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TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, April 7th, 1892.

There was a good attendance at last Friday's meeting of the T. & L. Council and the reports of the several committees were replete with interest. The report of the I. Z. BOUDREAU, - - PRESIDENT REC. SECRETARY Municipal Committee was the first presented. It referred approvingly to Mr. Water's bill in the Local Legislature (which I gave in full last week) compelling places of busi-O. FONTAINE, - - COR. SECRETARY in full last week; compelling places of busi-JOS. CORBEIL, - - - TREASURER ness outside of factories to provide proper JOS. CORBEIL, - - - TREASURER ness outside of factories to provide proper B. RODIER, - - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS accommodation for female employees; ex-Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre pressed the opinion that, while opposed to bonuses on general principles it approved of the proposal that the City Council should vote ex-Ald. McDougall a sum of money for services rendered the city as Chairman of the Street Railway Committee when he was in the council-services of a professional character and which he was obliged to render as an alderman and which were of material advantage to the city; and that in the event of the reclamation of Ashbridge's Bay being undertaken by a syndicate the committee suggest the insertion of clauses in the agreement requiring the syndicate to observe a nine-hour day, the employment of citizens of Toronto, and the payment of fifteen cents per hour as the minimum wage. The report concluded with severe strictures on the conduct of Ald. Leslie, Gowanlock, Jolliffe and Carlyle, who were among those who opposed Ald. Bailey's motion compelling the contractor for the waterworks coal to pay the union rate of wages. The report was adopted.

The report of the Education Committee, which was adopted, among other things condemned the length and number of holidays granted in the public schools on the ground that children at the end of the long summer holidays often forget what they have learned and the same ground has to be retraced. The committee recommended that more industrial schools like Victoria School at Mimico should be instituted in the different municipalities of Octario and be supported by the Province. Concerning children charged with truancy the committee were of the opinion that many of them were children of parents too poor to comply with the law. The bill to amend the Free Library Act met with the hearty sympathy of the committee. The action of the school board in acquiring more ground for the recreation of the Sackville Street School children met with the hearty approval of the committee, who hoped that the same course may be taken with regard to Parlia- the 'longshoremen 15 cents per hour as a ment, McCaul and George streets.

The report of the Legislative Committee severely attacked Hon. S. H. Blake, counsel clause for the street railway bill regarding Sunday cars. The committee also regretted that the Municipal Committee of the Legislature had refused to give a hearing to Messrs. Benson and O'Donoghue, the delegates of the Trades and Labor Council, on the question of the abolition of the property qualification for aldermen and the extension of the hours of voting at elections to 8 o'clock p.m. The report next referred to the death of Mr. H. E. Clarke, M. P. P., while discharging his duty in the Legislature, and "following his noble example of duty would recommend that a conference of all labor organizations in the city, together with the single tax and nationalist associations, be held for the purpose of considering the advisability of putting a candidate in the field for the vacant seat in the Legislature for this city; that if the conference be favorable to such a course that a properly delegated conference be held, at which a candidate should be nominated and a platform be drafted." The report concluded with a strong condemnation of Sir John Thompson and the leader of the Opposition for their utter lack of appreciation of the labor contracts,

A long discussion followed the presentation of the report, particularly with regard to the proposal of calling a conference of organizations to decide what course they should adopt with regard to the vacant ssat in the Legislature. It was finally resolved to amend the report by appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, nominating a labor candidate, sending dele- but of substantial farmers."

gates to a convention if they approved of

Mr. Tait's bill to amend the Free Libraries Act came before the Municipal Committee of the Legislature on last Tuesday morning. Mr. Biggar, city solicitor: Dr. Barrick, Mr. Tait and Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue supported the bill, while Dr. J. Sullivan, Messrs. A. R. Boswell and Judge (members of the present board) opposed the measure. Those favoring the bill were victorious, only one amendment being made to it, and that in the first clause, by placing the maximum amount which the board might expend in additions or alterations without the authority of the Municipal Council at \$2,000 instead of \$500. The second clause was adopted, that the Board likely) pass totally excluding Chinese from of Management shall submit to the Council not later than the first day of March in each year a detailed estimate of the several sums required to pay during the ensuing financial year—(1) Interest on any money borrowed as hereinafter mentioned; (2) the amount of the sinking fund; (3) the expense in detail of maintaining and managing the libraries or news rooms under their control and of making any purchases required therefor The third clause was adopted, that the rate to be evisd by the Municipal Council for the expenses of the board should not exceed one-quarter of a mill instead of one-half a mill, the amendment applying only to cities of 100 0.0 and over. The fourth clause was unanimously adopted, providing that in case any free library board requires the Council to raise any money involving an assessment exceeding the amount raised by the levy of one-quarter of a mill for the purpose of purchasing or erecting buildings the Council by a two-thirds vote of all the members thereof may refuse to raise such sum, and if the board so requires the question shall be submitted by the Council to a vote of the electors of the municipality entitled to vote on money by-laws in the manner provided by the Municipal Act in respect of by-laws for the creation of debts. and in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained it shall be the duty of the Council to raise the said amount in the manner provided by the said act. The fifth clause was also carried, providing that no free library board shall establish or maintain a museum except by and with the consent of the Council of the municipality.

This bill became necessary because the present board were attempting to divert the funds to establish a museum and create an office for a favorite as curator thereof.

Last week the City Council ordered that contractors for coal for city use must pay minimum rate of wages. At a meeting of the Waterworks Committee held on Tuesfor the city in the street railway legislation, supply of 1,000 tons of coal unless the company was accepted before the Council passed the resolution about wages.

> Ald. W. Carlyle was in favor of the 15 cents per hour clause inserted in the contract. Ald. McMurrich said that if that course was pursued it would mean a reduction of wages for the 'longshoremen,

The Chairman said they must have the coal at once, and if the question was left in abeyance till next Council meeting a water famine would ensue.

On division Ald W Carlyle's motion for the 15 cents per hour was defeated, and the committee decided to order the 1,000 tons to be delivered forthwith without any stipulation as to wages. Some more aldermen will be elected to stay at home when they appeal to the people next Jazuary.

The London (England) times of the 18th March contains a paragraph telling its readers that "Exeter hall was filled to its utmost capacity on Tuesday night at a farewell to 300 lads trained in Dr. Barnardo's homes, who are about to start for Canada. In the absence of Col. Howard Vincent, views of organized labor regarding alien M.P., who was prevented from presiding by an attack of influenza, Mr. Norris, M.P., occupied the chair, and announced that the party was the largest contingent which had been despatched from the homes, and brought up the total number of emigrants which had been sent across the seas by Dr. Barnardo to 5,313."

The Toronto Mail of yesterday in a long

In your issue of last week among the items in an editorial under the heading "Legislation demanded by the Workingmen," THE Echo says:

"The Chinese question is a very serious one, and one also surrounded with much one, and one also surrounded with much difficulty of solution, as legislation looking towards their entire exclusion is not within the power of the Dominion to pass. The question is an Imperial one, and the British Government, with vast trade interests centered in China, would certainly disallow any such Act, supposing our Federal Parliament assumed the power to pass it."

Your judgment in this instance is at fault. The question is solely a Canadian one, and there is no danger of the British Government disallowing any act which the Canadian Parliament may (although not at all landing in Canada. I make this assertion for the following reason. Some time ago the Parliament of Australia passed a law totally prohibiting the landing of Chinese in that country; litigation followed, and the case was ultimately appealed to the Privy Council in England. After due consideration by that august body a decision was rendered declaring that that country had a perfect right to determine who should and should not be allowed to land upon its shores, .As a consequence, Canada being also a colony, a like right inures to this country. So that you will see, under the circumstances, the Chinese question should not, nor need it be a very serious one in Canada in so far as its power to legislate is concerned. Neither need there be any serious difficulty in its solution—a simple act of prohibition to land is all that is necessary.

As Toronto Typo Union always has and continues to take a leading place in labor's cause I offer no apology in noting that at the annual election of officers last Thursday (polling from 12 noon until 8 p.m.) the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz: James Coulter, president; George Devlin, vice-president; E. J. How, treasurer; T. H. Fitzpatrick, recording secretary; Amos Pudsey, corresponding secretary; Allan Lamont, financial secretary; Wm. Sim, sergeant-at arms; Edward Meehan, trustee; Messrs, Ed. Meehan, W. G. Fowler, Geo. W. Dower, John Coulter, and E. J. How, executive board; Messrs. M. J. Meehan, John Cairns, and J. T. Later, investigating committee; W. G. Fowler, auditor; Messrs. W. J. Hart, A. E. Ander son, Albert Hacker, Arthur Lane, and R. Murray, board of relief; Messrs. James Coulter, John Armstrong, W. H. Parr, Geo. W. Dower and Geo. Devlin, delegates to the Trades and Labor Council; Messrs. Sol. Cassidy and J. A. Meyerhoffer, delegates to

the I. T. U. The committee recently appointed by the T. & L. Council to make preparations for was presented next. The first clause day afternoon the Ontario Coal Company the meeting of the next T. & L. Congress wrote declining to sign the contract for the held a meeting last evening. It was well attended and much enthusiasm was manifor his alleged action in connection with the clause insisting that union wages be paid fested. I hazard the prediction that Toronto to the 'longshoremen be withdrawn. It will not be found wanting in this matter, will be remembered that the tender of the whether it be in having a big demonstration or in entertaining visiting delegates when the time arrives.

> URIM. Look Out for Them.

It is said that a notorious millionaire, when asked why he did not build a palatial mansion, said: "I don't want a house that will be so easily found when the hungry follows break loose." That is the most fearful sentence we have heard since the outbreak of the civil war. As certain as the earth continues, and things go on as they have for twenty years, the "hungry fellows will break loose." Nothing hastens it like men of vast wealth, who buy up legislators disregard private rights, live in luxury, and say: "What are you going to do about it?" "The public be --- " and about the 'hungry fellows breaking loose," He who looks ahead and sees no breakers is either blind or has some glass that those who judge the future by the past can't get access to.-Christian Advocate.

The Rights of Women.

The Knights of Labor, at the recent General Assembly, declared in favor of woman suffrage and reaffirmed the plank in the declaration of principles which asks for women equal pay for equal work. The Knights of Labor are and have been since the first organization of the Order far in advance of the other industrial organizations editorial on "Immigration Schemes" and on the question of the rights of women. No March, Harris, Parr and Watson to referring to settlement within the Province true labor organization can deny to women communicate with other labor organiz- says that "the settlement that is required the right to their individuality and the same ations as to what action they would take in is not that of waifs and of town bred men, freedom of action granted to men .-- Michigan Patriot.

QUEBEC NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, April 6th, 1892.

The Quebec Provincial Legislature meets on April 26th, and already there is talk of what is going to be done, amongst other things the negotiation of the balance of the ten million loan. This will be justified without a doubt by a repetition of the identical same arguments that were made use of by Mercier when he assumed the reins of power. If your readers do not remember it I can refresh their memories by the few words 'rendered necessary through the extravagance of the previous administration," always bearing in mind that the present goverment is opposed to extravagance and s to gain for itself renown as an economical. administration. If this report be true and the second act of the new Government be the saddling of a still greater burden of debtupon our already overburdened province, then the change of March 8th, 1892 may be very aptly called out of the frying pan and into the fire.

I said in the above paragraph the second act. Now for the first, a graceful one by the way. Some 70 civil service employees have been kicked out, and still we want emigrants.

I see by your Toronto correspondence that there is a prospect of running a Labor candidate in that city and that John Armstrong is likely to be the choice, with a fair prospect of success. I sincerely hope that the workers of Toronto will not imitate the failings of their brothers in Montreal and Quebec. If they could only take in the present situation in this city and see the disappointed look, and tone as well, of those who are here at the result of the last election, then there need be no anxiety as to the success of Mr. John Armstrong or any other who might be deemed worthy of bearing the labor standard, so to speak. I certainly would feel proud to see my old, tried, and much admired and esteemed friend, John Armstrong, a member of the Ontario Provincial Legislature. His past efforts deserve recognition, and gratitude for past endeavors should act as an incentive in urging forward his candidature.

Another item in the Toronto correspondence that likewise interested me, and that I see your paper calls its readers' attention to, is the establishment of Technical schools. Very good in their way no doubt, but (Ah! there's s. "But.") We down here in Quebec have them or rather a kind of them in connection with the School of Arts and Design. Bear in mind I do not want to confound the one with the other, Still in connection with the above mentioned school we have professors of leather cutting, pattern making, plumbing, etc. As far as the experience of some of our tradesmen go who have attended these schools they would not seem to fill the bill, and I have likewise heard that in the class of practical plumbing, ten tons of material were purchased for the use of the pupils experimenting with the soldering iron. There is a riddle in this: What becomes of this material? Some of the master plumbers, I would not say the charitable minded ones, might no doubt say that the plumbing firm to which the professor belongs, is in a position to undertake work at a much cheaper rate than anybody else, probably through the superiority of his theoretical knowledge, or some other reason.

The labor element has at least one boon to be grateful for to Providence. Time brought it around. The question of civil service employees entering into competition with those outside the said service in the trades was a thorn that for a long time annoyed quite a number. Those who gave most annoyance and who persistently followed up this double game have given up-they are among the 70 alluded to in a previous paragraph.

And as a last item: The eight hour day don't seem to be badly wanted here just now by a section of our laborers, the men for whose benefit the public works in this city were started during the winter. They requested the corporation to work 10 hours. This secured them an increase of 20 cents per day and of course prevented a few from obtaining employment. I am becoming confirmed in the opinion that among the first we will have to reform is ourselves.

The proper for a jury is to be firm, but not fixed.

ATLAS.

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

CHAPTER XXXI, -Continued.

