# THE ECHO. 

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$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { SINGLE COPIES-THREE CENTS } \\ \text { ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR }\end{array}\right.$
QUEBEC NOTES.
imeetings.
CEENTEAI TREDES AND LABOR COUNGULL OF MONTREAL.


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TORONTO NOTES.
 There was a good attendance at last Fri
day's meeting of the T. \& L. Council and the reports of the several committees wer
replete with interest. The report of th Munioipal Committee was the first present,
ed. It referred approvingly to Mr. Water' ed. It referred approvingly to Mr. Water'
bill in the Local Legislature (which I gave bill in the Local Legislature (which I gav
in full last week) compelling places of busi ness outside of factories to provide propar
ncoommodation for female emplovees; ex pressed the opinion that, while opposed t
bonuses on general principles it approved o the proposal that the City Council shoul vote ex-Ald. McDougall a sum of money for
services rendered the city as Chairman of services rendered the city as Chairman of
the Street Railway Committee when he wa in the council-services of a professiona render as an alderman and which were o material advantage to the city; and that in
the event of the reelamation of Ashbridge' the event of the reelamation of Ashbridge
Bay being undertaken by a syndicate the ommittee suggest the inserfor olause observe a nine-hour day, the employment o citizens of Toronto, and the payment o
fifteen cents per hour as the minimum wage The report concluded with severe stricture on the conduct of Ald. Leslie, Gowanlock,
Jolliffe and Carlyle, who were among those who opposed Ald. Bailey's motion compel
who to pay the union rate of wages. The repor was alofted.
The report of the Education Committee,
which was adopted ang other thing 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 b retraced. The committee recommended that more industrial schools like Victoria School at Mimico should be instituted in the different municipalities of Oatario and be
supported by the Province. Concerning supported by the Province. Concerning
children charged with truancy the cona mittee 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 sym pathy of the committee. The action of the
school board in acquiring more ground fo school board in acquiring more ground
the recreation of the Sackville Street Schoo children met with the hearty approval o course may be taken with regard to Parlia ment, MoCanl and George streets.
The report of the Legislation was presented next, The first clause severely attacked Hon. S. H. Blake, counsel
for the city in the street ralway legislation for the city in the street rallway legislation,
for his alleged aotiou in connection with the for hise for the street railway bill regarding that the Municipal Committee of the Legis lature had refused to give a hearing to
Messrs. Benson and O'Donoghue, the dele Messrs. Benson and O'Donoghue, the dele-
gates of the Trades and Labor Council, on the question of the abolition of the property 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 duty would recommend that a conference of
all labor organizations in the city, together all labor organizations in the city, togethe
with the single tan and nationalist associathons, be held for the purpose of considering
the advisability of putting a candidate in the field for the vacant seat in the Legisla-
ture 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 platorm be drafted." The report concluded Thompson and the leader of the Opposition
for their utter lack of appreciation of the views of organized labor regarding alien labor contracts.
A long discussion followed the presenta tion of the report, particularly with regarc
o the proposal of calling a conference organizations to decide what course they should adopt with regard to the vacant ssat
in the Legislature. It was finally resolved in the Legislature. It wass finally resolved
to amend the report by appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. Armstrong,
March, Harris, Parr March, Harris, Parr and Watson to nominating a labor candidate, seuding dele-


Mr. Tait's bill to amend the Free Libra
ries Aot ries Aot came before the Municipal Com-
mittee of the Legislature on last Tues-
day morning. Mr. Biggar, city solicitor Dr. J. Sanolivanan, Mupported Me Messs. A. R. Boswell, while and Judge (members of the preseut board) op-
posed the measure. Those favoring the bill were victorioas, only one ameniment being placing the maximum amount which the board might expend in additions or alterations without the authority of the Muniei-
pal Council at $\$ 2,000$ instead of $\$ 500$. The second clause was adopted, that the Board not later than the first day of March in each year a detailed estimate of the several sums required to pay during the ensuing financia)
year-(1) Interest on any money borrowed as hereinafter mentioned ; (2) the amount of sinkıng fund; (3) the expense in detail
of maintaining and managing the librarie of maintaining and managing the libraries
or news rooms under their control and of making any purchases required therefo
The third clanse was adopted, that the rat to be evisd by the Municipal Counell fo the expenses of the board should not exceed
one-quarter of a mill instead of onembalf
 was unanimously adopted, providing that in case any free library board requires the
Council to raise any money involving an as sessment exceeding the amount raised by
the levy of one-quarter of a mill for th the levy of one-quarter of a mill for the
parpose of purchasing or erecting building the Council by a twonthirds vote of all the members thereof may refuse to raise suc tion shall be submitted by the Council to
vote of the electors of the municipality en titled to vote on money by-laws in the man.
ner provided by the Municipal Act in rener provided by the Municipal Act in re
spect of by-laws for the oreation of debte, and in the event of the assent of the elec
tors being obtained it shall be the duty the Council to raise the said amount in th manner provided by the said act. The
fitth clause was also carried, providing that no free library board shall establish or main tain a museum except by and with the con
sent of the Council of the municipality. This bill beoame necessary because th present board were attempting to diver
the funds to establish a museuin and creat an office for a favorite as curator thereo Last week the City Council ordered tha contractors for coal for city use must pa
the 'longshoremen 15 cents per hour as minimum rate of wages. At a meeting of the Waterworks Committee held on Tues
day afternoon the Oatario Coal Company day afternoon the Ontario Coal Company
wrote declining to sign the contract for the supply of 1,000 tons of coal unless th
clause insisting that anion to the longshoremen be withdrawn. I company rembered that the tender of the company was acoepted before the
passed the resolution about wages. Ald. W. Carlyle was in favor of the
cents per hour clanse inserted in the contrac Ald. McMurrich said that if that cours was pursued it would mean a
wages for the 'longshoremen.
The Chairman said they must have th coal at once, and if the question was left in
abeyance till next Council meeting a water abeyance till next Council meeting a wate
famine would ensue. amine would ensue.
On division Ald
On division Ald. W. Carlyle's motion for
the 15 cents per hour was defeated, and th committee decided to order the 1500 , and the to be delivered forthwith without any sti pulation as to wages. Some more aldermen
will be elected to stay at home when the appeal to the people next Jaxuary. The London (England) times of the 18t March contains a paragraph telling its read
ers that "Exeter hall was filled to its ers that Exeter hall was illed to its ut most capacity on Tuesday night at a fare
well to 300 lads trained in Dr. Barnardo' homes, who are about to start for Canada
In the absence of Col. Howard Vincent M.P., who was prevented from presiding by
an attack of influenza, Mr. Norris, M.P. an attack of influenza, Mr. Norris, M.P ocoupied the chair, and announced that the
party was the largest contingent which ha party was the largest contingent which had
been despatched from the homes, and brought up the total number of emigrant which had been sent across the seas by $\mathrm{Dr}_{r}$ Barnardo to 5,313."
The Toronto Mail of yesterday in a lon editorial on "Immigration Sohemes" an referring to settlement within the Provino is not that of waifs and of town bred men, but of substantial farmers.

In your isgue of last week among the
items in an editorial under the heading
"Legislaticn demanded by the Working "Legislaticn demande
men," The Echo eays:
"en,"The Ecero says:
"The Chineee question is a very serious
ne, and one also surrounded
The Chinese question is a very serious
one, and one also surrounded with much
ifficalty of solation, as
dificioulty of solution, as legisiation looking
owards their entire exclusion is not within 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 nuterestst cenn-
tered in China, would certainly disallow any
such Act in such Act, supposing our Federal Parliament
susumed the power to pes it"
Lest ssumed the power to pass it.'
Your judgmeat in this instan
Your judgmeat in this instance is at fault.
She question is solely a Clanadian one, and there is no danger of the British Govern ment disallowing any act which the Canadian Parliament may (although not at all
likely) pass totally excluding Chinese from likely) pass totally excluding Chinese from
landing iu Canada. I make this assertion for the following reason. Some time ago
fore he Parliament of Australia passed a law
otally 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 angust body a decision was rendered
declaring that that country had a perfect declaring that that country had a perfect
right to determine who should and should not be allowed to land upon its shores, As consequence, Canada being also a colony,
alike right inures to this country. So that yon will see, under the circumstancess, the Chinese question should not, nor need it be a
very serious one in Canade in so far as its very serious one in Canada in so far as eed there be any serious diffioulty in its is all that is necessary.
As Toronto Typo Union always has and contin les 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 fol-
owing members were elected officers ensuing year, viz: James Coulter, presiHow, treasurer ; T. H. Fitzpatrick, record
Her ing secretary ; Amos Pudsey, oorresponding ecretary ; Allan Lamont, financial secre-
tary ; Wm. Sim, sergeant-at arms ; Edward Meehan, trustee ; Messrs, Ed. Meehan, W. G. Fowler, Geo. W. Dower, John Coulter, I. J. J. How, executive board; Mesers. II. J. Meehan, John Cairns, and J. T. Later, avestigating committee; W. G. Fowler,
uditor ; Messrs. W. J. Hart, A. E. Ander oon, Albert Hacker, Artbur Lane, and R Murray, board of relief; Mesers. James
Coulter, John Armstrong, W. H. Parr, Geo. Coulter, John Armatrong, W. H. Parr, Geo.
W. Dower and Geo. Devlin, delegates to the W. Dower and Geo. Devlin, delegates to the
Trades and Labor Council; Messes, Sol. Cassidy and J. A. Meyerhoffer, delegates to Cassidy and
the I. T. U.
The committee recontly appointed by the T. \& L. Council to make preparations for
the meeting of the next T. \& L. Congress held a meeting last evening. It was well fested. I hazard the prediction that Toronto will not be found wanting in this matter, whether it be in having a big demonstration
or in entertaining risiting delegates when the time arrives.

## Look Out for Them.

It is said that a notorious millionaire When asked why he did not build a palatial will be so easily found when the hangry follows break loose." That is the most fearful sentence we have heard since the out eazth 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 lexislator men of vast wealn, who buy up legislators
dierregard private rights, live in luxury, and say: "What are you going to do about it?
"The public bo -" and about th
"hungry fellows breaking loose," He who looks ahead and sees no brealkers is either
blind or kas some glass that those who ind or kas some glass that those wh to.-Christian Advooate.

The Rights of Women.
The Knights of Labor, at the recent Gen affrage and reaffirmed the plank woma frage and reaffirmed the plank in the women equal pay for equal work, The Knights of Labor are and have been since
the first organization of the Order far in ad vance of the other industrial organizatio on the question of the rights of women. N the right to their individuality and the ame freedom of action granted to men.-Miohigan Patriot.


