

THE ECHO.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to JOS. RENAUD, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 414

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

BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.

Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M. Address all communications to WM. JARVIS, Secretary, 111 St. Dominique street.

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A LEGEND OF A HORSE.

TERRIBLE DEEDS OF THE WHITE DEVIL, OF CALIFORNIA.

One day, as the freight train running from San Francisco to San Jose rumbled around a sharp curve just outside of the city of San Jose, a white horse sprang on the track and raced down toward the town in front of the engine. For a mile the train did not gain on him. Then the unequal footing of the cross-ties and the pace began to tell on the white steed, and the engine crept slowly up to him. The engineer gave a few shrieks of the whistle to scare the horse from the track, but he kept right in front, running with the speed of a racer, with his long tail streaming in a straight line behind him.

The pilot struck him, ground the life out of him in an instant and then plowed into the dirt on the opposite side of the track. The engineer swore a few choice oaths and jumped out of the cab. The horse was as dead as a doornail and the engine had left the rails.

It was Vasquez's horse. The whole country knew it the next day. He was 20 years old and totally blind when he met his death in front of the freight train, and for ten years had roamed over the unoccupied land about the lower part of Santa Clara county, free as a bird and feared by the Mexicans more than a lion. He was called by them the "white devil," and it was their belief that he was possessed of a soul mortgaged to the evil one—the soul of Vasquez. It is a strange tale that the old Mexican mothers tell of this white horse.

Vasquez was the most noted bandit of California twenty years ago. He hid defiance to the law, eluded the detectives and searching parties for years and killed and robbed half a hundred men. He roamed over the state of California from the north to the south, leaving desolation and death in his wake. He surrounded himself with a band of desperate Mexicans and terrorized entire communities.

On a dreamy August afternoon in southern California the mayor of Los Angeles and a fellow official were driving along the old sand road through the Arroyo Seco toward the town. Over the brow of a hill half a mile in front of them a group of horsemen appeared at a gallop. They swept down the hill and met the buggy of the mayor. The galloping horses were yanked back upon their haunches, and a swarthy Mexican upon a white horse shoved a pistol in the mayor's face, and said, with a show of his teeth in a smile, "Your money, senor."

The mayor thought it was a joke and laughed.

"Quick, quick!" said the horseman, as his weapon clicked. "I am Vasquez."

The mayor laughed again.

"Eef you don't believe me, senor, look." He pointed back to the hill and there appeared another group of horsemen riding at full tilt from the town.

"Quick," said Vasquez. "I am no fool."

The mayor looked down the pistol barrel at the pair of black, glittering eyes that lined the sights and put up his hands. He was lightened of his chamois bag of gold, as was his friend, and the bold robbers wheeled and were off at a run, the posse from the town riding up five minutes too late to catch them or to save the mayor's coin. The band escaped into the chaparral.

Vasquez made history in this way for five years, and then was caught like a rat in a trap in an adobe house near the scene of the robbery of the mayor, and was shot down by a newspaper correspondent detailed to accompany the search party. He survived his wounds, was taken to San Jose, where one of his earliest and most atrocious murders had been committed, and there met his death on the scaffold.

The night after Vasquez was hanged a white horse galloped up the street to the jail, stood a moment at the door and gave a neigh. The Mexicans heard in it a call to the dead Vasquez. There came no answer to the horse's challenge and he wheeled about and went as suddenly as he came.

Then he turned bandit and followed Vasquez's old trails. Once in awhile a man would be found on the road with his body frightfully mutilated and his flesh bearing the marks of hoofs. Sometimes in the night a white horse would appear at the door of a Mexican cabin in some lonely spot and neigh. If no answer came he would be off like the wind, but if any man dared show himself the horse would attack him with hoof and teeth and it was seldom that a victim escaped.

Time and again he was shot at, and one

Mexican buck was foolhardy enough to try to rope him and met a horrible death. The horse bore a charmed life. He became almost as great a terror to the Mexicans as Vasquez had been to the rich Americans. If by chance a Mexican pony got out of the corral and wandered off in search of grass the white horse would find him and enlist him. First he had one follower, then two, then half a dozen. No man could tame them, and no man dared attempt to capture them. With no loads upon their backs they were fleet as the wind and could outstrip the best horse with a rider. The Mexicans named the leader the "White Devil," and said that Vasquez lived again in his horse.