Suddenly-the unexpected change was a kind of rhetorical trick which often proved effective-the preacher ceased to denounce and threaten, and spoke of pardon and peace; he called upon them in softer voice, in accents full of tears and love, to break down their pride, to hear the voice that called them.... We know well enough what he said, only we do not know how he said it. Angela looked about the room. The Captain sat with his hands on his knees, and his face dutifully lifted to the angle which denotes attention; his expression was unmoved; evidently, the Captain was not open to conviction. As for the girls, they might be divided into classes. They had all listened to the threats and the warnings, though they had heard them often enough before; now, however, some of them seemed as if they were impatient, and as if with a little encouragement they could break into scoffing, But others were crying, and one or two were steadfastly regarding the speaker, as if he had mesmerized them. Among these was Nelly. Her eyes were fixed, her lips were parted, her breathing was quick, her cheek was pale.

Great and wonderful is the power of eloquence; there are few orators; this exprinter, this uneducated man of the ranks was, like his brother, born with the gift that is so rare. He should have been taken away and taught, and kept from danger, and properly fed and cared for. And now it is too late. They said of him in his Connection that he was blessed in the saving of souls! the most stubborn, the most hardened, when hey fell under the magic of his presence and his voice, were broken and subdued; what wonder that a weak girl should give way?

When he paused he looked round; he noted the faces of those whom he had mesmerized; he raised his arm; he pointed to Nelly and beckoned her, without a word, to this statement was so clear and precise. rise.

Then the girl stood up as if she could not choose but obey. She moved a step toward he knew exactly what became of all those him; in a moment she would have been at his feet, with sobs and tears, in the passion of self-abasement which is so dear to the been more exact and detailed. But what revivalist. But Angela broke the spell. She sprung toward her, caught her in her how could he prove that they were his own? own arms, and passed her hand before her

'Nelly!' she said, gently. 'Nelly dear.' The girl sunk back in her chair, and buried her face in her hands. But the moment was gone, and Captain Coppin had lost his recruit.

They all breathed a deep sigh. Those who had not been moved looked at each other and laughed; those who were dried their eyes and seemed ashamed.

'Thank you,' said Angela to the preacher. 'Yeu have preached very well, and I hope your words will help us on our way, even though it is not quite your way.'

'Then be of our way. Cease from scoff

She shook her head

'No, I do not scoff, but I can not join your way. Leave us now, Mr. Coppin. You and loyalty. But we will have no more true? sermons in this room. Good-night.'

She offered him her hand, but he would not take it, and with a final warning, addresssed to Angela in particular and the room in general, he went as he had come. without greeting or words of thanks.

'These Salvation people,' said Rebekah, truth there's the chapel in Redman's Row, and father's always in it every Saturday.' 'What do you say, Captain Sorensen?

asked Angela.

'The Church of England,' said the captain, who had not been moved a whit, 'says that two sacraments are necessary. I find nothing about stools of repentance. Come, Nelly, my girl, remember that you are a Churchwoman.'

'Yet,' said Angela, 'what are we to say when a man is so brave and true, and when he lives the life? Nelly dear-girls all-I think that religion should not be a terror but a great calm and a trust. Let us love each other and do our work and take the simple happiness that God gives, and have faith. What more can we do? To night, I think, we can not dance or sing, but I will play to you.'

She played to them-grand and solemn music-so that the terror went out of their brains, and the hardening out of their hearts, and next day all was forgotten.

In this manner and this once did Tom cross it no more, because his work is over. If a man lives on less than the bare neceshat man when typhus seizes him?

He died, as he had lived, in glory, surrounded by Joyful Jane, Hallelnjah Jem, Happy Polly, Thankful Sarah, and the rest of them. His life has been narrated in the War Cry; 'it is specially recorded of him that he was always 'on the mountains,' which means, in their language, that he was a man of strong faith, free from doubt, and of emotional nature

The extremely wicked and hardened a dozen daughters, for whose soul's sake he starved himself, and thereby tell an easy prey to the disease, have nearly all found a refuge in the workhouse, and are as harden. ed as ever, though not so wicked, because some kinds of wickedness are not allowed in that place of virtue. Therefore it seems almost as if poor Tom's life has been fooled away. According to a philosophy which makes a great deal of noise just now, every life is but a shadow, a dream, a mockery, a catching at things impossible, and a waste of good material, ending with the last breath. Then, all our lives are fooled away, and why not Tom's as well as the rest But if the older way of thinking is, after all, right, then that life can hardly have been wasted which was freely given-even if the gift was not accepted-for the advantage of others. Because the memory and the example remain, and every example-if boys and girls could only be taught this copy-book truth-is like an inexhaustible horn, always filled with precious

CHAPTER XXXII.

BUNKER AT BAY,

Harry was thinking a good deal about the old man's strange story of the houses. There was, to be sure, little dependence to be placed in the rambling, disjointed statements made by so old a man. But, then There were so many children—there were so many houses (three for each child), and houses. If the story had been told by a himself. man in the prime of life, it could not have were the houses-where were they? And What did Bunker get when he traded the

child away? Harry had always been of the opinion that he got a sum of money down, and that he was now ashamed of the transaction, and would fain have it remain unknown. This for his great wrath and agitation when the subject was mentioned. Out of a mischievous delight in making his uncle angry, Harry frequently alluded to this point; but the story of the houses was a better solution still. It accounted for Mr. Bunker's agitation as well as his wrath. But his wrath and his terror appeared to Harry to corroborate very strongly the old man's story. And the longer he thought about it the more

strongly he believed it. opinion, if Mr. Maliphant made a stateare a brave man. Let us reverence courage ment, that statement was to be accepted as

Mrs. Bormalack replied that as he never made any statement, except in reference to events long since things of the past, it. was impossible for her to say whether they were true or not; that his memory was clean gone for things of the present—so that of but rather as a gay and rollicking spirit who to-day and yesterday he knew nothing : 'are all mad. If people want the way of that his thoughts were always running on the old days; and that when he could be heard right through, without dropping his voice at all, he sometimes told very interlodgings were paid for him by his grandson, old man, thought Harry, must have been an a most respectable gentleman, and a dockmaster; and that as to the old man's busi ness he had none, and had had none for many years, being clean forgotten-although there all day long.

Harry thought he would pay him another visit. Perhaps something more would be remembered.

He went there again in the morning. The street, at the end of which was the yard, was as quiet as on the Sunday, the from port, and told what things he had seen children being at school and the men at and done, what he had consumed in ardent work. The great gates were closed and drink. The letters were brief which was well When he opened it all the figureheads turn- dress up effectively the subjects treated, a people call this sort of conduct? ed quickly and anxiously to look at him, literary monument might have been erected. At least Harry declares they did, and the like of which the world has never seen. his face betraying his emotion. 'Where's Spiritualists will readily believe him. Was he, they asked, going to take one of them able circumstance that even in realistic Coppin cross Angela's path. Now he will away and stick it on the bow of a great ship, France the true course of the Prodigal has for those proofs.' and send it up and down upon the face of never been faithfully described. Now the the ocean to the four corners of the world? great advantage formerly possessed by the Now, young man, you have had your say, saries in order to give to others, if he does Ha! They were made for an active life. sailor—an advantage cruelly curtained by and you can go, Do you hear? You can the work of ten men, if he gives himself no They pined away in this inactivity. A fig the establishment of 'Homes,' and the in- go.' rest any day in the week, what happens to for the dangers of the deep! From Saucy troduction of temperance—was, that he

question in the same hope. Harry shook his head, and they sighed sadly and resumed their former positions; as they were, eyes front, waiting till night should fall and the old man should go, and they could talk with each other.

'This,' thought Harry, 'is a strange and ghostly place.'

You know the cold and creepy feeling eaused by the presence, albeit unseen, of ghosts. One may feel it anywhere and at all times-in church, at a theatre, in bed at night-by broad daylight-in darkness or in twilight. This was in the sunshine of a bright December day-the last days of the year '81 were singularly bright and gracious The place was no dark chamber or gloomy vault, but a broad and open yard, cheer family, consisting of an old woman and half fully decorated with carved figureheads. Yet even here Harry experienced the touch shipmate. -R. C.' of ghostliness. The place was so strange that it did not astonish him at all to see the old man suddenly appear in the door of his doll's house, waiving his hand and smiling guest. The salutations were not intended for Harry, because Mr. Maliphant was not looking at him.

Presently he ceased gestulating, became suddenly serious (as happens to one when ed), and returned to his seat by the fire.

him waiting to be recognized. The old man looked up at last, and nodded

his head. Been entertaining your friends, Mr.

Maliphant?' 'Bob was here, only Bob. You have just

missed Bob,' he replied. 'That's a pity-never mind. Can you, my ancient, carry your memory back some twenty years? You did it, you know, last Sunday for me.'

'Twenty years? Ay, ay—twenty years. I was only sixty-five or so then. It seems a long time until it is gone-twenty years ! Well, young man, twenty years-why, it is only yesterday!'

'I mean to the time when Caroline Coppin-you know your old friend Carolinewas married.'

'That was twenty years before, and more when William the Fourth died and Queen Victoria (then a young thing) came 'long to or your affection, that does not concern me reign over us-' His voice sunk, and he continued the rest of his reminiscence to

'But Caroline Coppin?'

'I'm telling you about Caroline Coppin, only you won't listen.'

There was nothing more to be got out of him. His recent conversation with Bob's spirit had muddled him for the day, and he nixed up Caroline with her mother or grandmother. He relapsed into silence, and sat with his long pipe unfilled in his hand, looking into the fire-place, gone back in solution accounted, or seemed to account, imagination to the past. As the old man made no sign of conversation, but rather of a disposition to 'drop off,' for a few minutes, Harry began to look about the room. On the table lay a bundle of old letters. It was as if the living and the dead had been reading them together.

Harry took them up and turned them over, wondering what secrets of long ago their faded ink. The old man's eyes were waited. osed—he took no need of his visitor Harry asked his landlady whether, in her Harry, standing at the table, began shame

lessly to read the letters. They were mostly the letters of a young sailor addressed to one apparently a good deal older than himself-for they abounded in such appellations as 'my ancient,' 'venerable,' 'old salt,' and so forth. But the young man did not regard his correspondent with the awe which age should inspire, would sympathize with the high jinks of younger men, even if he no longer shared in them, and who was an old and still delighted treader of those flowery paths which are was apt to learn.

Sometimes the letters were signed 'Bob,' sometimes 'R. Coppin,' sometimes 'R. C.' he did go every day to his yard, and stayed | Harry therefore surmised that the writer was no other than his own uncle Bob, whose ghost he had just missed.

> Bob was an officer on board of an East Indianman, but he spoke not of such commonplace matters as the face of the ocean or the voice of the tempest. He only wrote

It is indeed a most curious and remark-Sal to Neptune they all asked the same could be and was a Prodigal at the end of mine?'

every cruise; while the vovage itself was an agreeable interval provided for recovery, recollection, and anticipation.

'Bob, Uncle Bob was a flyor,' said Harry. 'One should be proud of such an uncle-Builder I am indeed provided.'

There seemed nothing in the letters which bore upon the question of his mother's property, and he was going to put them down again when he lighted upon a torn fragment you hear? You may do your worst.' on which he saw in Bob's big handwriting the name of his cousin Josephus.

'Josephus, my cousin, that he will '-here a break in the continuity-' 'nd the safe the bundle'-another break-'for a lark. Josephus is a square toes. I hate a man who won't drink. He will'-another break - 'if he looks there. Your hearth and song,

He read these fragments two or three times over. What did it mean? Clearly right, and I'd do it again. Yes, I'd do it nothing to himself.

'Josephus is a square toes.' Very likely. cheerily, as one who speeds the parting The prodigal Bob was not. Quite the contrary-he was a young man of extremely mercural temperment. 'Josephus, my cousin, that he will-'nd the safe the bundle.' He put down the paper, and without waking the old man he softly lett the room and his friend's back is turned, or he has vanish- the place, shutting the door behind him; and then he forgot immediately the torn Harry softly followed, and stood before letter and its allusion to Josephus. He thought next that he would go to Bunker and put the question directly to him. The man might be terrified-might show confusion-might tell lies. That would matter little; but if he showed his hand too soon Bunker might be put upon his guard. Well, rather, to get at the truth than to recover looked as if he was about to swoon. his houses.

> home, and engaged in his office drawing up is two thousand pounds. That's a large bills, 'I want a few words of serious talk sum to hand over; and then, there is the with you, my uncle.'

'I am busy; go away-I never want to talk to you. I hate the very sight of your

He looked indeed as if he did-if a flushing cheek and and an angry glare of the eyes are any sign.

'I am not going away until you have answered my questions. As to your hatred at all. Now will you listen, or shall I wait? 'To get rid of you the sooner,' growled

Bunker, 'I will listen now. If I was twenty years younger I'd kick you out.'

'If you were twenty years younger, there might, it is true, be a fight. Now then?'

'Well, get along-my time is valuable.' 'I have several times asked you what you got for me when you sold me. You have on those occasions allowed yourself to fall into a rage, which is really dangerous in so stout a man. I am not going to ask you that question any more.'

Mr. Bunker looked relieved.

'Because, you see, I know now what you Mr. Bunker turned very pale.

'What do you know?'

'I know exactly what you got when I was taken away.'

Mr. Bunker said nothing; yet there was in his eyes a look as if a critical moment were contained in those yellow papers, with long expected had at last arrived, and he

'When my guardian, I was not left penniless.' 'It's a lie-you were!'

'If I had been, you would have handed me over to your brother-in-law Coppin, the builder; but I had property.'

'You had nothing.'

'I had three houses-one of those houses is, I believe, that which has been rented, from you, by Miss Kennedy. I do not know vet where the other two are: but I shall find out.'

