

LABOR AND WAGES.

Cleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.

There are paper barrels.
 France has 180,000 Jews.
 Dublin grave diggers struck.
 Butter is made from coconuts.
 The Arctic whale catch is large.
 Snow ploughs run by electricity.
 Uncle Sam has 16,000 flour mills.
 New York janitors have a union.
 South America uses Canada coal.
 A ton of gold is worth \$602,799.20.
 American railroads employ 700,000.
 Russia's army has 127,000 Hebrews.
 A London editor gets \$15,000 a year.
 Aluminum is the metal of the future.
 Electricity is used in purifying sugar.
 A Moscow beggar gambled \$7,500,000.
 Lebanon, Pa., has the biggest bolt works.
 San Francisco beer drivers are organizing.
 Germany uses iron bricks in street paving.
 Weatherly, Pa., has the largest silk mill.
 The New York Hebrew bakers are winning.
 From "sun to sun" is a day in Southern fields.
 Belgium newspaper men are to be uniformed.
 Since 1851 3,276,103 persons have left Ireland.
 The world's diamonds are worth \$1,000,000,000.
 Horseflesh consumption increases in Germany.
 The printing trade is picking up in Indianapolis.
 New York piano varnishers are gaining nine hours.
 At Bangalore, India, laborers get 2½ cents a day.
 Lowell unions will make each candidate explain his policy.
 Co operative farming will be attempted in Cullman county, Ala.
 San Francisco painters and decorators will erect a \$20,000 hall.
 The Indianapolis coopers have received an advance of \$2 per week.
 Free evening lectures are given in New York public schools once a week.
 Nearly all the skilled workmen in Memphis are working nine hours per day.
 A dry goods store will be on the tenth floor of a twenty-story Chicago building.
 More than 300 different industries enter into the building of every ocean steamship.
 The Canadian Locomotive and Engine Co., Kingston, Ont., are crowded with work.
 The city of London, England, will build and rent houses to workingmen at a slight profit.
 Armour, the Chicago meat man, does a business of \$65,000,000 a year, and pays \$3,500,000 in wages.
 An English syndicate has purchased for \$4,000,000 the leading iron concerns in the Mahoning, O., valley.
 Labor has achieved more success and advanced more rapidly in the past five years than it did in the fifty preceding.
 There were sixty four strikes in the United States last month, most of which terminated to the satisfaction of the strikers.
 It has been proposed, and is now under consideration, to add a compulsory beneficial feature of the K. of L. in Baltimore, Md.
 The Baroness Burdett-Couts is a liberal contributor to the Home for Printers, in London, the cornerstone of which was laid recently.
 The Duquesne (Pa.) plate glass manufacturers failed to secure men in France or Belgium. The Knights of Labor there "queered" them.
 The South Boston steel works will at once commence the erection of its plant at Middlesborough, Ky. The main building will be 1020x150 feet.
 Detroit trade unionists are getting ready to entertain the A. F. of L. delegates next month. The city by the strait may be expected to do things handsomely.
 The Government of New South Wales has placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., an order for twelve 10-wheel passenger locomotives.
 The new automatic machine now used for stamping in the New York post office will cancel, postmark, count and stack the letters and postal cards at the rate of about 25,000 per hour.
 The German government grows more lenient every year in regard to labor organizations. It has learned the fact that no country is prosperous where its laboring class is downtrodden.
 The number of employees on the railroads of the country amounts to 700,000. There are 1,318 different railroad corporations, and the total mileage of these railroads is 156,400 miles.

WAGES IN BOSTON.

Labor has not been so well paid in Boston, Mass., since the panic in 1873 as it is to-day. The hours of labor have been lessened in a large number of trades. This is noticeably the case in the building trades, in which about 15,000 men are employed. After the strike of 1886 their hours of labor were in 1887 reduced to nine per day. The free-stone cutting is the banner trade in this special industry. The cutters only work eight hours a day, at \$4 a day, or rather 50 cents an hour. The free-stone cutters have a fight which has been running six months and which may change these hours and wages. For the purpose of comparison, the prices paid in 1885, and hours

of labor, will be given after those now paid. About forty per cent. of the carpenters are working eight hours, and the remaining sixty per cent. work nine hours and eight on Saturday. They range from \$2.50 to \$3.25 a day. They worked ten hours in 1885 for \$2 and \$2.50. Bricklayers, nine hours, \$3.50 to \$5 a day. In 1885 they worked ten hours for \$2.25 to \$3. Plasterers, \$4, nine hours; 1885, \$2.50 to \$3, ten hours. Stair builders, \$2.50 to \$2.75, nine hours; 1885, \$2 to \$2.50, ten hours. Plumbers, \$3.50 to \$4, nine hours; 1885, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Painters, \$2.50 to \$2.75, eight hours; 1885, \$1.75 to \$2.50, ten hours. Stonemasons, \$3.75, nine hours; 1885, \$2.50 to \$3, ten hours. The building laborers, which includes the hod-carriers, diggers, etc., have made the greatest advance. Their union minimum rate is \$2.25 a day of nine hours, which affects the so-called "unskilled labor." In 1885 they worked ten hours for \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day.