As the years went by and Vasquez became a memory, and his exploits the theme for children's stories, the White Devil lost his companions. His visits to the vicinity of the little towns became less and less frequent and then ceased altogether. At long intervals a Mexican would ride in with a report that he had seen the White Devil in some canyon among the hills. Even these reports ceased, and few Americans of the latter days in California had heard of him until the freight train had killed the white horse. The Mexicans came for miles to look at him. All of them knew him, at least they said so, and they respected him sufficiently to look at his dead body from a distance.—San Francisco Examiner.

Begging a Profitable Business.

It has been proved, in Paris as elsewhere, that when men or women have once conquered the shame which should restrain them from street begging, the life has a strange attraction, and is besides often much more profitable than the wages of honest work. A gentleman belonging to one of the charitable societies states that, by way of experiment, he once actually dressed in rags and tried his fate as a beggar, with the result of a profit amounting to fifteen francs for that one day. It is probable that notwithstanding his disguise, he had retained enough of respectability in his appearance to seem particularly interesting.

But another gentleman, holding an official post in a government relief committee played the part of aged beggar so successfully that a discriminating policeman turned him away from the door of a church, with the information that he (the policeman) was not hard on beggars, but in this case he would not allow this beggar there, because he "looked like a ruffian."

The compliment caused intense delight but mixed with disappointment at the failure of the experiment, for in a few minutes thirteen sous had been received, which, as the service had not yet begun, promised a good harvest. It is stated that the average day of a professional beggar in Paris brings in from five francs to fifteen francs.—Murray's Magazine.

Growsome Objects.

The National museum does not go in for horrors, but some growsome things are to be found there nevertheless.

For example there are two human heads from the upper Amazon, dried in a weird and extraordinary fashion. The natives on the high slopes of the Andes delight in chopping off the heads of their enemies and preserving them for ornamental and other purposes. Their method is to make a cut with a knife around the lower part of the neck and draw the skin off over the head, taking care to preserve intact the nose, mouth and other features.

Next, the skin is turned right side out, and the lips are sewed together with coarse twine, such as grocers use, leaving a fringe of the string hanging down for a length of two feet from the chin of the departed foe. Finally, the head, thus bereft of its skull, is filled with hot gravel, which makes it shrink. The hot gravel is renewed as often as may be necessary until the head has shrunk to quarter the size of that of a new born child.

The appearance of a head thus treated is grotesque beyond describing. Its face is that of a human being reduced to a scale of a four months' embryo. The features are perfect and the nostrils and lips are as in life, though the color is inky black. Perhaps the lips are knit together so that they may not reply when spoken to, for the custom is to hang these cheerful trophies by their long black hair from the rafters of the family domicile and address to them vituperative jibes on occasions of festivity.—Washington Star.

THE CHURCH AS AN AGITATOR.

Dr. McGlynn Endorsed and the Land Evil Condemned by a Pittsburger.

Rev. Charles Edward Locke preached in the Smithfield street Methodist Church Sunday morning on "The Church as an Agitator." A very large audience filled the edifice. The sermon was a fearless and earnest appeal in behalf of practical Christianity. The text was "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you," Luke vi, 26. The speaker said: "Christ does not in this text reprove politeness, courtesy and sauity. A perfect Christian will be a perfect gentleman. It is irreligious to be disagreeable and boorish. In the text Christ discourages any such propagation of gospel truth as would secure the applause of evil men, instead of arousing the indignation of the unrighteous.

"To fill the ideal of a true propagator of truth the church must be an agitator. It must take the initiative in great reforms. Its weapons will be prayer, integrity, the ballot and argument. The fields to be entered are broad, and invite the Christian as an agitator. The church as an agitator must enter business circles. The principles of the gospel only can harmonize the employer and employee. The church must denounce the sweating system, which is outraging underpaid labor. The gospel is to have no time to preach Old Testament stories when New Testament principles need to be emphasized and applied. The church as an agitator should enter politics and demand the obliteration of party lines, when political parties clinging to effected doctrines are the greatest obstruction to men and needed reforms. The right of citizenship is God-given.