'You are on a wrong track,' said his uncle; 'now I know why you wouldn't go away. You came here to ferret and fish, said by moralists to be planted with the did you? You thought you were entitled to esting and curious things. His board and frequent pitfall and the crafty trap. The property, did you? Ho!-you're a nice sort o' chap to have house property, ain't you? admirable guide to youth, and the disciple Ha! ho!' But his laughter was not mirth-

'Let me point out,' Harry went gravely on 'what it is you have done. The child whom you kept for a year or two was heir to a small estate, bringing in, I suppose, about eighty or a hundred pounds a year. We will say that you were entitled to keep that money in return for his support : but when that child was carried away and adopted you said nothing about the property. You kept it for yourself, and you have received the rents year after year, as if the houses belonged to you. Shall I go on, and locked, but the small side door was unlocked. because if literary skill had been present to tell you what judges and lawyers and police Where's your proofs?' asked the other.

your proofs?

'I have none yet. I am going to search 'You can't find them-there are none.

'You deny, then, that the houses were

'If you'd come to me meek and lowlyas is your humble station in life-I would ha' told you the history of those houses. Yes, your mother had them, same as her brothers and her sister. Where are they With Bob and Bunker and the bankrupt now? I've got 'em-I've got 'em all. How did I get 'em? By lawful and honorable purchase-I bought 'em. Do you want proofs? You sha'n't have any proofs. Now you may go away and do your worst. Do

He shook his fist in Harry's face. His words were brave, but his voice was shaky and his lips were trembling.

'I don't believe you,' said Harry. 'I am quite certain that you did not buy my houses. There was no one left to care for my interests, and you took those houses.'

'This is the reward,' for nussin' of this for nigh upon three years. Who would take an orphan into his bosom? But it was again.'

'I don't doubt you,' the ungrateful nephew replied, 'especially if that other orphan had three substantial houses, and there was nobody but yourself to look after him.'

'As for your proofs, go and look for them. When you've found 'em, bring 'em to meyou and your proofs.'

Harry laughed.

'I shall find them,' he said; 'but I don't know where or when, Meantime you will go on as you do now-thinking continually that they may be found. You won't be able to sleep at night-you will dream of police courts. You will let your thoughts run on handcuffs-you will take to drink. You will hasten your end-you will-' Here he dethat mattered little-what Harry hoped was sisted ;for his unc'e, dropping into his chair,

'Remember, I shall find these proofs some 'I want,' he said, finding his uncle at day. A hundred a year, for twenty years, interest. Upon my word, my uncle, you will have to begin the world again.'

(To be Continued.)

MARRYING AT TWELVE.

Italian Marriages and Dowers in the Fifteenth Century.

As soon as an Italian girl had attained her twelfth year she was considered legally marriageable. The sumptuary laws of Genoa and Venice permitted her to wear gold. and silver brocade, rich velvets and silks. and to cover her person with jewels, the better to attract the attention of such young gentlemen as were admitted to her society. On her twelfth birthday, being magnificent. ly arrayed, she was led to the parish church on foot, under a canopy of white and crimson silk, by her parents, who, as may well be imagined, wore on so solemn an occasion their richest attires. A band of music marched in front, playing a lively tune, and all the neighborhood turned out eo see the sposina, who, after mass, on her return to her family palace, held a reception, in which, with a good deal of adroitness, eligible young gentlemen were paraded before her mother and herself. If she chanced to take the fancy of one of these youths it was etiquette for him to pass for a week or so at a determined hour every day, in front of her house, so that she could take a sly glance at him through the lattice, and even drop him a flower if she felt so inclined, and receive in return a sonnet. As the courtship progressed the young gentleman was allowed to serenade the girl, generally very late at night. He did not always sing himself, which was, perhaps, providential, but appeared with a band of hired musicians and singers, and if he were rich and liberal, he selected the best professional artists he could procure to make au enduring impression on the sposina.

About a week previous to the wedding the bride's parents gave a grand recevimento (reception) to all their friends, to introduce the sposo and the members of his family. This entertainment usually ended with a grand banquet, preceded by the signing of the legal documents connected with the wedding, of which, fortunately, thousands still exist.—Lippincott's.

Basic Steel for Ship Building.

A large part of the steel made in England and Germany is produced from low grade iron ores containing a large percentage of phosphorous by the use of the basic process. This steel has not been used in ship building to any great extent as its adaptability for this purpose has not been fully demonstrated. It is stated that an English company has been formed to construct a vessel altogether of this material, in order to prove its suitability for the building of ships. The vessel will be constructed to pass the usual Lloyd's tests.

The Park Commissioners of Buffalo, N. Y., have been compelled to kill eight peacocks whose harsh cries kept babies and nervous people awake.

The French soldiers have lately been engaged in an extensive series of experiments with bicycles. That machine has now taken its place as an appliance of war.

WAS IT MURDER?

(FROM THE FRENCE)

It was a sensational case. The old members of the bar down there still talk of the stir the affair made through the district.

It was at Aix, in Provence, a year or two after the Crimean war. Am enormous crowd, worked to a high pitch of expectation by the strange, mysterious features of the trial, had taken possession of the hall of justice.

The counsel for the defendant was called

He rose from his seat, grave, majestic, with his black robe and cap, prepared to let loose the flood of his commonplaces, conscious of being the mark of all those eyes, enjoying in anticipation, not an acquittal—that mattered little to him-but his success as a celebrated criminal advocate.

The prisoner quietly made a sign that she wished to speak.

The advocate, with a gesture of annoyed consent, and a few words murmured to his client in a low voice, sat down, and buried his face again in his papers and musty books, as if to avoid hearing what-much against his will and advice-she was about to say.

Tall, dark, her shapely form showing beneath the long mourning dress, the lifted widow's veil displaying her melancholy eyes, with their dark rings, and her hollow cheeks, waxy pale from the long confinement, she must once have been very beautiful. But, to tell the truth, she encountered little sympathy. Public opinion was even definitely hostile to herespecially amongst the women.

She spoke :-

"You have heard, gentlemen, the indietment and the crime with which it charges me. I do not deny it. The facts set forth in it are true, perfectly true. You have heard the witnesses, both those called to support the accusation-whose evidence I do not disputeand those whom the gentleman defending has chosen to call-much against my wish, I assure in question. You have heard, too, what the die. public prosecutor has said to establish my guilt and make more certain of my conviction. I have nothing to say either against the indictment, or against the witnesses for the prosecution, or against the address of the public profrom the moment of committing it, I have neither sought to deny nor to extenuate. The reason why I now interrupt my honorable counsel-and I sincerely beg his pardon for doing so-is that there is one thing which I fear. He may seek to mislead your minds by representing my crime in unreal colors, surrounded by circumstances foreign to the case, and perhaps by endeavouring to suggest motives very different from those which really actuated me.

"Yes, I did kill Jean Reynier, my husband I killed him with premeditation! Why? Because I loved him.

"As a girl I was poor. My family, respec table middle-class people in a humble position, stinted themselves to give me the best education that was open for a women. When, on entering womanhood, I was left alone by my parents' death, my education had made me strong for the struggle—as strong as a girl could be at 20. I turned to teaching to earn my living. My independence I never yielded, not even, like other women, the day I took a husband-a husband, not a master! I married ecanse I loved that man.

"When I met him he was a non-commissioned officer of dragoons, a fine man, young, without much education, and of a very ordinary type of intelligence. Intellectually-I say it without any false modesty—he was my antithough I was, I had never given way to those dreams of childish romance, of fanciful lovesall the false, affected sentimentalism that usually fills the heads of young girls and makes them expect their future husbands to be languishing puppets only fit for fairy-tales. By temperament I have always been virtuous. I do not say that boastfully; it is my nature-I not my husband. But I wished for a husband mentally a being whose mind would submit to the ascendancy of my own.

"I found such a man in Jean Reynier; I loved him, and I married him.

"About a year after our marria e he left me to go to the war; his regiment was ordered to the Crimea.

"I pause here to say one thing. It has nothing to do with the matter of the trial, and the prosecution has said nothing about it; but it may find its way into private comments on my case. 1 speak of it with great reluctance, but I must state, simply and without any thought of self-praise, that I have always been faithful—in the moral sense as well as the physical sense of the word—to the man I had chosen as my husband. After my marriage I never thought of another man, either when we were living together, or during his absence, or I will tell the whole story."

There was a stir in the crowd, still far from | ieth year.

sympathetic, while a momentary smile, half sceptical, passed along the beach in front, where sat the twelve jurymen. The Judge was impassive; he might have been asleep Below the accused the celebrated advocate, his City. elbows on the desk, his chin resting on his thumbs, shrugged his shoulders and thought of his fine periods ruined. What did she want to speak for? Where would she land herself with all this futile talk? God knew what folly she was going to commit next! Clearly the woman was mad; and directly, if she would let him speak at all he was very much inclined to plead insanity. She went on:

"In a cavalry charge at the battle of Alma he had both legs shattered by a shell, and was left for dead amongst a heap of slain.

"As they were on the point of burying him with the others, the surgeon-major, who was examining each body before it was laid in the great trench dug for the purpose, fancied he detected some signs of life in the non-commissioned officer of dragoons, and ordered him to be carried to the hospital, There it was found necessary to amputate both legs. The operation was successful, and Jean Reynier. alas! did not die. He returned to France with a medal and a little pension. We resumed our life together. I thought that love, the sentiment of duty, of natural pity, would enable me to live with the unfortunate man and alleviate, as far as possible, his lot.

"But the ex-dragoon, formerly so proud of his masculine beauty and his superb horsemanship, had now but one thought, bitter and full of brooding despair—that he should have become so pitiable an object, inspiring a sort of korror; a miserable cripple! To be reduced to crawl about, dragging painfully over the ground his mutilated trunk, where once review days, in his brilliant uniform, mounted on a prancing steed, he had been the admiration of

"Neither my devotion, alas ! nor my tenderness could mitigate his horrible destiny. And you-to testify to my character, which is not I shought that for him it would be sweeter to

"I premeditated his death; yes, gentlemen, in that the prosecution are right. One night in bed"-the accused grew crimson and seemed to shiver-"in the darkness, his breast, just where the heart is, met the point of a secutor. The murder is a clear one, which, knife, which sank in, with a jet of warm blood that inundated me. I rose shuddering with

> "My courage had not failed me; I had committed a murder that it my eyes was the acaccomplishment of a holy duty. But oh! that terrible mement, when my hand moved under the pillow in search of the liberating weapon, whose haft was pressed against my right breast as I slew him !

> "I was strong and resolute to strike, but it was that my hand shoulu not tremble, and him so!

"Before the law, perhaps, it was murder. In my eyes it was deliverance that I brought him. In any case, my conscience acquits me. Without fear, then, gentlemen, I await your tion. verdict!'

The twelve respectable citizens in the jurybox did not see the matter in that light. The prisoner died on the scaffold.

How Taxation is Evaded.

Here is a little story which we clip from beautifully our present system of taxation proposals laid before him by the deputaworks, in the interest of the fellows whom you are striving hardest to reach. The story is told by a Californian and is very edifying. of the widespread discress among workingbank wired its New York correspondent : presided over by the negro Wade. He re-"Do you want gold? We are badly in want | ferred to the deputation appointed on Friare not taxable, but it was a mere coincidence. The New York bank telegraphed much as gold. We have a plethora of government bonds." The Californian bank would never have yielded to a man who was telegraphed. "We want \$1,000,000 of government bonds. New York telegraphed who should be physically a true male, and back, "Done." The California bank tele- he did not ask them to have even a cup of it for you," "All right."

Thereupon the New York bank took out \$1,000,000 worth, par value, of government bonds, carefully put them in its vault, labeling them the property of such and such a California bank. The California bank cares fully counted out \$1,000,000 in gold coin, put it in a tin box, indorsed "Property of the New York bank," and put it in its own vault. Then came the first Monday in March; the bank cashier made out a written statement that his bank owned no money at all, had nothing but government bonds, which are not taxable, signed that statement, and went home and slept the sleep of

after his return. That return-! Well, now Mill, who, in thirty-six years has not swal- stantly in water like a true fish, and yet can lowed a drop of water. He drinks only tea, For an instant she paused, deeply moved. coffee and milk, and has passed his eight- (excepting a little to drink) like a true air

LABOR AND WAGES.

There are 20,000 waiters in New York

The outlook for laborers in the iron manufacturing business is gloomy.

The theatres in London, England, regularly employ over 12,000 people.

A Boston, Mass., dry goods house has regular physician for its employees. Russia is employing 150,000 Poles in Po-

land in building new roads and fortifications. Eighteen thousand men are needed at once to man the vessels of the United States navy.

The reduction in the wages of puddlers from \$4 to \$3.50 a ton went into effect a few days ago at Lebanon, Penn.

The average annual wages of the British working people are about \$260 a year for every man, woman and child.

The unemployed of Germany are still making matters interesting for the Government by threatening disturbances.

Building material men are all crowing work at present, and architects speak confidently of booming demands ahead.