Quebec, April 6th, 1892. The Quebee Provincial Legislature meeta what is going to be done, amongst othe things the negotiation of the balance of the ten million loan. This will be justified with same argumen be repetition of the identical Mercier when he that were made use of by If your readers do not remember it I refresh their memories by the few words "rendered necessa:y through the extrava gance of the previous administration, always bearing in mind that the present
goverment is opposed to extray goverment is opposed to extravagance and
s to gain for itself renown s to gain for itself renowa as an economical
amministration. If this report be then administration. If this report be true and
the second act of the new Government be the saddling of a still greater burden of deb apon our already overburdened provine then the change of March 8th, 1892 may b very aptly called out of the frying pan and
into the fire. into the fire.
I said in the
act. Now for the firat, act. Now for the first, a graceful one by
the way. Some 70 oivil service el have been kieked out, and still we want emigrants.
I see by your Toronto correspondence
that there is a prospeet of running Labor candidate in that city and that John Armstrong is likely to be the choice hope that the workers of Toronto will not imitate the failings of their brothers in take in the and $Q$ nebec. If they could only see the disappointed present ituation in this city and of those who are here at the result of the last election, then there need be no anxiety as to the sucoess of Mr. John Armstrong o any other who might be deemed worthy of
bearing the labor standard, so to speak certainly would feel proud to see my old tried, and much admired and esteemed
friend, John Armatrong, a member of the Ontario Provincial Legislature. His pas efforts deserve recognition, and gratitude or past endeavors should act as an incen
tive in urging forward his candidature Another item in the Toronto corresp ence that likewise interested me, and that I see your paper calls its readers' attention Very the estabishment of Technical schools. Very good in पheir way no doubt, but (Ah bec have them or rather a kind of them in connection with the School of Arts and confound the one with the other. Still in we have professors of leather cutting pattern making, plumbing, etc. As far as the ex perience of some of our tradesmen go who have attended these schools they would not heard that in the class of practical plumbing ten tons of material were purchased for the
use of the pupils experimenting with 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 that the plumbing firm to whieh the prom fessor belongs, is in a position to undertake work at a much cheaper rate than anybody heoretical knowledge, or some other reason. The labor element has at least one boon to it around. The question of Time brought employees entering into competition with those outside the said service in the trades was a thorn that for a long time annoyed aite a number. Those who gave most
nnoyance and who persistently followed up his 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 agn't seem to be badly wanted here just
ow by a section of our laborers, the men or whose benefit the public works in this
or ity were started doring the winter. They This searned corporation to work 10 hours. This seoured them an increase of 20 cents
per day and of course prevented a few from btaining employment. I am beooming irst we will have to reform is ourselves.

The proper for a jury is to be firm, but
tot fixed.

THE ECHO, MONTREAL

## Lady Bountiful

1 STORY WITH A MORAL FOR SOCIAL THEORISTS
ACT UPON. CHAPTER XXXI.-COntinued. Suddenly the unexpected ohange was effective-the epreacher ceased to denounce
and threaten, and spoke of pardon and and threaten, and spoke of pardon and
peace ; he called upon them in softer voiee in accents foll of tears and love, to breal down their pride, to hear the voice tha
called them...We know well he asid, only we do not know how he said Captain sat with his hands on his knee and his faee dutifully lifted to the angl unmoved ; evidently, the Captrain was not open to conviction. As for the girls, they
might be divided into olases, They had al listened to the threate and the warning hough they had beard them often enouge if they were impatient, and as if with ittle encouragement they could break in coffing. But others were crying, and on
two
were stead astly
regarding spanker, as if he had mesmerized them Nelly. Her eyes were was quick, her cheek was pale. Great and wonderful is the power of elo. quence; there are fee orators; this ex-
printer, this uneducated man of the ranks was, 1 ike his brother, born with the gitt that 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 he moststubborn, He most hardened, whe hey fell under the magio of his prosenceeand
his voiee, were broken and subdued ; what wonder that a weak girl shoold give way?
When he paused he looked round ; he noted the facee of those whom he had mes. merized; he raised his arm; he pointed to
Nolly and boekoned her, withoat a word, to Then the girl stood up as if she could not 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
revivalist. Bat Angela broke the spell She sprung toward her, caught her in he ${ }^{\text {eyes. }}$ Nelly ! ' she said, gently. ' Nelly dear: The girl sunk baok in her ohair, an
buried her face in her hands. But th moment was gone, and Captain Coppin hai They all breathed a deep sigh. Those who had not been moved looked at eac other and langhed; thoss who
their eyes and seemed ashamed. -Thant yon'
Yeu have preached very well, and I hope your words will help us on our way, eve your word who quite your way.'
thoughit is
'Then be of our way. Cease from sooff $\stackrel{\text { ing. }}{\text { She shook her head }}$
Your way. Leare ns now, Mr. Coppin. Yo are a brave eman. Let us reverenee courage
and logalty But we will have no more sermons in this room. Good-night. She offered him her hand, but he woun
not take it, and with a final warning, a not take it, and with a dinal warning, without greeting or words of thanks. 'are all mad. If people want the way
truth theres's the chapel in Redman's Row and father's always in it every Saturdes asked Angela.

England,' said the cap tain, who had not been moved $a$ whit, 'says nothing about stools of repentance, Come,
Nelly, my girl, remember that you are a Nelly, my gi
' Yet,' said Angela, ' what are we to say he lives the life? Nelly dear-girls all hink that religion should not be 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 might, think, we can not dance or sing, but I will play to you.'
musio-so that the terror brains, and the hardeuing out of their hearts, and next day all was forgotten.
In this manner snd this onoe did Tom
Coppin cross Angela's path. Now he will cross it no more, beeause his work is over.
If a man lives on less than the bare neces aries in order to give to others, if he doe the work of ten men, if he gives himself no rest any day in the week, what happens to hat man when typhus seizes him ?

He died, as he had lived, in glory, surounded by Joyful Jane, Hallelojah Jem,
Happy Polly, Thankful Sarah, and the rest of them. His life has been narrated in the
War Cry.' it is that he was always 'on the mountains, which means, in their language, that he we man of strong faith, free from doubt, an The extional nature
The extremely wicked and hardened domily, consisting of an old woman and hal tarved himself, and thereby tell an prey to the disease, have nearly all found s refuge in the workhouse, and are as harden. ed as ever, though not so wicked, because in that place of virtue. Therefore it seem Imost as if poor Tom's life has been fooled nakes a great deal of noise just now, every ife is but a shadow, a dream, a mockery, atching at things impossible, and a waste
of good material, ending with the las reath. Then, ail 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 If the gift was not accepted-for the ad vantage of others. Because the memo
and the example remain, and every ex ample-if boys and girls could only b
taught this copy-book truth-is like an in oxhaustible horn, always filled with precio

## CHAPTER XXXII

Harry was thinking a good deal about th There was, to be sure, little dependence to be placed in the rambling, disjointed state ments made by so old a man. But, then
this statement was so clear and precise There were so many children-there were so many houses (three for each child), an
he knew exactly what beea he knew exactly what became of all thos
houses. If the story had been told by man in the prime of life, it could not ha
been more exact and detailed. But wh were the houses-where were they? An
how could he prove that they were his own What did Bunker get when he traded th Harry had always been of the opinion was now ashamed of the transaction, an solution accounted, or seemed to account
for his great wrath and agitation when the subject was mentioned. Out of a mis.
chievous delight in making his uncle angry Harry frequently alluded to this point ; bu
the story of the houses was a better solut still. It accounted for Mr. Bunker's agits and his terror appeared to Harry to cor
roborate very strongly the old man's story And the longer he thoug
strongly he believed it
Harry asked his landlady whether, in h opinion, if Mr. Maliphant made a stat true?
Mrs. Bormalack replied that as he neve ade any statement, except in reference $t$ events long since things of the past, it. Wa,
impossible for her to say whether they were true or not; that his memory was clea
gone for things of the present-so that to-day and yesterday he knew nothing,
that his thoughts were always running the old days; and that when he could be
heard right through, without dropping hi voice at all, he sometimes told very inter esting and curious things. His board and
lodgings were paid for him by his grandson most respectable gentleman, and a dock ness he had none, and had had none fo many years, being clean forgotten-although
he did go every day to his yard, and stay here all day long.
Harry thought he would pay him anothe
visit. Perhaps something remembered.
He went there again in the morning. yard, was aseet, at the end of which was th children being at school and the men a work. The great gates were olosed and
locked, but the small side locked, but the smail side door was unlocked.
When he opened it all the figureheads turn. When he opened anil the figureheads turn. At least Harry declares they did, and Spiritualists will readily believe him. Was
he, they asked, going to take one of them
away and stick it on the bow of a great ship and send it up and down upon the face on
the ocean to the four corners of the world the ooean to the four corners of the world
$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ! They were made for an active life They pined away in this inactivity. A fig
for the dangers of the deep : From Sancy
Sall to Neptune they all asked the same
question in the same hope. Harry shook
his head, and they sighed sady and resumed
their 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, thou
hostly place
You know the cold and creepy feeling caused by the presence, albeit upseen, o hosts. One may feel it anywhere and
all times-in church, at a theatre, in bed a night-by broad daylight-in darkness of in wilight. This was in the sunshine of
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, cheervault, but a broad and open yard, cheer
fully decorated with carved figurehead fally decorated with carved figureheads
Yet even here Harry experienced the touch of ghostliness. The place was so strange old man suddenly appear in the door of hi doll's house, waiving his hand and smiling oheerily, as one who speeds the parting
guest. The salutations were not intended guest. The salutations were not intended
for Harry, because Mr. Maliphant was no ooking at him.
Presently he ceased gestulating, became suddenly serious (as happens to one when d), and returned to his seat by the fire. Harry softly followed, and stood before iting to be recognized.

## The old his head.

Been entertaining your friends, $\mathrm{Mr}_{2}$
'Bob was here, only Bob. You have jus
missed Bob,' he replied.
my ancient, carry your memory back yom

## Sunday for me.'

'Twenty years? Ay, ay-twenty year
I was only sixty-five or so then. It seem a long time until it is gone-twenty years Well, young man
only yesteriay !
pin-you know your old friend Caroline as married.

