## THE ECHO．

## 84：JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN，AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER．

Vol．2．－No．20．\}
MONTREAL，SATURDAY，FEBRUARY 13， 1892.
$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { SINGLE COPIES－THREE CENTS } \\ \text { ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR }\end{array}\right.$

MEETINGS
OWINTRA工 TREDES AND LABOR COUNGIL OF MONTREAL
$\qquad$
$\mathbf{R}^{\text {IVER FRONT }}$ ASSEMBLY


Deminion ASSEMbly，


$\mathbf{P}^{\text {ROGRESS ASSEMBLY }}$
 Lomas＇Hall，Point St．Charles．

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

Meets next Sunday，in the K．of L．Hall， Addrees all commurications to

WM．Robertion
Archambault street．
LEGAL CARDS
Hon．J．A．．Chaplean，
Armine D ．Nicouls．
Joing s．Hall．Jr，
Alb，
Albert 3. ．Brown．
Chaplean，Hall，Nicolls \＆Brown， ADVocates， TEMPIE BJIDING，

 MERCIER．BEAUSOLEIL，CHOQUET ADVOCATES，
No． 76 ST．JAMES STREET，
DOHERTY \＆DOHERTY， ADVOCATES，
BARRISTERS，SOLICITORS，\＆C．， Savings Bank Chambers， 180 ST ．JAMES ST．，MONTREA

## BUSINESS OARDS．

B．ヨ．McGAエ卫，
Pharmaceutical and Disbensing 2123 NOTRE DAME STREET， Sunday Attendance－From 1 to 2 p．m．

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Chemists＋and＋Druggists．
Corner Notre Dame and McGill sireets， montreal

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Corner oftiNotre Dame lanal St．
montreal．

TORONTO NOTES．
（fhom our own correspondent．）
Toronto，Febraary 9th， 1892. President Thos．W．Banton called the Trades and Labor Council to order at 8.15 on．last Friday evening．After the intro－
duction of new delegates and the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting，
of mate Delegate Worr raised a question of privilege
and presented a petition to the Governor－
General，and asked that the Council sanction General，and asked that the Council sanction
the same，praying His Excellency to shorten the sentence of eighteen months in the Con－
tral Prison acoorded Wm．Duplex，a Union tral Prison accorded Wm．Duplex，a Union
moulder，oonvieted of assaulting a juror，in
a trike in Gurney＇s stove works and among the petitioners being the aforesaid juryman，
In reply to a question by delegate March， In reply to a question by delegate March，
delegated Worr said the Moulders＇Union new not of nor did it authorize the peti－ first－named delegate the subject was referred ation and subsequant action．
Under the head of＂reports of som－
mittees＂the Muricipal Committee＇s report dealt with many subjects of local interesest． extend the hours of voting to 9 p．m．at Council and was incorporated in the city
bill which would be introduced in the Local Legislature at its coming session，which be－
gins on next Thursday．The report also oped the City Council would yet introduce the municipality to pay its aldermen，and on Ald，Foster that hereafter all sidewalkg
ald of wood be given out to contract．The re－
port was adopted as read．Mr．H．T．Bens son and J．W．Dacey are Chairman and Secretary，re．
Committee．
The report of the Educational Committee
was signed by Ed，Glockling was signed by EE．Gloockliing，as Chairmas，
and Jas．Coulter，as Secretary．It approved of the proposal of the Public School Board submitted to the Board of Police Commis sioners，＂that four officers（truant）be de－
tailed for this purpose，＂＂but hazarded the ope that the same would be filled by the
appointment of civilians，＂as many peopl appointment of civilians，as many people
would not care to havejpolicemen acting in
that capacity．＂As to free school books the com mitttee were＂pleased to note the grand majority of 4,494 votes in favor of this pro－
posai given at the recent municipal elec－
tion＂and hoped＂t that the tion＂and hoped＂that the Public Sohool
Board will immediately take action so that
it may take effect at may take effect at once，notwithstanding
the narrow－mindedness and selfish motives of one who appeared on a deputation from
the ratepayers＇association，as the voice o the ratepayers＇association，as the voice of
the people should prevail in this matter．＂ After noting with approval and satisfactio
the great succeess attending the opening the Technical School，and the opening in positive language the system of granting
pensions to retired school teachers，as well pensions to retired school teachers，as well
as the depreciating the action of the Free
Library Board in establiehing a museum at Library Board in establiehing a museum at
a probable cost of $\$ 6,000$ while at the same a probable cost of $\$ 6,000$ while at the same
time closing two branch libraries on the plea ort concluded as follows：－＂As regards schools in the Province，according to the re－ port of Provincial Separate School Inspector
White，your committee deplores the unsatis－ White，your committee deplores the unsatis－
factory conditions existing at present，where－ lactory conditions existing at present，where
of he states that the text－books are not up o the mark，and that the teachers are i for the same is by having one language－
English－taught in our common school public and separate，and having the same system of inspection．＂An interesting dis－ heading except the last one．On of eation heading except the last one．On a motion that the clause respecting separate schools
be referred back for further consideration． He hoped that，for very obvious reasons，his esolution would carry without opposition
or debate，and that he would go before the committee and explain why he made the ation．The Education Committee did no lowed．Delegate John Smith drew atten－ tion to the fact，while supporting the motion
to refer back，that that day＇s Mail oontained a．letter over the signature of Separate
Shool Inspector White，denying the utter－ $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { anoes attributed to him；while Delegate } \\ & \text { O＇Donoghue pointed out that while }\end{aligned}\right.$
majority of the Council could carry the re－
portil yet such a course would be injudi－ cious and not in the interest of pease in the ranks of labor．Delegate R，Glockling took like ground；while Delegate Geo Harris and
others were in favor of passing in approval of the report．Ultimately that clacse of the report was referred back without resortin
to a vote．With this amendment the repor was adopted，
The report
The report of the Legislative Committee，
which embraced nearly all the which embraced nearly all the resolution
passed at the last session of the T．\＆ passed at the last session of the T．\＆I
Congress，was laid over and will be first for consideration after reading of the mi
at the next meeting of the Council． Delegate O＇Donoghee，asia represe of the Council on the Technical School
Board，reported that the sohool Board，reported that the school opened on the
25 th ultimo with 128 pupils and that at present time there were over 200 pupils i his colleagues at the Board－Mr，Geo．Brad ley－had resigned and had accepted the
position of engineer and caretaker under position of engineer and caretaker under
the Technical School Board，and that would be necessary to nominate and elect
another delegate to fill the vacancy．He also by the Board of Mr．Bradley＇s resignatio and he had also voted against his employ ment by the Board on acoount of his having
ignored the body which elected him to tha body．The report was adopted on a divisio a a large majority．
On motion of Delegate Parr it was re．
solved，that the members of this Council， believing that the cutting of ioe for any pur
pose on Toronto Bay，Ashbridge＇s Marsh and the Don River is dangerous to public
health inasmuch as no regulations，howeve perfect，can．prevent some part of the ic
from being aned for domeatio purposes here
by petition the Looal Board of Health t prohibit the cutting of jee from these soure
after the close of the present season，thu
allowing the ice dealers a year in which to alrwing the ice dealers a year in which to
arhat a copy of this reource of supplion be forwarde and
that that a copy of this resolution be forwarded
to the mayor and chairman of the Buard of
Health Delegate O＇Donoghue，in calling the at tention of the Municipal Committee to th fact that an evening paper of that date ad
vocated that the city should cease fighting and surrender the Bay front to the C．P．R was warmly applauded when he declare
that no matter who gave up the fight th Workingmen of Toronto proposed to retai
that property for the whole people and kee that property for the whole people and keep
that railway on its grounds west of York After
After the transaction of some routine busi ing notice of motion at the next meeting Res
Counc
right Council，while recognizing and asserting th employment of a municipal or other charac ter，places itseelf upon record as discounten
ancing and being opposed to any of its mem－
bers，while acting as representatives of the Council，or as members of committees pab－com mittees to which they may be ap－
pointed or eleoted，sekeking or accopting en－
ployment or office of emolument arising fro ployment or office of emolument arising from
or inciientat to the action of any suoh representation or which they may be members，inas
much as such seeking or accepting of em－ much as such seeking or accepting of em
ploymant or office of emolument under these
circumstances is detrimental circumstancess is detrimental to the goon
character and usefuluess of this Council，a well as injurious to the advancement of the
general and best interests of those who worl or wages in the city of Toronto．
The Council then adjourned．
Under date of yesterday the Hamilton
corre spondent of the Toronto News says： The trouble between the moulders and the
foundrymen remains unchanged．Half a foundrymen remains unchanged．Hali
dozen apprentices from Massey＇s works，To－
ronto，commenced work in Copp＇s foundry on Saturday，but efforts are being made to
induce them to return．The Trades and induce them to return．The Trades an
Labor Council has decided to give the ment
all the assistance possible．A A number have all the assistance possible．A number have
left for Detroit and others expect to heave
for various points in the United States for vario．
The journeymen bakers of this city have had a somewhat varied experience in the natter of organization within the past eigh
or ten years．First a Union，next an As sembly of the K．of L．．once mure a Union，
and now，once mor．，an Assembly of the of $L$ ．On last Saturday evening the mem＊ bers of that trade held a large open meeting in Richmond Hall，under the auspices of
Wheatsheaf Assembly，K，of L．，for the pur Wheatsheaf Assembly，K．of L．，for the pur－ ody，with Mr．W．Brown presiding．The creditable standing of the journeymen bakers of Toronto in the past as Knights of wages they then enjoyed and the deplorable
elapse into long working hours and lower
tegration，D．M．W．，D．A．Carey，as is hia
custom，delivered a sympathetio，sensible and enoouraging address in which he too the bakers of this city cereditable standing of Mr．John MoMillan（now doing a good busi－ ness for himself in a progressive Vermont own）was a leading spirit in their behalf and in their ranks．He grieved for their present sad condition，and promised that
D．A． 125 would warmly second their efforts reorganization．
District Recording Secretary Rober
Glockling，in following Mr，Carey， ized the undeniable fact that their troubles vere mainly due to the fact that the men ad drifted away from the Knights．Let them unite again and they would find that astice would be done them．In union there dictate as to the wages and hours ；the one having dropped and the other increased． For eighteen months one man has been working eighteen honrs a day
8 a week ；others get $\$ 5$ and $\$ 4$ ．
Mr．Lauchlin told of how
had benefited by uniting．
had benefited by uniting．
All the bakers in the city
All the bakers in the city will be urged to ffort will be made to bring it up to the old
This evening Mr．P．J．MoGuire，genera ecretary of the Unitod Brotherhood of Car－ penters and Joiners of America，lectured in nd how to Reilieve theme．＂Hardens of Labor Philadelphia to deliver the lecture at the re quest and and under the avspices of Local Union No． 27 of this city．The hall was
filled to the doors，and there were many illed to the doors，and there were many
dies in the audience．Professor Ashle ladies in the andience．Professor Ashley，
of Toronto University，occupied the chair Md among those present were noticed Rev Douglass，R．J．Tyson，Prof．Hume，T，W． Banton，President of the T．\＆L．Council，
D．A．Carey and R．Glockling of D．A． 12 K．of L．，Rev．Mr．Anderson，Chas．Marob C．Cribbin，D．J．O＇Donoghue and other who take an interest in the labor cause
This has been the third time Mr．McGuir has has been the third time Mr．McGuire
has adressed andiences in Toronto and each time the audience is larger than on the previous occasion．In my next I will em
body a fair syn opsis of the remarks of Prof Ashley as well as of the lecture of Mr．Mc Guire and mainly for the reason that，un
fortunately for the people of Montreal and Quebee，Mr．McGuire does not on this o casion go East of this city，being announce At the conclusion short speeches，in sup－ porting votes of thanks，were made by Rev， Mr．Milligan，D．J．O＇Donoghue，T．W． Banton and President Ryves，of Local nion
27，and all in accord with the spirit of the lecture．