WOMEN WORKERS IN PARIS.

A correspondent writing from Paris under date Nov. 22, says:
 The terrible condition of the working women in Paris has at last attracted the attention of the French Government and enquiries are being made with a view to alleviating some of their sufferings. The working woman's lot is not an easy one in any great city, but in Paris it is excessively hard. The statistics being brought out by the investigation referred to show that only three or four of the many trades in which women are engaged are fairly well paid, and these require not only natural talent but an expensive training as well. In the china manufactory at Sevres for instance only two women artistic earn as much as 80 pounds a year, the rest earn not more than 50 or 60 pounds and the posts are hard to get. The men employed receive a retiring pension; the women do not. The reason is said to be that the latter are inferior to the men in originality and do not make good designers. Such trades as china painting are, however, far above the level of ordinary working women, and it is among the latter that the misery abounds. Those who have studied the subject assert that it is absolutely impossible for the Paris working girl to live upon her earnings, and the fate which too commonly overtakes her is a striking confirmation of the statement. Needle work brings in only about two francs a day and the plainer sort less. It is said that from fifteenpence to eightpence represents the average daily earnings of working girls, a sum on which it is hardly possible for them to exist. Many die of slow starvation, many more, putting scruples aside, seize the readiest avenue of escape from their lot, and a residuum, to whom life in one manner or the other has become unbearable, seek in the Seine a rest that can not be disturbed.

WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER.

The long agony endured by the people of the dis-United States of America during the continuance of their protracted civil war found expression, as always happens in such cases, in the lamentations of poets and the wailings of musicians. A languid breeze of pathetic ballads, set to sobbing airs, breathed throughout the continent. The mournful cadences were sighed in mediodious grief in millions of desolated or anxious households. The tortured nation evinced and relieved its sufferings by the universality of such harmonious heart throbs. Among the most touching of a multitude of such ballads there is one known by the initial line of the poetry; "When this Cruel War is Over." Brief as has yet been the period of the contention justly styled the Great Strike, in Australia, the sentiments of all the more temperate among the people and the speculations of the more thoughtful, already begin to bring in the direction which those words express. Every man of feeling longs for the cessation of the acute stage of strife. None but the superficial imagine that the settlement of the strike will signify the cessation of the struggle. The strike, in fact, is not the disease from which the body is suffering. It is but a symptom, unpleasant and painful in itself undoubtedly, but still only a symptom. Postures are very offensive and inconvenient. But it is the constitutional derangement which is really the malady of a smallpox patient. The eruptions are indicative of the nature of the disease, and, revolting as they are, of themselves, they constitute a hopeful sign. If these indications fail to appear the physician is liable and apt to make a false diagnosis and prescribe a fatal treatment. Suppress these outbreaks—the constitution is destroyed and the patient expires.
 When the subject of the socio-political disturbance affecting civilized communities in general is thus comprehensively regarded it is readily understood that it matters very little in what fashion the existing eruption may come to an end. It is but a pimple on the body afflicted. There occurred in Great Britain alone, during the period from 1840 to 1877 (the latest statistics we can lay hands on relating to this subject) no less than 2352 strikes. But there has been only one malady. The question really deserving of attention is—in what manner will that malady terminate? The first steps towards a solution of this question must of course be to ascertain what the malady actually is, and the next to investigate its causes. There is general agreement as to the character of the disease. It is a social fever. The sufferer—Civilized Society—is restless, irritable, subject to convulsions almost epileptic in their character, the patient losing sense and biting his own tongue in the paroxysms. He is afflicted with terrible waste of substance, with general lowness of spirits occasionally intensified to sheer hopelessness, with intermittent reactions and irrational gaiety and sanguineness. The treatment hitherto recommended and adopted by the physicians has been very nearly identical with that period approved for bodily derangements of all kinds indiscriminately. In the days of our grandfathers, if a man had a bilious attack the doctor whipped out a lancet and bled him. If he broke his leg, he was bled. If he had a fever, he was bled. If he were in