"The church as an agitator must enter social circles and reorganize society on the gospel basis. I like that new word which has been recently coined—altruism—it opposes selfishness and avarice and teaches the love of others. The church must reaffirm the truth that all men are created equal, and if some are more highly favored with property and prosperity, they are still on the same level with humanity—that wealth does not bequeath superiority. I am inclined to think that Dr. McGlynn is right and that the ownership of land, whether by inheritance or wise investment or priority of settlement, should not elevate the fortunate possessor above his more tardy and less fortunate brother. The church must ceaselessly and vehemently enforce the vital fact that men are no better than their fellows because more favorably born or more advantageously surrounded.

"The church as an agitator must enter the moral world. If it cannot secure certain long-sought reforms by ballot it ought to succeed by revolution. How long will the crime of intemperance curse the nation? Let the church arise and demand the annihilation of the infamous traffic which is a crime against the home, the church and the State. If it cannot be done by legislation, let it be accomplished by revolution. The immolation of the multitudes of the nation's sons and daughters can be stopped if the Christian church, Protestant and Catholic, stand up to the emergency."

LABOR INSURANCE.

No Workman Sure that a Society Will Fulfill It's Obligations.

There are several reasons which militate against insurance for pensions by our wage earners. One is want of adequate security. No workman can be sure what a society into which he enters at twenty-one will be able to fulfill its obligations forty-four years later, when he becomes a claimant for a pension. Nothing but a national guarantee can give such security.

Another reason arises from the migratory habits of our working population which render it uncertain whether a man will be able to keep up his connection with any one society during his whole working life. An insurance system of a national character would better than any other meet this difficulty.

But greater hindrance than all is the doubt which arises from the uncertainty of employment. A man may contribute for years and then, owing to depression in trade or other cause, be unable to keep up his payments, and so lose both pension and contributions. No system of insurance will provide an effective means of escape from old

age pauperism, which does not overcome this difficulty.

The plan adopted by the Germans in their new law is probably as effective as any that can be desired. Each insurer is provided with a card divided into forty-seven squares; each week, as he makes his weekly payment, a stamp is fixed to one of the squares, as is done with our postoffice savings bank cards. When the whole forty-seven spaces are filled he has thus made what is regarded as one year's contribution. He is thus allowed five weeks in every year for holidays and broken time. If out of work he simply does not get his squares filled up, and when he comes to claim his pension the number of years during which he has been a contributor is determined by the number of cards he has filled; thus, a period of voluntary or enforced idleness does not deprive him of a pension, but only slightly diminishes the amount he can claim. Nothing but a national system can well overcome this difficulty.—Contemporary Review.

THE BRASSWORKERS.

The International Brotherhood at Work.

The International Brotherhood of Brassworkers has just finished its second annual convention in Allegheny. There were about 59 delegates present, representing Local Unions in Cincinnati, New Haven, New York, Chicago, Erie, Denver, St. Louis, Louisville, Dayton, Baltimore, Columbus, Canton, Toledo, Lorraine, Philadelphia and other points.

The International Association was formed in New Haven a year ago, and it now represents a total membership of between 5,000 and 10,000. The business consisted of hearing the national officers' reports, the appointment of committees and other routine work effecting changes in the laws of the organization, etc., etc.

The Secretary, C. C. McGlogan, of Detroit, says the organization is on a very encouraging basis now and the prospects for the future are bright. One of the subjects discussed at the present meeting was the scale. The unions regulate the wages in their respective cities at present, but it is the desire to establish some sort of a scale that will make the wages more uniform. As it is the men are paid all the way from \$2 to \$5 a day. The convention also resolved to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Co-Operative Mining In France.