Ubim．

## QUEBEC NOTES．

Time rolls on and events crowa each oth
this city．Since writing my last letter to放 our tradss Council has called a special ning labor candidates．After a prolonge解 Reynoide，2 delegate from Stadacona
division No．130，Order of Railway Con uctors，as the labor candidate for the elec oral division of Quebeo West in the Pro vincial Legislature．Once started they，the
Council，deemed it inadvisable to select but Council，deemed it inadvisable to select but one，probably thinking that he might be
lonesome in the House，so a proposition was Mare to run the lst Vioen President，Delphis carried．And now to give if possible an out－ ine of the past career of both nominees Delegate Reynolds is but a new hand in the
Council，still he stands high in the esteem f the labor body which he represente，the R．C．，and was the chosen delegate
hat body at the last meeting of the Dom nion T．\＆L．Congress held in this city， posing the withdrawing of the wor compulsory）in the resolution calling for ratuitous and compulsory education in the ovince of Quebec，nevertheless thi
hange was deemed advisableby the majority nd was adopted in the modified form above uoted，as well as several other reforme He is a thorough Irishman and of course
and Leeguer（none the worse for that） Land Leaguer（none the worse for that）he
certainly will ever consistently oppose the present land system which is a perversion
of the soriptural text and is now made to
read by the parasites of：thumanity＂The arth is the landlords in the fullness there－ ．＂His chances of success are good，ben use he possesses one quality deemed in． Iispensible by politicians，that is popularity． porters both in as well as out of the labor rganizations，and the man who attempts to efeat Ned Reynolds in the West Division with the labor support will have his work out out for him．
The other ca
The other candidate is named Delphis Marsan．He is a Delegate in the Council of een identified with labor organizations ince his childhood，being one of the present standard－bearers and office－holders（that of Secretary of No． 5 Section）of the finest， ost the American Continent other than the Quebec Ship Laborer protect This is the organization bury our dead． hock of battle for over that has stood the tury 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 re－ beive a fair day＇s pay for a fair day＇s work， and has never yet been known to have al lowed capital to encroach upon the rights of its members．Now，as the candidate in you can readily imagine with what approval accepted．There is but one hitch in the be －the man himeelf．He is very modest and dislikes the idea of running for the position If he accepts the candidature and the work－ ing population are but true to themselves，
then the Province will have two Independ－ ont members of which it may be justly $\stackrel{\text { prond．}}{\text { Their }}$
Reynolds opponents，so far，are：Against Walsh，bookseller and stationer，who has an establishment on John street and who is likewise extremely popular．He is an
honorary member of the Ottawa branch International Typographisal Union and his past record as a Unionist is irreproachable， but seeks nomination as a Liberal．The ght，for a contest is sure to occorr，may yet a triangular one，as the Conservatives ho have usurped power will no doubt run Sanveur division the ex－member，Perent， will be again a candidate．He is a young man nd so far has not distioguished himself by nything particularly brilliant，still he is ast ought of by a large number for at aborers＇＇oct，that was when the Ship irst man to reach the table when the House Rinfret＇s infamous bill．objections to Dr ． oher candidate spoken of as likely to ran division so that it too may prove to be a
riangular contest，Dr．M．Fiset．He is one as an obstructionist in the City Council． He is an adept in the art and must have
tudied the tactics of the Parnellite party tudied the tactics of the Parnellite party
the British House of Commons as a guide； ality．
Quit will now pass to municipal matters．In City Corporation thyre will be two candi－ whom will be returned to One may well ask what are the temperance ofar as this city is concerned，they have owed away their temperance principles， They ought to adopt as their motto＂Par san first Humanity next．＂
They will of course be duly found at the rovincial，accompanied by the resolutio asking for the prohibition of the alcoholic
iquor in the Dominion with dire threat la bombastus furioso if not complied
Ith．had almost forgotten another interest． item：The Centre division has t
 ive；the first is the author of the infamon
ill beofore alluded to，and his opponent，th
resident of the Board of Trade，the bod President on
at $\begin{aligned} & \text { nhose in in } \\ & \text { noth } \\ & \text { could be }\end{aligned}$ ade to anihilate whereby they could bother it would be in my
tions
items．

THE ECHO, MON'IREAI.

## Lady Bountiful.

1 Story with a moral for social theorists ACT UPON.
CHAPTER XXI.-Continned. Her huaband was asleep as nuaual, for he
had had breakfast, and as yeet the reguler pangs of noon were not active. The Case was not spread out before him, as was usual. ever sinne Mr. Goslett had taken it in hand. It was ostentationaly rolled up, and laid on the table, as if pal
by the next mail.
His wife regarded him
'Ho would sell the crown of England, she murmured, for roost turkey and apple fixin's. The Davenants oouldn't have been always like that. It must be his mother' blood. Yet she $w, ~$
walked consistent;
She did not wake him up, but sought on Hrss. Bormalack, and presently there was
transfer of coins and the Resurrection Smiles and Doux Parler, that Fairy of Swe Speech, who covers and hides beneath the
cold wind of poverty. evening still thinking over the sad lot of the evening gtill thinking over the ead dot of the
ollaimants, 'tell me; you have examined the claim of these people-what chanee have
'I should say none whatever:'
success?'
'Hush $/$ listen, They are really conf His noble listen. Therdship perfectly ranly conderident His noble lord ahip perfectly understand
the weakness of his olaim, which depend upon a pure assumption, as you shall hear,
As for the little lady, his wifo, she has long sinoe jumped to the conolusion that the a save in moments of dejection, she is reety ant of how they should proceed and ant of how they should proceed and of the answerable. They thought they had only
to coross 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 'Yos, it's rather said to think of suoh
maguificent 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 fo he nor his ship was ever hexrd of
Therefore the title became extinot.'

- Very good. Now the story begins. His
name was Tumothy Clituroroe Davenant, and so was his father's, and so was his grand 'ather's.'
'That is very strange.'
' It is very strange-what is stranger still to the date on his temb, the same year as
the lost heir, and at the same place-Davenant, where was the family seat.'
name born in th same place aud in the
- It seems improbable, almost impossible. had his father, the eseond lorod. I Iorund
that ont at the Herald's College. Conse. quently, even if there was another branob,
and the birth of two Timothys in the same year was cortain, they would not get the
titile. So that their one hope is to be able That is to aay, the identity of the lost heir with this wheel wright. after all these year
$\qquad$ documents are discovered which prove it.
But nothing remains of the wheel wright. 'No book? No papers?'
- Nothing, excoept 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, 'Sattu,

Christian name would point to the assam tion of the title?
ot yet told them, It this, and I have mall point, and quite in honfcient in itery to eatablish anything.'
hether Angething moed. Sho was thinking these poor people and settle the case decisively for them one way or, the other. What is to be the end of it?'
Harry shrugged his shoulders Harry shrugged his shoulders.
(Who knows how long they -Who knows how long they can go on? go home again. I hear they, have got an-
other supply of money; Mra. Bormalack has been paid for a fortninght in adrance,

'It seems a pity,' said Angela, elightly reddening at mention of the money, 'tha throw a little light upon this strange coin oidence of names.'
.We

- We should want to know first what look for, After that, we should have we should have to pay h him.;
- As for the man there is the professor,
as for the place, first, there is the as for the plaee, first, there is the Herald
College, and seocondy, there are the parish registers of the vill geo of Davenant; and a Tor the money, why, it would not cost much and $I$ believe something might be advanoed
for them. If you and I, Mr. Goslett, befor them. If you and I, Mr. Goslett, be-
tween us, were to pay the professor's extween us, were to pay
penses, would he go about for us ?
she seemed to
She seemed to assume that he was quite
ready to join her in giving his money for readis object. Yet Harry wan sow living
this
Yaving refused his guardian's proffered al. having refused his guardian's proffered al
lowance, on his pay by the pieee, which gave him, as already stated, tenpence for
very working hour. every working hour.
(What would th
asked.
'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, Eifghteen shillings a week would buy him outright until his engage.
ments begin again. If there were any traveling expenses of course that would b
extra. But the village of Davenant is not grraa. way off., It is is situated in Essex, and
Esscx is now a sububb of London, its orig. inal name having been Kast-End-seaxas, which is not generally known.
'Vould be onlly nine shillinge greap. apieee, say Moleven hours of extra worl for yout and and
probably it would not latil long, ore than probably it would not last long, moro than Harry made a wry face, and laughed. This young person hat begun by turning
him into a joorneyman oabinet-makr, and him into a journeyman cabinet-maker, and
was now makiog him work extra time. What next? Am I not your slave, Miss Kennedy?
 know it oan lead to nothing-even if you
desired that it thould. desired that it should.
Even? Miss Keni
- Even? Miss Kennedy, cant you see-
- No -1 can see nothing -1 will hear noth ing. Do not-ob, Mr. Gosiett-we hav her
been-we are-such excellent friends. FY ou have been so great a help to me; $I$ look to to
you for so much more. Do not spoil all; do not seek for what you could never be; pray,
pora, sray, do spoke with so much earnestness ; her
ayes were filled with such a frawkness ; she laid her hand upon his arm with so oharm-
ing oamaraderie, that he could not choose ing amam
bat obey
at
It is truly wonderful,' he said, thinking,
for the thousandth time, how this peari 'What ie wonderfal?' She blushed a he asked.
rank. You command me not to say the
hing I most desire to say. Very good, I will be content to wait, but under one pro 'What is that
- If the reason or reasons which command
ny silence should ever be removed-mind,
 'What? ?' 'he asked, blushing swe
'You will yourself-tell me so.'
She recorered her composare and gave him her hand.
toll yout so. Doos that oontent y you?'
Certainly not; but there was no more to
be got ; therefore
Harry was tented whether he would or not. And this was only one of a hundred skirmishes in
which he endeavored to capture an adwhicoed fort or prepared to lay the siege in form. And always he was ronted with heavy - Ana now,' 'she
to our professor,
- Yes. I am to work two extra hours day that he may goabont in the luxury of qighteen shillings a week. This it is to b
one of the horney.handed. What is the 'Let us,' she said, 'find him and seour It has been seen that the profeseor wa already come to the period of wais-t tighton-
ing which naturally followa s toc continned ing which naturaliy follows a too continued
socoession of banian days. Ho listened with avidity to any proposi-
tion whioh held forth a prospeot of food we Thork, he esid, only partly understand.

| ing it, would be difficult, but, therefore, the | had hee |
| :--- | :--- |
| more to be desired. Common conjurers, he |  | more to be desired. Common conjurers, h

said, would spoil such a case. As for him self, he would undertake to do just what ever they wanted with the register, whether ing out of a page, under the very eyes of thparish clerk. 'There must me,' he said, ' patter suitable for the ocoasion. I wil
manage that for you. I'm afraid I can' make up as I ought for the part, because i
would cost too much, but we must do withou that. And now, Miss Kennedy, what is $i t$ exaetly that you want me to do?
He was disappointed on lear
here would be no 'palming' or new, among the registers; nothing, in fact, but a simple journey, and a simple ex amination of the books. And though, as h confessed, he had as yet no experience
the art of falsifying parish registers, whe scienge was concerned, its in:erest above those