a condition of collapse from cholera, he was bled. If a wretch tainted in the street owing to starvation, he was promptly relieved of half-a-pint of blood. If one broke a blood-vessel, the chances were ten to one that the first practitioner who got at him would instantly bleed him.
 Those pretenders to skill in treating the derangements of society—Monarchs and Ministers—are yet scarcely emerging from that ridiculous condition of ignorant empiricism from which the medical profession has extricated itself. The physician and the surgeon of to day look back with shame and indignation upon the brutal practices and unwarrantable presumption of their by no means remote predecessors. But the scientific physicians are still the arrogant, pretentious humbugs that these diplomated quacks were. They still prescribe blood-letting for every complaint. Their faith in the efficacy of the remedy has, it is true, begun to waver. But on all occasions when they find themselves nonplussed, and really cannot conceive what they should properly do, they take out the lancet and the actual canter. Steel and fire, the bayonet and the cartridge, these are the last resource of the Governmental quacks, even when they are not the first.
 The remedies lie deeper, and are complex. Land monopoly must be abolished. Other monopolies must be repressed, and thereafter competition can be dealt with and co operation established in its place. Even though the late strike had been successfully gained unless other and larger victories be won. It is absurd to imagine that wages can long be maintained at a high level in Australia if they be at a low level in Europe. Protection coupled with Trades-Unionism can save off the inevitable for a while. And during the interval additional measures might be adopted were the people but properly acquainted with the steps to be taken.—Australian Paper.

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MONTREAL, November 29, 1890.

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

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In the Scottish Geographical Magazine for November there appears a summary of a paper read before the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club some months ago by Dr. G. Dawson, which gives a very good idea of the enormous extent of this Dominion of ours.

From late Scotch papers received it would appear that the outlook for the iron trade is anything but hopeful. The process of repairing the blast furnaces in the Coatbridge district is still being carried on, but even though the repairs were completed it is stated, by those who ought to know, that it by no means follows that work will be resumed, even on the old conditions.

It is believed in well informed circles that the British Government will introduce, during the present session

of Parliament, a measure for the promotion of free education—free at least as far as the lower standards are concerned. The proposed bill will deal with the question on a larger scale and the Government hopes, with the assistance of a large section of the Liberal and ultra-Radical sections of the House, to settle the matter before the close of the session.

The Unionists of Australia have shown their power in an unmistakable manner by the defeat of the government of the Province of Victoria. Although defeated in the industrial field they have scored a decided success in the arena of politics.

The Knights of Labor, along with other organizations, are having a reaction from the deadly apathy into which they have been lately drifting. The General Board reports that during the past six weeks ending Saturday last 52 new charters to local assemblies have been issued, while 21 have been reorganized and reinstated.

rying a motion of want of confidence. In this case the labor representatives proved faithful to their constituents, and assisted to depose a Government which, ignoring altogether the just claims of labor, allied itself with the moneyed class to defeat the efforts of the workman to secure for himself a recognition of his right to a share of the comforts of life.

From late telegrams it appears that there is a change in the attitude of a considerable portion of the Nationalist members of Parliament towards their leader. This has been caused by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's letter to his followers. Several meetings of the Irish members have taken place, and it is said that at one of these a majority has asked for his resignation.

"Bismarck, the Brewer," is the latest title of the ex-Chancellor Prince Bismarck has, it is said, arranged with a syndicate of Hamburg financiers for the establishment of a large brewery at Friedrichsruhe.

The Dominion Pants Co., 362 & 364 St. James St., Montreal.

ing to remember that in a speech delivered about a couple of years back Bismarck, still the foremost man in the "Vaterland," roundly denounced beer drinking as fuddling the heads of his German friends.

Baron Tauchnitz, the head of the firm of continental booksellers and publishers who issue the well-known edition of British authors under that name, is now seventy-three years of age. His ancestors for three generations back were booksellers and publishers.

M. Taine, the French critic, who knows perhaps more about England and English literature than any other French writer of the day, deplors the degradation into which the English language has fallen from the grand tongue which was shown at its best in the writings of Swift.

Subscribers, who have not already done so, will oblige by remitting at their earliest convenience.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY, No. 7028. Rooms Weber Hall, St. James street. Next meeting Sunday, Nov. 30th, at 2.30. ED. TABER, Recording Secretary.

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Table listing various knitted goods like Shawls, Clouds, and their prices.