The proprietors of two Boston hotels have issued orders that none in their employ shall hereafter wear either moustache or The puddlers in the iron works of Menden

& Schwerte, in Westphalia, are now pro-

vided with furnace shields to protect them from the immense heat. The hotel and restaurant waiters of Brooklyn and New York City have asked all mem-

bers of organized labor not to patronize res taurants that employ female waiters. It has been decided that the annual inter-

national Sociailst Congress shall be held in London on June 7. The Congress will discuss the question of an international strike for the purpose of securing a working day of

The recently organized Federation of Metal Workers is composed of the International Association of Machinists, with 29,-000 members; Iron Moulders Union, 33,-000: Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 4,000; Brotherhood of Brast Workers, 3,000, and Patternmakers' National Union 2,000 mem-

All the British Columbia and Northwest members waited on Mr. Abbott, Sir Alolphe Caron, Mr. Bowell and Mr. Foster and urged that the old rate of mileage be restored to the railway mail clerks of the Northwest and British Columbia. The ministers promised that the matter should be carefully considered. Messrs. Prior and Earle also urged a general increase in the salaries of the employees of the Victoria post office, pointing out that on account of that I should not make him suffer; for I loved the increased cost of living in British Columbia it was not fair that employes should be paid on the same scale as in the eastern provinces. Sir Adolphe Caron promised that this matter should also receive atten-

A deputation of unemployed working men waited upon Lord Mayor Evans on Saturday. The leader asked that the halls of the city companies be turned into labor bureaus, He wanted land to be purchased by the Government on which the unemployed could be set at work, and he wanted relief works to be started. The Lord Mayor replied that the Chicago Free trader, and illustrates how he would require time to think over the tion. He assured him that he sympathized with them, and said he was sorry to learn "The assessment is taken on the first Mon-, men. A meeting of the unemployed was thesis. But, cradled in literature and art day in March. On the Friday previous the subsequently held at Tower Hill. It was of government bonds." Government bonds day to wait upon the Very Rev. Robert Gregory, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and said that the deputation found the Dean at back: "Yes, there is nothing we want so luncheon. He received them and said he would preach a sermon in the cathedral on Sunday in behalf of the unemployed, and though he must have known that some of the members of the deputation were hungry, graphed, "Tie up those bonds, keep them tea. Wade also mentioned the fact that the for us, and we will tie up the gold and keep Dean had advised the men not to hold a parade, but he declared that they would pa rade in spite of the advice given them. The man who led the deputation that waited on the Lord Mayor made an address, in the course of which he said the Lord Mayor would have to do more than meeely consider the proposals the deputation had laid

> A whale which was captured in the Arctic Ocean the other day was found to have a harpoon in his body which belonged to a whaling vessel which had been out of service for more than fifty years,

Axolotl, or fish with legs, is the name the Mexicang give a queer creature which can swim like a fish or run up a smooth wall like Jack Irvin is a Kentuckian of Glover's a fly; can live and grow when kept conlive and grow entirely away from water breathing animal.

A HUGE MONOPOLY.

Five years ago there were in the States fifteen works engaged in the manufacture of steel rails. The number is now reduced to six, with a productive capacity of 3,145,000

ions per year, as follows:	
WORKS.	NET TONS.
The Illinois Steel Co	1,045,000
Carnegie Bros. & Co	660,000
Cambria Iron Co	225,000
Bethlehem Iron Co	225,000
Lackawanna Coal and Iron Co	500,000
Pennsylvania Steel Co	500,000

Total...... 3,145,000

These six great works form the celebrated 'steel rail combine" under the lead of Carnegie. All the others have been driven out of the business or absorbed. The consolidation of interests was completed in the early part of 1891, after Carnegie had succeeded in forcing most of his competitors to abandon the field and gained a position which enabled him to dictate terms to the others. In less than eight years he had tripled the capacity of his works in the steel rail department, besides enlarging greatly his other branches of iron and steel production. Since then, the combine has success fully raised the price of rails in the face of a declining market for pig iron. Ever so powerful the railroads have a master and he is Carnegie. At the present rates, every million tons of rails turned out by the com bine gives it a net profit of propably not less than ten million dollars. There is not a stronger monopoly in the country, and as it rests not only on a broad basis of capital but on valuable patents-that is, on great inventions made by employees who must be content with a very small compensationeven a Vanderbillionaire is at its mercy. The "direct process" recently invented at Carnegie's works makes him more than even the absolute master of the combine itself and the whole industry.

The Anarchists now under arrest in Paris will be tried before May day in order that their sentences, if they are convicted, will have the effect of preventing their comrades from committing further outrages.

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

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.

THE CHAUDIERE MILLMEN.

It is not unlikely that the agitation which arose among the millmen on the Chaudiere last fall for shorter hours will be continued this spring. Their demand to have the working day limited to ten hours, every one will concede, is a most reasonable one when we take into consideration the fact that almost every other trade is working in the direction of having eight hours declared a legal day's work. Now that the men are organized they will be in a much better position to enforce their demand, backed as they are by the practical sympathy of the entire community among whom they live. The conditions under which they heretofore worked were of the most harrassing description possible; not a moment to spare for domestic duties, self improvement or enjoyment, for what thought can a man have other than complete rest after straining his physical powers for eleven and a half long hours a day? No one can blame the men for seeking to ease the burden of their slavery, to give them a chance to live like other men, and for taking every lawful means to accomplish their desires. It will rest entirely with the mill owners whether or not the powerful argument of last autumn will have to be repeated. If they have any real regard for the welfare of their men, they will meet the demand which has been made in a sympathetic spirit, and the necessity for a strike will be obviated; if they insist upon the old conditions of work at the old rate of pay, then there is every reason to believe that an almost complete stoppage of work will ensue. Mr. J. W. Patterson, president of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council, has the case of the men in hand, and he may be relied upon to act with discretion and firmness in the matter.

SANITATION IN STORES.

In the Canadian Journal of Fabrics, "devoted to textile manufactures, and trade in dry goods, clothing, men's furnishings, ladies' wear," etc., we are glad to welcome a new ally in favor of the extension of the provisions of the Fac. tories' Act to stores and other places where light manufacturing is carried on and where male and female help is employed. The more pleased are we to

for neglect of proper sanitary regulations and for the continuation of of fences against common decency as well. The article in question is called forth by the recent revelations made before the Legislative Committee of the On tario Assembly on the sanitary condition of some stores in Toronto and other towns throughout the province The facts were gleaned by ladies of the Women,s Christian Temperance Union, and were of the most revolting kind. In one case, between thirty and forty young men and women were employed in a store where there was only one closet, and that placel in a damp and almost totally dark cellar; in another the closet was part of an open stable; in a third there were twenty-eight young men and women at work in a store where no closet at all existed, and so on, these flagrant examples might be multiplied ad libitum. It is not surprising to note that one case of chronic disease and one of death could be traced as resulting from this state of things, but, as the writer says, "the amount of disease and the physical weakness to which such conditions contribute in ways that cannot be traced can hardly be estimated." The writer of the article contends for a Dominion Factory Act which, besides being uniform in all parts of the Dominion, could be carried out much more economically as well as more effectually than by having six or seven sets of machinery under provincial control. There is no question about his contentention being correct, and that the passage of a Dominion Act combining the best features of those in force in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with a clause making it applicable to every place where work of any kind is carried on is most desizable, but our federal legislators have evidently no time to study the social condition of the people, much less to make any effort to improve it.

The glaring exposures made in Ontario could easily be duplicated throughout this province, and more especially in Montreal could instances of gross, if not criminal, negligence be given, which in many instances have been in existence for some time, the law notwithstanding. In saying this much we do not mean to insinuate that the present Factory Inspectors are negligent in their duty. On the contrary, we know they have a sincere desire to see the law respected and that they honestly endeavor to earn their salary by exercising the powers conferred upon them by a somewhat defective act, but we have reason to believe that important recommendations made by them have been ignored, and that in cases where the law has been sought to be enforced their intentions have been frustrated through the influence of politicians on behalf of delinquents. The powers of our Factory Inspectors are not only circumscribed by Act of Parliament; due deference has to be paid to the political hue of those who become amenable under the law, and the consequence is that a wrong-doer escapes and an injustice is permitted to continue. Not until the Inspector is placed above the risk of forfeiting his position through offending some political friend of the party in power over an impartial discharge of his duties can we hope for a strict enforcement of the Factory Acts, many of the provisions of which are eminently fitted to secure the safety as well as the comfort of those who work

McCONNELL'S RESIGNATION.

The state of affairs in the Water Department, disclosed through the resignation of the superintendent. Mr. McConnell, are such that no man having the slightest independence in his nature would submit to for one moment, and we are only surprised that gradual working of the factory system, he consented to remain the figure-head latering methods, causing some to loose welcome this outspoken opinion as the he has been for so long. The curse of and others to gain, but still further publication in question must reach the every branch of our municipal service widening the gap between employer class of employers who are responsible is the patronage claimed by aldermen and employed.

for the troop of greedy office-seekers who dog their footsteps. It is detrimental to efficiency and, subversive of the usual preparations for labor padiscipline wherever it prevails, and in rades and announcements for new this particular department, where it schedules of hours and wages. In this appears to have been carried to excess, has led to a great deal of needless ex- fested among workingmen regarding penditure and total disregard of the the doings of their fellow-workmen in plans and orders of its responsible other countries, no apprehensions are head. Both Alderman Grenier and felt of any disturbance, but in the great Cresse appear to think they are elected manufacturing centres of Europe it is to the Council for no other purpose than to secure work for their friends at fested lest workmen, excited by the high time they are taught to think differently. If they have a desire to appear charitable it must be at their own expense; the public will not consent to be taxed for the support of all the dead-beats they select to feed at the civic crib. Mr. McConnell, knowing that the employees of this department mind and is at the same time a saluwere stumbling over each other, so thick are they, and that one portion was engaged in undoing what had been done by others so as to give the appearance that all were kept busy, very properly protested against having ad ditional ornaments placed on the pay list, but without effect. They were nominees of certain aldermen and had to be taken on although the hardest thing they had to do was to draw their salary. With such opposition to contend against from his committee, Mr. McConnell had no other course left than to resign, so as to bring the matter before the public, and the public will fail in its duty if it does not make itself distinctly heard in his support. In the meantime every taxpayer should, when the matter comes before the Council, carefully note the names of the patronage system, and when the next opportunity comes elect them to stay at home.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The sweating system, so prevalent in New York, is being vigorously assailed by those trades affected through its baneful workings. A few days ago the third of a series of conferences of wage workers was held, at which a number of delegates representing over 40,000 workingmen were present, and a circular is being prepared to be issued to all labor organizations asking information on all phases of the subject so that a plan of campaign, based upon the best reliable information, may be formu lated against the evil A call to cooperate against the system has been issued to interested branches of labor, which include chiefly cigarmakers, furriers, cloakmakers, and all branches of ewing work. A good deal has been accomplished through the influence of the Factory Inspection Department, but there is still a wide field for reform in the methods of employment in these and kindred industries.

Every day brings further proof of the tendency of the manufacturing system to coucentrate in large establishments and to control production by uniting into one gigantic combine the whole particular industry of a country. In Canada a new combine to control the production of printed cotton goods has been recently formed. This is not done in the interests of labor or to cheapen the article to the consumer, we may be certain, as we may soon hear of one or other of the mills manufacturing this class of goods being closed down and its employees forced to seek other fields for employment. In the woollen industry of the United States we find, from a recent bulletin of the census office, that the number of establishments engaged in the production of woollen goods proper in the year 1890 shows, when compared with Oldest Cut Tobacco the number for 1880, one decade previous, a decrease of 678. This is the

On the Continent of Europe the near approach of May Day is heralded by country, while every interest is manidifferent, and much anxiety is manithe expense of the taxpayers, and it is harrangues of revolutionary leaders and the hostile attitude of the authorities, be led up to rioting and disorder. The recent panic created in Paris by the attempt of Anarchists to blow up public buildings has scarcely yet subsided, although the arrest of Ravachal has had a soothing effect on the public tary lesson to his brother fire-eaters. The arch-fiend Rayachal seems to have been a fitting representative of the Anarchist school, his record proving him to have been guilty of a long series of crimes, including murder, it is believed, robbery of graves, sacrilege, counterfeiting and dynamiting. Workingmen have little sympathy with this class and, indeed, would be the first to demand punishment, yet they too often have to bear opprobrium through the appearance of such dangerous firebrands at their heads. In the metropolis of England several large meetings of unemployed workmen have been held recently, which goes to show that distress is very prevalent, and that the doctrine of discontent promulgated by modern social reformers is steadily gaining and will soon be those aldermen who vote in approval of deeprooted enough to compel attention from the governing classes.

Thos. McRae

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Highland Costumes,

Ladies' Mantles A SPECIALTY.

Our Garments are Artistically Cut In the Latest Styles-

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

2242 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL

(CUT PLUG)

(PLUG)

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

D. Ritchie & Co.

Manufacturers in Canada.

Wontreal

Cut Plug, 10c. 1 lb. Plug, 10c. 1 lb. Plug, 20c.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

TRIMMINGS !

Special attractions this week in the Trimming Department. More new goods just to

Silk Centores, Crystal Centores, Gold Centores, Silver Centores,

Pearl Centores. CLEOPATRA BELTS, with Collars to

Everything new in Dress and Mantle Trim-

NEW FRINGES in every imaginable style for present and coming seasons.

> S. CARSLEY. Come and see the New Mantles.

TRIMMINGS

For the largest and most varied stock of Dress Trimmings come direct to S. Carsley's. Jet Ornaments.

Skirt Ornaments, Bodice Ornaments. Sleeve Ornaments, Jacket Ornaments, Mantle Ornaments.

ENAMELLED BUTTON LOOPS in all BLACK CROCHET SILK BUTTON

NEW FEATHER EDGINGS, all colors. NEW MOSS TRIMMINGS

S. CARSLEY.

Phillips-"But can you safely call Tommy Newton-"Well, I should say so. He's in Australia now, and he won't be back for three years."-Extract.

TRIMMINGS!

THEY ALWAYS CLEAN

Skirt Protector, for facing skirts, to be had both by the yard and in train lengths, shaped, ready for use.

S. CARSLEY.

JUST TO HAND!

A delivery of Astrachan Wool, latest novelty of the season, suitable for Knitting Fichus, Scarfs, Shawls, etc., to be had in Cream, White, Black, Pink, Gold and Cardinal. NEW ASSORTMENT

Of Black and Colored Silk Cords to match all shades in Dress Goods.