Mineral rights in France are owned by the general government and leased to operating companies. There are many mines that have been abandoned by their lessees on account of losses. There is quite a movement toward the organization of associations of miners to work these abandoned mines on the co-operative plan, which they are able to do with success, owing to the low cost of administration. An impetus has been given to this movement by the successful operations of a party of miners who took up the colliery that their employers had abandoned after heavy losses.

Natural Time Indicators.

"I never carried a watch in my life," said a New Yorker of fifty. "A watch is a habit, and not a necessary article. No man that carries a watch can be more regular in his habits than I am. I can get up at a certain minute and do so every morning. I can tell the time of day by feeling my face. The beard grows exactly so much, and you can come within a reasonable time of the hour by passing the hand over the chin. Not that it is often necessary, because regular habits soon become second nature and you never think of wondering about the hour. Of course, the man who lives on trains and boats a great deal has to wear a time piece and a time table."

British society is scandalized by a statement made in the Edinburgh Scotsman that a daughter of the Prince of Wales was recently seen lounging outside the pavilion of the Naval Exhibition, smoking a cigarette in full view of the crowd. Officials hasten to deny the truth of the report.

Thursday was the final day of the 23rd annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association. The conditions were exceptionally good and the scoring much in advance of other years. The Gzowski challenge cup valued at \$200 for the best team aggregating in skirmishing and volley firing, was won by the 10th Royal Grenadiers.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

The freight brakemen on the Lake Erie and Western road are on strike for payment for overtime.

Organized labor of San Francisco is boycotting the baseball grounds of that city because scab cigars are being sold there.

The number of surface railroad men of Boston who joined the American Federation of Labor during the last two weeks was over 1,400.

The boycott of Typographical Union No. 98 against the Brooklyn Eagle has been endorsed by the Central Labor Unions of New York and Brooklyn.

At a pottery in Trenton a number of boys struck last week because they had been compelled to carry more earthenware than they were accustomed to heretofore.

Sam Gompers and P. J. McGuire will take part in an eight hour discussion before the Economist Branch of the Social Science Association in Saratoga on September 2.

Non-union waiters are employed at Dennett's new restaurant on Fulton street, Brooklyn. District Assemblies 49 and 220 K. of L. have been requested to take action.

The Brotherhood of Machinists, comprising branches in Pittsburg and Beaver Falls, Pa., and Youngstown, O., have amalgamated with the International Association of Machinists.

The proprietors of the Bavarian Brewery at Greenville, N. J., have signed the contract of Journeymen Brewers' Union No. 1 and Beerdrivers' Union No. 1, and the concern is now a union brewery.

Twenty-five thousand ladies of Boston have banded themselves together to close all stores and business houses employing female help after 5 p. m. They have entered into a compact to do no shopping or trading after that hour.

The Stevedores' Union of San Francisco has ordered its members on strike for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour for regular time and an increase of 20 cents per hour for overtime. There are 500 members in the union.

H. Henryot, organizer of the International Furniture Workers' Union has returned from Boston, where he conducted the nine hour strike of Union No. 6. All the bosses have been compelled to grant the demand and now employ none but union men.

The machine stone workers and rubbers of New York won two strikes last week, one for non-payment of wages and another against the employment of non-union men. Walking Delegate O'Hare compelled the bosses to grant the demands of their men.

Jas. McDermott, a member of the Philadelphia Ramblers and Pavers' Union, was arrested in Camden for trying to induce the pavers of that city to strike for nine hours. He was released upon the condition to leave the city at once. The Mayor of Camden sent him to the ferry accompanied by a policeman.

Cigarpackers' Union No. 251, New York, reports that the demand for the blue Union label is increasing. The majority of the members have voted against the amendment to the International Constitution proposed by Utica No. 7 and intended to change the present distribution of fines from the international fund to the local funds.

Typographical Union No. 6 is about to elect a walking delegate in order to organize the job offices in that city. Last week 27 cards were deposited with Secretary Ferguson and 21 cards have been withdrawn. Members F. A. Albaugh and W. J. Fogarty have died. The treasurer reports that last year over \$10,000 were paid for funeral benefits.