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Table listing clothing items like Working Pants, Men's Fine Suits, and their prices.

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A fine All-wool Melton Overcoat, \$10, cheap at \$25. A fine All-wool Nap Overcoat, \$7, cheap at \$15.

Come and examine the goods and you get them at the prices above mentioned. It will pay anyone living at a distance to hire a cab and come direct to the Bankrupt Stock Sale now going on at the Model Clothing House, 114 St. Lawrence Main street, where you can purchase goods at low prices.

This is really the best chance for chasers to secure their clothing and furnishings that ever was known in the city of Montreal.

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PHUNNY ECHOES.

Angelina—The man I marry must be handsome, brave and clever. Tompkins—Dear me! how I—fortunate we have met.

The gentleman who wrote the article on the "Devastating Power of Locusts" is said to have received most of his ideas from Captain Williams.

I am growing up pretty fast, and soon I shall be raising a mustache, said Tommy Toddler. You are mistaken, my boy. When you raise a mustache you'll be growing down.

My daughter, you ought to have some aim in life, said a father to his thoughtless sixteen-year old. O, I am going to, papa, was the enthusiastic reply. I have got my bean already!

"I don't owe but one man in the world," "Well, you're more fortunate than I am. I'm over head and ears in debt." "So am I, too. The bill I owe is for the wig I've got on my head."

A conundrum fiend asks: What is the difference between Italy and a boy who has a penchant for "shinning" up trees? As if we didn't know that one is a sunny climate and the other a climb-y son.

Highland preacher (excitedly rebuking the erring): You are on your way to the bottomless pit, and if you don't take care and stop short, you'll go down and down till you reach the very bottom!

Fat man (who is in something of a hurry): I'll give you half a sovereign to get me to the station in three minutes. Cabman (with provoking slowness: Well, sorry, you might corrupt me, but you can't bribe that horse.

"Ah, George, did you propose to Vivian?" "No; she made the proposal before I had a chance to say anything." "She did!—what did she say?" "She proposed that I leave the house immediately, and I accepted."

Mrs. Jenks was reading of two young city experts who were going fly-fishing, when she muttered: The senseless idiots! If they only knew it, a teaspoonful of treacle and vinegar on a pane of glass would catch more flies at home than they'll catch all the summer in the mountains.

Jones—Always be honest and truthful, and you are bound to prosper. Brown—I suppose you are right. You always lived up to this principle, I believe? Jones—I have endeavored to. Brown—And you are worth—? Jones—My dear sir, you must be aware that there are exceptions to all rules.

An old sexton had lately been a porter at an important junction station, and was well known to many travellers by the stentorian tones in which he announced that all were to change carriages. Happening one day to fall asleep in church, his neighbor quietly aroused him just as the benediction was being pronounced. He awoke with a start, and, to the intense consternation of the congregation, shouted, "All change here!"

"Bill, how is your law practice?" "Law practice! Do you take me for a fool?" "Certainly not. I had expected you were almost erudite enough by this time to get a judge's commission." "Well, you see, my dear boy, I started out at law until I got tired. It was too slow work. Then I got a situation as coachman when coachmen were elevated to the aristocracy, but I failed to reach an heiress, and so now I'm giving private lessons in billiards. I have lots of pluck, and I will strike it rich some day."

Ruling Passion Strong in Death.
A waggish chap, whose vixen wife, By drowning, lost her precious life, Called out his neighbors, all around, And told 'em that his spouse was drowned. And, spite of search, could not be found; He knew, he said, the very nook Where she had tumbled in the brook, And he had dragged along the shore, Above the place a mile or more.
"Above the place!" the people cried; "Why, what d'ye mean?" The man replies: "Of course, you don't suppose I'd go And waste time to look below! I've known the woman quite a spell, And learnt her fashions to be well—Alive or dead, she'd go, I know, Against the current, any how!"

Yes, and I had better have taken that price then, than a dollar and a half now. The lounge paid down, the price, and went about his business—if he had any—and Franklin returned into the printing office.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

Joseph Jefferson does not like to be spoken of as "Joe." He believes that his age and position entitle him to the respect shown by the use of his full Christian name, and cites in his argument that Edwin Booth is rarely, if ever, referred to as "Ned." Once while on a Western tour the comedian carried with the company a property-man, whose fondness for strong waters was as large as his bump of veneration was small. The latter failing led him into speaking of the star as "His Jigsteps" and "His Riplets." One morning the property-man turned up at rehearsal in a highly inebriated condition. Meeting Mr. Jefferson in the wings, it occurred to him that it would be a graceful thing to tender him an off hand apology. So leaning gently up against the comedian he remarked: "Jeffy, old boy, when one feller comes to another feller."