- That was twenty years before, and more Viotoria (then a young thing) came 'long to reign over us-' His voice sunk, and
continued the rest of his reminiscence himself.
' But C

But Caroline Copoin? only you won't listen.'
There was nothin
There was nothing more to be got out
him. His recent conversation with Bob pirit had muddled. him for the day, and ixed up Caroline with her mother sat with his. He long pipe unsed intled in hilence, and hand ooking into the fire-place, gone back
magination to the past. As the old ma made no sign of conversation, but rather of
disposition to 'drop off,' for a few min tes, 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 was as if the living and
reading them together
Harry took them up and turned them
over, wondering what secrets of were contained in those yellow papers, with
their faded ink. The old man's eyes were closed-he took no heed of his visitior ; and
Harry, standing at the table, began shameHarry, standing at the ta
They were mostly the letters of a young
ailor addressed to one apparently a good deal older than himself-for they abounded in such appellations as 'my ancient,', 'ven-
erable,' 'old salt,' and so forth. But the young man did not regard his correspondbut rather as a gay and rollicknng spirit who younger men, even if he no longer shared in treader of those flowery paths which ar said by moralists to be planted with t
frequent pitfall and the crafty trap. T old man, thought Harry, must have been a was apt to learn.
Sometimes the letters were signed ' Bob, sometimes ' R. Coppin,' sometimes 'R. C. Harry therefore surmised that the writer
was no other than his own unole Bob, whose Was no other than his own
ghost he had just missed.
ghost he had just missed,
Bob was an officer
Bob was an officer on board of an Eas
Indianman, but he spoke not of such
monplace matters as the face of the ocean or the voice of the tempest. He only wrote from port, and told what things he had seen and done, what he had oonsumed in ardent
drink. The letters were brief which drink. The letters were brief which was wel
because if literary skill had been present to because if literary akill had been prosent to
dress up effectively the subjects treated, liess ap effectively the subjects treated, the like of which the world has never seen It is indeed a most ourious and remark-
able circumstance that even in realiatic France the true course of the Prodigal ha never been faithfully desoribed. Now th great advantage formerly possessed by the
sailor-an advantage cruelly ourtained by sailor-an advantage cruelly ourtained by
the establishment of 'Homes,' and the in troduction of temperance-was, that he
could be and was a Prodigal at the end of
every cruise; while the voyage itself was an
agreeable interval provided for recollection, and anticipation.
Onob, Uncle Bob was a flyor,' said Harry One should be proud of such an uncle
With Bob and Bunker and the bankrap Builder I am indeed provided.
There seemed nothing in the letters whio bore upon the question of his mother's pro perty, and he was going to put them dowi again when he lighted upon a torn fragmen
on which he saw in Bob's big hand writing the name of his cousin Josephus. break in break in the continuity-"'nd the eafe the
bunde'-snother break-'for a lark Josephus is a square toes. I hate a man
who won't drink. He will'-another breal - if he looks th

He read these fragments two or three
imes over. What did it mean? Clearly othng to himself.
Josephus is a square toes,' Very likely. The prodigal Boh, was not. Quite the con-
trary-he was a young man of extremely meroural temperment. 'Josephus, $m$ He put down the paper, and without walk ing the old man he softly lett the room an he place, shutting the door behind him nd then he forgot immediately the to atter and its allusion to Josephus, and put the guestiou directly to him Bunk man might be terrified-might show con fusion - might tell lies. That would matte little; but if he showed his hand too soon
Bunker might be put upon his guard. Well Bunker might be put upon his guard. Well, ther, to get at the trath than to recover is houses.,
'I want,' he said, finding his uncle at
home, and engaged in his office drawing up
bills, 'I want a few ils, ' I want a few,
ith you, my uncle.'
'I am busy; go a
talk to you. I hate
, very sight of your
He looked indeed as if he did-if a flush are any sign.
I am not going away until you have or your affection, that does not concern me at all. Now will you listen, or shall I wait?

- To get rid of you the sooner,' growled 'To get rid of you the sooner,' growled
Bunker, 'I will listen now. If I was twenty eare younger I'd kiek you out.'
'If you were twenty years younger, there
ight, it is true, be a fight. Now then? - Well, get along-my time is valuable 'I have several times asked you what you ot for me when you sold me. You have on rage, which is really dangerous in so stout on 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
Mr. Bunker said nothing ; yet there was in his eyes a look as if a critical moment
ong expeeted had at last arrived, and ne
waited.
- When my mother died and you beoame y guardian, I was not left penniless.'
'It's a lie-you were!'
If I had been, you would have handed builder ; but I had property.' - You had nothing.

I believe, that whiche of those house is, I believe, that which has been rented
rom you, by Miss Kennedy. I do not know
'You are on a wrong track,' said his
uncle; ' now I know why yow wouldn't ${ }^{2}$.
away. You came here to ferret and fish,
did you? You thought you were éntitled to property, did you? Ho --you're a nice son
o' chap to have house property, ain't you
an Ha! ho!' But his laughter was not mirth
ful.
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 kee We will say that you were entitled to kee when that ohild was carried away and
and
adopted you said nothing about the pronerty dopted you said nothing about the property
You kept it for yonrself, and you have re ceived the rents year after year, as if the
houses belonged to you. Shall I go on, and tell you what judges and lawyers and polio 'Where's your proofs?' asked is face betraying his emotion. 'Where' your proofe?
'I have no
'I have no
You can't find the hat Now, young man, you have had your say
dyou can go, Do you hear? You oan
'You, deny, then, that the houses wer

- If you'd come to me meek and lowl ha' oold you the history of those house Yes, your mother had them same houses brothers and her sister. Where are they now? I've got 'em-I've got 'em all. How
did I get 'em? By lawful did I get 'em? By lawful and honorable purchase-I bought 'em. Do you want ou may go away and do your worat. ou hear? You gay do your wors, He shook his fist in Harry's face. His ords were brave, but his voice was shak hd his lips were trembling.
I don't believe you,' said Harry. 'I am ite certain that you did not buy my y intereste, and you one left to care for 'This is the reward,' for nussin' of this nigh upon three years. Who would take ight, and I'd do it again. Yes, I'd do it right, and
again.'
'I don't
oplied, ' especially if that other orphan had hree substantial houses, and there was no - As for your polf to look after him When you've found 'em, bring 'em to on and your proofs.
Harry laughed.
Harry laughed.
'I shall find them,' he said' ; ' but I don't snow where or when, Meantime you will
go on as you do now-thinking continually that they may be found. You won't be able sleep at night-you will dream of police andouffs-you will take to drink. You will hasten your end-you will-' Here he de-
isted ;for his unc'e, dropping into his chair, Remember, I shall find thwoon.
Remember, I shall find these proofs some ay. A hundred a year, for twenty years,
two thousand pounds. That's a large um to hand over ; and then, there is the interest. Upon my word, my uncle, you
will have to begin the world again.?


## MARRYING AT TWELVE

tallan. Marriages and Dowers in
the Fifteenth Century. As soon as an Italian girl had attained
er twelfth year she was considered legally her twelfth year she was considered legally noa and Venice permitted her to weur 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 magnificenton foot, under was led to the parish churoh son sill, by her parents, who, as may well be imagined, wore on so solemn may well their richest attires. A band of music
marched in front, playing a lively tune, and all the neighborhood turned out eo see th her family palace, held a receturn 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 on 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 glone house, so that she could take a sly glance ai
him through the lattice, and even drop him a flower if she felt so inolined, and receive in return a sonnet. As the courtship pro gressed the young gentleman was allowed
to serenade the girl, generally very late a night. He did not always sing himself, which was, perhaps, providential, but ap peared with a band of hired musicians and
singers, and if he were rich and liberal, he singers, and if he were rich and liberul, he
selected the best professional artists he
could procure to make au enduring impresm sion 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 ECHO MONTREAL

WAS IT MURDER (fROE mais frenom)
It was a sensational case. The old members of the bar down there shid distire.
affair made through the distict. It was at Aix, in Provence, $a$ after the Crinean war. Am enormons crowd, worked to h high pit ch of expectation by the strange, mysterions features of the tria
taken possession of the hall of justioe. taken possesion of the hall of justioe.
The counsel for the defendant wes
The coansel for the defendant wase called
upon.
He rose from his seat, his black robe and cap, prepared to let loose the flood of his commouplaces, conscious of
being the mark of all those eyes, enjoying in anticipation, not an aoquittal-that mattered little to him - bu
criminal advocate
The prisoner quietly made a sign that she wished to speakk
The advocate, with a gesture of annoged dient in a low voiee, sat dowv, and buried his face again in his pppers and musty books, as if to avoid hearing what-much again
will and advice-she was about to say. Tall, dark, hershapely form showing benea the long morruing dress, the ilited wiaws
veil displaying her melancholy eyes, with their dark rings, and her hollow cheeks, waxy pale have been very beautiful. But, to tell the truth, she encountered littile symp thyy. Pub-
lic opinion waseven defiuitely hostile to herespecially amongst the women.
She spoke :-

- You have heard, gentlemen, the indiet. ment 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 ac-
cusation-whose evidecee I do not dispute-cusation-whose evideace
aud those whom the gentleman defending has chosen to call-much against my wish, 1 assuro
you- - to testify to my charateer, which is not in question. Yocto has said to establish my publio prosecutor hass said to establish my
guilt and make more certain of my conviction. guilt and make more certain or my convicition.
I have nothing to say either against the indictment, or against the witnesses for the proseceu-
tion, or against the address of the public prosecutor. The murder is a clear one, which, from the monient of committing it, 1 have
neither sought to deny nor to extennate. The reason why I now interrupt my honorable counsel-and 1 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 urraeal colors, sur.
rounded by circemstances foreeign to the case, and perhaps by endeavouring to suggest mo-
tives very different from those which really actuated me.
"Yes, I did kill Jean Reynier, my husband 1 killd him with
Because $I$ loved him.
"As a girl I was poor. My family, respoctable midalle-class people in a hamble position,
stinted themselves to give me the best education that was open for a women. When, on entering woomhnood, I was left alone by mf strong for the struggle-as strong as a girl could be at 20 . I turned to teaching to earn my living. My independence 1 nevere yieldea, not even, like other women, the day 1 toik a
husband -a husband, not a master ! 1 married because I loved that man.
"When I met him he wasa non-commissioned officer of dragoons, a fine man, young, with-
out much education, and of a very ordinary type of intelligence. Intellectually -1 say it without any false modesty - he was my antithesis. But, cradled in literature and art though I was, I had never given way to those dreams of ehildish romance, of fanciful lovesall the talse, affected sentimentalism that usually fills the heads of young girls and makes guishing puppets only fit for fairy-tales. By do not say that boastfully ; it is my nature-J would never have yielded to a man who was not my husband. But I wished for a husband who should be physically a true male, and mentally a being whose mind would submit to the ascendancy of my own.
"I found such a man in Jean Reynier loved him, and I married him.
"About a year after our marria.e he left me to go to the
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 ; bu 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 were living together, or during his ubsence, or were living together, or during his ubsence, or
after his return. That return-1 Well, now I will tell the whole story.
For an instant she paused, deeply moved.
There was a stir in the crowd, still far from

 Tus impasive; ho might have been aleeph Below the aocused the celelbrated advocate, kis
elbows on the desk, his chin resting on his elbows on the desk, his chin resting on his
thumbs, shrugged his shoulders and thenght of his fine periods ruined. What did she want with all this futile talk ? God knew what
spere folly she was going to commit next 1 Clearly
the woman was mad; and directly, if she would let him speak st all he was very much incline to plead insanity
She went on:
"In a cavalry charge at the battle of Alm eft for dead amongst a heap of slain. "As they were on the point of burying hin with the others, the surgeon-mejor, who was
examining each bedy before it was laid in th great trench dug for the purpose, fancied h detected some siges of life in "the non-commissioned officer of dragoons, and ordered hin found necessary to amputate both legs. The operation was successful, and Jean Reynier, alas ! did not die. He returned to France a meal and a little pension. We re-
amed our life together. I thought that love She sentiment of duty, of natural pity, would anable me to live with the unfortunate man "Bat the ex-dragoon, formerly so proud o hip, had now but one thenght, hitter homanship, had now but one thought, bitter and full come so pitiable an object, inspiring a sort o horror ; a miserable cripple 1 To be reduced o crawl about, dragging painfully over th ground his mutilated trunk, where once review
days, in his brilliaat uniform, mounted on a prancing steed, he had been the ad miration of "Ne crowd !
"Neither my devotion, alas 1 nor my tender ess could mitigate his horrible destiny. An
thought that for him it would be sweeter to "I pros.
I premeditated his death; yes, gentlemen,
that the prosecution are right. One night in that the prosecution are right. One night
in bed"-the accused grew crimson and seemed to shiver-"cin the darkness, his breast, just where the heart is, met the point of
knife, which sank in, with a jet of warm blood that inundated me. I rose shuddering with horror.
"My courage had not failed me ; I had committed a murder that it.my eyes was the ac accomplishment of a holy duty. But oh! that
terrible mement, when my hand moved under The pillow in search of the liberating weapon, as I slew him !
"I was strong and resolute to strike, but it that I should not make hin suffer ; for I loved "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
The twelve respectable citizens in the juryrisoner died on the sceffild that light. Th