The National Executive Board of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America has decided that a member drawing an honorary card and desiring to retain his standing for benefits must deposit said card at the general office within thirty days from the date of the drawing. Vice-President J. F. Valentine is organizing unions in the Western States.

The negotiations of the International Typographical Union with the International Printing Pressmen's Union, in regard to joint action of both organizations, have not led to an agreement, but Vice-President Von Buettner, who has just rendered his report for the Typographical Union, says that the efforts of agitating among the pressmen for harmony and co-operation will eventually result in unification.

Thomas P. Quinn, president of Bricklayers' Union No. 4, and Walking Delegate James Hanley, have been sent before the grand jury at the Harlem police court for alleged conspiracy in ordering a strike against scabs on the jobs of one Daniel J. Sullivan, who also charges them with having attempted to extort \$277.28 from him. They are out on \$1,000 bail each.

At the last regular meeting of the United Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Association held in New York August 17, the proposition of the three firms that are holding out against the eight hour demand to grant the demand on condition that the men accept a reduction of 25 cents per day in their pay,

was unanimously rejected and the fight will continue until the demand of eight hours for a day's work at full pay is conceded.

EUROPEAN.

The surface railroad conductors and drivers at Toulouse, France, struck for and obtained higher wages.

At Saint Denis, France, all the men employed at digging a trench have struck for higher wages. The works are suspended.

The ebony workers of Bucharest, Roumania, are on strike to resist the re-introduction of the eleven hour day, after they had succeeded in lowering the hours to ten.

The pressure of the labor organizations upon the Holland government for universal suffrage has had the effect of wringing from the municipal council of the Hague a resolution in favor of a law to that effect.

The riots in Cardiganshire, Wales, are disturbing the whole country. The farmers are bitterly opposed to the payment of tithes, and a great deal of excitement was caused recently when the collector for the clergy was attacked by 300 men.

The miners in the Aberdare district of South Wales, where extensive collieries and iron and tin works are situated, have gone on strike. About ten thousand men are out.

The barmaids of Berlin now publish a journal of their own. It is named the Herzblatt. It is to expose cases of ill treatment or of exploiting practiced by the employment bureaus. Needy members are helped to secure places without fees, and cover legal expenses when an appeal is made to the courts. Where any incivility is offered to members of the league, the offender will have his name and address published, and if he is a student a copy will be posted to the university authorities.

Selling Their Daughters for Food.

The stories of misery received from Russia are almost incredible. In Bessarabia parents are actually offering their children for sale in order to buy food, and dealers at Constantinople, hearing of this, have purchased through agents in the Russian villages a considerable number of female children. Many deaths have been caused through famine, and families may be found actually perishing from hunger and huddling together in their common misery. The stewards of crown lands and forests have been instructed to allow the peasantry to enjoy free pasture, and freely to gather mushrooms and wild fruits.

The collection of State and local taxes in at least twenty provinces will fall considerably behind the usual amount. Besides, large sums are required to prevent whole populations from perishing of starvation. The Government authorities, being now aroused, are exerting themselves with energy, and the distribution of relief is going on as rapidly as possible. When a quantity of grain reached Maripol, in the province of Yekatarineslay, on Tuesday last, the people were so weak with want, they were barely able to come and get their portions. They gathered near the place of distribution, presenting a pitiful spectacle, with their wan faces and wasted forms. A force of police were present to preserve order, but instead, the police had, in several instances, to keep the applicants from falling through sheer hunger and weakness.

How Indians Eat Grasshoppers.

When California was first settled by the whites immediately after the discovery of gold, there was estimated at that time to be over sixty thousand Indians.

There were several large campodios on the Consumnes river, and an invasion of grasshoppers, which we look upon as a calamity, to them was a veritable blessing. I remember very well the great "grasshopper year," it was called. It was in 1855.

During the last of May and the first of June the entire counties of Sacramento and San Joaquin were covered with locusts or "hoppers" and nothing to equal it has been witnessed in the state since.