"Jeffy, old boy," shocked the comedian beyond expression.

"Go, sir!" he exclaimed. "Go, sir, at once."

The offender went. That night "Rip Van Winkle" was the bill, and the house was packed from pit to dome. In a corner of the gallery sat the property-man, looking rather frayed around the edges.

The play progressed. Rip is turned out into the storm, and standing upon the threshold of his home, utters the most pathetic line in the piece:

"You—you say that I have no share in this house!"

Then through the silence comes, in sad and asthmatic tones:

"Only '80 per cent. of the gross, Jeffy, old boy."

The comedian collapsed. The property-man was avenged.

Fight Your Way Up.

The many who have to take the world rough and tumble are prone to envy the few who roll through it unjolted, in cushioned vehicles on patent springs. The toiler, as he stumbles through its thorny thickets, and limps over its foot-blistering gravel, is apt to curse the ill luck that placed him on such a hard road, and to sigh for a seat in one of the splendid equipages that glide so smoothly over Fortune's macadamized turnpike. Born with a pew-ter spoon in his mouth, he covets the silver one which was the birth-gift of his do-nothing neighbor. The more fool he. Occupation is the "immediate jewel" of life. It is true that riches are no bar to exertion. Quite the reverse, when their uses are properly understood. But the discontented worker, who pines for wealth without being willing to labor for it, regards the idleness in which it would enable him to live as the acme of temporal happiness. He has no idea of money as a great motive power, to be applied in enterprises that give healthful employment to mind and body. All that he desires is to live a feather-bed life—to idle luxuriously.

We have no sympathy for such sensuous longings. People who indulge in them never acquire wealth. They lack the energy to break their way to the worldly independence for which they yearn and whine. They don't know how much more glorious it is to tear affluence from opposing fate by man strength of will, and inflexibility of purpose than to receive it as a windfall. There is infinitely more satisfaction in conquering a fortune with brain and muscle, than was ever experienced by an heir in obtaining or dissipating the golden store that some thrifftier hand had accumulated. Your accidental Cressus knows nothing of the pride of success—the honest exultation with which the self-made man looks back upon the impediments he has overcome, and forward into the fair future which he has earned the right to enjoy.

Economy is Wealth, But—

There is a story of a young man employed on one of the Vanderbilt roads who, after fruitless endeavors to get his salary raised, finally went to William H. Vanderbilt himself.

He was kindly received, but when it came to the question of an increase of salary Mr. Vanderbilt said: "Young man, the trouble in these days is not that men do not get salaries enough but that they are extravagant and do not keep what they get."

With admirable composure the young man took a notebook and pencil from his pocket, and after a little figuring said: "Mr. Vanderbilt, as I figure it, if God had given Adam a salary of \$25,000 a year, and he had lived till the present day, hoarded every cent of it during these 6,000 years, he would still be \$50,000,000 poorer than you are. Are there not possibly other ways of getting ahead besides saving one's salary?"

Mr. Vanderbilt quickly closed the interview, but is said to have ordered the young man's salary raised in recognition of his coolness and keenness.

This story is naturally recalled as one reads from time to time of Chauncey M. Depew addressing the young men on the virtues of economy and frugality. The advice is always good, but the man who knows most about how the Vanderbilts acquired control over \$640,000,000 worth of railroads ought to enlighten the young men on a few other points now and then.

Ready-made Clothing at 40c in the dollar at J. P. Coutlee & Co.'s, 1516 Notre Dame street.

Don't fail to call on J. P. Coutlee & Co., 1516 Notre Dame street, to examine bargains. They are genuine.

Parties owing J. P. Coutlee & Co., 1516 Notre Dame street, are respectfully requested to call and settle at once.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Persian lamb is the correct name for the best class of Astrakan fur skin.

The skirts to tailor-made gowns remain plain and close at the sides, but are rather fuller at the back with more gathering or pleats; all are made quite short, only for indoor wear they must rest on the ground, many then being made with a short train.

CAPE.—Stylish capes are yet preferred for out-door wraps, and the newest models are in smart tweeds. With the pure wool goods now employed for dresses a cape is all that is really needed at present. Fur capes are very stylish, especially those arranged with a point back and front and high sleeves, which are well finished with the Medici collar.