How Taxation is Evaded.
Here 1s a little story whioh we clip fron the Chicago Free trader, and illustrates how beautifully our present system of taxation
works, in the interest of the fellows whom you are striving hardest to reach. The story "The assessment is taken on the first Monday in March. On the Friday previous th
bank wired its New York correspondent "Do you want gold? We are badly in wan
of goyerument bonds," Government bond are not taxable, but it was a mere coinci dence. The New York bank telegraphed
back: "Yes, there is nothing we want so much as gold. We have a plethora of gov-
ernment bonds." The Californian bank telegraphed. "We want $\$ 1,000,000$ of gov ernment bonds. New York telegraphe back, "Done." The California bank tele-
graphed, "Tie up those bonds, keep them for us, and we will tie up the gold and kee for you," "All right."
Thereupon the New York bank took out $81,000,000$ worth, par value, of governmen
bonds, carefully put them in its vault, label ing them the property of such and such California bank. The California bank care,
fully counted out $\$ 1,000,000$ in gold coin fully counted out $\$ 1,000,000$ in gold coin,
put it in a tin box, indoreed "Property 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 statement that his bank owned no money a all, had nothing but government bonds which are not taxable, signed that state ment, and went home and slept the sleep of
the just. the just.
Jack Irvin is a Kentuckian of Glover' Mill, who, in thirty-six years has not swal coffee and milk, and has passed his eight-
ieth year.

Tity.
The outlook for laborers in the iron acturing business is gloomy.
The theatres in London, Kagland, reg A Bosloy over 12,000 people. A Boston, Mass, dry goods house
agular physician for its employees. Russia is employing 150,000 Poles in P din building new roads and fortification man the vessels of the United States navy The reduction in the wages of puddlers rom $\$ 4$ to $\$ 3.50$ a ton went into effect a few ays ago at Lebanon, Penn.
The average annual wages of the British ery man, woman and child.
The unemployed of Germany are stil aking matters interesting for the Buit by threatening disturbanjes. Building material men are all crowing ork at present, and architects speak
ntly of booming demands ahead.
The proprietors of two Boston hotels have hall hereafter wear either moustache or beard.
The puddlers in the iron works of Menden Schwerte, in Westphalia, are now pro.
The hotel and restaurant waiters of Brooka and New York City have asked all mem bers of organized labor not to patronize It harants that employ female waiters.
Iecided that the annual inte ational Sociailst Congress shall be held in cuss the question of an international strik or the purpo
ight hours.
The recently organized Federation of Metal Workers is composed of the Interna
ional Association of Machinists, with 29 000 members ; Iron Moulders Union, 33 , 000 ; Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 4,000 Brotherhood of Brast Workers, 3,000, an
Pattemnmakers' National Union 2,000 mem
and Pattern
bers.
All the
All the British Columbid and Northwest Caron, Mr. Bowell and Mr. Foster and urged that the old rate of mileage be re tored to the railway mail clerks of the
Vorthwest and British Columbia. The min isters promised that the matter should be
carefully considered. Messrs. Prior and Carle also urged a general increase in th post office, pointing out that on account of he increased cost of living in British Col
umbia 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 attention.
A deputation of unemployed working men waited upon Lord Mayor Evans on Satur day. The leader asked that the halls of the
city companies be turned into labor bureaus, wanted land to be purchased by the Gov set at work, and he wanted relief works to be started. The Lord Mayor repled that proposals laid before him by the deputa tion. He assured him that he sympathized
with them, and said he was sorry to lean with them, and said he was sorry to leard
of the widespread dis:ress among working. men, A meeting of the unemployed was
subsequently held at Tower Hill. It was subsequently held at Tower Hill. It was
presided over by the negro Wade. He re-
ferred to the deputation appointed on Friferred to the deputation appointed on Fri-
day to wait upon the Very Rev. Robert Gregory, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and said that the deputation found the Dean at
uncheon. He received them and said would preach a sermon in the cathedral on Sunday in behalf of the unemployed, and
hough he must have known that some the members of the deputation were hungry,
he did not ask them to have even a cup of he did not ask them to have even a cup of
tea. Wade also mentioned the fact that the Dean had advised the men not to hold a arade, but be deelared that they would pa.
rade in spite of the advice given them. The nan who led the deputation that waited on course of which he said the Lord Mayo would have to do more than meeely con sider the pro
before him. $\qquad$
A whale which was captured ic Ocean the other day was found to have harpoon in his body which belonged to a Fhaling vessel which had been out of service for more than fifty years,
Axioti, or fieh with lege, is the name the Mexicang give a queer oreature which can swim like a fish or run upa smooth wall like a fly; can live and grow when kept con-
stantly in water like a true fish, and yet can live and grow entirely away from water (excepting a littile
breathing animal.

A HUGE MONOPOLY Five years ago there were in the States teen rails. The namber is now reduced to six, with a productive capacity of $3,145,000$
tons per year, as follows: tons per year, as follows : The Tllinois $\underset{\text { Wors. }}{\text { Ste }}$

NET ToNs.
$1,045,000$
660,000

## The Illinois Steel Carnegie Bros. \&

1045,000
$226,0,000$
225,000
Carnegie Bros. \&
Cambria Iron Co.
Bethlehem Iron C
Bethlehem Iron Co............
Lackawanna Coal and Iron Co...
Pennsylvania Steel Co...

## Total.

These six grent
steel
$3,145,000$
steel rail combine" under the lead of Carnegie. All the others have been driven
out of the business or absorbed. The con solidation of interests was completed in the early part of 1891, after Caruegie had suc
ceeded in forcing most of his competitors ceeded in forcing most of his competitors to
abandon the field and gained a position which enabled him to dictate terms to th tripled the capacity of his works in the stee rail department, besides enlarging greatly his other branches of iron and steel produc
ion. Since then, the combine has succeess
. ally raised the price of mine hat face o deelining market for pig iron. Ever so powerful the railroads have a master and he
$i_{0}$ Carnegie. At the present rates, every
million tons of rails turned ont by the bine gives it a net prefit of propably not les than ten million dollars. There is not
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 compensacionThe "direct process" recently inv ented at Carnegie's works makes Lim more than ever
the absolute master of the combine itself he absolate master of
and the whole industry.
The Anarchists now under arrest in Pari will be tried before May day in order tha
their sentences, if they are convicted, wil heir sentences, if they are convicted, wil
have the effect of preventing their comrade from committing further outrages.

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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 laet fall for shorter hours will be continued this spring. Their demand to have the working day limited to ten hours, every one will con take into consideration the fact tha 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 demand, backed as they are by the
practical sympathy of the entire compractical sympathy of the entire com-
munity among whom they live. The munity among whom they live. The
conditions under which they heretofore worked were of the most harrassing de scription possible ; not a moment to ment or enjoyment, for what though 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 o ease the burden of their slavery, to give them a chance to live like other to accomplish their desires. It will rest entirely with the mill owners whe ther 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 wor at the old rate of pay, then there is 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 discre tion 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 manufactuzing is carried on and where male and female help is employed. The more pleased are we to welcome this outepoken opinion as the publication in question must reach the olass of employers who are responsible

for neglect of proper sanitary regula- $\mid$ for the troop of greedy office-seekers | $\begin{array}{l}\text { tions and for the continuation of of } \\ \text { fences against common decency as well. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { who dog their footsteps. It is detri- } \\ \text { mental to efficiency and, subversive of }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | on decency as well. The article in question is called forth the Legislative Committee of the Ontario Assembly on the sanitary condition of some stores in Toronto and other towns throughout the province. The facts were gleaned by ladies cf the Women,s Christian Temperance Union and were of the most revolting kind In one case, between thirly and fort young men and women were employed in a store where there was only one closet, and that placel in a damp and must 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, thase 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 pas sage of a Dominion Act combining the best features of those in force in the provinces of Ontarin and Quebec, with a clause making it applicable to every place where work of any kind is carried on is most desiable, 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 exist nce for some time, the law notwith standing. In saying this much we do Factory Inspectors that the presen 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 eommendations made by them have 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 ar Factory Inspectors are not only cir umscribed by Act of Parliament ; due deference has to be paid to the political ander the law, and the consequence is hat 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 minently fitted to secure the safety as well as the comfort of those who work for wages. $\qquad$

MoCONNELL'S RESIGNATION.
The state of affairs in the Water Department, disclosed through the resignation of the superintendent, Mr. McConnell, are such that no man havng the slightest independence in his nature would submit to for one moment, and we are only surprised that he consented to remain the figure-head he has been for so long. The eure of very branch of our municipal service is the patronage claimed by aldermen
discipline wherever it prevails, and in discipline wherever it prevails, and this particular department, where
appears to have been carried to excess, appears to have been carried to excess,
has led to a great deal of needless expenditure and total disregard of the planis and ordors of its responsible head. Both Alderman Grenier and Cresse appear to think they are elected to the Council for no other purpose than to secure work for their friends a the expense of the taxpayers, and it is high time they are taught to think dif rrently. If they have a desire to appear charitable it must be at their own xpense ; the public will not consent o be taxed for the support of all th jivic arib Mr Mc Connell, lnowin that the employees of this departmen were 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 ap. pearance that all were kept busy, very properly protested against having ad ditional ornaments placed on the pay list, but without effect. They wer nominees of certain aldermen and had to be taken on although the hardes thing they had to do was to draw their salary. With such opposition to con tend against from his committee, Mr McConnell had no other course left than to resign, so as to bring the mitter before the public, and the public will fail in its duty if it does not make itself distinctly heard in his support. In the neantime every taxpayer should when the matter comes before th Council, carefully note the names o bose alderwen the patronage system, and when th
next opportunity comes elect them next opportun
stay at home.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The sweating system, so prevalent i New York, is being vigorously assailed by those trades affected through its baneful workings. A few days ago the hird of a series of conferences of wage workers was held, at which a numbe workingmen were present, and a circular is being prepared to be issued to all abor organizations asking information plan of campaign, based upon the best reliable information, may be formu reliable information, may be formu
ated against the evil A call to co operate against the system has been issued to interested branches of labor,
which include chiefly cigarmakers, furriers, cloakmakers, and all branches of
sewing work. A good deal has been accomplished through the influence o the Factory Inspection Department, but there is still a wide field for re orm in the methods of employ
hese and kindred industries.

Every day brin ${ }^{s}$ s further proof of the tendency of the manufacturing sys tem to coucentrate ${ }^{\prime}$ in large establishments and 10 control production by uniting into one gigantic combine the whole particular industry of a country n Canada a new combine to contro the production of printed cotton good has been recently formed. This is no done in the interests of labor or cheapen the article to the consumer we may be certain, as we may soo 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 the number for 1880, one decade pregradual wecrease of 678 . This is the altering methods, causing some to loose and others to gain, but still further widening the gap between omploy and employed.