With the Digger Indians the grasshoppers are a great luxury, and are used as meat and eaten in various ways. That year Indians swarmed into the valleys from the mountains and had a royal feast for several weeks. Some would catch the grasshoppers, thread them on a string, hang them over the fire until done brown, then eat them from the string as children do popcorn.

Others would set the grass on fire, which both disabled the "hoppers" and cooked them, when they were picked up and eaten or stowed away for future use. The most popular way, however, when the "hoppers" were thickest, was to dig a hole so deep that they could not jump out, and driving them to the centre and into the receptacle prepared for them.

In this circle, which sometimes covered many acres, were all the women and children in the camp. They carried a brush in each hand and would drive the "hoppers" without difficulty. When the drive was over the "hoppers" were put in bags and baskets, saturated with salt water and laid to one side for use in winter. They they are eaten then as white people do shrimps. They are also mixed with acorn or seed meal, after being ground into paste.—Sacramento News.

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All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

Advertisers entitled to change of matter should send in their copy not later than Wednesday morning to ensure insertion same week.

MONTREAL, August 29, 1891.

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 DOMINION CONGRESS.

The convention of labor reformers under the name of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress which assembles at Quebec on Monday next is likely to be a remarkable one in many respects. The recent disclosures in political circles and the knavery and dishonesty proved to have been in practice in various departments of the Government service, gives ample ground for reformers to attack the existing methods of conducting public business and appointing Government employees. The time, a great many consider, is also ripe for the formation of a new party in politics, independent of either at present existing, with a platform on the lines of the People's Party of the United States, whose rapid growth within the past year has awakened the keenest interest among politicians of both political stripes across the border and make them tremble for the result. The downfall of the present rotten system of Government in vogue in Canada and the upraising of a pure, unselfish model for the people and by the people would be an undertaking worthy of the Dominion Congress. Amongst the delegates there are men who would count party adherence as nothing if a fair prospect of success in this new movement was held out, and there are others who would willingly take the initiative in weaning the people from the servile partyism to which in Canada the majority are unfortunately wedded. Let it be the aim of the Congress, then, to secure honest government at the expense of party; to liberate the people from the control of rings, combines, trusts and contractors and to educate them up to a purer standard of political morals. There would be very little gained by throwing over one party as at present constituted for another. The same forces to degrade the one would be at work as in the other, and Mick's and Nick's among capitalists would still be factors in controlling legislation whereby they could rob the public treasury. What should be done first is to arouse the public conscience—it is almost ripe for conviction now—to the anomalies of our system of government, to the enormous influence of the capitalistic class in directing legislation; to the political and social disadvantages under which the producers of wealth labor, and to instil sound principles of political economy in the minds of the people. With the groundwork thoroughly prepared, with the spread of education and a better know-

ledge of the duties of citizenship, there is hope that ere long a truer and nobler system of self-government will arise. The duty of the Congress is to lead the way and the people will follow.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. Senecal, according to himself, is a very much abused man. He has written two letters, one to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, tendering his resignation as Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, and another to the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, both of which are characteristic in their way; the latter especially is of such a brassy nature that it suggests a considerable admixture of copper alloy in Mr. Senecal's nature. That gentleman has had so much experience in searching for hard metal type that his moral feelings have become hardened in the search, for he fails to discover, or at least does not admit the impeachment, that there is any moral wrong in accepting commissions from firms for placing orders. It is useless to say that these commissions did not come out of the public purse or that the cost of the material furnished was not enhanced thereby. Everybody knows different from that, and Mr. Senecal should be made to disgorge every cent he has obtained in this way. The committee are not yet through with Mr. Senecal, who no doubt knows a great deal more about the workings of this institution than what has been made public, and they should not let him down until the whole scandal connected therewith has been probed to the bottom. During the enquiry a faint glimmer of light was shed upon one transaction, in which the secretary of State was involved, but Mr. Chapleau vigorously opposed the introduction of any evidence tending to implicate himself and he was promptly and slavishly backed up by his colleagues. The little that did reach the public concerning La Presse and the New England Paper Co. has a very shady appearance. If the transaction was not otherwise than honest and above-board why was Mr. Chapleau so eager to suppress any evidence regarding it? It is absolutely necessary, in order to judge of Mr. Chapleau's position in this affair, that the whole story should be known.