S. CARSLEY.

More New Mantles.

SMALLWARES .

Best makes of Smallwares only
At S. CARSLEY'S. Largest assortment of Smallwares
At S. CARSLEY'S.

All kinds of Smallwares At S. CARSLEY'S.

CHAMOIS LEATHERS. The largest and best assortment of Chamois Leathers ever seen in the city. Lowest prices. Chamois Leather for the House.

Chamois Leathers for the Store Chamois Leathers for the Stable. Chamois Leathers for all purposes. S. CARSLEY.

Father-"Everything I say to you goes in at one ear and out at the other. Little Son (thoughtfully)—"Is that what little boys has two ears for, papa?"—Extract.

the first deliveries of Summer Corsets in all new makes.

THE NEW LINEN CORSETS! This Corset will be found a very desirable

article for Summer Wear, its special advantages are that it is half the weight of an ordinary Corset, very durable, cool and comfortable to the wearer and is easily washed and perfect NEW NET CORSETS.

Featherweights for Summer, in all sizes and qualities. NOVELTIES IN CORSETS.

S. CARSLEY. Elegant New Mantles.

CORSETS

THE C. P. CORSET. A LA SIRENE. Genuine French Corsets. French Wove Corsets. In Grey Dove and White.
Try the new P. D. Corsets.
Always a large stock of the leading makes of Corsets on hand.

Jeanne D'Arc Corsets.
Especially adapted to stout persons.
R and G American Corsets, In all sizes and qualities. Misses' Corset Waists. Children's Corset Waists.

In all the latest improved styles. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

to-morrow morning that he was going to less keen if every man in our trade reduce your wages ten per cent.," said were organized? Wouldn't the manu- for the purpose of making a full inquiry in-Phil to Sinnett, "what would you do facturers go on underselling each other to, and to report upon the expediency of about it ?"

plied Sinnett, "and that settles it."

"I don't know whether it does or not. Have you got a guarantee that he

duced my pay yet, I don't think he'll start now."

"Don't you be so sure about that," in Canada, has he?"

"No."

"Well, then, if other men are in the trade besides himself, I suppose there is as much competition amongst them are through cutting each other's throats after, what will you do about it?"

"I suppose," replied Sinnett, "that I'd have to put up with it, that's all." "You have told me that your wages because you and the other galoots who work with you ain't organized."

"Now, look here," retorted Sinnett, "what's the use of talking that way. I who would skin a louse for the sake of for him, man and boy, these last forty old man I'd be satisfied; why, he has a heart as big as a pumkin, and any you the same."

right, and it's just because there are few pelled to reduce wages. You see, the other fellows who are in the trade don't care a continental how their men live ; man. They pay their men less wages, and of course they can make the goods at a less cost, and this enables them to undersell your old man, who will either have to come down to their prices or else loose his trade. The very fact of him having to compete with skinflints and shylocks and spoonsweaters must eventually compel him to treat his men with as little consideration as what they do; he won't be able to help it, he'll Typographical Union, which celebrates its have to do it. Competition among the 29th. For the concert the best amateur manufacturers is greater than you im- talent in the city has been secured, among agine; on some articles profits are far them being the accomplished baritone, Mr. below what you or your boss would call A. G. Gunningham, who will sing several of reasonable, while on others there is the choicest gems from his extensive repernaturally no profit at all but which are ably known as a sweet singer, is another of accommodating the trade and retaining customers. Some branches of business there are in which there still remains a good profit to the capital invested, but In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to the will be wi continues, the end can't be far off. And when it comes down to the fine thing, and your boss has to choose between cutting your pay or foregoing many of interests will be nowhere. Self-preser- public.

sooner than see his own family want he will sacrifice yours, and no one can blame him."

"But I don't see how I can help it," "Supposing that your boss told you said Sinnett. "Would competition be "But he h'ain't a-going to do it," re- the case wouldn't the condition of the trade remain the same?"

which you make would be as great as "No, I h'ain't; but as he's never re- ever, the condition of the men themselves would be altogether changed. Now, every one of you stands alone. The man who works next to you don't continued Phil. "I don't suppose that care whether your wages are cut or not your boss has a monopoly of his trade so long as he's all right, and you feel pretty much the same in regard to him. The boss knows this and acts accordingly. To-day he'll call you down to are bound together in books, of which there the office and say: 'Sinnett, trade is bad and profits have dwindled down to as what there is amongst other manu- nothing. I feel sorry, but I'll have to facturers. And if such is the case, and reduce your wages at least ten percent.; you practically admit that it is, then I can't help myself.' And as you said not only have you no guarantee that before, you'll have to put up with it. your wages won't be reduced, but the And then you go back to your work and chances are ten to one that before they tell the other feller all about it. It may send a chill down his back and make or underselling each other, that this him feel uncomfortable for a while, but is the identical thing that will happen as he ain't invited to come down he to you. And when it does happen, imagines he's all right and continues to whether it be to-morrow or the day work. But three or four days later he, too, receives an invitation, and his pay is amputated the same as yours was, and all the consolation you give him is: 'I told you so.' And in the course of were two and a half dollars a day," said a few weeks every man in the works Phil. "Now, ten per cent. off that is will have his pay reduced in this way; George, showing his signature in fac simile, a dollar and a half per week or seventy a few may leave and are quickly reeight dollars a year. This is what you placed, but the majority remain. If will loose when the time comes, simply you were organized, however, the thing tackled one, and he'd be mighty slow tell you that my boss won't reduce to do that. He would feel that the wages. He's none of your Shylocks prevailing wages were the lowest which you would accept, and he would seek to its hide and tallow; as long as he gets reduce the cost of production by put- are in favor of a systematic official inquiry a reasonable profit he is satisfied, and I ting up better machinery and not by know for a fact that he is only too glad cutting wages, which might precipitate to know that his men are comfortable, a strike and in the end perhaps ruin and that they earn a little more than him. Then again, if your trade were every year until they accomplish their purthey do in other shops. I've worked thoroughly organized other and more unscrupulous employers would have no years, and I know what I am talking advantage over your old man in point about. If every employer was like our of wages, which they admittedly have now, for the organization could and would compel them to pay the same organizations of the United States and man that ever worked for him will tell rate as he does and thus equalize matters a little more. Think it over and available data from the fact that in the "Yes, yes," replied Phil, "that's all you'll find that, in justice to yourself ship in the great wings of the labor moveand in justice to the man who for a employers like him that he'll be com- lifetime has been a kind and just master to you, you and your fellow-workmen should organize. Remember one single greedy and unscrupulous manufacturer can force a hundred good and they ain't as large-hearted as your old fair employers to sacrifice all interests but their own and can ruin a whole industry, and the only thing that can prevent him doing so is for labor to organize. And this applies not only to

BILL BLADES.

THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.

one but to all trades.

One of the attractions of Easter week will the concert and ball of Montreal twenty-fifth anniversary on Friday evening toire, Mr. John Burnside, well and favormanufactured for the sole purpose of the attractions. The popular raconteur and if the present practice of cutting prices lady vocalists, the Montreal Banjo Quartette, the comforts or luxuries to which he and his family have been accustomed all their lives, you will find that your address, which we have no doubt will prove interesting alike to the craft and general the particulars of a grst-class entertainment a membership of 128,000; the dock laborers 57,000; the ship builders, 33,000; railway servants and engineers and firemen, 32,000, and other trades to make the aggregate of nearly 900,000.

In so small a territory as that represented

The irrepressible Henry George men are now to the front with something new in the way of Congressional petitions. For over two years they have been quietly gathering signatures requesting the House of Representatives to appoint a special committee as much as they do now, and if that is raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of imtaxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon "No," replied Phil, "though the imports, taxes upon internal productions, competition in the case of the articles or otherwise. This is called "the single izations as compared with the great majority tax," and, as may be seen, it is also absolute free trade.

paper containing the petition in full. The slips number 115,503. They come from all the common cause. They make sacrifices to parts of the Union, and are signed by people help their brothers in other trades. They whose neighbors, in many cases, will be surpetition is arranged that makes it the most are 691, arranged by States.



These books are arranged by States in a series of drawers set in a handsome oak cabinet, a drawing of which is herewith matter before his colleagues. given. On the top of the cabinet is an enlarged copy of the slip signed by Henry and stating that the petition printed on it is signed by 115,502 others. The cabinet, with its contents, is on its way to the Hon. Tom. L. Johnson, the Congressman from the would be different. The boss would Cleveland, Ohio, district, who is to present understand at once that he would have it in the House, and who, it is said, expects to fight the whole lot of you if he support from a considerable number of Congressmen, among them being John De-Witt Warner, of New York, Cliff Breckenride, of Arkansas, and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, who are supposed to be in sympathy with the George idea, and from others who goods, into the principles of taxation, regardless of its results.

> The friends of the petition say they will have the matter brought up in Congress pose and outain the appointment of a con mittee of investigation.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNIONS.

An accurate comparison of the labor Great Britain cannot be made with present United States there is a large dual memberment represented by the American Federation and the Knights of Labor, and there is doubtless a similar condition of affairs in Great Britain amongst the old established trade unions and the more radical organizations that recognize the leadership of John Burns Many individual workmen and local unions find it to their interest to maintain affiliation with both central organiza-

tions, and thus the aggregate membership does not accurately represent the actual number of workmen.

It would appear from a comparison of the

recently issued hand-book of the Federation of Labor with the statistics of the British Trade Unions that in proportion to the entire population there is a larger percentage of the workmen organized in Great Britain than in the United States. The Federation reports a membership of 65,000 carpenters, 41,000 iron and steel workers, 35,000 bricklayers and stone masons, 30,000 locomotive engineers, 28,000 printers, 27,000 cigarmakers, 23,000 locomotive firemen, 20,000 miners, 20,000 granite-cutters, 17,500 bakers, 17,000 tailors, 16,000 trainmen, 16,000 painters and decorators, and other miscellaneous trades with a membership of 340,000, making a total membership of 675,000. Add to this the organizations attached to the Knights of Labor, and it will bring the membership of the recognized labor unions of the country to upwards of a million wage-workers.

In so small a territory as that represented | Terms Cash and Only One Price.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE vation is the first law of nature, and A SINGLE TAX PETITION. by Great Britain this army of Labor, if united, could exert a most powerful linfluence in spite of all the obstructions and difficulties of feudal customs and privileged classes. In some respects they have an advantage not possessed by their fellow-workmen of this country. They can concentrate all their influence on Parliament for the enactment of laws to govern the whole nation, while here each State is sovereign in the making of its own laws, and the range of national legisla. tion is necessarily confined within the bounprovements, to the exclusion of all other daries covered by the National constitution When we consider the comparatively smal number of actual members of the labor organ of workmen who are not members, it is truly wonderful what a potential influence they are Each signature is on a separate slip of able by united action to exert. They contribute weekly from their often scant earnings to manifest an admirable loyalty to their prinprised to learn of their sympathy with Henry ciples. The majority look on in the attitude Georgeism. But it is the form in which the of disinterested spectators. They give little assistance in the emergency of the struggle unique thing of its kind. The original slips | They moralize much on human folly fn case of defeat, but they gladly appropriate the benefits of victory, and pocket their increased wages as complacently as if they had taken any part in the effort to secure. That, however, is a feature of every great struggle, and does not encourage the enthusiast struggling

> In the British House of Commons to-day Alexander Blane (Parnellite) member for South Armagh, gave notice that a month hence he would move that the time had come to establish an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

> for a principle or the patriot fighting for his

country.-Irish World.

A deputation from the Stonecuttera' Union of Quebec yesterday waited upon the Minister of Public Works. asking him to give them work on the Parliament grounds and buildings. Hon. Mr. Nantel promised to lay the

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Dress Goods Department.

We have at all times the largest assortment of Dress Goods to be seen in the city. Our variety this year is much larger than ever be-All the very latest styles now in stock to select from. Ladies, before buying Dress Goods of any kind, call and examine our new

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

We have now the largest assortment of Challies ever shown in the trade; 300 of the very latest designs to select from.

Beautiful Silk and Wool Challies. Beautiful all wool Challies. Beautiful Challies from 25c per yard.

NEW FRENCH CHALLIES.

Samples of Challies sent on application JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NEW DRESS TWEEDS.

We have received our full stock of Dress Tweeds, consisting of all the newest patterns and colors, all double width; prices: New Dress Tweeds from 25c per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of Dress Goods sent on application.

ALL WOOL HENRIETTAS.

Now in stock all the new shades and colors in all wool Henriettas; the best and cheapest goods ever shown in the trade. Special attention of the Ladies is called to this lot. All 46 inches wide. Prices:

All wool Henriettas, 50c per yard. All wool Henriettas, 60c per yard.

All Wool Henriettas, 75c per yard. All wool Henriettas, \$1.00 per yard. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES

It is a well known fact that we keep the Best Black Cashmeres to be found in the city, and that we give the best value. Our Cashmeres are better and cheaper this year than ever before. All 45 inches wide.

Black French Cashmeres, 25c per yard. Black French Cashmeres, 30c per yard. Black French Cashmeres, 40c per yard. Black French Cash neres, 50c per yard. Black French Cashmeres, 60c per yard. Black French Cashmeres, 63c per yard. Black French Cashmeres, 75c per yard. Black French Cashmeres, 85c per yard. Black French Cashmeres, \$1 per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of Black Cashmere sent on appli-

For all kinds of Dry Goods of the best quality and at the lowest cash prices, come or send your orders to

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter

Patented for Purity.

IT IS CHEAPER and better to ding at a first-class House selling nothing but mediate and bedding, the latter exclusively that are maken. exclusively their own make.

Old Bed Feathers and Mattresses pnrified and made over equal, to new at shortest notice.

J. E. Townshend.

No. 1 Little St. Antoine St. ? ONLY Corner St. James Street.