On the Continent of Europe the near the usual preparations for aralded by rades asual preparations for labor $p$ a rades and announcements for new schedules of hours and wages. In this
country, while every interest is mani country, while every interest is mani-
fested among workingmen regarding fested among workingmen regarding
the doings of their fellow-workmen in the doings of their fellow-workmen in other countries, no apprehensions are
felt of any disturbance, but in the grea manufacturing centres of Europe it different fested lest wuch anxiety is man harrangues workmen, excited by th the hostile of revolutionary leaders and be led recent panic created in Paris by the at tempt of Anarchists to blow up public buildings has scarcely yet subsided although the arrest of Ravachal ha had a soothing effect on the public mind and is at the same time a salutary lesson to his brother fire-eaters The arch-fiend Ravachal seems to have been a fitting representative of the An archist school, his record proving 1 im to have been guilty of a long series of rimes, including murder, it is be heved, robbery of graves, sacrilege counterfeiting and dynamiting. Work ingmen have little sympathy with this lass and, indeed, would be the first demand punishment, yet they to often have to bear opprobrium through the appearance of such dangerous firebrands at their heads. In the metro polis of England several large meet ings of unemployed workmen have been held recently, which gces to show that distress is very prevalent, and that the doctrine of discontent pro mulgated by modern social reformers
is steadily gaining and will soon be deeprooted enough to compel attention from the governing classes.

Highland Costumes
Ladies' Mantles A SPECIALTY.
ur Garments are Artistically PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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## .

Olld Chum
(CUT PLUG) OLD CHUM
(PLUG)

No other brand o 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 Idest Cut Tobacco
Manufacturess

> Montreal. Manufacturors
in Canada.

> Cut Plug, 10c. $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{lb}$. Plug, 10 c . lb. Plug, 20 c.

OARSLEY'S COLUMN TRIMMINGS I

## $5=$

 ming Dehand.

$\qquad$ | rystal contionse |
| :---: |
| Gold Centore, | Pearl Cent Centores,

Pen
oleopatra belis, with Collars to $\begin{aligned} & \text { match. } \\ & \text { Everyt } \\ & \text { mings. }\end{aligned}$
ings.
NEW new in Dreeg and Mantle Trim NEW FRINGES in every imaginable style or present and coming seasons. CARSLEY.

## TRIMMINGS!

 Jot maments

Bodice Ornaments,
leeve Ornaments,
Jacket Ornamen Mantle Ornament
ENAMELLED BUTTON LOOPS in all BLAOK CROCHET SILK BUTTON NEW, Farions sizes and styles.
NEW FEATHER EDGINGS, all colors. NEW MOSS TRIMMINGS.
Phillips-"But can you safely call Tommy
 Rytutit

## TRIMMINGS !

 soth by fit y ye
read for tue
s. carsley.

## JUST TO HAND !

A delivery of Astrachan Wool, latest novelty
of the season, suitable for Knititig Fiechus,
Scarf, Shawls, ete.to be had in Cream,
White, Black, Pink, Gold and Cord ${ }^{+}$NEW ASSORTMENT of Black and Colored Silk Cords to match all
hades in Dress Goods. More New Mantles.

## SMALLWARES!

Best makes of Smallwares only
At S . CARSLEY'S. Largest assortment of Small wares At S. CARSLEY'S All kinds of Smallwares St CARSLEY's. CHAMOIS LEATHERS

THE ECHO, MONTREAL.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

## Reflections on Current the Boarders.

"Supposing that your boss told you to-morrow morning that he was going to reduce your wages ten per cent.," said Phil to Sinnett, "what would you do about it ${ }^{\text {? }}$
"But he h'ain't a-going to do it," re plied Sinnett, " and that settles it."
"I don't know whether it does or not. Have y
won't do it $?$ "
"n't do it P" but as he's never re duced my pay yet, I don't think he'll start now.'

Don't you be se sure about that," continued Phil. "I don't suppose that your boss has a monopoly of his trade in Canada, has he?

## No."

" Well, then, if other men are in the rade besides himself, I suppose there is as much competition amongst them as what there is amongst other mantfacturers. And if such is the case, and you practically admit that it is, then not only have you no guarantee that your wages won't be reduced, but the chances are ten to one that before they are 'through cutting each other's throats or underselling each other, that this is the identical thing that will happen to you. And when it does happen, whether it be to-morrow or the day after, what will you do about it ?" "I suppose," replied Sinnett, " that I'd have to put up with it, that's all." "Yere two and a half dollars a day," said Phil. "Now, ten per cent. off that is a dollar and a half per week or seventy eight dollars a year. This is what you will loos 9 when the time comes, simply becau*e you and the other galoots work with you ain't organized.
"Now, look here," retorted Sinnett, " what's the use of talking that way. tell you that my boss won't reduc wages. He's nons of your Shylock
who would skin a louse for the sake o its hide and tallow ; as long as he gets a reasonable profit he is satisfied, and know for a fact that he is only too glad to know that his men are comfortable, and that they earn a little more than they do in गther shops. I've worked years, and I know what I am talking about. If every employer was like our a heart as big as a pumkin, and any man that ever worked for him will tel you the same."

Yes, yes," replied Phil, "that's al right, and it's just because there are fev pelled to reduce wages. You see, the other fellows who are in the trade don't care a continental how their men live they ain't as large-hearted as your old man. They pay their men less wages and of course they can make the good at a less cost, and this enables them to undersell your old man, who will either have to come down to their prices o him having to compete with skinflints and shylocks and spoonsweaters mus with as little consideration as what they do ; he won't be able to help it, he'll have to do it. Competition among manufacturers is greater than you im agine ; on some articles profits are far below what you or your boss would call reasonable, while on others there is naturally no profit at all but which ar manufactured for the sole purpose 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 if the present practice of cutting prices 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 the comforts or luxuries to which he the comforts or luxuries to which he all their lives, you will find that your interests will be nowhere. Self-preser-
vation is the first law of nature, and
sooner than see his own family want he sooner than see his own family went he
will sacrifice yours, and no one can blame him."
" But I don't see how I can help it," said Sinnett. "Would competition be less keen if every man in out trade were organized? Wouldn't the manufacturers go on underselling each other as much as they do now, and if that is the care wouldn't the condition of the trade remain the same ?"
"No," replied Phil, "though the competition in the case of the articles which you make would be as great as 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' care whether your wages to jou don so long as he's all right, and jou foe so long as he's all right, and you fee pretty much the same in regard to him. ingly. To-day hell call you down to ngly. To-day he'll call you down to o office and say: Sinnett, trade nothing. I feel sorry, but I'll have to reduce your wages at least ten percent. can't help myself.' And as you saic before, you'll have to put up with it And then you go back to your work and tell the other feller all about it. It may send a chill down his back and make him feel uncomfortable for a while, but as he ain't invited to come down he 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 will have his pay reduced in this way a few may leave and are quickly re placed, but the majority remain. you were organized, however, the thin would be different. The boss would
understand at once that he would have to fight the whole lot of you if he tackled one, and he'd be mighty slow to do that. He would feel that the prevailing wages were the lowest whic ou would accept, and he would seek to reduce the cost of production hy put ing up better machinery and not by strike and in the end perbaps rui im. Then again, if your trads ruin horoughly organized other and mor unscrupulous employers would have no dvantage over your old man in poin of wages, which they admittedly have would compel them to pay the same rate as he does and thus equalize matters a little more. Think it over and ou'll find that, in justice to yourself nd in justice to the man who for a
fetime has been a kind and just mas er to you, you and your fellow-work men should organize. Remember one ingle greedy and unscrupulous manu facturer can force a hundred good an but their own and can ruin a whole in dustry, and the only thing that can
prevent him doing so is for labor to organize. And this applies not only ne but to all trades."

Bill Blades.
THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL
One of the attractions of Easter week wil the concert and ball of Montreal
ypographical Union, which celebrates its Typographical Union, which celebrates its
wwenty-fifth anniversary on Friday evening twenty-ifth anniversary on Friday evening
the 29th. For the concert the best anateur talent in the city has been secured, among them being the acoomplished baritone, Mr. A. G. Gunningham, who will sing several of
the ohoicest gems from his extensive reper the ohoicest gems from his extensive reper-
oire, Mr. John Burnside, well and favor bire, Mr. John Burnside, well and favor
bly known as alsweet singer, is another of the attractions. The popular racontear and he attractions. The popular racontear and
humorist, Mr. A. J. Pickard will contribute
 has aiready gained some degree of public
avor will also oecite one of her best pieces.
In addition to these there will be one or two In addition to these there will be one or two
ady vocatists, the M M
 Highand dannocr, and two of the bestebrated
expown
xponents of Irish jig dancing. To get all the partioulars of a grat-olass entertainment
we would advise every one to provide himwe would advise every one tho provide him-
self with a programme, whioh will shortly
be issued. Mr. James Harper, the well
known journalist, will deliver a short known journalist, will deliver a short
ddreses, which we have no doubt will prove
nteresting alike to the oratt and address, which we have no doubt will prove
interesting alike to the oratit and general

THE ECHO, MON'I REAL.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

## 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 out. He is held for instructions Society of Ottawa, J. D. Grace, editor of Society of Ottawa, J. D. Grace, editor
United Canada, was eleated president. The Manicipal Committee of the Ont The Municipal Committee of the Ontaio
Legislature has passed a bill allowing the Legislic tibrerary board of Toronto tolevy one quarter of a million on the general taxation of the city, instead of one-half million, formerly.
The Quebec Provincial Government has decided to revive the old law compelling 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 an-
other 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 or 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 tore off her iron boat in the air. The waves tore of her iron plates and stove in her bow. The crew had
a desperate time keeping her afloat and all a desperate time keeping her alloat and all
were exhausted. While attempting to light his pipe at an by a fellow-workman, a Hungarian was instantly killed at Johnstown on Tuesday. A current of 2,000 volts passed through his Five men were suffocated last weelk in the sulphur mines of Calcasien parish, New William Maer, a baider, aged 25 years,
shot and killed his wife at Wheeling, W. shot and killed his wife at Wheeling,
Va., because she refused to kiss him. Three cases of smallpox were found in a house in Bleecker street. approval if the bill to legalize the Resding railroad ormbiae, and fyled a memorandum
setting forth his reaeons. He questious the Abbett's memorandum accompanying his oes not contain provisions protection of the consumer from the advance of coal in price. The Governor's donbts as
to the constitutionality of the bill are on echnical grounds. It stated that AttorneyGeneral Stockton will at once commence a suit to annul the charters of the New Jersey the law of 1885 , which permits railroads to consolidate only after filing notice in the office of the Secretary of State and obtainPresident of the Reading road says the Gov ernor's action does not bother the combine.