FUR borderings to skirts are well worn, though they are singularly unsuited to walking, either in London or the country. A band of beaver edged a brown cloth skirt, headed by a band of velvet, exhibiting very fine stripes in green and black. The jacket bodice was entirely composed of this striped velvet, and had a long all-round basque; it was trimmed with red and gold galon, the pattern open and lace like.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Peel and cut five oranges into thin slices, taking out all seeds, put over them a coffee cup of fine white sugar. Let 1 pint milk get boiling hot, by setting it in hot water; add the yolks of 3 eggs well beaten, 1 tablespoonful corn starch made smooth in a little cold milk; stir all the time; and as soon as thickened pour it over the fruit. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of sugar, and spread it over the top for frosting; set in oven a minute to harden. Can be eaten hot, but is best cold.

DRESSES FOR THE SEASON.—The prevailing colors in dresses will be dark blue, grey-blue and green mixed; heliotrope combined with light Suede shades, violet eveque, and beaver. The skirts are made ground length for day wear, and with train or demi-train for evening. A new trimming for evening dresses is a band, or rather roll, made of peony petals in silk, gathered, and of any shade to match the dress. This is placed at the edge of the skirt, and narrower on the bodice and sleeves. It is very pretty in light colors, and is especially applicable to thin materials.

STRAWED PIPPINS WITH CREAM.—This sweet should be prepared early, as it is to be eaten cold. Place half a pound of the best Normandy pippins to soak in a basin of cold water for a couple of hours, then put them in an enamelled saucepan with a half dozen cloves, a few strips of lemon peel, and a quarter of a pound of Demerara sugar; let them simmer gently in a pint of fresh water until tender, then add another quarter of a pound of sugar, and after this has dissolved, take them from the fire. Place them on a glass dish, together with the syrup, and pour over them a small jarful of cream. It will take from an hour and a half to two hours to cook the fruit.

PRESERVATION OF CHILDREN'S TEETH.—Incalculable harm is done to both the health of a child and to the integrity of a second set of teeth by allowing the temporary teeth to become decayed and abscessed, causing pain and suffering, and frequently indigestion and all its accumulated evils. The number of children who have decayed and in many cases a part of the first set gone and the second set badly broken down is too great. "Neglect is the mortal enemy of the teeth." A great deal of good can be accomplished by keeping the teeth brushed and cleaned. The child should be taught to brush its own teeth, and use the pick after every meal. In this manner one can save more teeth, using no instruments but the brush and pick (and, by the way, one should use nothing but a quill toothpick) and silk thread, than all the dentists can by performing their usual dental operations.

FUR.—Most of the fur capes this season are made high on the shoulders with inserted sleeve pieces, but the newest idea is a fringe of sable tails carried over the shoulder in graduated lengths. Most of them are in the habit shirt form with two elongated points falling below the waist; some, however, of the all round shape end midway between the bust and the waist, and there is one form of this length which has points in front, matching the shoulder pieces, lined with quilting, these are also pointed. The high Medici collars are almost universal, the exceptions are the military band collar. A new fashion this season, or rather the revived fashion (for there is but little new under the sun) is the "Victorine," namely, a collared cape reaching only to the shoulders with long ends to the hem of the dress, which sometimes have tails at the edge. The hats are generally of a toque shape, made either of Astrakan or Persian lamb. They often have cloven crowns, and nearly all brims that turn up. They are crinkled round, and some are wider just at the back where they divide. Military bands and Medici collars in fur are both sold with patent springs distinct from the capes.

SHOULD BABIES SLEEP ALONE?—The question has been asked (writes a medical man) whether a babe ought to be alone from the first. There is some difference on this point. Some authorities would say that the child should not lie alone; others say it should do so. The arguments for the former are that the child requires the warmth of another person's body; that it is easier to suckle with the child close at hand. Against these, it is said, must be placed the known bad effects of a child "breathing close to a grown-up person, and the danger of "over-laying," besides the tax on the mother or nurse not to disturb the child by any personal movements. I would strongly advise you to make your babe lie alone in his bassinette at the side of your own bed. Any warmth, he may need, other than that of his blanket, etc., may be supplemented by an india-rubber hot water bottle. The danger of suffocation, by the child being smothered or squeezed by whoever is sleeping with him, is removed. The child breathes purer air when alone. The mortality from "over-laying" is such a crying evil among the poor that its frequency begets the terrible thought that in many instances it is not an accident, but a premeditated act. The accident can happen easily. I have shown you how to avoid it

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Ever Shown in Montreal at Prices that

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OVERCOATS, PANTS, &c., Ready-made and Custom made to order, selling below Wholesale Prices.