"BIRTHRIGHT IN LAND."

Under this title an Aberdeen lawyer has just republished the famous "Essay on the Right of Property in Land with Respect to its Foundation in the Law of Nature, Its Present Establishment by the Municipal Laws of Europe and the Regulations by which it might be rendered more beneficial to the lower ranks of mankind," first issued in 1782. Its author was William Ogilvie, Professor of Humanity, and lecturer on Political and Natural History, &c., in the University and King's College, Aberdeen. The republication of this volume proves that the theory of land nationalization by Mr. Henry George was anticipated by the Aberdeen professor about one hundred years ago and is another illustration of the proverb that there is "nothing new under the sun." From a cursory reading of the book it is evident that to regard the author as an uncompromising iconoclast in his general attitude toward private ownership of land would evidently be a mistake. On the contrary, he freely admits that there "is no country under the sun" which stands less in need of important innovations respecting property in land than Great Britain; and his Essay was actually inscribed "to the worthy and humane English landholders, and more particularly to those who of late years have voluntarily granted to their tenants an abatement of rent." As regards the cultivation of the soil, again, his statements are that "men employed in cultivating the soil, if suffered to enjoy a reasonable independence and a just share of the produce of their toil,

are of simpler manners, and more virtuous, honest dispositions than any other class of men. Their industry is not like that of the laboring manufacturer, insidiously uniform, but varied—it excludes idleness without imposing excessive drudgery, and its reward consists in abundance of necessary accommodations, without luxury and refinement." Sound enough sentiments these surely; and not less sound is the dictum that it is by the progeny chiefly of this same class "that the waste of great cities, of armies, navies, and commercial manufacturing occupations is continually supplied."

That Professor Ogilvie was an independent and vigorous thinker, every one of the seventy-five numbered propositions, into which his Essay is divided, bears witness. His starting point is that "all right of property" in land "is founded either in occupancy or labor;" and he holds that, "the earth having been given to mankind in common occupancy, each individual seems to have by nature a right to possess and cultivate an equal share," this right being little different from that which every man has "to the free use of the open air and running water." Possession of more than his natural share (his birthright) by a man cannot of right preclude the claim of any other person who is not already possessed of an equal share. From this basis Professor Ogilvie works onward in order to prove that the right of a landholder to an estate "can consist only in the labor which he and those to whom he has succeeded, or from whom he has purchased, have bestowed on the improvement and fertilization of the soil." To this extent the right is, he admits, natural and just, only "it cannot supersede the natural right of occupancy which nine hundred and ninety-nine other persons have to their equal share of the soil in its original state." It may be doubted whether we are much nearer the realization of any scheme of land nationalization than was the case in Professor Ogilvie's day, although, certainly, men's ideas as to private ownership of the soil have undergone more change of late than could have been anticipated; but, in any case, his Essay, as a very clearly and distinctly original mental exercise of kind, will reward perusal.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

There is a scheme to form a colony on the Bellamy plan on top of Mount Penn, which overlooks Reading, Penn. Participation in the scheme is secured by purchasing a share of the community stock, but nobody can become a purchaser who is not personally agreeable to the other shareholders. Each purchaser is to have a deed in fee simple to his acre or more of ground, but he can transfer his deed only to a family that is unobjectionable to the other members of the community. Each shareholder is to build upon his lot according to his means, within certain general limitations as to style and design prescribed by the community. The tract of land is circular in form, each separate lot forming the segment of a circle. In the centre a general dining hall, a library and reading room, and amusement pavilions are to be erected, while carriage drives are to surround the whole reservation and intersect the lots here and there. All the cooking and laundry work is to be done in the main building, and the grounds and drives are to be tended by gardeners at common cost.