## chapter xxil

What would have happened if certai thingo had not happened? This is a ques
tion which is seldom set on examinution papers, on acoount of the great scope it know how dangerons a thing it is to develo this side of the human mind. Many ${ }^{\text {en }}$
severe historian has been spoiled by develop. severe historian has ben spoiled by develop.
ing his imagination.. But for this, Scott might have been another Alison and Thack. eray a Mill. In this Stepney business the
appearance of Angela certainly worked changes at once remarkable and impossibl for her, the unfortunate hec name. Thas, bry been driven back to their own country lik baffed invaders ' rolling sullonly over the
frontier:' Nelly would have ppent ber whole lifo in the sadness of short ration and dong
hours, with hopeless prayers for days of hours, with hopeless prayers for diays
have endured the liko hardness. H H Herry would have leff the Joyless City to its jo joy
leessess, and returned to the regions whose ekies are all sunshine-to the young and fortunate-and its pavements all of gold
And there would have been no Palaceo o Delight. Ant what would have beoome
Daniel Fagg, one hardyly likes to think The unlonky Daniel had, indeed, fallen upon
very yvil days. There seemed to beno longer a single man left whom he could ask for subscription to his book. He had used them
all up. He had sent begring letters o every levied contributions upon every Seceretary he had attacked in person every official a
 lishers; he had written to every bishop
nobleman. clergyman, and philanthropist o whom he conld hear, pressing upon them
the claims of his great Discovery. Now he coold do no more. The subsoriptions he had n necessary food and lodging; nobody at
he Museum would even see him ; he got no nore answers
stared him iu the face.
For three days he had lived upon nine pence. Threepence a day for food, Think
of that. ye who are fed regularly, and fed well. Threepreno to satiofy all the craving or an excellent appeeilin in
no noromoney
the week's rent would be due.
On the morning when he oame forth
hungry and miserable, without even th penny for 2 loaf, it happened that Angela
was atanding at her upper window, on the other side of the Green, and, fortunately for
the unlucky scholar, that she saw him. His atrange behavior made her watch him. Firu he looked ap and down the street in uncer-
tainty; then, as if he had business which coold not be delayed a moment, he turned iothe right and marohed straight awway to
ward the Mile End Road. This was beoanse he thought he would go to the Head of the and borrow five shillings. Then he stopped suddenly ; this was becuuse he remembered
that he woild have to end in his name, and that the ohief would certainly refuse to gee
him. Then he turned slowly and walked him. Then he turned slowly and walked,
dragging his limbs and hanging his head, in the opposite direotion-because he was re
solved to make for the London Docka, and drop acoidentally into the slaggioh green drop
water, the first drop of which kills almost as oertainly as as glass of Bourbon whikkeg.
Then he thought that there would be some luxury in sitting down for a fow moment to think comportably over his approaching
demise and of the noise it would make in demise, and of the noise it would make in
the learned world, and how remorseful and ashamed the seholurs -aspecially he of the Egyptian Department-would feel for the
short balance of their sin-laden days, snd he took a seat on a bench in the Green garden with this view. As he thought he
leaned formard, staring into vacanoy, and leaned forward, staring into vaosnov, and
in his face there grew so darkk in expreesion of hiseppair tand terror, thist Ang Angla shaddered ot teeppair and terror, unas t Anglata shadered
and ran for her hat. reoolleoting that the
had heard of hie poverty and disappoint-
ments,
' I am afraid you are not well, Mr 'I am afraid you are not well, Mr. Fagg.
He started and looked up. In imaginatio He atarted and looked up, In imaginatio the green water, and before his troubled mind there were floating confused images of
niter his former life, now past and dead and gone.
He saw himself in his Australian cottage He saw himself in his Australian cottage arriving at his grand Discovery; he w
lecturing about it on a platform; was standing on the deck of a ship, drinking farewell nobblers with an enthusiastic
arowd; and he was wandering hungry neglected, despised, about the stony streets f London.
'Well? No, I am not well,' he replied esently, onderstanding things a little. Is it distress of mind or body, Mr. Fagg Yesterday it was body ; to-n,

- Which one ?
'Mind,' he replied, fiereely, refusing to acknowledge that he was starving. H threw his hat back, dashed his subsoription ood to the ground, and banged the unffending bench with his fist.
'As or mind,' he went on, 'it's a pity I nothing else, that has brought me to this, 'What is this, Mr. Fagg?
' Nothing to you. Go your ways ; you are
oung ; you have yet your hopes, which may young ; you have yet your hopes, which may
come to nothing, same as mine ; even though hey are not, like mine, hopes of Glory and earning. There's Mr. Goslett in love with you in love with him. Very likely he'll go
off with another woman, and then you'll nd out what it is to be disappointed. What
Mind to anybody? Nothing is Mind to anybody? Nothing. Do they
are for it in the Museum? No. Does the Head of the Egyptian Department care fa
it? Not he; not a bit. It's a cruel and selfish country.'
' Oh, Mr. Fagg!'. She disregarded his downrigh.t.
'Yes, I will be revenged. I will be re-
nged. I will do something-yes-some hing that shall tell all Australia how I have been wronged ; the colony of Victoria shal
ing with my story. It shall sap their ill import more Irishmen ; there shall b 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 re
enges No one shall say I am vindiotive th !'-he heaved a profound sigh. 'They dave me a dinner before I came away; the ceeption I should get, and the glory tha pany in my pooket. Not onew. Nan who b
wes in the lieves in the Discovery. Wherefore I may
truly say that it is better to be born with'This is your subscription book, I beliey
' She took and turned over its pages. Come, Mr. Fagg, you have come to
fifty-first cony of the book. Fifty-one copies fifty-first copy of the book. Fify-onecopies bellef. May I add my name? That will
make fifty-two. Twelve shillings and six pence, I see. Oh, I shall look forward with
he greatest interest to the appearance of expect of a dress-maker such a knowledge expect of a dress-maker sed a
of Hebrew, Mr. Fagg. You great scholars ation of ignorant workgirls.' He was too fa gone in misery to be easily soothed, but he
began to -wish he has not said that cruel 'Aing about possible desertion by her lover.
'Admiration !' he echoed, with a hollow
groan. And yesterday nothing to eat
farther than threepence ; and the day betore
he same; and the day before that. In
australia, when I was in the shoe-making Australia, when I was in the shoe-making
line, there was always plenty to eat. Starv.
ation, I sappose, goes to the brain. And is
e cause of suicide, too. I know a beautiful place in the London Docks, where the

water's green with minerals. I shall go | water's green with minerais. 1 shall go |
| :--- |
| here.' He pushed his hands deeper into | is pockets, while his bushy eyebrows were playing in the walk screamed with

terror and fled without stopping. 'That error and fled without stop,

- Come, Mr. Fagg,' said Angela, ' we allow something for the superior activity of great
minds. But we must not talk of despair, hinds. But we must not there should be nothing beyond a littl


## eapondency.'

He shook his nead,
Too much reading has probably disrant rest and society, Mr. Fagg. You oman's sympathy. Scholars, perhaps, a ometimes jealous.
Reading has emptied
Sympathy wont't fill it
'I do not know-sympathy is a wonder
fal medicine sometimes ; it works miracles, think. Mr. Fagg, you had better let me ive my subsoription in advanoo-you can She placed a sovereign in please.' fingers olatohed it greedily. Then his oon-
soience smote him-her ki
flattery, touched his heart
flattery, touched his heart. warned me not to take your money. Beides' -(he gasped, and pointed to the subaription list)-‘fifty-one names ! They've ve eaten up money for printing the book. p yours as all the money, and I shall eat -I can starve. When I am dead I would rather be remembered for my Discovery money. money.'
She to
She took him by the arm, and led him - We musting to the establishment
aid. 'Now I have got a beautiful room, where no one sits all day long exaept someIn the ere crippled girl, and sometimes myself. 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 of the very least consequence, hardly worth
mentioning-'if you would like to join us mentioning-' if you would like to join us
any day at dinner-we take our simple meals t one-the girls, no doubt, will all think it a great honor to have so distinguished a table with them.
Mr. Fagg blushed with pleasure. Why If the British Museum treated him with
ontumely ; if nobody would subseribe to his book; if he was weary of asking and being efused-here was a haven of refuge where
he could receive some of the honor due to he could
scholar.
And now that you are here, Mr. Fagg,' iven thala, when she had broken bread and our discovery. Because, you see, we are that I do we giris of the working classes He sat down and asked f paper. With this asssstance he begar-his 'I was drawn to my investigation,' he
sid, solemnly, 'by a little old book about the said, solemnly, "by a little old book about the
wisdom of the ancients-that is now five wisdom of the ancients-that is now five
years ago, and I was then fifty-five years of ge. No time to be lost, says I to myself, if nything is to be done, The more I read and making trade and I'm not ashamed to own it, for it's a fine business for such as are hought, I say, the more I was puzzled. For here seemed to me no way possible of recon-
iling what the scholars said, oiling what the scholare said.
'Antiquity,' he replied, grandly. 'All antiquiry was the snbject of my research. irst, I read about the Egyptians and the
hieroglyphics ; then I got hold of a new book hieroglyphics ; then I got hold of a new book
all about the Assyrians and she cuneiform haracter,
I see,' said Angela. 'You were attracted - the ancient inscriptions

Navaraly. Without insoriptions where
re you? The scholars said this, and the cholars said that-they talked of reading the Egyptian language and the Assyrian
nd the Median and what not. That wouldn't do for me.'
The audacity of the little man excited ngela's curiosity, which had been languid. 'Pray go on,' she said,
'The scholars have the
as me, yet they the same books to go ood, but they won't use them. Now follow ne, miss, and you'll be surprised. When
abraham went down into Egypt, did he Why, I suppose-at least, it is not saic Why, I supp
Of course he did. When Joseph went
here, did he understand them? Of did. When Jacob and his sons came in-
the country, did they talk peech? Not they. When Solomon married n Egyptian princess, did he understand ou guess what's of couring next?
No-not at all.
they all undescolars could. Listen then 11 have talked the same language - mustn't


THE ECHO, MONTREAL.

## LABOR AND WAGES.

## A glase combine is announced.

Chicago has 30,000 unemployed.
Sacramento Bee Bhares its profits.
Chicago has a woman's baking company
New York druggists' lerks have a union.
Labor bureaus are in twenty-eight Ststees.
London button hole makers get 35 cents day.
Mre. Vanderbilt pays $\$ 50$ an ounce for attar of roses.
The Prince of Wales pays 81,800 a thous and for cigara.
Baston unions are vigorously agitating for eight hours.
Ogden, Nev, , now shove
ay struck for free board.
the treat car strike in Birmingham
The street car strike it it
One million children work
and mills in the United staves. Silk workers at Steinway,
notified of of a out of 20 per cent. The Brotherhood of Painters or
new unions during the past year.
At Manlen, Spain, 3,000 textile workers won a.
New York Typographical Union No. 6 has adopted
Some 'Frisco shoe workers struck against pieee work.
and $\$ 3.50$ a day.
The Machinists' International Union has over 300 locals, and is
old influential position.
The labor temple at Indianapolis has res ceived a donation of $\$ 500$ from
hood of Locomotive the lat or organizations of Illinois are raising a fund to compel employers to
ply with the weekly payment law. ply with the weekly payment law. $\$ 18,000,000$ for chicory, acorns, peas, beans $\$ 18,000,000$ for chicory, After a vigorous boycott the trouble between the San Francisco bas been settled by a compromise.
oanadian.
C. Armstrong, T. Rutier and G. Dariel,
Grand Trunk Railway employees, who live Grand Trunk Railay in stratior compelled to give up their em ployment by Inspector de Barry. This af ternoon the inspector sent the men back to Canada and told them they coumilies and in unlees they brought enidents.

Axerican.
At a regular meeting of the K. of L.
Braseworkers' Assembly 291, Feb. 5, the Brassworkers' Assembly 291, Feb. 5, the
National Trade Burean of Labor reported National Trade Bureau of Lable because of
400 brassworisers out of work factory fires in Chicago, IWaterbury, Now by reduction of wages in Bridgeport, Burlington and Elizabeth, and trade generally slow throughout the country notwithstanding the fact that the plumbing the use o
the World's Fair will require the the World's Fair wall require
brass goods to the value of $\$ 1,500,000$.