Having determined to sell only for Cash in future, I intend selling goods on their merits at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES ONLY.

NO CREDIT AND NO BIG PRICES.

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD.

THE THISTLE BRAND

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

This Tea has been before the British public for many years, and has attained to such popularity as to be universally pronounced the

BEST TEA IN THE WORLD.

It is packed in Half and One Pound airtight packages, and sold at 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"There is a set of men in the city of London who are known to live in riot and luxury upon the plunder of the ignorant, the innocent, and the helpless—upon that part of the community which stands most in need of, and best deserves the care and protection of the legislature. To me, my lords, whether they may be miserable jobbers of 'Change alley, or the lofty Asiatic plunderers of Leadenhall street, they are equally detestable. I care but little whether a man walks on foot, or is drawn by eight horses, or by six horses; if his luxury be supported by the plunder of his country, I despise and abhor him. My lords, while I had the honor of serving his majesty, I never ventured to look at the treasury but from a distance; it is a business I am unfit for, and to which I never could have submitted. The little I know of it has not served to raise my opinion of what is vulgarly called the monied interest; I mean that blood sucker, that muckworm which calls himself the friend of government; which pretends to serve this or that administration. Under this description I include the whole race of commissioners, jobbers, contractors, clothiers and remitters."

"These are the words of Lord Chatham in reference to the pig-headed government of George the Third and its satellites," said Brown, "but they apply with equal force to all the governments of Canada at the present day. If there is any difference it lies in the fact that whereas in Lord Chatham's time the blood suckers and muckworms were mere hangers-on, this tribe now practically form the majority of those who govern us. During the investigation of the Rykert raid this individual stated publicly that he had only done that what all the rest of his colleagues did whenever opportunity offered, and the recent disclosures of the McGreevy raid prove that he spoke the truth. Sir John and his government did not dare to throw Rykert overboard because he threatened to expose the whole gang, and Sir John will have to stick to the member for Quebec for the self same reason. If Mr. Tarte publishes all he knows of the wholesale brigandage of the 'inner ring' the next election will prove a bigger surprise to the corruptionists than the last election in the States was to their brothers across the line. Sir John will find that old Abe Lincoln was right in saying: 'You can fool some of the people all the time, and you can fool all the people for some time, but you can't fool all the time.'"

"That may be," said Gaskill, "but he referred to Americans, to men whose ideas keep up with the times and who would not be content to march in the hindmost section of the rearguard of progress, the same as we do. These intrigues and falsehoods, this corruption and moral depravity of the government, this wholesale brigandage of its supporters is neither of to-day or yesterday; it has existed for years, and the masses have borne it patiently and without a murmur. For less than half of what can rightfully be laid to the doors of our government a king of France was hurled from his throne and decapitated by the ancestors of the very men who, to-day, quietly submit to a government more venal, more oppressive and corrupt by far than that of Louis Capet. Our English ancestors lopped off the head of a Stuart king, and some of us feel quite proud of it yet, but can anybody tell me in what respect the government of Charles I. was more oppressive on the workers of his day than our government is on us. George III. lost the fairest jewel in England's crown by taxing the American colonies beyond what they considered the point of human submissiveness and endurance. Yet the cost of the thirteen lieutenant-governors, their courts and hangers-on was nothing compared to the cost of our governments, where one successful raid on the treasury often amounts to more than the cost of the thirteen second-hand governments with the state chareh thrown in, amounted to in a year, and yet we stand it."

"Not only that," said Sharkey, "but you actually elect such governments to power again and again. Your rulers, with the power of money at their back, and on one side the guns and bayonets of constituted authority and on the other a subservient church ready to anathematize you in case you asserted your rights, rob you with impunity and defy you to do your worst to thwart them. How far the so-called free press can be relied on is shown in this McGreevy scandal to perfection. The papers are as silent about it as the grave, but had a striking laborer but hurled a stone through the window of his employer's office it would have been heralded through the length and breadth of the land. Then these same public moralists would have had leaders by the column, descanting upon the sacred rights of property, the danger to society and democratic institutions, and with one accord called upon the proper authorities to rightly enforce the law and

make an example of the culprit, so that this class would understand once and for all that justice cannot be outraged with impunity in Canada, at all events."