Bell Telephone 1906.

Established 1862

BRIGGS CHAS. A.

2097 Notre Dame St. PRACTICAL

Hatter and Furrier.

A large assortment of the LATES ENGLISH and AMERICAN Style on hand at the

Lowest possible Prices!

FIRE

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,0 Total Invested Funds . . \$8,000,0 Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in the principal towns of the Dominion.

Canadian Branch Office

COMPANY'S BUILDING. 107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTRE E. D. LACY.

Resident Manager for Cana

Strachan's Gilt Edge

Is an absolute necessity · in every well regulated Home.

RONONONONONONONONON Mo Me

A PERFECT ARTICL

Only the purest Grape Cream Tarta Finest Recrystalized Bicarbonate of are employed in its preparation.

Thousands are using the Cook's Fr Just the Thing for your Chris

All the best Grocers sell it.

McLaren's Cook's Friend only Genuine.

Canadian.

Chief Sherwood, of the Dominion police, received information by wire of the arrest in San Francisco, of Thomas Paquin, late assistant postmaster at Hull, Paquin was arrested on a charge of stealing registered letters, and being released on bail skipped out. He is held for instructions.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa, J. D. Grace, editor of United Canada, was elected president.

The Municipal Committee of the Ontaio Legislature has passed a bill allowing the public library board of Toronto to levy one quarter of a million on the general taxation of the city, instead of one-half million, as formerly.

The Quebec Provincial Government has civil service employees to take oaths of office and secrecy.

On Sunday morning the body of a young man was found lying on the road-way near St. Anselme. When the neighbors carried in the body they found it to be that of J. Arsenault, aged 25 years, brother of Theophile Arsenault, merchant, of Levis.

L'Evenement says that before long another batch of employees will be dismissed from the Quebec Court house.

American.

The whaleback Wetmore came into San Francisco on Tuesday almost a wreck. She started from San Diago for Port Townsend with ballast. A southwester came along, broke the water compartments so that all the water ran to the stern and tossed the boat in the air. The waves toré off her iron plates and stove in her bow. The crew had a desperate time keeping her afloat and all were exhausted.

While attempting to light his pipe at an electric liight, as he was told to do in a joke of the two Cigarmakers Unions in this city. by a fellow-workman, a Hungarian was instantly killed at Johnstown on Tuesday. A accrue by being united under one charter, current of 2,000 volts passed through his and expressing a desire to meet those mem-

Five men were suffocated last week in the sulphur mines of Calcasieu parish, New Orleans.

William Maer, a baker, aged 25 years, shot and killed his wife at Wheeling, W. Va., because she refused to kiss him.

Three cases of smallpox were found in New York on Tuesday. They came from a house in Bleecker street.

Governor Abbett has announced his disapproval of the bill to legalize the Reading setting forth his reasons. He questions the veto the principal reason alleged is that it does not contain provisions for the proper protection of the consumer from the advance of coal in price. The Governor's doubts as ernor's action does not bother the combine.

A Calcutta despatch says: Hill tribes capturing others.

The Earl of Leitrim is dead.

Dr. Froude succeeds the late Dr. Freeman as a professor of history at Oxford

The customs officers at Tilsit have seized

David Powell, deputy governor of the

agreed to prolong the modus vivendi in re. number of aspirants there would be. How dray. Zimmerman luckily got clear, but gard to the Newfoundland fisheries over the

A bomb exploded in a street in Valencia on Tuesday. Nobody was hurt. A box of dynamite has been seized in Malaga.

Two hundred cartridges containing 631 pounds of dynamite have been stolen from the Banneaux collieries at Liego.

Fourteen French Anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona. They will probably holding two charters in this city. But I be expelled from Spain.

tain Menard's expedition have been mas- to see our trade, which is now in a deplorsacred by Samori, the native potentate of able state, consider this matter and bring the upper Niger, whose resenting of French about the amalgamation of both Unions, interference in his territory in the Soudan which will not only be a proof of our earnesthas already led to several battles between ness but a step in the direction to better our his forces and the French.

agricultural district 520 miles north of Syd- fits of organization. ney, N. S. W. The rivers have overflowed

ECHOES OF THE WEEK their banks, sweeping away houses and destroying crops. Several persons have been drowned.

> The sentinel who on Saturday last killed a man who had assaulted him in front of the barracks of the Third regiment of Guards in Berlin has been promoted to be a corporal.

The Anarchists who were arrested at Madrid admitted their connection with the Anarchist body in Paris. The project to blow up the chapel of the palace was to be carried out on Palm Sunday during the presence of the court in the chapel. The seized papers showed that Ferreira was the author of the recent explosion at the Spanish consulate in Lisbon. In an interview Premier Canovas del Castillo said the Government would act in the matter with the greatest energy and would take the most vigorous steps to entirely crush Anarchism in the country. The police to-day raided decided to revive the old law compelling an Anarchist club and arrested twelve of its members. They seized a number of documents and several black and red flags. Among the spoils that fell into the hands of the authorities were a number of disguises which it is supposed were to be used in carrying out dynamite outrages.

A box recently arrived at Paris addressed to Matthieu, the accomplice of the Anarchist Ravachol. The police found that it contained two revolvers and a number of cartridges. The box came from St. Etienne, and the police are trying to find out who shipped it.

AN APPEAL FOR THE AMALGAMA-TION OF THE TWO CIGAR-MAKERS' UNIONS.

DISADVANTAGES OF TWO UNIONS.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Several months ago there appeared in your paper a series of article signed "Scraps," in which was advocated the amalgamation pointing out the advantages that would bers of the Unions who were opposed to such a movement, through the columns of your valuable paper. I may say that while I did not quite agree with "Scraps" and his amalgamation scheme, believing that under the present system the members would work together, and on account of the two languages being required to transact business at meetings it was necessary to have two Charters in order to faciliate business. As the officers of both Unions were active and painstaking members, I concluded that a continuance of the present system was the railroad combine, and fyled a memorandum best in the interest of all, and for those reasons refrained from entering into any constitutionality of the act. In Governor controversy, notwithstanding the invitation Abbett's memorandum accompanying his extended by "Scraps." Since then some six months have elapsed, and though I have waited patiently in hopes of some active work being done by the Unions I am not aware of any practical effort on the part of to the constitutionality of the bill are on either Unions to better the condition of our technical grounds. It stated that Attorney- members in any shape or form. On the General Stockton will at once commence a contrary, the protection which should have suit to annul the charters of the New Jersey been given to the members of the Union Central and Reading railroads for violating have been given to those who we sought to the law of 1885, which permits railroads to protect ourselves from, and no better proof consolidate only after filing notice in the for the assertion which I make is wanted office of the Secretary of State and obtain- than a copy of a misleading circular which ing permission from the Legislature. The was endorsed by both Unions and sent President of the Reading road says the Gov- throughout the country. It was not only detrimental to our members, who were obliged to work on cheaper jobs and lose considerable time, but to those members who raiding on the frontier surprised a party of were induced to come to our city expecting hands working for an English tea plantation to better their condition, an idea which, and massacred thirty-eight coolies, besides upon becoming acquainted with the state of trade here, must have vanished from their The result in many cases is that those who jobs in other shops or left the city.

Then the Advertising Committee could sides there being no money for advertising, go to Ottawa to attend the Dominion Con-The British and French Governments have gress or Cigarmakers Convention what a rider in the front of the wheels of a heavy the meetings would be attended too; how the interest of the members would be looked | Saturday, therefore, he had to come out on Unions. But when really good practical care not to over-exert himself. work is required to be done which would be beneficial to all alike "they're not in it." A committee may be formed but there are

There are a number of other matters which could be advanced in favor of not will not enter into any further details on It is reported that the members of Cap- this subject, but would urge those who wish Unprecedentedly heavy floods are pre- ground, but united we can insist upon our vailing in Lismore, a rich pastoral and rights being respected and realize the bene-

A MEMBER OF 226.

THE RING.

Frank P. Slavin and Charlie Mitchell are no longer partners. They have split up, and hereafter each pugilist will travel on his own hook. The Australian decided to quit particular strong point is a tendency to Mitchell before they sailed from this country last month, for he realized that his association with England's boxing champion was not benefitting him to an alarming extent from a financial point of view.

Jim Hall knocked out Jack Floyd, of Port Richmond, in 49 seconds at Philadel-

The following special cable from London has been received at the Police Gazette office :- Speculation has commenced on the Jackson and Slavin contest. Chippy Norton | And there is one fundamental fact that is offers to bet from £100 to £500 on Jackson. fight. Jackson will train at Brighton while ployer; neither one can be injured without Slavin will train at Dover Court.

Bill Dunn, the champion middleweight boxer of New Jersey, has left at the Illus-

It is expected in London that Mitchell and Pritchard will fight outside the prize ring for glory, as there is quite a bitter rivalry now existing since Pritchard challenged Mitchell. The unknown Mitchell proposes backing against Pritchard is Jack O'Brien.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kitchener, who, under the nickname of 'Tiny," rode at Ascot in 1840, was the lightest jockey that ever rode in a race, his bodily weight on that occasion being only 39lb. In 1844 he won the Chester Cup on Red Deer, weghing at that time 40lb.; the saddle, bridle, etc., weighing 16lb. made up the weight to 56lb. at which the horse was handicapped. George Thompson, in after life known as the celebrated gentleman rider, rode a pony called the Maid of Skelgate, which his father had matched against a hack for half a mile. His father, who weighed 154lb. was to have ridden, but at the last moment he found that his opponent's jockey was a lad, out of Scott's stables, who had won several races, and weighed only 981b. Riding back to his carriage, where his wife and son were seated, he swung out the latter, who at that time weighed 42lb., and the next moment the little fellow was mounted on the Maid of Skelgate and riding down to the post. He won the race by a head. The lightest living jockeys in Great Britain are H. Chaloner and W. Clayton, both of whom are engaged at Jewitt's stable, and reside at Bedford Ledge, Newmarket, each of them, at his lightest weights only 70lb., whereas the average English lad weighs 79lb, at eleven years of age, 85lb. at twelve, 92lb. at thirteen, 102lb. at fourteen, 114lb. at fifteen, 129lb. at sixteen, 142lb. at seventeen, 146lb. at eighteen, 148lb. at nineteen, and 152lb. at twenty.

At Adelaide on Mach 24th the English cricketers began their third match against the combined Australian eleven which had beaten them both times before. When the first innings was stopped by rain the English team had put together 490 for nine wickets.

"It seems to me the L. A. W. must be very hard up for members or \$2 pieces when they come down to taking in niggers and Chinamen for members."-A California Wheelman in a California paper.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Philaminds and replaced by regret and disgust, delphia, report that they cleared over \$1.000 by the recent cycle show, and that the atwere in a position to do so either sought tendance was 22,000, against 8,000 last

"Zimmerman had a very narrow escape never hold a meeting, giving as their reason from a serious accident last week," says a quantity of Nihilist and Anarchist papers. that they could not get a quorum and be- Wheeling. He was trying, for the first time, a splendid light roadster, which had just Bank of England, has been elected governor it was unnecessary to meet. But if it was been sent up for him, and he had not been in the place of Right Hon. William Lidder- an Amusement Committee, a delegation to | "up" over a quarter of an hour when the machine skidded, and landed itself and the machine was hopelessly wrecked. On after by those seeking to represent the a borrowed cushion, and took precious good

Last Monday Mand S., the queen of the turf, was 18 years of age.

Senator Stanford prizes the four-year-old colt Advertiser so highly that he recently refused \$125,000 for him. Advertiser is a bay colt by Electioneer, and obtained a record of 2.16 last year as a three-year-old.

The aged thoroughbred mare Sea Fog, full sister to Drizzle, dropped twin foals to Sensation, the Sire Loantaka, winner of last year's Suburban, at Guttenberg recently. The foals are both colts. The first is getting along finely. He is brown in color and is condition. As we now stand we are losing marked with the Sensation cross on his forehead. The second colt was dead when

club has signed with the Brooklyn team,

THE SPORTING WORLD This makes eight pitchers Ward will have

"Reddy Mack" has only been signed conditionally by the New York Club.

Brouthers is not only a good first baseman, but one of the heaviest and most reliable batsmen that goes to the plate. His knock the ball off the earth when men are on bases. In that respect Dan has been so persistent that all pitchers look upon him with suspicion and distrust.

Two Kinds of Capital.

There is much written concerning capital and labor, the relations they sustain to each the injuries done to one by the other, the oppressions inflicted by capital upon labor, and so on, that is full of sophistry and error. seldom named in this connection. It is one Squire Abington offers any part of £1,000 that should never be lost sight of by the on Slavin, It is expected Slavin will be a capitalist or the laborer. It is this, and we favorite at 5 to 4 before the day set for the speak now of capital in the hands of an emharming the other. Capital employs labor; labor makes possible the use of capital. Moner or property is the capital of the emtrated News office a challenge to Jack Slavin ployer; physical ability to labor is the to fight to a finish for \$1,000 to \$2,000 a capital of the wage earner. One kind is in as much need of employment as the other; unemployed, either is useless. Take from the employer his capital and his laborers are left without employment and suffer; if the laborer stops work capital is rendered idle and depreciates. Employer and laborer, that is both kinds of capital, receive damages. A lockout injures both; a strike injures both.

These two kinds of capital, for that is what they are, are as closely related as the brain and the limb of a human being. Given an abnormal twist to the brain, insanity supervenes and the limbs cannot be intelligently directed; sever the limbs from the body and the brain has lost the power of carrying out its purposes. Each one is necessary to the other.

The theory of the Anarchist is that capital is owned, or ought to be, by the men who produce it. There is no greater fallacy. The laborer has a capital of one kind, health and physical perfections, and by the constant employment of it he often becomes the owner of capital of the other kind. That is his right. Otherwise, on the theory of the Anarchist or Socialist, no man could enjoy the fruits of his own toil.