At present it seems that the mining de partment of labor is the most agitated o
all. Not in Austria only, but in England all. Not in Austria only, but in England
also, strikes are on, or impending. Representatives of the Fife and Clackmannan coalowners, and Miners' Association, me
in conference in the City Arms Hotel, two weeks ago, for the purpose of considerin the proposed recut. The point in dispute is a good deal complicated by the Dysart from the funds of the Miners' Association and Lord Rosslyn's cause has been cham pioned by the Coalowner's Association. The miners take up the posicion ta e single frac selling prices 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 2 s per ton. They allege that the Fife markets are subject to rises and falls. The Northumberland markets point to the fact that prices and
wages bave fallen there. They aek that the wages bave fallen there. They alk that the
Dysart men should be instructed to return Dysart men should be instructed to return
to work. After discussing the question at great length the employers agreed to mod ify their demand to 71 per cent., and the miners' representatives agreed to place this
before their constituents. In the present temper of the men, especially at Clackman nan. Where the notices for a strike hav
been lodged, and the men say they will re sist any reduction whatever, it is donbtful
whether they will agree to the compromise
proposed. Seven and a half por cent. on
the standard means a reduotion of about 3d day on the current rate of wages. Londo Eight thousand coal porters in Londo
ave otruck in consequence of a dispute with one firm regarding the wages to be
pid the men in their employ. There is paid the men in their, employ. There oxcitement on the various wharves whe porters have been working, and to guard against any disturbance or attempt to destroy property a heavy extra police forc

A DUEL UNDER WATER.
THE DIVER'S STORY.
It was way back in '65, when Bill and ere working together on a wreck just inside
Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry of Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry light and Hampton Roads.
'We had come down from New York, were pretty spruce young chaps in those days.
Now it seemed, although neither one of us Now it seemed, althougn eether
knew it, that we were both thinking considerable of the same girl. We had been aboard of a wrecking schooner about the size of this one for neariy two weeks, when one Sunday 1
was overhanling my things in the forecas 'le, was overhanling my things in the forecas's, and was just taking out a picture of the 'ittlie
one' that I'd left up home. Bill came along, one' that Ind lefe up home. Bheorler, says: ‘Hullo,
and, looking over my should and, looking over my shoulder, says
chum. Who have you got there? 'Says I , as honest as could be, handing him
the picture: •That's the woman-I hope will be my wife seme day.
'Your wife I' says he, as he took the photo-
graph, 'My stars ! That's Nancy Stewart ! graph, 'My stars! That's Nancy stewart and, gladcing ap, I saw Bill staring at th
picture with his face as white as a new gaff picture with his face as white as a new gaff
top-s'l. Then throsting the likeness into hi pocket, he hissed through his clenched teeth 'No, Tom Baxter ! She will never be you
wife ? and, turning, he sprang up the step wife $Y$ and, turning, he sprang up the step
out of the forecas'le before I could stop him 'As you may imagine, I was boiling mad,
in surprised as well. I followed Bill on deck nd surprised as well. Ifollowed Bill on deck hands up to his faee. I approached him, and, touching him on the shoulder, I asked aid
gently as I oould for the return of the pieture.
"As he looked up to me the expression of tures were distorted with either anger or anuish, I know not which.
'Come, come,' I said, after a pause, during
which my chum glared wacantly at me. 'Giv ne back the photograph.
The answer I received was a blow, and I was condiderably strenger than he in those days, and soon got the best of the affair. days, and soon got deck with one hand at his held Bill and with the other pulied the picture from his pocket, but in so doing it was torn in
wo, and I only secured one-half. At this in stant our shipmates separated us, and for the rest of that d
as possible.
'On Monday morning, as we were 'dressing ourselves side by side as usual, ready to go
down to work, I could hear Bill muttering under his breath, and just as his 'tender' was
screwing on the face-piece to his helmet screwing on the face-piece to his helmet
caught a most maligant look upon his features but he uttered no threats alond.
'My companion had scarcely reached the
bottom ere I was in the water and rapilly descending. I had made up my mind to give Bil scending. I had made up my mind to give Buy
as wide a berth as possible during the day and began my labours, stripping off the copper from the wreek well aft, while he was amid ${ }_{\text {ships. }}^{\text {.We }}$ and I was commencing to feel a little more at ease, when all at once I heard a slight tapping on my copper helmet, and a hand was placed
npon my shoulder. I had been kneeling, but quickly rose to my feat, and turning, saw Bill anding before me ; but his aspect senta chin me a knife, the blade of wrich he touchee oon, which hung in its sheath at my I comprehended his meaning, shallenge to mortal combat. But what a place
such an encounter ! $I$ am ashamed to admit however, that after the first brief instant of surprisel began to feel an insane desire to overcome and subdue my rival, ev
t 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, which he gave a convulsive pressure, waved me back to prepare for action. Now began the battle. The thrusts, a
vou must know, were somewhat impeded b you must know, were somewhat impeded $\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{y}}$ he pressure of the water, but still they wer
iven with sufficient force, if they had no given with sufficient force, if they had no
been skilfully parried, for any one of them to been skifully parried, for any one of them ourselves locked, each with his left hand grasping the other's wrist, while the waved to and fro above our helmets.
'Suddenly I began to lose my air, would not take
his adversary.
horrified to see a small piece of the rabber hose
drop down before my eyes, and I knew that
Bill had severed the pipe -but still drop down before my eyes, and I knew that
Bill had severed the pipe-but still at that
moment I remember thinking that it mnst moment I remember thinking that it must have been an accident, as Bill, even in ange
'Suffication quiekly followed, but before entirely losing consciousness I gave the signal to more until I fonnd myself lying upon the schooner's deck, with helmot off, and my head
resting on Bill's knee, who was wiping the resting on sill's knee, who was wiping the
blood and foam from my lips and nostrils. blood and foam from my lips and nostris.
He was dressed just as he had been when going into the water, barring the removal of
the glass face-piece' in his headgear. 'When the glass dace-piece
I opened my eyes and looked around, I saw
him wave the reat of the chaps aside, and then him wave the rest of the chaps aside, and then he bent down until the cold copper of his hel. Thank God, Tom, you're safe. But don't, for the sake of our friendship, say a word of
what's happened to our shipmates. And oh, if you can, forgive me yourself.'
Forgive him? Why, bless him, I've loved him since that moment. And never from that day to this has the affair
anyone but ourselves.'
'How was it that he
How was it that he eut your hose, willing take your life, yet still did so much to bring - Bill was quiek-tempered, and he was : n awful rage. He would not have hesitate to have thrust his knife into my heart, albeit he would have been sorry for it the
next instant, but cutting the ' pipe' was an next instant, but cutting the ' pipe' was
accident-and when the saw the terrible accident-and which I was threatened, his
death with which
anger disappeared like the mists of morning before the gentle sea-breeze. The ' boys told me that when I came to the surface
was in Bill's arms, and it was his own hand was in $B$ ill's arms, and it was his own hanc Whioh unlocked the helmet from the 'colar
and gave me air. They also told me that would not stop to have his ' weights' un
wickled, nor his 'head-piees' removed, but ust knelt down beside me, calling all the While for me to open $m$ y
had been a brother."
"How about the young woman who was ecause of all this trouble? What became interest.
" 0 , Naney : Poor girl," said Tom.
Why, she didn't care nothing for either of Why, she didn't care nothing for either of
two fools. All the time we;were thinktwo fools. All we might prevail upon her to cruise in our company she had agreed to sign rticles with \& young mate of an East India. nan. 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 git a mother, and was then a widou, the poor sea his very next voyage.
"Then Bill and I hunted her up, and
when we found her we adopted her for our when we found her we cadepted here to 'Frisco, where
sister. We came out her business is better than on the Atlantio coast
and she came, too ; and we've looked after
and she came, too ; and we ve
her ever since."
'Her child. Did it live ${ }^{\prime}$ ' inquired the cap. ain, interestedly.
'Well, I reckon it did. Leastwise, it was alive a conple of hours ago, when I saw
sing over the rail yonder with a month's pay his pocket to gladden a mother's heart,' re 'What! Do you mean that Nedy, you
'What diver, with a quiet chuckle. 'tender,' is Nancy's boy?
'That's just about the size of it, cap'n. An e's a boy that no woman need be ashamed of,
ither ; and if his mother will let the lad follow the business into which he's started-and tant
 carat whan will dipid depere or wofkl logge ni. er water than the same boy.'
"But Nancy l ? asked the captain. 'Will sh never marry ${ }^{\text {? }}$
'Hush, cap'n,' exclaimed the diver, in 'sounded' for the last time, and been

away in our armour. Then, perhaps, | aney in |
| :--- |
| mighti |

## will it be done

workman has no voice in the choiee of those he shall work with, no matter how dangerous the occupation all depends on how well each undertands his duties and performs them. Still the laws in many states are such that if a man man the one responsible for his employment man the one responsiblar hill is relieved of all liability. The rank injus tice of this is evident. In every state wher he law allows such, workm.
in arms until it is changed.
n arms until it is changed.
Besides the unjust statute laws, there is nother source of danger to the liberties of the people, and that is from court made laws these decisions are based on theories of so
relations in vugue hundreds of years ago. Generally men who get elevated to th preme branches are those who have inherite
atatan in noidete thata thould have conider tion in law decisions, and as they generally we their clevation to the influence of the
ould-be aristocrats, feel that it is the proper thing for them to do. Not long since a woman of wealth, returned from Enrope with an immense wardrobe purchased there with the expectation of avoiding the custom daties
and which was held by the custom house and which "was held by the custom house
ficers as dutiable, being more wearing ap. officers as dutiable, being more wearing ap it could enter free, being no more than in
con samp with her station in life. class distinc samp affect decisions. It is in keeping with adal days, and such decisions are only paviog he way to the disfranchisement of the mass
for a revolution and a new start. for a revolution and a new start. The
asses must take a greater and immediate interest in such things.
A le is islature
the masses, who, on heariug of its passage re satisfied, still its benefits never being seen, for the simple reason they pay no further at-
tention to it, and those whose duty it is to entontion to it, and those wholse in favor of it, $\mathrm{i}^{\text {it }}$ remains a dead letter.
The masses can make laws in accordanco with the wishes and thoughts schoolod in thi democratic age, and judges nullify them by
decisions based on customs, theories and pre cedents handed down from an aristocratic age It appears as it would be necessary, before th people can ever get free from this influeno
and completely govern themselves accordin to the present age, to destroy all law and cus. tom putrifed with an aristocratic age, as wel as the judges and lalwyers schooled in it, an begin over again. The French people foun is necessary to resort to it to a certain exten before they could even get started toward
pore liberal plan of government.- Unio more liberal plan of gover
Pacific Employes Magazine.

## Night Workers in the United King

The night workers in the United Kingdon
nolude 13,000 tishermen; half the police whioh will number 26,753 ; and 45,000 en gaged on the railways, or an eighth of the
whole staff. Nearly half of the Post Office officials are required at night, excluding rom not permanent, and all female workers. This is an addition of 56,706 to the night
orkers. In the City of London, where the workers. In the City of London, 560 scave engers 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 ight workers must be required. There are about 169 daily newspapers insthe
Kingdom, and 2,535 night workers are required by them. There are 44,000 following the medioal profession. 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 alto gether form a body of 322,224 night worksen at
and with nurses and night watchmen buildings and yards added, they will n
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 paper offices; and sometimes members

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MONTREAL, February 13, 1892.
The Eloho is mailed to subscriber at a distance every Friday evening and delivered in the city early on Saturday. Parties not receiving their paper regularly should communicat with the office.