"That the 'free press,' said Garlic, "is in the pay of these corruptionists is plainly demonstrated in this same affair. 'Instruct your newspaper friend at Esquimault to agitate for the enlarging of the graving dock in his paper,' were the written instructions of McGreevy to his partner in iniquity, and presto, the editor becomes patriotic, and after enumerating the great resources of the country and the necessity of developing them, shows distinctly that this can only be done by having the graving dock enlarged so as to accommodate the largest ships afloat, which would undoubtedly come to the port. Public meetings are held, petitions are circulated, and extras of the paper appear advocating the improvement and nobody knows who pays for it, unless it be the editor, who is looked upon as the most public spirited man in the town; and if a grateful people have not, before now, placed him in their civic chair they ought to be ashamed of themselves, for it may reasonably be supposed that the people of Esquimault are as big fools as the people in other parts of Canada. The politicians have captured the country by dividing the people on national and religious questions, and actually imagine they have a mortgage on our life. There are not a few such in Montreal, and if the people will but assert their rights to elect the men of their own choice, these gentry will be taught such a salutary lesson that they will not forget as long as they live."

BILL BLADES.

THE WATER TAX.

EVIDENCE OF TENANTS BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special civic committee held another meeting on Thursday evening to take evidence from workmen who were in a position to testify on the water tax question. There were present Ald. Rolland (chairman), Stephens, Martineau, Thompson, Gauthier and Conroy. The examination of witnesses was conducted by Ald. Stephens. The first called was Mr. Poutry, who stated that the average rental of the workingman's house was from \$8 to \$9 per month. The collection of the rate, in his opinion, should be made twice a year, and the office should be open at night for the benefit of the working classes to enable them to pay their taxes. All discounts should be abolished. It was considered a good principle in the States to put the rate on the rental. As far as he understood it the present system was unjust, but proportionate on the lower rentals.

Mr. L. Jehu corroborated Mr. Poutry about average rentals. The present system of levying the tax leaves room for fraudulent prac-

tices among proprietors and tenants; and landlords, for their own interests, desire their property to be assessed as low as possible, and to obtain this they undervalue in a fraudulent manner. There must be collusion between proprietors and tenants, one to evade property tax and the other the water tax. He was of opinion that the water rate should be abolished and raised on real estate as the only just way in which it can be levied. He did not think any alteration of the tax should deprive the workingman of his franchise. He considered the present tax unjust as the lower rentals were taxed at a greater percentage than the higher. Witness was decidedly in favor of having vacant land contribute its quota to the water rates. With reference to the objections about the water and special rates, a law might be enacted whereby all those who occupy dwelling houses of \$150 and over rental per annum could have their rates paid as per an agreement with the landlord, but upon all houses under that rental the rate should be paid by the landlord. If the present system was to be continued the rates should be collected quarterly.

To Ald. Thompson, he said it would be a great convenience to workmen to have places for collection open, say, from 7 to 9 at night in various sections of the city.

Mr. William Darlington followed. He read at some length from papers in his possession. Previous to his examination he desired to know if the committee as constituted could be termed a representative one, seeing that there were no tenants on it.

Ald. Stephens was of the opinion that they were as competent as the tenants to deal with the question, and that was borne out by the fact that the people sent them to Council.

Mr. Darlington still maintained that they were not sure of even getting justice after they had given their evidence. He said it was acknowledged that rents consumed about one-fourth of a man's wages without taxes. At some length he stated that the present system inflicted a hardship not only on tenants paying low rentals, but upon small proprietors. He advocated placing the tax on all lands along which water pipes were laid excepting public schools, free public hospitals, free institutions for the deaf, the dumb, the blind and the insane. If the present system was to be continued the percentage charged on the rental should be the same on all rental values. On being shown the Minneapolis tariff he disapproved of it, but considered the rates fairer than our own.

Mr. J. P. Clark considered the water rate too high from the fact that the lower rentals paid a higher percentage than the higher. His opinion was that by an economical administration the water could be supplied at half its present price by levying the tax on all real estate with other taxes, excepting, of course, schools and hospitals. Churches, he contended, were just as well able to pay as he was. He included in his exemptions all charitable institutions. He was for placing the tax on vacant and unimproved land and properties, but believed it should be a real estate one. He also favored quarterly payments. In answer to questions put by the City Treasurer, witness said in his opinion the house of \$200 rental paying a \$10 tax, as against a house paying \$100 rental and paying \$5 taxes, the former uses more water than the latter, even in the case of an equal number in the family. On being shown the present tariff, and noticing that a house of \$200 rental is charged \$17.75 for water, and one of \$400 is charged \$32.75, the witness thought the proportion reasonable.

This is the last meeting for taking evidence and the committee will now consider the testimony given prior to making up their report.

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