and illustrations of man's inhumanity to Strand), the Marquis of Camden (Camden

But I'll send you to prison for this.

Perhaps, but I hope not. This time my spoils will enable me to employ even a better attorney than you are. Good bye, old fel-see you later!

MORAL.

Business should always be done spot cash

A Story of Dickens.

Howard Paul tells an amusing story of Dickens, with whom he was on intimate terms. In the days when he and his wife were giving their entertainments, Mr. Paul had as manager a man named Dolbey, whose lack of business ability was as marked as was his enormous appetite. Mr. Paul struggled along as best he could with his manager, but he was vastly relieved readings on his second visit to the United States.

When Dickens returned to London from his American tour, Mr. Paul asked him how he liked Dolbey's managerial services.

He is a treasure, a perfect treasure! replied the great novelist, enthusiastically. Mr. Paul was almost taken off his feet with astonishment.

Wha-a-what? he managed to gasp. A reasure? With all due respect to your judgment, Mr. Dickens, I never found him anything else but a nuisance.

Ah, but my dear fellow, there is a difference, replied Dickens. You engaged him for his head, whereas I engaged him for his stomach. Why, man, he was invaluable. We have been asked if in the water which | Those hospitable Americans were forever asking me to eat or drink with them. All I would have to do would be to make some excuse and follow it up with, But here's stomach and colossal capacity saved my life. I've come back strong as an ox, and Dolbey's a wreck-a total wreck. I wouldn't

A Sad State of Affairs.

A committee has been investigating; the sweating system of Chicago, and the result is shown by the following extract from their report: The condition of the places visited was terrible. Overcrowding, long hours and low pay was the rule. Girls of ten years of age were found to be working ten and twelve hours a day for 80 cents per week. Ten girls were found, none being over ten years of age, who worked ten hours a day for 75 cents to \$1.20 per week. In a DeKoven street den were found a half a half a dozen men verking eighteen hours a day for from \$4 to \$9 per week. At 168 Maxwell street were found ten men that worked sixteen hours a day each and received \$6.50 to \$9 per week. In the same place were six girls working from twelve to fourteen hours a day, whose weekly pay was \$3. One child was found in the house that worked for 75 cents per week. At 455 South Canal street a girl was found who declined to tell what she received, fearing that she would be discharged, and a discharge meant starvation. At 69 Judd street the wages of the men were found to be from \$5 to 89 per week, and one child there received \$1 per week. The women worked fourteen hours

Capital and Labor.

The causes of poverty are manifold. Intemperance, vice, idleness, improvidence, ignorance, inherited weakness of mind or body, are among them. More potential than all these, and oftentimes their antecedent cause, is human avarice—the vilest and conditions of men, from the ducal passion that ever cursed the race. This it is ground landlord and the more or less wealthat compels women to toil in cramped and stuffy rooms in the city of New York for in a building freehold land society and the sixteen hours out of twenty four, for the owner of a single tenement. The great bulk miserable pittance of fifty cents, making handsome garments for their more fortunate comparatively few people-not more than sisters to wear. This it is that presents the 5,000 spectacle of the most wretched and ill-paid labor in all England—female labor at that working in the production of chean bibles to be sent to the heathen. It is avarice that | the seventy-four City Companies (especially forces poor wretches to crawl on their hands in the City, St. Giles', and St. Martin's); and knees in the bowels of the earth for the Government, through the office of wages that scarcely suffice to keep body and soul together. It is avarice that offends decency and humanity with the sight of half naked and almost unsexed women tugging at the coke ovens owned by Pennsylvania rious colleges at Oxford and Cambridge (nomillionaires. It is avarice that crowds the tably Magdalen); the three great endowed great factories of New England and the hospitals of St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas', Middle States with little children, and fills Guy's (especially at Southwark and in the its coffers with gain literally ground out of city); and the great charitable foundations their pinched and stunted bodies and their (such as Christ's Hospital and the Foundling starving souls.

When this "good old gentlemanly vice," as Byron called it, has been made thoroughly disreputable—when wealth that has been The Duke of Westminster (Belgravia, Pimcoined out of the miseries of the poor comes to mean social ostracism for its possessorthe greatest part of the poverty that now afflicts the world will surely disappear. The unjust laws, the inequitable system of dis- (Chelsea), Sir W. Carr-Gomm (Rotherhibears so heavily upon honest industry, are bone), the Marquis of Northampton (Clerk-I hired you with cold cash to plead my case. simply manifestations of human selfishness enwell), the Duke of Norfolk (south of the

man. And these laws, this system, will not Town), Lord Southampton (Tottenham be changed as long as selfishness is crowned with wealth and power, and popular applause, and the world continues to worship blindly at the shrine of financial success. Samuel E. Morse.