MONTREAL CENTRE.
From the time that the whole civil ized world was shocked by the revelations, of the boodle investigation at Ot tawa, which showed the Conservative party to be one seething mass of cor-
ruption, down to the present day, when ruption, dowal Commissions proved beyond dispute that the Liberal party was as venal and corrupt as its oppunents, 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 either party. The people, and more particularly those who have paid some political parties during these boodle in vestigations, 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 spect, or has the slightest regard for the traditions of his race or the political institutions of bis country. On the one hand, followers of convicted corCanada a byword among the nation and on the other hand a set of and on the other hand a set of men inder charges so black that they live in hourly dread of being landed in the penitentiary ; and from among these
th9 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 bly preserved their independence from both parties. While in most of the conatituencies 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 citizens of Montreal Centre, through the rrompt 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 oppo-
nents have been enthusiastic supportors of theirrespective parties during all their life, and can, therefore, not be relied upon to condemn or expose the Trickery and corruption whic.. is known to exist in both political camps. That man, to whom the crack of the party

| whip has no terror, and who, having |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| no party interests to protect, is free to | $\begin{array}{l}\text { intellect the worthy alderman' } \\ \text { suasive eloquence fails to reach, }\end{array}$ | no party interests to protect, is free to protect the interests of the people.

vote for either Mr. MeShane vote for either Mr. MeShane or Ald.
Kennedy is simply to condone and en dorse the corrupt acts of the parties to which these gentlemen belong, and th intelligent voters of Montreal Centre we believe, can be relied upon to ressn the insult which
these men implies.
The platform on which Mr. Boudreau appeals to the electors is on which must commend itself to every honestly inclined and thinking man. One of the most important plank is free education, which includes free schools and free text books, one of the gifts that could be given to any race, the effects of which would before ong be felt throughout the province in crease of ignorance, poperty and the de Another very important reforn which Mr . Boudrean would seek to in troduce 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 origina debt, to escape which the unfortunate debtor, in hundreds of cases, has had o leave the country.
The contract system, which enables 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 profits of contractors and the usual subscription to the party fund (which has to be provided for in any estispring of corruption removed. Mr Boudreau is in favor of this, and would ondeavos to have it adopted by the avernment.
There are many other measures ben ficial to the working classes which fforts to bring about ; among these are the adoption of a Lien Act, giving the mechanic, the stonemason, the carpen-
ter, and, in fact, every class of workman, a first claim to the extent of his wages upon every article produced by and the appointment of female inspec ors for factories in which female hel is largeiy used; a thorough-going and far-reaching Employers' Liability Act, implified in such a way that it would not be possible for wealthy corporahe ends of justice by dragging a case rom one court to another on questions of technicalities; inspection of gear and tackle on the wharves is also ber of workingmen, and those whose ccupation calls them there have no aed to be told of the risks to life which might be avoided if a proper In Mr. Boudreau's platform there ther planks which greatly workingmen, and no intelligent man, after carefully studying it, can well re rain from coming to the conclusion present crisis. They vote for in the present crisis. They have the ballot to rotect them, so that the bull-dozing of intimidators and the bribery of corrupt ionists can be set at naugh

NOTES OF THE WEEK
We learn from the daily press that hybrid concern, calling itself the Conservative Workingmen's Club," as endorsed the candidature of Ald Kennedy for the Centre Division. We er led understand that one of the fessional boxer; if so, we club" is a pro Ald. Kennedy on securing the sation of such a representative "workingman," who may be turned to good into the to forcibly drive conviction into the polls of those people whose

While we are very far from smpath zing with the spirit of the petition to the Road Committee in reference to the employment of persons outside the municipal boundary on municipal works, and deplore the selfishness of the motives underlying it, we believe the motives underlying it, we believe
it should have effect, because it is only it should have effect, because it is only
carrying out the policy of protection carrying out the policy of protection
to its logical conelusion. If the man afacturers goods are entitled to pro tection from a competing neighhor, then also should the labor of the cor poration serf be protected against competition from those who have not to pay the taxes he is compelled to do.
The eapitalis sand manufacturers have The capitalis s and manufacturers have
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 small things.
The speech delivered theother day by Mr. G. W. Stephens to the electors of Huntingdon was the language of an hon esty of other men. The way in which he went for the Quebec boodlers must have made these gentry's ears tingle shame to say if there is any sense of know Mr. Stephens it is a a sufficien indication of what he will do when gets returned to the legislature, of al opponents, he is the one whom political knaves and bondlers most dread, a he has the unfortunate hobit (for thi class) of speaking the truth at a times and shedding light upon dark he should be elected. With a few
hertions, and for this very reason men as inderendent as him elf at his back, Mr. Stephens could regenerate
polities in this province, and we look to the people of Huntingdon to elect him by a handsome majority and oref more place him in a position to serv the province with that ability and
honesty of purpose which fas characterized his public life in the past.

The work of organization on behal of the labor candidate is going on remarkabl y well. Two committee Cooms have been located on Notr mally opened to-night, and will be for 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. Loui Happy consented to act as chairman and Messrs Jos. O'Brien and P. Joyce,
joint secretaries. The rooms will be open every evening until electio week, and every information will be
given to the electors by those in atten given to the electors by those in atten

One newspaper raport has it that a deputation from the Knights of Labo was present at P. Kennedy's meeting in the Temple Building the other day The reporter who wrote that wa the wish one to the thought There was no deputation from th Kaights present at that meeting; on the city has, nearly every assembly in of Mr. Boudrean, and a large numbe of other labor organizations have fol lowed suit. La Presse has came ou following: "This decleration (of hi principles) is firm and honest and characteristio of the man chosen by the workmen as their candidate. The principlo put forward by Mr. Buudreau is, what his opponent, Mr. Me Shane, would refer to as "solid." He was the choice of the workingmen, who put him in the field, and it i their duty to elect him. His election B is less his concern than it is that o the electors. Money is absolutely un-
necessary outside of a few hundred
dollars for legitimato expeneses. Why OARSLEY'S UOLUMN. should Mr. Boudreau spend a larg
amount of money foolishly, as is

## REMNANT SALE. <br> in other elections? The workingman ho wants to vote for him has nothing

 do but go to the poll and deposit his ballot; that need not cost any thing, neither to the elector nor thecandidate. Thus put, Mr. Boudreau's andidature has all the independence desirable. Who and what is Mr Boudreau ? some will ask. Mr. L. Z Boudreau is a young man whose father is a French-Canadian and whose uently is an Irish woman, speaking trade, the languages, a printe of the proprietors of a printing offic where he himself works at the case So much for his private life. As for his publie life, his career, though whout noise, has been none the les ent of the English Typographic Union, and has been for president of the Central Trades and Labor Council. In these two position he proved himself possessed of a large rool of moderatio opinion, and has, during his official areer, been the means, when any dificulty arose between labor and apital, of satisfactorily settling rithout an open rupture. That is omething, and something a great deal more "solid" than loyd promises that hough coming from a good heart, $d$ no good to anybody.

## PIANO

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 A big lot of Ladies' Tweed and Cloth variety of new stylHALF PRICE. A large rariety of Ladies' Black Cloth
Dolmans, plain and trimmed. MANTLE CLOTHS All materials for Wint
aced to Special Prices. CARSLEY.

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Brent Brissels
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85 c per yard. TAPESTRY CARPETS Socond delivery of these goods were put
into stock this week, among which will be Tound an unlimited selection of Patterns.
Tapeatry Carpets at all prices from 30c
per yard. Call and see them. s. carshey.

## CURTAINS !



## DRESS GOODS I

 remanantsOf all the most Stylish Dress Fabrics, to be
oleared at low prices. These lengths have 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
$\qquad$ CARSLEY. WINTER SKIRTS I The balanee stook of Winter Skirts of
fred at wonderfolly reduced prices, to Ladies' Knitted Skirts Reduoed
Quilted
Satin Skirts Quilted Satin Skirts Reduced
Quilted Lustre Skirts Redued Cnaited Lustre Skirts Reduced
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Batmoral Cloth Skirts Reduced Lined Silk Skirts Reduecd
Fancy Felt Skirts Reduced.

## LINEN GOODS I

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## S. CARSLEY,

$65,1767,1769,1771,1773,1775,1777,177$
Notre Dame Strekt, Mowteman
HOURS OF BUSINESS :
From 8 a. m. until 6 p. m.

THB ORGANIZATION OF LABOR
by W. J. ASHLEY, M. A., Profeseor of Political Economy in the Univer sity of Toronto
(trom the yethodist magazinz.) ( (OXCLUDED.)
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 en ployment for the men who have been on strike. Mark you, I would leav just the eame right to the master. master has a perfect right, if he think he can beat the union, to get in all the "blacklegs" he can obtain ; and $h$ has an unanswerable claim upon the civil authorities to see that his works
and the non-unionists are properly proand the non-unionists are properly protected. He has a right, again, when the men are beaten, to refuse to take back more than he wants. It is indus trial warfare, which cannot be carried sides. But if we see no way of rreventing the war, we can at any rate take care that each side is given the same terms; and this cannot be unles fer such conditions, either for employ ing or for working, as they think fit. This concession was not made in England until 1875, when the last vestige of the law of conspiracy, so far as it affected labor combinations, was such acts were to be criminal when such acts ber a unionist as would be criminal if committed by an individual who did not belong to a combination Canadian law, as I understand it, has not yet reached that point; the old or still in fore h As late as is still in force here.
years ago, in the case of Gibson and men were sentenced to three months imprisonment because they moved, sec onded and supported a resolution in flicting a fine upon any of their num ber who worked for the corporation while it retained a certain person in its
employ. I know nothing about the special circumstances of the case; but as far as I can gather, the judge laid down that a mere agreement not to work for a particular employer so long as he retained a certain person in his amploy was a criminal offence. I can conceive of few things more dieastrous ought to be amended at the earliest pos sible moment, and the law assimilated to that of England; for by enforcing it a feeling of soreness is created which weace-a eoreness which is quite justifiable; for, however well-meaning such action may be, it displaye unwilling ness and inability to recognize
To sum up this part of the it it must be recognized (1) that the formation that tain conions must act through theirce, that unions if act grounds for believing that they can be permanently successful, they are justi fied in striking; and finally that the have a right to try to get certain cond tions, just as the masters have a righ to refuse to employ any one of them. All this, when one comes to dea with any particular case is but prelimi nary ; but in human affairs difficulties often arise more from the preliminarie than from the questions ultimately issue. I regard strikes as a most griev ous outcome of the present economi situation. The machinery of the unio is largely a machinery for industria war ; and we must all hope that som better way may show itself bye-and-by of adjusting the shares which the vari ous participants in production are to re
${ }^{\text {T}}$ I was not aware until very recently tha the law had been amended in the directio here indicated
first delivered.