A Calcutta despatah says: Hill tribes raiding on the frontier surprised a party o nd massacred thirty-ight coolies, besides capturing others.
The Earl of Leitrim is dead.
man as a professor of history at Oxford
university.
The customs officers at Tilsit have seized quantity of Nihilist and Anarchist papers. David Powell, deputy governor of England, has been elected governo in the place of Right Hon. William Lidder ale.
The British and French Governments have agreed to prolong the modus vivendi in re-
gard to the Newfoundland fisheries over the present season.
A bomb exploded in a street in Valenci n Tuesday. Nobody was hurt. A b
ynamite has been seized in Malaga.
Two hundred cartridges containing $63 \frac{3}{2}$ pounds of dynamite have been stolen from the Banneaux collieries at Liego.
Fourteen French Anarchists have been
arrested at Barcelona. They will probably arrested at Barcelona. They will probably
be expelled from Spain. It is reported that the members of Cap. tain Menard's expedition have been mas
sacres by Samori, the native potentate of the upper Niger, whose resenting of French interference in his territory in, the Soudan has already led to several battles betwee his forces and the French.
Unprecedentedly heavy floods are prevailing in Lismore, a rich pastoral and ney, N. S. W The rivers have overflowed
heir banks, qweeping away houses and de-
troying crops. Several perions have been owned.
The sentinel who on Saturday last killed man who had assaulted him in front of the barracks of the Third regiment of Garards
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 ohapel of the palace was to be
carried out on Palim Sunday during the carried out on Palm Sunday during the
preesence of the court in the chapel. The presence of the court in the chapel.
seized papers showed that Ferreira was the uthor of the recent explcision the Spanish Premier Canovas del Castillo said the Government would act in the matter with the
greatest energy and would take the most vigorous sters to entirely crush Anarchism
ver in the country. The puliee to-day raided nembers. They seized a number of docunembers. They seized a number of docu
ments 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 which it 18 supposed were to b
A box recently arrived at Paris addressed Ravachol. The police found that it con Ravachol. The police found that it con
tained;two revolvers and a number of cart. ridges. The box came from St. Etienne, and the pol
NAPPEAL FOR THE AMALGAM OF THE TWO CIGAR-
MAKERS' UNIONS disadvantages of two unions from a correbrondent.
Several months ago there appeared in you
paper a series of article signed " Scraps, in which was advocated the amalgamation of the two Cigarmakers Unions in this city, corue by being united under one charter ad expressing a desire to meet those memers of the Unions who were opposed to such
movement, through the columns of your aluable paper. I may say that while I di malgamation scheme, believing that under the present system the members would work
together, and on acount of the two lan cogether, and on acoount of the two lan
guages being required to transact busines at meetings it was necessary to have two the officers of both Unions were active and painstaking members, I consluded that a continuance of the present system was the
est in the interest of all, and for those est in the interest of all, and for those controversy, notwithstanding the invitation
extended by "Soraps." Since then some iix months have elapsed, and though I have waited patiently in hopes of some active
work being done by the Unions I am no aware of any practical effort on the part of
eitiner Unions to better the condition of our members in any shape or form. On th contrary, the protection which should have been given to the members of whe ouion protect ourselves from, and no better proof than a copy of a misleading circular whic was endorsed by both Unions and sen throughout the country. It was not only
detrimental to our members, who wer obliged to work on cheaper jobs and los
considerable time, bat to those members wh were induced to come to our city expecting upon becoming acquainted with the state
of trade here, must have vanished from thei minds and replaced by regret and disgus The result in many cases is that those wh were in a position to do so either
jobs in other shops or left the city.. Then the Advering, giving as their reaso that they could not get a quorum and be-
sides there being no money for advertising it was unnecessary to meet. But if it. wa an Amusement Committee, a delegation to
go to Ottawa to attend the Dominion Con gress or Cigarin amber of aspirention what the meetings would be attended too ; hov
the interest of the members would be look after by those seeking to represent th Unions. But when really good practioal
work is required to be work is required to be doae which would b
beneficial to all alike "they're not in it." benefioial to all alike "they're not in it."
A committee may be formed but there ar A committe
no results.
There are a number of other matter which could be advanced in favor of not holding two charters in this city. But I will not enter into any further details on
this subject, but would urge those who wish this subject, but would urge those who wish
to see our trade, which is now in a deplorabout the amalgamation of both Unions, which will not only bea proof of our earnest ness but a step in the direction to better our condition. As we now stand we are losing
ground, but united we can insist upon our fits of organization.

THE SPORTING WURLD

## the reng.

Pan Man O longer partners. They have split up, wn hook. The Anstralian decided to qui Mitchell before they sailed from this coun fry last month, for he realized that his as ociation with Eogland's hoxing champio Was not benefitting him to an alarming ez fror al pol vie. Jim Hall knooked out Jack Floyd,
Port Richmond, in 49 seconds at Philadel Port Richmond,
phia on Monday.
The following special cable from Londo has been received at the Police Gazett office :-Speculation has commenced on the
Jackson and Slavin contest. Chippy Norto Jackson sid Slavin contest. Chippy Norton
offers to bet, from $£ 100$ to $£ 500$ ow Jack son. Squire Abington offers any part of $£ 1,00$ on Slavin, It is expected Slavin will be a
favorite at 5 to 4 before the day set for the favorite at 5 to 4 before the day set for the
fight. Jackson will train at Brighton whil fight. Jackson will train at Brigh
Slavin will train at Dover Court.

Bill Dunn, the champion middleweigh trated News office a challenge to Jack Slavin to fight to a finish for $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 2,000$ side.
It is expected in London that Mitohell and Pritchard will fight outside the prize
ring for glory, as there is quite a bitter ring for glory, as there is quite a bitter
rivalry now existing since Pritchard chal lenged Mitchell. The unknown Mitchel proposes backing against Pritchard is Jack o'Brien,

Kitchener miscklankots.
Kitchener, who, under the nickname o
Tiny," rode at Ascot in 1840, was th lightest jockey that ever rode in a race, hi bodily weight on that occasion being on ly
3ilb. In 1844 he won the Chester C Red Deer, weghing at that time 401 b .; th Red Deer, weghing at that time 401b.; th
saddle, bridle, etc., weighing 161b. made u the weight to 561 lb at which the horse was handioapped, George Thompson, in after
life known as the celebrated gentleman hife known as the celebrated gentleman
rider, rode a pony called the Maid of Skel gate, which his father had matched again
hack for half a mile. His father weighed 154lb. was to have ridden, but the last moment he found that his opponent's joे ckey was a lad, out of Scott's stables, who
had won several races, and weighed only 981b. Riding back to his carriage, wher his wife and son were seated, he swung out the latter, who at that time weighed 421 b,
and the next moment the little fellow water mounted on the Maid of Skelgate and ridi down to the post. He won the race by head, The lightest living jockeys in Great Britain are. H. Chaloner and W. Clayton, nd reside at Bedford Lodge, Newmarket ach of them, at his lightest weights onl arb, whereas the average English lat
weighs 791 b , at eleven years of age, 851 b , weighs 791 b . at eleven years of age, 851 b .
twelve, 92 lb . at thirteen, 1021b. at fourteen, 114lb. at fifteen, 1291b. at sixteen; 142lb, at seventeen, 146 lb , at eighteen, 1481 l . at ninereen, and 1521b, at twenty.
At Adelaide on Mach 24th the English crioketers began their third match against
the combined Australian eleven which had beaten them both times before. When the eam 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
hey come down to taking in niggers and Chinamen for members. -A
Wheelman in a California paper.
The Associated Cyoling Clubs of Phila delphia, report that they cleared over $\$ 1.00$
by the recent cycle show, and that the at tendance was 22,000 , against 8,000 las
year. "Zimmerman had a very narrow escape
from a serious accident last week," says Wheeling. He was trying, for the first time, splendid light roadster, which had just "up" over a quarter of an hour when the rachine skidded, and landed itself and
ider in the front of the wheels of a heavy dray. Zimmerman luckily got clear, but Saturday, therefore, he had to come out o borrowed cushion, and took precious goo Last Monday Maud S., the queen of th arf, was 18 years of age.
Senator Stanford prizes the four- year-old olt Advertiser so highly
effused $\$ 125,000$ for him,
bay colt by Electioneer, and obtained The aged thoroughbred mare all sister to Drizzle, dropped twin foals to Sensation, the Sire Loantaka, winner of las year's Suburban, at Guttenberg recently The foals are both colts. The first is getting ang finely. He is brown in color and forehead. The second colt was dead when foaled.

Kennedy, pitcher of last season's Denver
lub has signed with the Brooklyn team.

This makes eight pitchers Ward will have
to pick from. "Reddy Mack" has only been ${ }^{\text {a }}$, conditionally by the New York Club.
Brouthers is not only a good first baseBrouthers is not only a good first base-
man, but one of the heaviest and most relable batsmen that goos to the plate. His particular strong point is a tendency to
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,

There is much written conoerning capita and labor, the relations they sustain to each,
the injuries done to one by the other, the the injuries done to one by the other, the
ppressions inflicted by oapital upon labor, ppressions inflicted by capital upon labor, nd there is one fundamental fact that is that should never be lost sight of by the apitalist or the laborer. It is this, and we speak now of capital in the hands of an emoyer; neither one can be injured without harming the other. Capital employs labor ; abor makes possible the use of capital.
Moner or property is the capital of the emoner or property is the capital of the e apital of the wage earner. One kind is in as much need of employment as the other - employer his capital and his labore e left without employment and suffer; dis and depreciates. Employer and laborer, hat is both kinds of capital, receive damages. A lockout injures both; a strike inures both.
These two kinds of capital, for that is what they are, are as olosely related as the
brain and the limb of a human being. Given rain and the limb of a human being. Given abnormal twist to the brain, insanily ently directed; sever the limbs from the body and the brain has lost the power of arrying out its purposes, Each one is ecessary to the other.
The theory of the Anarchist is that oap-位 ho produce it. There is no greater fallacy. ad physical perfections, and by the contant employment of it he often becomes he owner of capital of the other kind. That is his right. Otherwise, on the theory of the Anarohist or Socialist, no
onjoy the fruits of his own toil.
In the present state of our civilization ac amulation of capital are not evils neces hanner as to enable laboring men to us their kind of capital, their physical and nental powers, then a mong
The plain conclusion is the capital em fte mankind and that capital nd labor are so dove-tailed into each other
hat 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, fifteen and her granddaughter at sixteen. Fish are drowned when taken from the water into the air, and animals when put
ven for a short time under water, bat the ho is nownot be drowned anywhere. Ye the place where he is found-Mexico, Nem very good to eat, and catch great numbers of the axolotl for food, which they cook in

FORTHESCHOOL BOYS
Now on haad a CHEAP LINE of BOOTS AND SHOES guaranteed to stand extra teay
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
ppreciated and they cannot be matehed ppreciated and they cannot be
isewhere for quality and cheapness.

J. CHURCE, 30 Chaboillez Square. DR, NELSON'S PRESCRIPTION | Cough |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Remedies. | $25 P_{\text {Bottle. }}^{A}$ |

DR. CHEVALLIER'S Reo Spruce Guim Paste. 250 a BoX.
LAVIOLETTE \& NELSON, Chemists

THE CANADA Sugar Refining Co. MONTREAL.


We are now putting up, exprossly,
Por ramily uso. che ninest quality of PURE SUCAR SYRUP


## 

## Clendinmenges

Leader" Stoves
mbrace every requisite
$\mathbb{N}_{\text {ecessary to }}$
D elight the good housewife.
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n} \text { manufacturing them }}$
$\boldsymbol{N}_{\text {either time or money is spared, }}$
N othing overlooked. Our
Endaavor to make a stove second to
II one, and the popular verdiet is we
Get there!
What say you, Sir Knight (or his wife)

## Salesrooms.

524 CRAIG STREET,
319 ST. JAMES STREET
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THE DOMINION


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he most intelligent workingmen in the City of Montreal and other Towns and Cities throughout the Dominion.