In the present state of our civilization accumulation of capital are not evils necessarily. If they are employed in such a manner as to enable laboring men to use their kind of capital, their physical and mental powers, then a money or property capital becomes a blessing.

The plain conclusion is the capital employed benefits mankind and that capital and labor are so dove-tailed into each other that neither one can be injured without causing injury to the other.-Ex.

Mrs, Henry K. Updegrass, of Tower City, Penn., is a greatgrandmother at forty-seven. She was married at fourteen, her daughter fifteen and her granddaughter at sixteen.

Fish are drowned when taken from the water into the air, and animals when put even for a short time under water, but the axolotl cannot be drowned anywhere. Yet Mexico and Texas-think that his flesh is very good to eat, and catch great numbers of the axolotl for food, which they cook in various ways.

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

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

The above goods have only to be seen to be appreciated and they cannot be matched elsewhere for quality and cheapness.

Try a sample pair and we are sure of a con-

J. CHURCH.

30 Chaboiliez Square

PRESCRIPTION

Remedies. 250 Bottle.

Reo Spruce Gum Paste. The Best of Spruc Gum Preparations. 250 a Box.

Kennedy, pitcher of last season's Denver LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, Chemists 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. MONTREAL



We are now putting up, expressly for family use, the finest quality of PURE SUCAR SYRUP nor adulterated with Corn Syrup, in 2 lb. cans with moveable top. For Sale by all Grocers.

GLENDINNENG'S

EADER" Stoves

mbrace every requisite

N ecessary to

lelight the good housewife.

n manufacturing them

Weither time or money is spared,

othing overlooked. Our

ndeavor to make a stove second to

one, and the popular verdict is we ET THERE!"

What say you, Sir Knight (or his wife)?

Salesrooms:

524 CRAIG STREET,

319 ST. JAMES STREET,

2495 NOTRE DAME STREET.

1417 ST. CATHERINE STREET. CORNER

INSPECTOR AND WILLIAM STS.

he is nowhere safe, for the inhabitants of the place where he is found—Mexico, New W. Clendinneng & Son, MONTREAL.

THE DOMINION TO ORDER. Imported Goods? Inspection invited

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

DVERTISERS

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

Man is awaking from a sleep!
From the old world dreams, from ancient form;
The sea of discontent is deep!

Low-flying gulls presage a storm.

No paltry gift from those on high — Can make their height to them forgiven; Though "peace be unto you," they cry, Their chariots over hearts are driven

Forms bowed like carytides uphold A structure based on human need! The money-changers, as of old, Profane God's temple with their greed.

Not charity—a yearly dole Flung in contempt to struggling hands, Can caln the surging deeps of soul Or knit the race in closer bands.

Too near the cradle and the grave
In the poor hut o'er Labor's head!
A yearly offering cannot save
The lips that daily cry for bread.

Nearer to God the wages earned Than largess in a beggar's palm!
Than eyes to heaven devoutly turned, Or longest prayer, or loudest psalm.

The brotherhood of man! a dream—
A dream while hearths and hearts are cold,
We welcome but a distant gleam
Of the Millennium foretold.

Give to the laborer his hire-Mete justice to our fellowmen— We shall not need a tall church spire To point our way to heaven then. -Mrs N. B. Morange in the Nonconformist.

PHUNNY ECHOES

Teacher-What is the plural of child? Tommy-Twins. When we say that a man is sound we mean

that he agrees with us.

An acceptable third party movement-Leaving the third party by themselves.

That young fellow in the yachting cap, is he a yachtsman? No; just a salesman.

Primus-Is Hemans useful in the church? Secundus-Yes; principal object of prayer,

Tom Bigbee-I say, Upson, what would you do if you had a million? Upson When the moo-hoon is mi-hild-ly be-heam-Downs-Nothing.

If there is anything that makes the poor man feel sarcastic, it is to read advice to rich men on how to secure a good appetite.

Stranger-And so you believe in Chloride's cure for drunkenness? Red-nosed Enthusiast-Believe in it! How can I help believing in it? I've been cured six times.

Ancestral Comparisons-Miss Blewbudd I thee-he-he-hehe-hink hof theeeeeeee (proudly)-My grandfather was a Virginia Taylour. Newby - Indeed! Well, to be equally candid, mine was a Jersey City

Bjones-Is Bjohnson doing well in business? Bjenks-Well, that depends on the way you look at it. All I know is, that if I friend. had as much money as Bjohnson owes I should be a rich man.

Mr. Noopop-Doctor, is insomnia contagious? Certainly not, sir. What made you ask that? Because I notice that when baby is troubled with insomnia, my wife and I invariably catch it, too.

Next to the one that will let you talk all the time about yourself, the most pleasing companion in this world is the one who will burg, with two intimate friends, George occupy all his time in telling you of good Mojlath and Barthel Szemere. One day things other people have said about you.

It is a great hardship, is it not, sir, was asked of the Methodist preacher, to be ordered from one church to another every few years? It would seem so, returned the dominie, but it is a great saving in sermons.

Photographer—That is certainly a good picture for an amateur; very good. How did you manage to get such a pleasant expression on the gentleman's face? Amateur-I told him I wasn't going to charge

Judge-And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested? Complainant-He answered me mechanically, your honor. Judge-Explain. Complainant-He hit me on the head with a hammer.

Policeman (to tramp)—I want your name yer do, do yer? Well, me name is John Smith, an' me address is Number One, the open air. If yer call on me, don't trouble to baron cried, angrily, interrupting him sud- society's own property; 29 butchering knock, but jist walk in.

Reporter-Was that accident unavoidable? Railway Manager-Certainly, sir, certainly. No one to blame. You see the watchman had two crossings to look after, half a mile apart. You can't expect a man in public. to be in two places at once, can you?

How does it happen? inquired the stranger, that all the improvements are being made on this one street? It doesn't happen at all, sir, replied the citizen, who was showing him about the village majestically. This is the street I live on. I am president of the Town Board, sir.

Well, Tommy, how do you get along in your new class? Oh, pretty well. I missed in arithmetic to-day, but it was an awful engage an assistant. They've got another hard question. Let me hear what the ques- wife murderer in jail.

the boy? said Tommy, and the sympathizing teacher agreed that it was a puzzler.

Little Johnny (looking cautiously at the visitor)-Where did the chicken bite you, Mr. Billus? I don't see any of the marks. Visitor-Why, Johnny, I haven't been bitten by any chicken. Johnny-Mamma, didn't you tell papa Mr. Billus was dreadfully henpecked? Why, mamma, how funny you look! Your face is all red.

A bashful young man who was afraid to propose to his sweetheart induced her to fire at him with a pistol, which he assured her was only loaded with powder; and after she had done so he fell down and pretended to be dead. She threw herself wildly on the body, called him her darling and her beloved, whereupon he got up and married

She was a rich land agent's daughter, With eyes of a heavenly blue; As nobody ever had sought her, The maid I determined to woo.

We often together went roaming Along by the marge of the sea, And I asked her one eve in the gloaming If her heart's young affections were free.

And her kindness I'll never forget, sir, And to love her I never shall cease, But she answered, "My heart is to let, sir, And on a perpetual lease."

A traveller among the Maori, narrates these two incidents: A dusky convert to Christianity, who had applied regularly and successfully for blankets to the missionary, receiving finally a decided refusal, turned upon his heels with the terse reply; No more blankets, no more hallelujas! Another Maori, who had claimed a piece of land, and had been asked to tell the court ing to the rival claimant, said simply: I ate his father. Are all the Maoris in Maori-

A provincial operatic critic writes: The opera went off well, and the prima donna's serenade to the moon struck us as having derived much point from that orb, It ran as

O'er the ca-halm and si-hi-lent see-e-e-e, It's ra-dyunce so so-hoftly stree-heam-ing,

Oh! the-hen, oh, the-hen

I thee-hink Hof thee hee, I thee-hink,

I thee-hink. I thee-hink,

A Good Reason

An artist was recently visited by a lady friend. The artist was painting an angel. Why do you always paint your angels with dark hair and black eyes? asked the

It's a great secret, and it might get me into trouble if you were to disclose it. I'm not going to tell anyone.

Well, the reason I paint my angels with black hair and eyes is because my wife is a

He Gave Himself Away.

In the Hungarian Parliamentary session of 1841, a certain Baron Szjel lived in Pressthe baron became envious of their laurels. He called Szemere aside and said to him:

My good Szemere, write me a speech. Most willingly, my dear friend; about what would you like me to speak l

It is all the same to me, if the speech is

only a nice one-wonderfully nice. You will be satisfied with me? he answered, and the next day he brought the manuscript. The baron memorized the speech, and delivered it on the third day. The chamber re-echoed with "vivas" and applause. At this moment the president rative societies, the Leeds Industrial Corose and asked:

Is anybody here to answer this speech? The baron looked sneeringly around. The members all remained silent. Then Bartholomæus Szemere arose. He began:

Worthy gentlemen, what the orator said is from beginning to end incorrect. And the various trades of cornmilling, bread and address. Tramp (sarcastically)-Oh, then he began to show, in an able speech, baking, boot and shoe making, bespoke

the mistakes the baron had made, denly; it was he himself who wrote the branches, 19 of which belong to the society; speech for me.

the baron made a vow never again to speak profit made to £100,804.

Business About to Pick Up. Wilkins, said the proprietor of the greenhouse, how are we off for flowers this morn-

the junior florist. Plenty of Jack roses, American Beauties,

violets and lillies of the valley? Lots of 'em.

The professor had talked to the class an

my mind, professor, said one of the pupils, a thoughtful young man, whose intelligent face and close attention had greatly pleased the instructor. It is this: Who finally pays the tariff on imported goods-the foreign manufacturer, the importer or the con-

The professor sat down profoundly discouraged. That was the precise point he had been trying to explain.

How he knew he got into the Wrong Place.

He was a deacon from the principality, and when he came up to London to the May meeting he accidentally got into the Alhambra instead of into Exeter Hall. When he reached home his brethren interrogated him upon his London adventures.

Well, look you, he said, I did go one night into what I thought was Exeter Hall, but it was a dreadful place, indeed to goodness. How did you find out your mistake?

Oh, I found out my mistake because there was no collection. And that was how the brethren discov-

ered that their pious deacon had sat out the performance. Just Like a Woman.

A woman entered a St. James street bookseller's last week and asked for a particular recitation, which the clerk found after a search of twenty minutes in a volume for 25 cents. She sat down and began to pore over it. The clerk supposed she was going to commit it to memory, but she mildly asked if she might copy part of it. He said "Certainly," She thereupon asked him if he would "lend" her a piece of on what proof he relied for his title, point. Paper. That "lend" was a dainty piece of euphemism, and he handed over a first class pad to write on. Then she modestly begged for a pencil, and when he had produced a brand new one, she sat down and copied every word of the recitation from beginning to end. When she had finished she gathered herself up, and without a word walked off with her copy and the assistant's new pencil.

Co-Operation Societies.

The English Wholesale Co-operative Society, which was established 27 years ago at Manchester, is the largest co-operative society in the world. It has manufacturing departments as follows: Biscuit works at Crumpsall, boot works at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap works at Durham and woollen mill works at Batley. The object of the wholesale society is to supply the retail stores at cost price, and thus secure to the consumer the profits of both wholesale and retail trade. This society transacts an immense variety of business. Besides the head offices in Manchester, and the large branch departments in London and Newcastle, it has depots and offices in Livererpool, Leeds, Nottingham, Huddersfield, Goole, Bristol, Northampton, Cark, Limerick, Waterford, Tralee, Armagh, New York, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Rouen, and Calais. It owns and employs, mostly in trading in provisions, six steamers sailing regularly between Liverpool and Rouen, Goole and Calais, and Goole and Hamburg. It conducts a considerable banking business and acts as agent to many of the co-operative societies. With the exception of the shipping business, which appears to be transacted in competition with other traders, the whole of this business is carried on for co-operative companies exclusively. Membership is limited to co operative societies and companies, and the number of members of its shareholding societies is 679,366. The banking department of the English Wholesale Society had receipts last year, £12,440,739, and payments, £12,205,-782. Apart from the combination co-ope operative Society, Limited, is the largest in the world. It has a membership of over 29,000. Its share capital stands at £325, 000. The society owns land and buildings value £210,000. Employs over 700 persons, 200 of whom are engaged in production in clothing, building and brushmaking. It has Don't you believe him, gentlemen! the 66 grocery branches, 57 of which are the 15 drapery branches, of which only 2 are Every member rolled in his seat nearly rented, and 10 coal depots. The sales for convulsed with laughter, and then and there last year amounted to £802,936, and the

Why Millionaires Work,

"Why do you work so hard when you spend?" a Brooklyn millionaire was asked We've get a pretty good supply, replied the other day. "Habit, I suppose," said the millionaire as frankly as he had been questoined. Then he leaned back in his chair and thought. Finally he repeated, with the air of a man who had looked over Raise the price of them 25 per cent and the ground and had come to a conclusion "Yes, it's nothing but habit, but I can't conveniently break off money making now.

tion was. It was: How many chickens had | What he had Been Trying to Explain | Primarily we all set out to make money for two reasons. Firstly, we want to secure exhour and a half on the question of the tariff. | istence; secondly, we desire to secure luxu-There is one little point still unsettled in ries and pleasures. But while working for these purposes men become acquainted with great projects, and problems; and schemes, and industries, and if they are earnest men who have more than a selfish interest in the business world about them, they soon bew come absorbed in those things. I don't think so meanly of our rich men as to imagine that they cling to business on account of the money it brings them, after they have already acquired more money than they can spend. But there is a pleasure and excitement in holding the rudder of a great enterprise and sending it bodily ahead in all kinds of weather. Does the old sailor love the sea because of the dollars he has made as wages or the dollars he expects to make? Not he. He loves it because his life's work has been identified with it. My work has become my pleasure now, and I could not bear to leave it long. This is like a big machine here, and it is a great and constant pleasure to see how smoothly it runs and to put my hand down and adjust it when necessary."