| ceive. Moreover, I am very far from | Now, unless you have unions with |
| :--- | :--- |
| thinking that workmen are always in | regular methods of | the right, and victimised martyrs; just as I do not believe that employers ar always in the right, and mgdels of equity. What, then, do all these pre They " They "amount to" much greater chance of a amicable settlement of disputes, and, i the men are mistaken, the employer will be far more likely to persuade them, if there is a complete recognition

from the outset of the principle of nionism and its necessary conse quences. Aud again, $I$ am as strong a anyone, perbaps stronger than many, maintaining that it is the first duty of the civil authority to keep order and punish violence by whomsoever committed. To allow non-unionists even
to be "hust'ed" with impunity, and o be "hust'ed" with impunity, an sill more to be assaulted-to permit for example, street car lines to be taken possession of by strikers -is a lamenta ble exhibition of weakness on the part of the magistrates, But the magis trates would be able to do their duty would be more disposed to keep order if the public did not frequently confuse together altogetber different issues. iolence and unionism may chance connected, and they ought not to b condemned in the sare breath, as they so often are. If the well-to-do classe persist in treating them as necessarily going together, is it any wonder that ignorant men, who feel that thei unionism is not wrong, should feel also that violence is not so very wrong? I said just now that the method o strikes and lockouts is the method industrial warfare, and it is warfar with muca the same weapons as in th open field-starvation on the one side
and ruin on the other, with emb tterment of spirit and mutual distrust as it inevitable accompaniments. Whethe we look at industry from the point of view of Christians, whose duty it is to
bring about peace and goodwill, or as good citizens wishing to remove ob stacles in the was of orderly govern ment, or as mere economists distressed at the enormous waste of productive wards the introduction of better meth ods of adjusting wages. Now it is folly to expect, as some employers seem still to do, that workmen will ever wages they think fit ; and on the other hand it is hopeless to expect, as some labor enthusiasts do, that a plan can ver be struck out as a perfected whole will prevent all possibility of collision Improvements have always come slow$y$, and will come slowly in the future. All we can do is to seek to discover in what direction improvement seems to be beginning, and to endeavor to smooth the way for its further developmen Now the most hopeful of all the meth ds hitherto adopted is the method of arbitration. In England from repeated arbitration they have advansed to th Conciliation, which permanent Boards Conciliation, which have heen at wur
for some sixteen or seventeen years in the manufactured iron trade of the orth of England, and in some othe trades. This is subject which de
rands a lecture of itself ; meanwhile rands a lecture of itself; meanwhile advise all those who are interested in he experiments on that direction study the detailed account of them
which they will find in Mr. Price's "Industrial Peace"
The essential matter to observe with regard to arbitration and Boards of Conciliation is that they all involve the ecognition of the principle of unionism as an absolutely indispensable prelimi nary condition. Why has arbitratio teen so much less successful in th United States than in England? Partly because the employers have not yet, as in England, fairly granted the right the men to combine ; and partly b cause, owing to a variety of causes, the
unions in many cases did not exist.
egular methods of coming to a co on decision, and with the habit acting through representatives, how ar yether, to allow themselves to be treated with through mon of their own num ith through mon of their own num
ber, and loyally abide by the decision Of course if men not in the habit of ommon action are brought togethe just for once and asked to confer powars to act for them upon delegates and if they agree to this, they ought in hon or to abide by the award; but it needs thle knowledge of human nature to an icipate that they will frequently re se. And again, if they have a unio ond the employers begin by refusing t ecognize it, and by shutting the doo its delegate, what chance is there of successful arkitration if bye-and-bye employers do propose it ? It is, therefore, not because union re always wise-for they are often sadly mistaken-that I urge their completest recognition; it is because I hold hem to be unavoidable outgrowths of he present state of affairs, and to furnish, as far as we can see, the necessary basis for the most hopeful means bettering the present miserable conditon of affairs.
The burden of my argument has bee directed towards the employing class but before I close I want, if there ar ny strong labor advocates present, a matter which does not directly fal within the scope of my subject, hat which $I$ am constrairted to speak of. A Commission is sitting to investi gate into all parts of our prison system Among others they will deal with prison labor. Now, I will grant most fully that prison labor has often been happy-go-lucky fashion ; I say not in rent information ; have no suff where. I grant, in particular, that the system of contract labor has been worked in such a way as to injure th workingmen to hesitate long byfor they joined in any cry which resulted in prisoners being kept either withou employment or at wasteful forms. of
labor which they feel to be degrading If they do, prisoners will come out worse than they went in, and the bes means for their reformation will be taken away. The working classes will then not only have to pay the full cost of their maintenance, and the increased cost of the judiciary and police, but their souls. It is a matter to which they have a right to give and ought to give careful consideration. All I as
them now is to think long before con demning prisoners to idleness, or, wha worse, useless labor. It is a noble doubtless the workingmen of Ontari lease- make the politician do as the

## please

comina: Events.

## arpentrrs and jolners.

The English speaking local branch of th
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners wi hold their annual banquet in Pengelly's resfrom the ranks of other branches of organised labor will be made welcome, and tickets which re fixad at a merely nominal figure can be procured from the Committee.
the ohampion tug-of-war.
The long-looked-for tussle between the Car ison and Police teams will come off in the
rmory Hall on Tuesday evening next. M Ross Mackenzie has been chosen referee and Messrs. Geo. Bradshaw and B. Tansey will ac
judges. Fach pull will be of five minutes as judges. Kach pull will be of five minutes
duration, best two in three. The following uration, best two in three. The following mprise the teams: Garrison-M. Goodbody W. E. Fegan, captain. Police-Constable Tremblay, Mahenx, Cares and M. Larooque Sergt. F. Loye, captain. Captain Loye is very sanguine that his men will be able on
his occasion to retrieve their laurels. Besides the big event there will be tugs between other cams from the Garrison, Prince or Wale enter before that date. Entries, which must $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { be accompanied by the entrance fee of } \$ 2 \text {, wi } \\ & \text { be received up to Monday evening by the sec }\end{aligned}\right.$ retary, Constable Hollafía, of No. 5 Station To relievs the tedium between pulls an ex cellent variety entertainment is promised from
the following performers : Professor Wiloon the following performers: Professor Wilson,
piano ; MoAnally and Nicholson, negro piano ; McAnally and Nicholson, neg
sketch; R. V. Milloy, character sketch
Hary Smith. Harry Smith, negro s

## Burgess, ventriloquist.

## THE otassblowers.

Local Union 24 A. F. G. W. U, will hold Monday evening. From the suceoss whigh has invariably attended this social event among the glassblowers it is safe to prediet 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 whe take 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 ela-
orate scale and we have no doubt a large mber of their friends will be anxions to be present.

This year is the 25 th This year is the 25 th anniversary of $t$ nd that body does not intend to allow it to pass without notice. It was suggested, at th 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 ar-
rangements. We understand that - Easter rangements. We understand that . Easter
week has been decided upon, and the talent $f$ the concert will be drawn from the best in the eity.

FORTHE SCHOOL BOYS
Now on haad a CHEAP LINE of BOOTS
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ppreciated and they cannot be matched isewhere for quality and cheapness. Try à sample pair and
tinuance of your custom.

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nfortunately for us, masy claim relationship
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LADIES' WHITE COTTON UIDBRWMRI. Night Dresses, reduced to 450. aced to 23.,
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 AOENOIES THROUCHOUT THE Dommion.

THE ECHO, MONTREAL

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

The Imperial Parliament was opened wit the "usual coremony at two $0^{\prime}$ 'lock on Trues day afternoon. The members began as-
sembling as early as eight o'olock with the sembling as early as eight o' ${ }^{\text {o }}$ lock with th
object of securing seats. At eleven o'elock a detachment of "Beef Eaters " arrived sergeant. They made the usual search
the vaults of Westminster Hall but foun nothing. The interest of the aristocrate in the House of Lords where the Earl Dudley, noted for his skill as gentiema 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 $^{\text {ond }}$ in reply to the Queen's speech. At 2 o'clock
there was a fair sprinkling of members in House, thin ministers and their absence. There was a general buzz o conversation until Black Rod called He
Majesty's faithful commoners to the bar of the House of Lords to hear Her Majesty speech read. The commoners walked to the
Lords' Chamber, where standing by woolsack near the threne, the Lord Chancellor read the queen's speech.
A first class carriage attached to an ex
reess train bound for Braila was burned las night, and eighteen passengers who were
asloep when the fire broke out perished in the flames, the doors of the carriage bein looked.
A meeting was held at Devonshire hous Hartington, now Duke of Devonshire to Lor Hartington, now Duke of Devonshire, as the
Liberal-Unionist leader in the House o Commons. Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, M. P.
for Birmingham, who has long been talked of as the successor of Lord Hartington a Parliamentary leader, was formally elected
to the position, Mr. Chamberlain in a speech said the Duke of Devonshire wonld still direct the policy of the party. He Liberal. All the opinions he had expressea throughout the fight for the maintenan
the Union he still firmly adhered to.

Charles Farnham died in Binghampton, N. Y., the other day in supposed poverty.
His effects consisted of a threadbare suit of clothes and a dilapidated valise which it was linen. Farnham was a bachelor about 45 years of age, and came from Honesdale, Pa five years ago, and made a living dealing in
cigars. The valise was discovered to be gacked full of pieces of dirty underwear, undone they were found to contain greene
backs, gold and silver, Government bonds and other securities amounting to abont
$\$ 40,000$. Farnham is survived by one $\$ 40,000$. Farnham is
A few evenings ago evidences of an at-
tempted burglary were found at the residence of Henry S. Ottenheimer, a olothing in the house was found tied up in a been scared away. A policeman was put on occurrence, but last night the thief returned and carted away all the valuables.
Messrs. Van Houghton and Diffing,
New Yorls, executors of the will of Em Abbott, the famous singer, on Monday tool the ashes of the deceased to Gloncestor, 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 boz about 8 inches square Dr. Chay Suez Ye, a San Francisco physician, well known and respected, diec
Monday from a wound inflicted on him by
wo Chinese hibinders Saturday evening The murder was most wanton and unpro voked,
The Merchants bank of Moorehead, Minn. closed its doors tonday with $\$ 170,000$ on de
posit, including a considerable amount posit, including
county funds.

Canadian
A very sad-sudden death occurred at fou o'clook Monday afternoon. Mrs. Colling
wood Schreiber, of Ottawa, was in her sitting room sewing and rose to get som The cause was heart disease
Mr. Mackintosh, of the Ottawa Citizen left rather suddenly for England on Mon dav, accompanied by his daughter, H
said he would be back in about six weeks.

The Ottawa Fish hatchery last week re ceived $1,000,000$ ealmon trout eggs from the white fish eggs from the Sandwieh hateher and 40,000 speokled trout eggs from Newcastle will arrive.
Although the revised voters' lists are be ing rushed through as fast as possible and
the preference given places where there were protesta, till so far onlysixty of the revised lists have been completed, revised, si
by the revising officer and printed.

Daily orders prohibiting the transporta-
tion of grain from ore district to another in Russia alarm merchants, who fear they are The British Chamber of Shipping ha the British Chamber of Shipping has
dopted a resolution in favor of Great Brilann negotiating a convention with th
United States to prevent "orimping " an desertion of Britshh sailors in American The steamer Earl of Dumfries ran int on Wednesday. The schooner's crew con isted of five men; three of them were
drowned and the other two were rescued by he steamer.
A despatch from Landsberg, close to the ontier, states that a conflict has ocourre between a body of Russian gendarmes an Russisn territory a short distance from Landsberg. Three emigrants were kille nd ten were wounded. A nun
migrants, were taken prisoners.
At a meeting of the members of the Par-
nellite party in London Mr. John E. Redond was formally elected ohairman. In the House of Commons on Wednesda eoretary of the foreign office, said Grea Britain and the United States had agree that France, Italy and Sweden should act a arbitrators of the Behring Sea dispute. Mr. Lowther added, however, that although
France, 1taly and Sweden had been agree France, they had not as yet been asked to ap-
upon they the United States, he said, would each hav wo representatives before the arbitration ommission.
The four leaders of the Anarchists who Madrid on Wednesday. The platform upon which the garrotes were fixed was in the
plaza directly in front of the jail. The four men passed their last night on earth in their vells where they, or at least two of them ligious consclation from the priests in at Cendance. Early in the morning the fin nass was said and shortly afterwards prisoners, escorted by a number of guard
and the prieste, who marched before and hehind the condemned saying the prayers for the dying, were taken to the plaza,
Here they acoended the platform and taking eats in the chairs the executioners fixed the ingly short time they paid the penalty of he men executed were Busigna, Sarzell Lama and Lebrigano.