## 

The formond disontent tid depep
Low. fying galle preassea stor
No paltry gifit trom thaoe on high

Forme bowed ilik oaryitides uphold Thatrouary bazad on hamat nead

 Con oinin the nurgig deppor onal
Too nar the orraile and the grave

Nearer to to thit wages emened

 Wo wilameme buta diditand tiatam
Give tethe laborere hit hire-

 PHUNNY ECHOES

## Teacher-What is the plural of obild

 Tommy -Twinas.When weagy that man is oond we mean that he ogrees with nae.
An naceptablio third party movement-
Learing the third party by bhemaslee. That young fellow in the yachting cap, i he a yachrsman? No ; just a salesman. Primus-Is Hemans useful in the church ?
Secundus-Yes; principal object of prayer, I believe.
Tom Bigboe-I ayy, Upoon, what would
you do if you had a millon? Upoon yon do if you
Domnas- - Nothing.
It hero is anything that makes the poo


 believing in it? Pre been ourad ixix timed
 Cogally, andidid, mine mae a Jeresey City butither
 way you look atit. AllI know is, that it
 shoulala bea rich man.
Mr. Noopop-Dootor, it insomini oonta
 baby is troubled with insomnia, my wifo Next to the one that will loe you talk all
 companion in hhit world ii the one who wiil
ocoup all his time in theling yon of good oocopy all his time in tolling yon of good
things other poople have eaid sobout you. It is $a$ great hardahip, is it it not, sir, was

 dominie, but it is a grest 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? Ama-
teur-I told him I wasn't going to charge anything.
Judge-And what did the prisoner say arrested? Complainant-He answered me mechanically, your honor. Judge-Ex-
plain. Complainant-He hit me on the head with a hammer.
Policeman (to tramp)-I want your name
and address. Tramp (sarcastically) and address, Tramp (sarcastically)-Oh, yer do, do yer? Well, me name is John
Smith, an' me address is Number One, the men air. If yer call on me, don't trouble to knock, but jist walk in.
Reporter-Was that accident unavoidable? Railway Manager-Certainly, sir,
certainly. No one to blame. You see thie watchman had two crossings to look after half a mile apart. You ban't expect a
How does it hap an? inqnired the
How does it happen? inquired the stran-
ger, that all the improvements are belng
nade on this one street? It doesn't happen at all, sir, replied the citizen, who was showing him about the village majestically. his is the street I live on. I am presiden the Town Board, sir.
Well, Tommy, how do you get along in your new elasi? Oh, pretty well, I missed in arithmetiono-day, but har was an awinu
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { tion was, It was: How many chickens had } \\ & \text { the boy? said Tommy, and the sympathiz- }\end{aligned}\right.$ ing teacher agreed that it was a puzzler. Little Johnny (looking cantiously at th
visitor)-Where did the chicken bite you, Mr. Billus ? I don't see any of the marke Visitor-Why, Johnny, I haven't been bit
ten by any chicken. Johnny-Mamm ten by any chicken. Johnny-Mamm
didn't you tell papa Mr. Billus was dread dian't you tell papa Mr. Billus was dread
fully henpecked? Why, mamma, ho fully henpecked? Your face is all red. A bashful young man who was afraid to
propose to his sweetheart induced her to fir at him with a pistol, which he assured he Was only loaded with powder ; and after sh had done so he fell down and pretended to
be dead. She threw herself wildy on th body, called him her darling and her be loved, whereupon he got up and marrie

She wa
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 fre And her kindness I 11 never forget, sir,
And to love her I never shall cease, But she answered, "My heart is to let, siz And on a perpetuial lease
A traveller among the Maori, narrate Christianity, who had applied regularly and Curistianity, who had applied regularly and
successfully for blankets to the missionary receiving finally a decided refusal, turne $\begin{aligned} & \text { upon his haels with the terse reply; } \\ & \text { un } \\ & \text { unore blankets, no more hallelujas ! Ano }\end{aligned}$ ther Maori, who had claimed a piece land, and had been asked to tell the court
on what proof he relied for his title, poin on what proof he relied for his title, point
ing to the rival claimant, said simply: I his father. Are all the Maoris in Maori
A provincial operatic critic writes: Th opera went off well, and the prima donna serenade to the moon struck us as having do ollows
When the mo
ing
O'er the ca-ha
th re ca-halm and si-hi-lent see-e-e.e, a-dyunce so so-hoftly stree-
Oh ! the-hen, oh, the-hen I thee-hink
Hof thee hee Hof thee hee,
I thee-hink,
I thee-hink,
I thee-hink, Good Reason
An artsst was recently visited by a lady friend. The artist was painting an angel.
Why do you always paint your angels with dark hair and blaok eyes? asked the friend.
It's a g
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 ha
blonde.

He Gave Himself Away. In the Hungarian Parliamentary session
of 1841, a certain Baron Szjel lived in Press of 1841, a certain Baron Szjel lived in Prees
burg, with two intimate friende, Georg Majlath and Barthel Szemere. One day the baron became envious of their laurels My called szemere aside and said to him : My good Szemere, write me a speeoh.
Most willingly Most willingly, my dear friend;
What wouldiyou like me to speak It is all the same to me, if the only a nice one-wonderfully nice
You will be satisfied with You will be satisfied with me ? he an
swered, and the next day he brought th manuscript. The baron memorized th speech, and delivered it on the third day The chamber re-echoed with "vivas" and applause. At th
rose and asked :
Is anybody here to answer this speech ? The baron looked sneeringly around. Th members all remained silent. Then Bar-
tholomæus Szemere arose. He began: Worthy gentlemen, what the orator said
is from beginning to end incorrect. And is from beginning to end incorrect. And
then he began to show, in an able speech, then he began to show, in an able s
the mistakes the baron had made. The mistakes the baron had made.
Don't you believe him baron cried, angrily, interrupting him sud denly; it wa
speech for me
Every member rolled in his peat nearly convulsed with laughter, and theñ and there the baron made a vow never again to speal
in public.

Business About to Plek Up.
Wilkins, said the proprietor of the green
ing? the junior florist.
Plenty of Jack roses, Ámerican Beauties, violets and lillies of the valley ?
Lots of 'em.
Raies the pri
Raiee the price of them 25 per cent and ongage an assiistant. They've got anothe
wife murderer in jail.

What he had Been Trying to Explain
The professor had talked to the class an hour and a half on the question of the tariff There is one little point still unsett:ed in my mind, professor, said one of the pupils a thoughtful young man, whose intelligent the instructor. It is this: Who finally pays the tariff on imported goods-the foreign the tariff
manufact
sumer ?
The

The professor sat down profoundly dis-
couraged. That was the precise point $h$ couraged. That was the pr
had been trying to explain.

## How he knew he got into the Wron Place.

He was a deacon from the principality
and when he came up to London to the Ma meeting he accidentally got into the Alham bra instead of into Exeter Hall. When he reached home his brethren int
apon his London adventures.
apon his London adventures.
Well, look you, he said, I did go one night Wo what Ithought was Exeter Hall, but How did you find out your mistake?
$\mathrm{Oh}, \mathrm{I}$ found out my mistake because ther Was no collection.
And that was how the brethren discov
ered that their pious deaco ered that thei
performance. erformance
ust Like a Woman. A woman entered a St. James street bookseller's last week and asked for a par-
ticular recitation, which the clerk found fter a search of twenty minutes io a vol ame for 25 cents. She sat down and began o pore over it. The clerls supposed she was
oing to commit it to memory, but she mild going to commit it to memory, but she mild-
y asked if she might copy part of it. He y asked if she might copy part of it. He
said "Certainly." She thereupon asked him if he would "lend" her a piece o
paper. That "lend " was a dainty piece o euphemism, and he handed over a first class pad to write on. Then she modestly begged
or a pencil, and when he had produced band new one, she sat down and copied very word of the recitation from beginning
end. When she had finished she gath red herself up, and without a word walked off with her copy and the assistant's new

## Co-Operation Socleties.

The English Wholesale Co-operative So ciety, which was established 27 years ago at
Manchester, is the largest co-operative soManchester, is the largesi co-operative sodepartments as follows: Biscoit works at Crumpsall, boot works at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap works at Durham and woollen mill works at Batley. The ob-
ject of the wholesale society is to supply the etail stores at cost price, and thas secure the consumer the profits of both wholesal
and retail trade. This society transacts a 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, Limer ick, Waterford, Tralee, Armagh, New York, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Rouen, an Calais. It owns and employs, mostiy in
trading in provisions, six steamers asiling 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
transacted in competition with other trad ers, the whole of this basiness is carried on for eo-operative companies exclusively
Membership is limited to co operative socie Membership is limited to co operative socie
ties and companies, and the number of members of its shareholding societies
679,366 . The banking department of th English Wholesale Society had receipts las 782. Apart from the sombination co-ope rative societies, the Leeds Industrial Co
operative Society, Limited, is the largest the world. It has a membership of ove 29,000. Its share capital stands at $£ 325$, value $£ 210,000$. Employs over 700 persons 200 of whom are engaged in production in
the various trades of cornmilling, brea baking, boot and shoe making, bespoke
clothing, building and brushmaking. It hae clothing, building and brushmaking. It has
66 grocery branches, 57 of which are the 66 grocery branches, 57 of which are the
society's own property; 29 butchering branches, 19 of which belong to the Bociety 15 drapery branches, of which only 2 a
rented, and 10 coal depots, The sales for
last year amounted to $£ 802,936$, and th last year amounted to
profit made to $£ 100,804$,

Why Millionaires Work.
" Why do you work so hard when yo already have more money than you oa
spend ?" a Brooklyn millionaire was aske spend ?" a Brooklyn millionaire was aske
the other day. "Habit, I suppose," sai the millionaire as frankly as he had been questoined. Then he leaned back in his
chair and thought. Finally he repeated, chair and thought. Finally he repeated,
with the air of a man who had looked ove " Yee, it's nothing but habit, but I can" conveniently break off money making now.

Primarily we all set out to make money for
two reasons. Firstly, we want to secure istence ; secondly, we desire to secure luxnries 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 who have more thanra selfish interest in the
business world about them, they soon be come absorbed in those things, I don't
think so meanly of our rich men as to imagine that they cling to businees on account
of the money it brings them, after they have aiready acquired more money tha and excitement in holding the rudder of great enterprise and sending it bodily ahead
in all kinds of weather. Does the old sailor love the sea because of the dollars he ha made as wages or the dollars he expects to
make? Not he. He loves it beoause his
lifes work has become my pleasure now, and oould not bear to leave it long. This is like
a big machine here, and it is a great and onstant pleasure to see how smoothly
runs and to put my hand down and adjnst it when neceessary.'