Old Parchments.

In the upper part of the city of New York lies a tract of land which was originally part of what is known as the Apthorpe farm. It is an abandoned highway. Though very small in area this land is worth to-day the comfortable sum of \$600,000, which means that anyone wanting to use it must pay out of his earnings something like \$30,000 a year. In other words, the ownership of this abandoned highway will enable its owner to take from the wealth which other people will in the future produce. enough to enable the owner to live most comfortably without producing anything or doing anything himself. It is not strange, therefore, that a great effort should be made to secure this privilege of a free annual inflow of great wealth. Two decisions affect the question. One holds that when a highway is abandoned the land goes to the perons who own abutting land at the time of the abandonment; the other holds that it goes to the heirs of those who were the owners when the highway was laid out. The question at issue in the Apthorpe case is whether the privilege described above shall go to an Apthorpe descendant or to the present owners of abutting land. To the public, however, it makes little difference which of these two sets of claimants secure the privilege, since the public will be obliged in either case to contribute about \$30,000 a year, which will increase as demand for that land advances, to people who do nothing to earn it except to hunt up musty parchments and occupy the time of the courts in overhauling the transactions of generations long since passed away, and with whose affairs we of this time have no more real relations than we have with those of the ancient

Utah was the early home of the powerful 769 tribe of Ute Indians, and it is from them that the Territory takes its name.

It is stated that the pheasant of the English preserves can trace its pedigree directly to the brilliant bird of the same species in MONEY TO LOAN.

\$25,000 to lend on City or Country
Property, interest from 5 to
6 per cent., by sums of \$500 and upwards;
also money advanced on goods. Commercial
Notes discounted. House and Farm for Sale

JOHN LEVEILLE, Agent, St James st.

DRINK ALWAYS THE BEST I MILLAR'S

Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale Cream Soda Cider, &c. GLADSTONE!

I e Best of all Temberance Drinks. To be had at all First-class Hotels an

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Funeral Directors, 411 & 43

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IF YOU WANT GOOD

The Echo

ESTABLISHMENT!

CRAIG STREET

MONTREAL.

Housekeepers, look to your interests and

BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

Have you tried STROUD'S 30c Black, Green or Japan Teas? If not, do so and save 10c to 20c per lb. This is no catch, and any person finding these Teas not as represented will have their money refunded.

Stroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouse

2188 NOTRE DAME ST.NFAR MOUNTAIN.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892:

3rd and 17th FEBRUARY. 2nd and 16th MARCH. 7th and 20th JANUARY. "Why do you work so hard when you already have more money than you can spend?" a Brooklyn millionaire was asked 7th and 21st SEPTEMBER. 5th and 19th OCTOBER. 7th and 21st DECEMBER. 2nd and 16th NOVEMBER.

> 8184 PRIZES, WORTH \$52,740 CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.

Tickets,

Ask for Circulars.

11 Tickets for \$10.

S. E LEFEBVRE, Manager,

81 St. James st., Montreal, Canada

Technical Education.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PROFESSOR GAL BRAITH, AT THE OPENING OF THE EN-GINEERING LABORATORY OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO.

(CONCLUDED.)

The practical work of a technical school in so far as it is of the same kind as that of after life must be selected and pursued rather as illustrating the principles of the special science under consideration than for the sake of the work itself

In practical life, on the other hand, the result is the thing aimed at, and it matters nothing to those who pay for this result how it was arrived at, whe ther by rule of thumb or by the application of scientific principles. The Lorse-power Brown automatic cut-off most pressing wants. work of the school is more analytic engine built by the Polson Iron Works than synthetic, more destructive than | Co., Toronto, specially for experimentogether. His proper work is investigation and experiment. After he grad-sented to the school by Mr. F. M. equipment. uates, his work on the contrary is con- Wheeler, of New York, the inventor. struction and design. It would not be There are also a Blake circulating is that in the department of analytical advisable to give equal prominence to pump, a Knowles air pump and a and applied chemistry. It is well both kinds of work in the school. The Blake feed pump, the latter of which equipped for general work in qualitatime is too short and the feeling of re- was a gift from the manufacturers. tive and quantitative analysis; also sponsibility which should govern con- The engine is arranged so that it may for the quantitative analysis or food, struction and design is absent and can- be compounded when there are funds air, water, fuels and illuminating gas, scientific.

The arrangement of the courses of study in the school of practical science is in accordance with these principles. The departments of instruction are electrical engineering - architecture, mineralogy and geology.

In addition to the instruction given in the school the students take such will be 50 miles an hour. This ma- and that the school of practical science the university. The greater part of we give a satisfactory report. this work will henceforth be taken in

to import from abroad.

a short description of the main features of this laboratory.

It consists of three departments: First, the department for testing the materials of construction. Second, the department for investigating the principles governing the application of power. This department is sub-divided into the steam laboratory, the hydraulic laboratory and the electrical laboratory.

The third department may be termed a geodetic and astronomical laboratory, as the work to be done in it, which relates principally to standards of length tanks built by the Doty Engine Co., of and time, is of special importance in Toronto, for experiments on the disthese sciences.

In order to prepare specimens for the testing machines; a shop has been fitted up with a number of high-class machine tools specially suited for reducing the specimens to the requisite shapes and dimensions with a minimum of hand labor. It is also fitted ing ordinary repairs.

The machines in the department for testing materials are the following:

making tests in tension and compres- small fan motors.

in posts twelve feet long and beams up ent types. to eighteen feet in length.

An Olsen torsion machine for testup to sixteen feet in length and two ammeters, voltmeters, resistances, gal inches in diameter.

The last machine in this department tory if fitted with the usual accessories.

the exception of the cement machine 10 inch theodolite and all the ordinary there are at present no duplicates of surveying instruments. them in existence.

and a Harrison-Wharton 12 horse- money, I propose to conclude this of building canals and railways, docks urgently needed for other work.

A machine now being constructed by gineering laboratory. the Riehle Bros,, of Philadelphia, for measuring journal friction and testing alogy, assaying and mining has at preposition. It is fitted with an ordinary ment. In view of the interest which analytical and applied chemistry, and railway car journal and box. The is now being taken in Canadian minmaximum loads occurring in practice ing, it is to be hoped that this state of can be applied. The maximum speed affairs will be immediately improved, work in the University of Toronto as is chine is expected to be an improve- may be enabled during the next session necessary The university work is ment upon any yet built for a similar to offer to those who may desire it, a mathematics, physics and chemistry. purpose. I received a letter a few Up to the present session mineralogy days ago from a railway in the Western ing engineering and metallurgy. and geology have also been taken in States which intends to order one if

The hydraulic division of the laboratory is furnished with a three throw Through the exertions of the Hon. pump with double acting cylinders, the Minister of Education and the lib- built specially for the school by Nor erality of the Provincial Legislature an they & Co., of Toronto. It has adjust-tion. engineering laboratory has been establable strokes and has a maximum capalished and is now approaching comple- city of half a million gallons per day. tion. The Dominion Government have It has been designed to produce an exalso contributed their quota by releiv- tremely steady pressure, this being reing the school from the payment of quisite for hydraulic experiments. ernments instead of depending on incustoms duties on such apparatus and The maximum head under which it dividual action. As a consequence, machinery as it was found necessary works is 230 feet. There will be prac-sanitary engineering is becoming a It may be of interest to you to have penses of the laboratory due to the sion, and a prominent position should will be used over and over again, and a technical school. the power will be furnished by the experimental engine. In order to make engine experiments the coal has to be burned in any case and the necessary resistance supplied either by a brake or otherwise. Driving the pump is one method of doing this. A three feet turbine wheel of the jet type built by the Fensom Elevator Co., of Toronto, forms a part of the same equipment. The pump furnishes the power for this wheel. There are two large over weirs.

and various other hydraulic investiga-

The electrical division of the labora- classes. with the necessary appliances for mak- tory is equipped with the following dynamos:

Gulcher machines and a Westinghouse library at all; and while the Toronto An Emery 50-ton machine built by alternator with transformers, a Crocker-Wm. Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, for Wheeler, and a Kay motor, also two

There are in connection with it a the reach ef our students. A Riehle 100-ton machine for mak. Roberts storage battery, a gravity pri-

ing and cross-breaking. It will take lamps, arc and incandescent, of differ-

The power department is equipped plied chemistry. with the usual measuring instruments, ing the strength and elasticity of shaft- indicators, gauges, gauge testing appaing. This machine will twist shafts ratus, scales, brakes, dynamometers, vanometers, etc.

In the geodetic and astronomical deis a Riehle 2,000 lbs. cement testing partment are 100 feet and 66 feet stanmachine. The cement testing labora- dard of length-a 10 feet Rogers comparator with graduating attachment-a These machines are all of the latest Howard astronomical clock and electroand most improved designs, and with chronograph—a Troughton & Simms

That you may not leave this build-In the power department there are ing to night under the mistaken imunder the division steam, two boilers, pression that our equipment is coma Babcock & Wilcox 52 horse-power plete, and that we can spend no more

recently been established and is proconstructive. The student pulls, as it tal purposes. It is steam jacketted and vided with a good collection of photo- cause we feel that we are as good as were, machines to pieces in order that has three alternative exhausts, to the graphs and drawings. A large num- our brothers across the sea or as our in after life he may learn to put them open air, to a jet condenser and to a ber of casts; models and plates will be cousins south of the lakes—are we not Wheeler surface condenser kindly pre- required, however, to complete the a civilized people, and have not a right

The oldest laboratory in the school

The important department of minercomplete course of instruction in min-

In sanitary engineering we have at present no special laboratory. Our hydraulic plant can be utilized largely in connection with this department, but in addition a collection of models is very necessary for purposes of illustra-

As cities increase and population grows denser, sanitary problems become more complicated and have to be dealt with by communities and govtically no addition to the running ex- most important branch of the profesworking of this pump as the same water be assigned to it in the curriculum of

> The rapid development of electrical lighting is bringing into prominence the question of the measurement of the illuminating power of electric lights. Special difficulties surround this problem, and it is desirable that our electrical laboratory should be furnished with the means for making such investigations.

It would greatly facilitate the work of the school in all departments to have means for making photographic lantern slides. Ordinary charts and maps soon grow out of date and take up a large charge of water through orifices and amount of room. A photographic outfit would give the means of making The above apparatus is arranged lantern slides of all the latest illustrawith a view to testing water meters, tions of machinery and construction measuring the discharge of fire streams | that are published in engineering, manufacturing and architectural jourtions within the capacity of the plant. | nals and of exhibiting them to large

Another pressing went is a good technical library. If it were not for Edison, Bell, Thomson-Houston, two our periodicals, we should have no Public Library has a good collection of works on technica subjects, yet they are for all practical purposes beyond

Collections of rocks, minerals and

manufacturing are very much needed in the departments of mining and ap-

In view of these pressing demands the question will naturally arise, What is to be the outcome of this technical education-where are the young men to find employment? If the country cannot support them, what justification can there be for the expenditure? It seems to me that this is a question in political economy and might properly be referred to the distinguished head of that department in the University of Toronto or to our friends, the Trades and Labor Council.

My answer can be only vague and general. I would reply by asking why we have gone into debt for the purpose power boiler. The engine is a 50 paper by touching upon some of our and harbors-why have we built expensive houses of parliament, churches The department of architecture has and jails, sewers and water works, colleges and poor houses? Is it not beto these luxuries whether we can pay for them or not? Is it not as useful to the country to turn out men educated as engineers, architects, mechanics, miners and farmers as to turn out lawyers, doctors, ministers and bankers? Will not the graduates of our technical schools have that very education which not be artificially excited. Make-be- for the purpose. To have built the Special apparatus is now urgently our mechanics, artisans and tradesmen lieve work is essentially false and un- engine compound in the first place was needed for the analysis of iron, steel, of all classes most desire, and of the deemed inadvisable as the money was and other materials of construction to necessity for which they are reminded surplement the testing work of the en- every hour? If you had seen with me the crowd of eager men, young and old, who assembled the other evening at the opening of the Toronto Technicivil, mining, sanitary, mechanical and lubricants, will shortly be placed in sent a very meagre laboratory equip- cal School, you would no longer have

any doubt as to the desirability and necessity of technical education. If the country cannot support such men, so much the worse for the country, and so much the better for that country in which they find employment.

If we are ever to pay off our foreign debt and trade on equal terms with other nations, we must develope our material resources with economy and skill, and among the means making towards this end not the least promising is technical education.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were elected officers by Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, at its regular meeting:

T. J. Lundrigan, President.

John Taylor, Vice-President.

H. Rush, Corresponding and Recording Sec-

David Smith, Treasurer.

Executive Committee-Jas. Wilson (chairman), James Gallagher, D. McLean, L. Z. Boudreau and Dav. Taylor.

Board of Directors - Robt. Wilson, John O'Connell and J. P. Malone. Sergeant-at-Arms-John McCrudden.

The Bricklayers' Union at its last meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing

President-Joseph Bleau. First Vice-President-Calixte Valin. Second Vice-President - Ovila Chamber-

land. Recording Secretary-Jean Goyette, re-

Treasurer-Joseph Corbeil, re-elected. Collecting Treasurer-Pierre Deguise, re-

Assistant Collecting Treasurer-Geo. Obe. Marshal - Benjamin Bleau, re-elected. Auditors-Philias Nadeau, Joseph Carpentier, Clovis Morin.

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