The Selfishness of Unions

eople sometimes talk of selfishness of trades unions. But there is all the difference In the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the selfishness of a great labor organization. The one means an increase of selfish luxury for one man or a single family. The other means not luxury, but increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one but of ten thousand families. Others when Dickens chose Dolbey to manage his may call this selfishness if they please. I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the common weal."-John Morley, M. P.

Protection and Free Trade.

"Protection or free trade" is simply an issue between capitalists who have opposite interests. Manufacturers want protection so that they may keep the home market to themselves and sell their goods as dear as the buying power of the people will permit, while paying the lowest wages which unre stricted competition between the workers may force labor to accept. Importers want free trade because they deal in foreign goods which, for some reason that they do not care to consider-whether it be natural advantages or cheaper labor-can be sold here at a less price than similar articles of domestic production. Both parties to the controversy look for profits. Neither minds for a moment the condition of labor, except to lower it with a view of greater profits. Why, then, should the workingmen, oppressed by protected capitalists, vote for or against protection? And why should workingmen oppressed by free trade capitalists vote for or against free trade? Is it not plain that they should all unite against capitalism which oppressed them under any fiscal system that either side of the capitalistic contestants may force upon the other side.—The New Era.

Conservative and Reformer.

Motions to reconsider are in order. Mankind seems to be digging for roots. While some delve with the grubbing hoe, others are busy with illumination and cry out: 'Turn on the light !" It is funny to watch Conservative and Reformer. They are very uncongenial bed fellows. Conservative snuggles down in his feather bed, draws his velvety blanket under his chin, closes his eves and murmurs areamily, "I'm drowsy. What a delicious night for sleeping." But Reformer is restless-sleepless. Hour after hour he turns first one way and then another, until finally Conservative loses patience and growls, "For God's sake be still! I can't sleep a wink." "Selfish dog!" answers Reformer. "If you can only keep warm yourself you are satisfied, if all the rest of mankind freeze." And he gently draws his feet up until his knees are upon his breast, and before Conservative suspects his purpose, gives a vigorous kick and sends over into the middle of the floo "Now, confound you; shiver a little while you are fixing the bed again !" he says, and gets ready to begin tossing and tumbling

The Owners of London.

The owners of London include all sorts thy leaseholders down to the shareholders of the rental of London, however, belongs to

Amongst these large owners are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (especially in Paddington, Notting Hill, and Lambeth); Woods and Forests (especially near Regent street, Regent's Park, and on Holborn Viaduct, and, through the Exhibition Commissioners of 1851, at South Kensington); va-Hospital.)

Next to these public or quasi-public owners come the great private ground landlords. lico, and the Grosvenor Square district), the Duke of Bedford (Bloomsbury, the Covent Garden district, and Ampthill Square), Lord Portman (West Marylebone), Lord Cadogan tributing the products of labor which now the), the Duke of Portland (East Maryle

Court Road and Kentish Town), Sir Speneer Maryon Wilson (Hampstead), Captain Benton, M. P. (Pentonville), the Tyssen-St. John's Wood), the Curzons (Mayfair), Lord Salisbury and others.

As to the smaller owners of London their number is very great, being estimated at 150,000 to 200,000. The annual rental of Greater London is now about £40,000,000 sterling, being £32,000,000 for inner London and £8,000,000 for the outer ring.

What is the Difference?

A certain king, by the power of the sword and the superstition of his followers, fell upon a defenceless people and took from them their lands, cattle, and all their pos-

A certain financier, by the power of his wits and the selfish ignorance of his followers, quietly went among a certain people, and by careful, shrewd management, with rents, interests and profits, kind words, long hours and short pay, soon became the owner of all their lands, houses and all their goods and means of employment, then told them it would profit him nothing to hire them longer, and turned them out to starve.

A certain pugilist overpowered a certain traveler and took from him all his possessions and left him a beggar among strangers. What is the important defference between

the above three methods and their results? One operates by the sword, another by his wits, and the third by his muscle.

Is there any difference in the result? Is there any difference in the morality of these three methods? Are we not morally bound to oppose all schemes by which one man can have power to take from another his food, clothes and shelter? Should the needs of life be left as a gambling stake for the shrewd ones to capture, and hold at their own sweet will from the multitude? This is the rising question of the age; and in it we shall have the pro and con of the two great parties of the future.-The Dawn.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"I have often heard it said that there was a compact between the politicians of both parties in Montreal Centre," said Brown, "under which the McShane clique are to support Curran in a Federal election and the Curran wing of the Conservative party are to help McShane in a Provincial one. To those who are prompted to take political action by a laudable desire to develop the resources of our country and advance the prosperity of its people and who regard our chosen representatives as disinterested patriots working to that end, such a compact would seem incredible and preposterous. With those, however, who understand that party politics is a mere game of grab in which patriotism or principle forms no part, and who know that such deals have been worked in both municipal and parliamentary elections in the past, this rumor will have considerable weight."