## Old Parchments

In the upper part of the city of New York lies a tract of land which was originally part is an abandoned highway. Though very small in area this land is worth to-day the comfortable sum of $\$ 600,000$, which meuns
that anyone wanting to use it must pay ort of his earnings something like $\$ 30,000$
of year. In other words, the ownership this abandoned highway will enable 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 bemade to secure this privilege of a fre snnnal in low
flow of great wealth. Two decisions affect he question. One holds that when a high-
vay is abandoned the land goes to the persons who own abutting land at the time of the abandonment; the other holds that it goes to the heirs of those who were the own.
ers when the highway was laid ont. The question at issue in the Apthorpe case is
whether the privilege described above shall go to an Apthorpe descendant or to the pre sent owners of abutting land. To the pub-
lic, however, it makes little difference which of these two sets of claimants secure the privilege, since the publio will be obliged in
either case to contribute about $\$ 30,000$ a year, which will increase as domand or that
land advances, to people who do nothing to earn it except to hunt up musty parchment
and ocoupy the time of the courts in over and ocoupy the time of the courts in over-
hauling the transaotions of generations long since passed away, and with whose affair
we of this time have no more real relation than we have with those of the ancien Egyptians.
Utah was the early home of the powerful that the Territory takes its name.
It is stated that the pheasant of the En lish preserves can trace its pedigree directly
to the brilliant bird of the same species in

## money to loan.

 Rei ment, by yime of soo mand pipmard
 JOHN LEVEILLE, ABent,

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1 e Best of all Temberance Drinks: to bo had at all Wirst class Hotetals an
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o and save 10 oto 20 c per lb. This is no catch, and any person finding thess

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 2nd and 16 th and 21 st SEMPMEER. $\quad$ 7th and 1 tht DECEMBER,
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Tickets,
$\$ 1.00$
11 Tjekets for $\$ 10$.
ase Ask for Circulars.
E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,

THE ECHO, MON'IREAL.

## Technical Edication.

## dran dindzked by profissor gat

 bratth, at the opbning of the miginelering laboratory or the sohoo
## (ConCludeb.)

The practical work of a technica school in so far as it is of the same kin as that of after life must be selecte and pursued rather as illustrating th principles of the special science unde consideration than for the gake 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 appli cation of scientific principles. The work of the school is more aualytic than syntheiio, constructive. The student pulls, as it were, machines to pieces in order tha in after life he may learn to put them together. His proper work is investigation and experiment. After he grad struction and design. It would not be advisable to give equal prominence to both kinds of work in the school. Th time is too short and the feeling of re sponsibility which should govern con struction and design is absent and can not be artificially excited. Make-be scientific
The arrangement of the courses of study in the school of practical science is in accordance with these principles. The departments of instruction ar civil, mining, sanitary, mechanical and analytical and applied - architecture, mineralogy and geology.

In addition to the instruction given in the school the students fake such work in the University of Turonto as is necessary. The university work is Up to the prestnt session mineralog and gerlogy have also been taken i the univiciity. The grater part of
this work will henceforth be taken in the school.
Through the exertions of the Hon the Minister of Education and the lib erality of the Provincial Legislature a engineering laboratory has heen estab lished and is now approaching comple tion. The Dominion Government have also contributed their quota by releiving the school from the payment of customs duties on such apparatus and to import from abroad.
It may be of interest to you to have of this laboratory.
It consists of three departments : First, the department for testing the department for investigating the , the eparles governing the prinpower. This department is vided into the steam laboratory, the hydraulic laboratory and the electrical boratory
The third department may be termed a geodetic and astronomical laboratory, lates principally to standards of length and time, is of special importance in In order to
In order to prepare specimens 10 he testing machines! ${ }_{2}$ a shop has been fitted up with a number of high-elass machime tools specially suited for re ducing the specimens to the requisite num of hand labor. It is also fitted with the necessary appliances for making ordinary repairs.
The machines in the department testing materials are the following:
An Emary 50 -ton machine built Wm. Sellers \& Co., of Philadelphia, for making tests in tension and compres

A Riehle 100 -ton machine for mat
ing tests in tension, compression, shear-

## ing and cross-breaking. It will take $\begin{aligned} & \text { lamps, arc } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ <br> \section*{ent types.}

 o eighteen feet in lengthAn Olsen torsion machine for testing the strength and elasticity of shaftng. This machine will twist shafts inches in diameter.
The last machine in this department Riehle 2,000 bs machine The cement testing labora hry if fitted with the usul acesories These ach of a d most improved designs, and with he exet prod here are at present no dulictes hem in existence.
In the power department there are nder the division steam, two boilers Babcock \& Wilcox 52 horse-power and a Harrison-Wharton 12 horse power boiler. The engine is a 50
korse-power Brown automatic cut-off ongine built by the Polson Iron Work co., Toronto, specialiy for experimen al purposes. It is steam jacketted and has three alternative exhausts, to the Wheeler surface condenser kindly pre onted to Wheeler, of New York, the inventor There are also a Blake circulating pump, a Knowles air pump and a Blake feed pump, the latter of which was a gift from the manufacturers. The engine is arranged so that it may be compnunded when there are funds ngine purpose. To have built the eemed inadvisable as the money was urgently needed for other work.
A machine now being constructed by the Riehle Bros,, of Philadelphia, for measuring journal friction and testing ubricants, will shortly be placed in position. It is fitted with an ordinary maximum loads ocurring in. can be mod will be 50 miles an hour. This machine is expected to be an improve ment upon any yet built for a similar purpose. I received a letter a few days ago from a railway in the Western States which intends to order one if we give a satisfactory report.
The hydraulic division of the labo ratory is furniahed with a three throw pump with double acting cylinders,
built specially for the school by Nor built specially for the school by Nor they \& Co., of Toronto. It has adjustable strokes and has a maximum capacity of half a million gallons per day. remely quisite for hydraulic experiments The maximum head under which it works is 230 feet. There will be prac tieally no addition to the running ex penses of the laboratory due to the working of this pump as the same water the power will be furnished by the ex perimental engine. In order to make ngine experiments the coal has to be burned in any case and the Lecessar restance supplied either by a brak or otherwise. Driving the pump is feet turbine wheel of the jel type built by the Fensom Eleva:or Co., of Toron to, forms a part of the same equip
rent. The pump furnishes for this wheel. There are two larg anks built by the Doty Engine Co., of Toronto, for e"periments on the dis-
charge of water through orificer and charge of wa
over weirs.
The above apparatus is arranged with a view to testing water meter measuing the discharge of fire stream and various other hydraulic investiga tions within the capacity of the plant The electrical division of the laboratory is equipped with the following dynamos
Edison, Bell, Thomson-Houston, two Gulcher machines and a Westinghous alternator with transformers, a Crocker small fan motors
There are in
Roberts storage comnection with it
mary battery and a fair equipment o

The power department is equipped with the usual measuring inctruments, indicators, gauges, gauge testing apparatus, scales, brakes, dynamometers, vanometers, etc.
In the geodetic and astronomical deIn the 100 feet and 66 feet ste dard of length-a 10 feet Rogers comparator with graduating attachmentHoward astronomical clook and electro-chronograph-a Troughton \& Simms chronograph-a Troughton \& 10 imms
10 inch theodolite and all the ordinary surveying instruments.
That you may not leave this build ing to-night under the mistaken impression that our equipment is complete, and that we can spend no more muney, I propose to conclude this paper by touching upon some of our most pressing wants.
The department of architecture ha recently been established and is pro vided with a good collection of photo graphs and drawings. A large num ber of casts; models and plates will be required, however, to complete the equipment.
The oldest laboratory in the schoo is that in the department of analytica and applied chemistry. It is well equipped for general work in qualita-
ive and quantitative analysis ; also or the quantitative analysis of food air, water, fuels and illuminating gas, Special apparatus is now urgently aeeded for the analysis of iron, stee, surplement the testing work of the engineering laboratory
The important department of mineralogy, assaying and mining has at present a very meagre laboratory equip ment. In view of the interest whi mg , it is to be hoped that this affairs will be immediately improved and that the school of practical science may be enabled during the next session may be enabled during the next session
to offer to those who may desire it, to offer to those who may desire it,
complete course of instruction in min ing engineering and metallurgy.
In sanitary engineering we have a
present no special laboratory. Our hy present no special laboratory. Our hy
draulic plant can be utilized largely in connection with this department, bu in addition a collection of models is very necessary for purposes of illustra-
tion.
As cities increase and population grows denser, sanitary problems be come more complicated and have to be dealt with by communities and gov ernments instead of depending on in sanitary engineering is ansequenc most important branch of the profe sion, and a prominent position should be assigned to it in the curriculum o technical school.
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 probtrical laboracory should be furnished trical laboraiory should be furnished
with the means for making such invesigations.
It would greatly facilitate the wor the school in all departments to hav means for making photographic lantern slides. Ordinary charts and maps soon
grow out of date and take up a large grow out of date and take up a large
amount of room. A photegraphic outfit would give the means of makin lantern slidè of all the latest illustrations of machinery and constiuctio that are published in engineering manufacturing and architectural journals and of exhibiving them to large classes.
Another pressing want is a good technical library. If it were not for ur periodicals, we should have Public Library has a good collection of works on technica subjects, yet they are for all practical purposes beyond the reach ef our students.
Collections of rocks, minerals an
products ilusutrating various stages
manufacturing are very much needed
in the departments of mining and applied chemistry.
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 employmenı? 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 econnmy and might properly be referred to the distinguished head of that department in the University of Toronto or to uur 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 of building canals and railways, dock and harbors-why have we built ex pensive houses of pariiament, churches and jails, sewers and water works, col leges and poor houses? Is it not be cause we feel that we are as good a our brothers across the sea or as ou consins sonth of the lakes-are we no a civilized people, and have not a rig't to 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 our mechanics, artisans and tradesmen of all classes most desire, and of the necessity for which they are reminder every hour? If you had seen with me the crowd of eager men, young and old, who assembled the other evening the opening of the Toronto Tecani-
cal School, you would no longer hav
any doubt as to the desirability and ne cersity of technical education. If the councry cannot support such men, 8 ach the worse for the country, an hich thay find emplosmant
If we are ever to pay off our foreign debt and trade on equal terms with ther nations, we must develope our material resources with economy and kill, and among the means making owards this end not the least promising is technical education.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS
The following were elected officers by MontTypographical Union, No. 176, at its gular meeting:
John Taylor, Vice-President.
H. Rush, Corresponding and Recording Secretary.
David
Frecont
David Smith, Treasurer
Executive Committee-Jas, Wilson (chairan), James Gallagher, D,
Board of Directors - Robt. Wilson, John Connell and J. P. Malone.
Sergeant-at-Arms-John McCrudden.
The Bricklayers' Union at its last meeting elected $t$
President-Joseph Blean
First Viee-President-Calixte Valin Secon

## Rected.

Treasurer-Joseph Corbeil, re-elected
Collecting Treasurer-Pierre Deguise, re
Assistant Collecting Treasurer-Geo. Ob Marshal - Benjamin Blean, re-elected.
Auditors-Philias Nadeau, Joseph ier, Clovis Morin.
Fifty years ago the Mas
tion party was organized.
 Business and Factories, against Fire, with the old, Reliable and Wealthy

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$29,027,78802$

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The ML BREWING CO., Brewers and Malsters, cor. Notre Dame and
Tacques Cartier streets.