Domestic Service.
The North American Review published paper by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood on "The
Lack of Good Servants," which repeats th Lack of Good Servants," which repeats th
nsual story about the difficulty or impossibilit of procuring skilled and faithful domestics
Judging from the tone of her article she be Judging from the tone of her article she
longs to that numerous class of monied people who take it for grauted that the poor wer
created entirely for their comfort, and think themselves very hardly used and deprived of
what they have come to regard as their birth. right because working girls prefer to maintain
themselves by seeking employment in stores and factories rather than to go out to service. It is the class leeling such as is manifested in
the writings of nearly all who take the mis girl question that is at the root of the whole difficulty. When domestie service is put up on the same basis as any other form of employ-
ment, and the fendal idea of cast eliminated, the difficulty, if not removed will be very con siderably lessened. So long as domestic ser
vice is supposed to imply social inferiority the part of the domestic, it will be unpopular, 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 concerned, the acceptance of a servant's positio is of an inferior order to the employer. More over, there is another and a stronger reason al
ways ignored by writers who ask plaintively "why do not girls go.out to service instead o into shops and factories ?" viz, the bruta
licentiousness of a large proportion of th licentiousness of a large proportion of th
wealthy class. It is a matter of frequen occurrence that eervant gilrs, if at all good looking, are debauched by the master of the
house or his grown-up sons. Publio senti unsophisticated girls, whose friends suppose they were safe under the roof of a "respect
able" family, have often to lament the loss of their virtue. The servant girl is regarded the legitimate prey of the lustfully-disposed oid and young men, who, as inmates of the
same house, possess greater opportunities for effecting her ruin than if she was merel
brought into contact with them in busine hours. It is the libertinism which forms prominent and disgusting a feature of moder
plutocracy which, more than anything els plutocracy which, more than anything else,
makes it difficult to induce respectable girl to go into secrvice.

THE SPORTING WORLD
crourva.

## gard that

garden have issued circulars announcing that they will hold another six-day bioyole nencing Monday, March 7. In weokneotio ith this tournament there will be held the York. The men will ride from one o'elock p.m. to one o'clock a.m., and it will be more enjoyed by the publio, as the men will ric
faster and spurts will be more frequent.
Arthur A. Zimmerman, the crack bieyelist
of the New York Athletic club, sailed for of the New York Athletic club, sailed for
England Saturday on the Auranas. A large ngland Saturday on the Aurania. A large
party of friends gathered at the Cunard dock to bid the popular rider bon voyage,
dimmerman had been prepared to sail for Zimmerman had been prepared to sail for
the past two weeks, but was detained by his suspension from the amatear rankg. He is acompanied on his trip by James White, of
Ireehold, who will look after the Amerion reehold, who will look after the American templates taking dup his residence in London at the home of J. B. Bowden, a well known
bieycle manufacturer. He took no wheels bicycle manufacturer. He took no wheels
with him, beoause it is his intention to have special Raleigh racer constructẻ upon his artival in England. He will go into active
training at once. His early work will contraining at once, His early woik will con-
siast of road riding. He will not commence his track training until near Easter. The
racing season opens at Herne Hill during Laster week, and it is here that all the fast racing men in England congregate. Zimnerman will compete for the first time on
ioreign soil. Zimmerman will remain abroad foreign soil, Zimmerman will remain abonths, participating in all the speak of his recent suspension nor oriticise Mr. Atwater's action.
Stedman, the English mixed wrestling ohampion, signed articles at Bradford Wed ovening to wrestle, best three out of five falls, with Duncan C. Ross, of Philadelphia,
the champion of America. The matoh will be for the championship of the world an £200, and will take place at Bradford o

The faature of last woek's sport was th
Star open steeplechase across the mountain The entries were very numerous, some
thirty-five in all, bat only twenty tarted and eighteen finished. The tracir was made in record time. Gentleman, who we the favorite, oame 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, fourt
and fifth respectively. and fifth respectively.

The annual championship skating races of M. A. A. A. gromids rinks be held on the February 20. The following are the events Junior race, 1 mile, boys under 15 years o
age; junior race, half mile, boys under 13 years of age ; 220 yards, half mile, 1 mile,
miles, 220 yard hurdle, half-mile beckwards. Entries close with the secretary, Feb. 18 The above events are open to all amateurs
Any entry, unless from a bona fide amaten Any entry, unless from a bona fide amateu
olub, will require to enclose credentials in support of ams teur atanding.
the ring.
Ed. Gorman, the Columbus lightweight nocked out James Fielding, of the Pacifi slope, at Columhus, O ., in eight
The fight was for a purse of $\$ 2,500$.
Neilly Gallagher, ex-amateur lightweigh Billy Mahon, of San Franciseo, in the fifth round. The men fought in San Franoiso for a $\$ 1,000$ parse.
Harry Gilmore, the well-known Canadian lightweight pugilist whose battles in the
fistic arena with Billy Myer, Jaok McAuliffe and George Falljames are matters of record Detroit, eight rounds, with five onne Poli dazette champion boxing gloves, at Detroit on March 2.
Ed. Smith, the Denver heavyweight,
whose prospective six-round go with Mike Lucie in Montreal was objeoted to by th athorities has returned to Ottawa. He ex pending new engagementa. He has sent an offor to Chicago to stop Jim Hall, the noted Australian middleweight, in ten rounds, and meanwhile hopes to arrange a fight with Gus Lanbert the big Montrealer.
hisceliankeous.
"Mediator," writing in the World, gays
I am just in receipt of reliable informatio that T. P. Conneff, champion amateur long distance runner of the world, at the soliciletio club and at home, has decided not to
to urn professional. Conneff will remain home for a few months, and after he ha had rest will train and compete in amateur races in [Great Britain against the British
" oracks," such as Kibblewhite, Parry and
others. He will return to America in time
to take part in the American championihip take part in the Amerioan champion ship
aces. Conneff in all hiscompetitions abroad will run in the name and under the colors
of the Manhattan Athletic club. of the Manhattan Athletic club.
The Hamilton Spectator:say: : A wrest-
ling conteat took place in the Peoplo's ling contest took place in the Poople's
Theatre on Saturday night between Johnnie Theatre on Saturday night between Johnnie
Haslett, of Buffalo, and Alice Williams, the Haslett, of Buffalo, and Alice Williams, the
champion female wrestler. George Blake, champion female wrestler. George Blake,
captain of the Queen City Athletic Club,
Buffalo, was appointed referee and Dick Buffalo, was appointed referee and Dick
Roach timekeeper. The style was GraeoRoman, best two out of tinee falls, for $\$ 150$,
posted with the Buffalo News. Miss Wilosted with the Buffalo News. Miss Wil-
ame won the first fall in seven minutes, ch. Haslett weighs 125 ponnds and Mies Williams 134 pounds. Haslett challenges any man in the world 125 pounds or under
o wrestle, eatch-ass-catch-can, for $\$ 250$ which he says has Been up with the Buffalo News for the past six months. Before the would bet anyone in the audience $\$ 25$ that the young lady would win. A Hamilton sport made the affair more exoiting by tak ing his offer.
offee as a Disinfectant.

Lady M. L. W. writes to the London Daily Telegraph extolling the virtues of cof
fee as a disinfectant. She says - "I fee are you will be ready to make know
hrough 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 seriou
cases of measels, which so treated never ex tended beyond the one patient. I also used it with great advantage during the influenz epidemic of the last two years, and I frml
believe it prevents the extension of infec tion by changing and purifying the air with
its stimulating aromatio smell, which lasts its stimulating aromatio smell, which last
some time, and which nothing can escape Two or three red hot cinders in a dustpa spoonful of ground coffee at a time, no enough to flame but simply to smoke, no will in five minutes, if used, say, at the bot-
tom of a staircase (the room doors being tom of a staircase (the room doors being
previously opened) pervade the whole house Gently shaking the dustpan promotes th
volume of smoke. Two servants do thi regularly morning ard evening with very little trouble and trifling expense. In in
fectious illness such as I have alluded to coffee is also burned on the landing outsid laggestion may b,

## Rallway 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 th company is at Feestiniog, North Wales. I
measures 3 miles 206 yards. The othe large tunnels are: Standage, 3 miles 6
yards; Morley, 11,500 yards; Kilsby, yards; M
663 yards;
490 yards.
The Mid
The Midland Railway Company also pos sess ive tunnels which are of considerable
length. The longest tunnel, known as th Braemoor, is 1 mile 840 yards long. The
tunnel at Dove's Hole measures 1 mile 660 yards ; that at Dronfield 1 mile 264 yards ; 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 constructed under the river Severn, a
4 miles 624 yards long. Oa the sa
Box tunnsel 1 are two other long tunnel
The Sevenoaks tunnel, on the Southeas
orn Railway, is 1 milie 1,692 yards in length
The Polehill tunnel, on the s sme system,
1 mile 850 yards long, and the A tbotts Cliff nnel 1 miie 173 yards.
ham and Dover Railway London, Chat Well. It measures 1 mile 616 yards. The
yydenham tunnel is 1 mile 430 yards long.
Three tunnels on thê London, Brighto Three tunnels on the London, Brighton mile in length, viz, Clayton, 1 mile 506 1 mile 506 yards.
The London and Southwestern Railway Company have only one tunnel which it ver a mile in length. It is situate at Honton and measures 1 mile 80 yards.
The Littleborough and Sough The Littleborough and Sough tunnels on ceed a mile in length. The former is 1 mile between Boltonand Darven, 1 mile 255 yards long.
Other
are: M
re: Mersey tunnel, Livg a mile in length ards: Woodhead tunniel, on the Manches er, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. 3 Northeastern Rail Queensbury tunnel, on the Great Northern Queensbury tunnel, on the Great Northern
Railway, 1 mile 742 yards; Drewton tun-
ai, on the Hall and Baramay Railimy, 1
 aceedds a mile by thros garde.

## union.

The ainlo word "union" mease a grat tale, and tho sooner the wortingmen who bee ong to the diffrerat brnache of orgamized thor got to thoronghly understand it, tho hen will never wouceeced untit they are edinated up to a due appreciation of pulling togesterer. The wror "umion" must mean something moro than n motoo . It muxt stand for some fores Iogether, but working togegterer. Men must bo arilit or hamenes. Wo wonder at the

 ores to ilit up ourselves Wo have estooles
 thinges think. We hare the ballot; that is a Meapon, iti isal. powertul. The smom. fikes step the hugg loomotives and traine The
 and danuinin have
man and
aramer.

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MY LOVE.
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That no wieght fi iron conld bend That no weight of iron could bend it, Nor the wear of years, the tould rend it. I love my love with so great a wealth ing,
My blessings great $I$ 'd daily count,
 I love my love with a love so bold That my lips with pleasure linger
On her velvet oheeks and ruby lips, Nor fear to sorrow bring her.
I love my love with a love so deep That the deepest mine oonld not hold it
Nor the fathomless sea could not, I know Nor the fathomless sead could
In its bosom broad infold it
I love my love with a love so vast That this world will not oontain it, And He , too, will maintain it.
And He will guard my love of lovesBlest Friend and Elider BrotherNow wist ye who she is-my love?
Why, she's my precious norner -Margaret Donglas.
PHUN $\overline{N Y E C H O E S}$

## Consider the man who is always punctue how much time he wastes waiting fo

 -how muchWe have been asked if in the water whio
flows in Wall street, there are any fish There are-suckers, chiefly. Miss A-Yes. But, you Bount abeauty Miss A-Yes. But, you know, beauty i
only skin deep. Jack Rounder-Well, I'm no cannibal. That's deep enough for me, Things one would rather have left un
said-A lady thanked a gentleman for a very complimentary remark he had made i a newspaper article about her ability as a
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 a surd! What do you mean? Nupop-Juat
notice how he tilts that bottle to gravita the milk his way
Hanks-How did Closefist manage to ge his men to withdraw from the Knights of show that members of that organization
could not go to heaven. Hanks-What was 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 anything the matter with my lungs? Phy
sician (after careful examination)-I find sicidam, that your lugs are in madam, that your condition. Old Lady (with a sigh of resig. nation)-And about how long can I
to live with them in that condition? Have you fixed up my will? said the siok man to Lawyer Quillins. Yes. Everythin as tight as you can make it? Entirely so,
Well, now, I wapt to ask you something, not professionally, but as a plain, everyday man. best show for getting the property?
One of the professors of the University or
Texas was engaged in explaining the Dar winian theory to his class, when he observed that they were not paying proper attention. endeavoring to explain to you the peculiari ties of the monkey I wish you would lo
at me.