"Particularly if taken into consideration with the candidature of Ald. Kennedy in Montreal Centre," said Phil. "If that candidature means anything at all, it means the splitting of the vote in that division to enable McShane to step in if possible, and may perhaps explain Kennedy,s walk over in the late municipal election. Either the Conservatives who are working the Kennedy 'boom' are working under contract or else they are in total ignorance of the feeling of the people towards their own candidate; neither do they seem inciined to reap benefit by the experience which their party has had in the past in that self-same constituency. The strongest man they ever placed in opposition to McShane was the present Judge Doherty who, despite his great popularity and unquestioned ability, came out of the last three-cornered fight as a badly beaten third; and where Doherty has failed Kennedy need not try.'

"I don' believe that the men who are bringing out Kennedy are working 'under contract,'" (said Gaskill, "though it certainly looks suspicious, but I do know that the regulation hide-bound Conservative is so prejudiced against anything that smacks of labor reform that he would sooner vote for the devil than for a labor candidate. It is to accommodate this particular class of seventeenth century Tories that Kennedy is brought out; they can't vote for McShane because they hate him like sin, and they won't vote for Boudreau because they hate himor rather those whom he represents-a great deal more. Happily their number is few; but if I had anything to do with directing the action of organized labor in this election I would teach these people such a lesson that they would not soon forget it as long as they lived. Since they made it their business to needlessly oppose us in the Centre, I would give them a double dose of their own medicine by running laborcandidates in both Montreal West and St. Lawrence Division. Both Hall and Morris can be defeated by such a move, and that move should be made, and made at once. The tactics which they pursue in connection with Boudreau's candidature is conclusive proof that all their talk about purifying politics is mere buncombe calculated to catch 'suckers,' but they will find that Kennedy, Hall and Morris are mighty poor bait. It was a blunder on the part of organized labor which gave Hall his seat in the first place, and it will be a blunder on the part of his party St. Etienne, France, contains some which will make him loose it."

"I must say that I am in perfect ac. cord with you on this question," said lated to bring into more general dis-Brown, "and furthermore, I believe a cussion the question of free industrial labor candidate in St. Lawrence Divi- training as a part of our general syssien would stand a good chance of tem of education, a question upon

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become immensely wealthy and pow- famous for its vast coal mines, iron erful, and will hardly be acceptable to and steel works of all kinds, from the workingmen of that constituency. heaviest ordnance and naval armor Conservatives, why not run a labor line of goods produced from silk, quote you prices. candidate there who would be acceptable to the Mercier party, and thus make sure of victory. If this election is going to be run on the plan of each for himself and devil take the hindmost, no sensible man will blame us for taking such a step, and anyway, I can't see that we have a greater stake in the country than anybody else. Since the Province is bound to go to the devil it might as well go there with a man at the helm who knows the shortest and most direct route. I am decidedly in favor of running candidates in both of these divisions. We have been ignored so long that it is really time to teach some of our twopenny-half-penny statesmen that we are a factor in politics, which is something which they seem to have forgot-

BILL BLADES.

FREE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

A recent report to the State Department from the United States Consul at facts of special interest to the working people of this country. It is calcuelection. The Conservative candidate which there is at present much diverthere is the head and front of a gigan- sity of opinion. St. Etienne is one of ic combine which, while paying ridicu- the greatest industrial and manufaclously low wages to its employes, has turing cities in all France. It is mond was formally elected chairman.

cotton and rubber.

The national school system of France permits in the elementary schools throughout the country the introduction of industrial training as part of the regular course of studies for the benefit of the children of the poorer parents, who find it necessary to withdraw them from school at an early age to assist in the support of the family. St. Etienne has taken advantage of this feature of the law in a very practical way and has established a very thorough system of industrial training. Its teehnical institute was built in 1885 at a cost of nearly \$150,000. It has three hundred students, and the trades taught are weaving, dyeing, sculpture, iron founding, cabinetmaking, etc. The apprenticeship is four years in duration, and the institution is free. At the end af four years a certificate of aptitude is given, which enables the pupil to obtain a situation in the line of industrial labor which he has chosen. The work of the school begins each day at seven in the morning and ends at seven in

The members of the Parnellite party met in London on Wednesday and appointed their parliamentary whips and secretaries. It was resolved to leave the chair vacant as a mark of respect to the memory of their late leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

At a meeting of the members of the Parnellite party in London Mr. John E. Red-

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