Wit of the Youngsters. Father, in bed with son of six year to get the daily bread. Son-Don't yo trouble, papa, the baker will bring it. Small boy, who has been present at a dis. cussion of domestic matters-I suppose
some hens lay cooking eggs and some lay reeh eggs. Saint like little girl of five- - wish I had
wings like an angel, I would fly straight up to heaven. Matter of fact young sisterSilly 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 Little girl (looking at hair on new baby' Little girl (looking at hair on new baby head)

The Lawyer and the Robber A lawyer awoke at midnight to find agob possession of his jewelry and money.
Why, man ! cried the lawyer, after oloser look, are you not the robber whose case I pleaded in court onlyafew days ago
The very same. And my plea

## jury acquitted you?

Juses.
Ynd, a
And, alas!
Business is business, replied the robber,
$\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}1 \text { must } \\ \text { you } \\ \text { Batr } \\ \text { Parha }\end{gathered}\right.$
But rill send yon to prison for this.
Pert Perhaps, but I hope not. This time my
spoils will ter attorney than you are. Good bye, old fel--see you later!

## Business should always be dones

 Howard Paul tells an amasing story ofDickens, with whom he was on int terms. In the days when he and hrs offe were giving their entertainments, Mr. Paul had as manager a man named Dolbey,
whose Iack of business ability was as marked as as was his enormons appetite. Mr.
Paul atruggeded along as beat he cold with Paul struggled along as best he could with
his manager, but he was vastly relieved hie manager, but he was vastly relieved
when Dickens ohose Dolbey
readings on manage his
his secoud visit to the United when Dic
readings
Statas.
When Dickens retarned to London from
his American torr, his Ameriean torr, Mr. Paul asked him hoa he liked Dolbey's managerial eervices. Hied the greast novelist, enthusiastically Mr. Paul was almost taken off his fe with astonishment,
Wha-awwhat? he managed to gasp.
treasure? With all due respect to yo judgment, Mr. Diekens, I never found him anything else but a nuisance.
Ah, but my dear fellow, there is a differonce, replied Dickens. You engaged him or his head, whereas I engaged him for his 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' Dolbey, my manager, who I am fsure will be. delighted. Why, Dolbey's cast iron
stomach and colossal capacity saved my life. I've come back strong as an ox, and have been without him for a thous ind have bee
pounds.

## A Sad State of Affairs.

A committee has been investigating; the weating system of Chicago, and the result
is shown by the following extract from heir report: The condition of the places
visited was terrible. Overcrowding, long hours and low pay was the rule. Girls of en 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 day for 75 cents to $\$ 1.20$ per week, In half a dozen men r iking eighteen hours a day for from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 9$ per week. At 168 Maxwell street were found ten mon that worked
ixteen hours a day oach and received $\$ 6.50$ $\$ 9$ por a six girls working from twelve to fourteen hours a day, whose weekly pay was $\$ 3$. One
child was found iu the house that worked or 75 cents per week. At 455 South Canal street a girl was found who declined to tell discharged, and a discharge meant atarva-
dita tion, At 69 Judd street the wages of the
men were found to be from $\$ 5$ to 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 ana Labor.

The causes of poverty are manifold. In temperance, vice, idleness, improvidence ignorance, inherited weakness of mind or
body, are among them. More potential tent anl these, and oftentimes their auvece passion that ever cursed the race. This it i that compels women to toil in cramped and
stuffy rooms in the city of New York for stuffy rooms in the city of New York for
sixteen hours out of twenty four, for the sixteen hours out or twenty four, for the handsome garments for their more fortnnate isters to wear. This it is that presents the spectacle of the most wretched and ill-paid abor in all England-female labor at thatworking in the production of cheap bibles
to he sent to the heathen. It is avarice that forces poor wretches to crawl on their hand 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 millionaires. It is avarioe that orowds the Mrear factories of New England and the its coffers with gain literally ground out of their pinched and stanted bodies and their starving souls.
When this "good old gentlemanly vice," as Byron called it, has been made thorough Iy diereputable-when;wealth that has been
coined out of the miseries of the pcor come coined ont of the miseries of the pcor come
to mean social ostracism for its posessorthe greatest part of the poverty that now afflicts the world will surely disappear. The unjust laws, the inequitable system ot distributing the products of labor which now bears so heavily upon honest indratry, ar

## and illustrations of man's inhumanity to man. And these laws, this system, will not be changed as long as selfohnese is man. And these laws, this system, will not be changed as long as selfifhneess is crowned with wealth and power, and popular ap with wealth and power, and popular ap plaune, and the world continues to worship blindly at the shyme of financial sucoes.

 Strand), the Marquis of Camden (CamdenTown), Lord Southampton (Tottenham Town), Lord Southampton (Tottenham
Court Road and Kentish Town), Sir Spenourt Road and Kentish Town), Sir Spen-
eer Maryon Wilson (Hampstead), Captain
Penton, M. P. (Pentonville), the Tyssener Maryon Wilson (Hampstead), Captain
Onton, M. P. (Pentonville), the TyssenSt. 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 sterling, bqing $£ 32,000,000$ for inner London sterling, being $£ 32,000,000$ for inner L
and $£ 8,000,1,00$ for the outer ring.
What is the Difference?
A certain king, by the power of the sworand the superstition of his followers, fell
apon a defenceless people and took from

them thei
sessions.

A certain fuancier, by the power of his
ers, quietly went among a certain people, ers, quiety 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 own-
er of all their lands, houses and all their er of all their lands, houses and all their
goods and means of employment, then told goods and means of employment, then told
them it would profit him nothing to hire them it would profit him nothing to hire them longer, and turned them out to starve, A certain pugiist overpowered a certain
traveler and took from himall his possession and left him a begaar among strangers. What is the important defference between
the above three methods and their results ? the above three methods and their results
One operates by the sword, another by hi One operates by the sword, another by
wits, and the third by his muscle. wits, and the third by his muscle.
Is there any difference in the result? Is there any difference in the morality o these three method.
bound to oppose all schemes by which on man can have power to take from another
his food, clothes and shelter? Should the his food, clothes and shelter? Should th
needs of life be left as a gambing stake fo
the shrewd ones to the shrewd ones to capture, and hold a
their own sweet will from the multitnde ?
This is the rising This is the rising question of the age; an two great parties of the future. -The Dawn Building Constructors' Assembly, K. L., of New York, has 4,000 members.
New York lamplightersfetruck against
DR.NELSONS

Motions to reconsider are in order. Man kind seems to be digging for roots. While
some delve with the grabbing hoe, others re busy with illumination and ory out ; "Turn on the light !" It is funny to watc Conservative and Reformer. They are very
ancongenial bed fellows. Conservative snuggles down in his festher bed, draws his
velvety blanket under his chin, closes hi eyes and marmars areamily, "I'm drowsy What a delicious night for sleeping." B
Reformer is restless-sleepless. Hour aft hour he turns first one way and then anoth er, until finally Conservative loses patience
and growls, "For God's salke be still! I and growls, "For God's sake be still!
can't sleep a wink." "Selfish dog!" answers Reformer. "If you can only keep
warm yourself you are satisfied, if all th 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 send "Now, confound you; shiver a little whil you are fixing the bed again!" he says, and
gets ready to begin tossing and tumbling

The owners of Loadon include all sot
and conditions of men, from the duca
ground landlord and the more ground landlord and the more or less weal
thy leaseholders down to the shareholder in a building freehold land society and th owner of a single tenement. The great bulk
of the rental of London, however, belongs to comparatively few people-not more tha
Amongst these large owners are the Ec clesiastical Commissioners (especially i
Paddington, Notting Hill, and Lambeth) Paddington, Notting Hill, and Lambetial the City, St. Giles, and St. Martin Woods and Forests (especially near Rege street, Regent's Park, and on Holborn Via duct, and, through the Exhibition Commis sioners of 1851, at South Kensington) ; ve
rious colleges at Oxford and Cambridge (no rious colleges at Oxford and Cambridge (no
tably Magdalen) ; the three great endowed ospitals of St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas ity); and the great charitable foundation (such as Christ's Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.)
Next to these public or quasi-public own ars come the great private ground landlords The Dake of Westminster (Belgravia, Pim-
lico, and the Grosvenor Square distriet), the Duke of Bedford (Bloomsbury, the Covent Garden distriot, and Ampthill Square), Lord
ortman (West Marylebone), Lord Cadot Portman (West Marylebone), Lord Cadogan
(Chelea), Sir W. Carr-Gomm (Rotherhihe), the Duke of Portland (East Maryle bone), the Marquis of Northampton (Clerke
enwell), the Duke of Norfolk (sonth of the

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## OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Roflections 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 MoShane clique are to support 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 its Feople and who regard our chosen representatives as disinterested patriots working to that end, such a compact would seem incredible and pre posterous. With those, however, who understand that party politics is a mere gaco grams no part, and who or principlo in both municipal and parliamentary in both aus an have considerable weisht,
" Particularly if taken into consideration with the candidature of Ald. Kennedy in Montreal Centre," said anything at all, it means the splitting of the vote in that division to enable Moshane tostep 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 MicShane was the present Judge Doheriy who despite his great popularity and unquestioned ability, came out of the last three-cornere $l$ fight as a badly beaten third ; and where Doherty has failed Kennedy need not try.
" 1 don'. believe that the men who are bringing out Kennedy are working 'under contract,'" (ssid Gaskill, "though it certainly looks suspicious, but I do know that the regulation hide-bound Conservative is so prejudieed 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 euch 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 rove, and that move should be made and made atonce. The tactics which they pursue in connection with Boudreau's candidature is conclusive proot that all their talk about purifying politics is mere buncombe calculated to atch ' suckers,' but they will find that Kennedy, Hall and Morris are mighty poor bait. 10 was a blunder on the part of orgaizo fist a wise gave Hall be a blunder on the part of his party be a blunder on the part or
which will make him loose it.
"I must say that I am in perfect ac cord with you on this question,", said Brown, " and furthermore, I believe a labor candidate in St. Lawrence Divi sien would stand a good chance of elction. The Conservative candidate there is the head and front of a giganic combine which, while paying ridiculously low wages to its employes, has

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become immensely wealthy and poworful, and will hardly be acceptable to he workingmen of that constituency and since the purification of politics has become a secondary question with Conservatives, why not run a labor 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 or himself and devil take the hindnost, no sensible man will blame us or taking such a step, and anyway, can't see that we have a greater stake in the country than anybody else Since the Province is bound to go he fevil it might as well go ther with a man at the helm who the shortest and most direct route $m$ decidedly $y$ in of anderidedy in ranning ean rives in the bally time to really time to teach some of our two penny-balf-penny statesmen that we
are a factor in politics, which is someare a factor in politics, which is some
thing which they seem to have forgotthing
ten."

Bill Blades.
FREE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
A recent report to the State Depart ment from the United States Consul a St. Etienne, France, contains some acts of special interest to the working people of this country. It is calcu lated to bring into more general dis training as a part of our general sys training as a part of our general sys which there is at present question upo hich there is at present much diver the greatest industrial and is one o turing cities in all France. It
famous for its vast coal mines, iron and steel works of all kinds, from heaviest ordnance and naval armo plate down to the finest cutlery, its potteries and manufactories of every line of goods produced from silk, 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 parents, who find it necessary to with draw them from school at an early ag assist in the support of the family. t. Etienne has taken advantage of this eature of the law in advantage of this ay and has establi-hed a very thorough stem of industrisl training. Its cost of nearly $\$ 150,000$. Tt he thro undred earty $\$ 150,000$. It has three taught are weaving, dyeing the trade uaght are weaving, dyeing, sculpture, iron founding, cabinetmaking, etc. The apprenticeship is fouryears 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 he evening.

London on Wf the Parnellite party met heir parliamentary whips and secrotaries was resolved to leave the chair vacant a late leader, Charies Stewart Parnell.
At a meeting of the members of the Parnellite party in London Mr. John E. Redmond was formally eleoted chairman.

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