A Hindoo philosopher was lately caught in Chicago. It was a hot evening, and he was taking a suburban stroll in tropical costume—to wit: six yards of linen girt about the waist, with ends falling to the knees, and a linen shirt "cut very décolleté." The shocked Chicagoans sent for the police to arrest "a crazy colored man, half naked." The police lieutenant on investigation found the eccentric colored gentleman to be a resident of Bombay—Noiayan

by name. He produced a number of letters from British officials showing that he was a philosopher of more than ordinary erudition, and a Christian philanthropist to boot. He is travelling in America in order more effectually to equip his mind, the matter in which his powers are chiefly exercised just now being the amelioration of the condition of women in his native land. The police lieutenant apologized to Noiayan for the arrest and let him go, but at the same time gently suggested the addition to his wardrobe of articles prescribed by American prejudice if not by Oriental philosophy.

From various sources it is learned that the lately issued balance sheets of the two principal London 'bus companies do not disclose all the difficulties with which the directors will have to cope. The agreement as to the hours of labor is not being fully carried out by the companies. Confusion and uncertainty prevail as to the hours which the men are supposed to work and grumbling is widespread. The Union of Tram and 'Bus men, however, which is being organized by the London Trades' Council, has gathered the greater proportion of the employees into its ranks, and if trouble arises will be in a much better position for a labor war than when the strike took place some months ago.

The Ninth Police Court of Paris has condemned 65 persons, known as the "False Accident Gang," to punishments varying from a fine of 200f. to three years' imprisonment. Their method of proceeding was briefly as follows: A coachman would pretend to run over a man or woman, a policeman would testify to the accident having occurred, and the victim would be kept in bed for some time. The company employing the coachman would proceed to verify the affair, and the person sent by them would report the case a genuine, when the company would pay a part of the claim for damages. Everybody in the case—even the policeman—would belong to the gang.

Printers' Rollers

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD ROLLER?

OF COURSE YOU DO!

Get HENRY OWEN to make your Roller, and you will have what you want. All sizes at low prices. Rollers cast with despatch.

COMPOSITION IN BULK.

GET PRICES.

769 Craig St., Montreal.

PRESSWORK

TO THE TRADE.

Publishers and Patent Medicine Dealers.

You don't require to put your money out on a big press, send it to HENRY OWEN, who will do it for you BETTER and CHEAPER than if you had a big press of your own.

SEE!

Facilities for Printing Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., to the extent of 120 reams per day.

FOLDING AND BINDING

DONE ON THE PREMISES.

769 CRAIG STREET.

TEA! TEA!

Housekeepers, look to your interests and

BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

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

Stroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
2188 NOTRE DAME ST. NEAR MOUNTAIN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.**Advance Delivery**

—OF—

NEW MANTLES.

Our Mantle Department is rapidly preparing for our great "Fall" trade. Paris, London and Berlin have already furnished it with some samples of what will follow in swift succession from day to day of all that is newest, choicest, and latest in design in this branch of business. We have determined that no effort of ours shall be spared to make this season unprecedented in the way of turning out first-class work, and at rates so reasonable as to add even to the reputation of a Department allowed to be one of the finest and most replete in Canada as well as one of the cheapest. We have marked off some twelve cases of new goods this week, and we cordially invite the ladies of the city to call and see these coming fashions.

Mantle Department**New Importations****To Make Room****For This Week Only**

We invite you to take your choice of a splendid lot of about 50 Jackets ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

FOR \$2.50.

—ALSO—

About 75 of the most Fashionable Capes, trimmed with Gold Lace. Worth \$4.50 for \$2.50.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter.
Terms Cash and Only One Price.

McRae & Poulin,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Highland Costumes,

Ladies' Mantles

A SPECIALTY.

Our Garments are Artistically Cut
in the Latest Styles.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

2242 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

Extra Wide**BOOTS AND SHOES**

RONAYNE BROS.

17 Chaboillez Square

WORKINGMEN

Don't Tangle, but Break the Concatenation.

(Written for THE ECHO by Cyrille Horstot.)

The fundamental principle of Socialism—as all fair-minded and intelligent persons should understand it—is that the means of life—all things necessary to sustain existence—must belong to everyone who is willing and has heart enough to put his hands at the dough. To hold the means of life, viz., mines, means of transportation, telegraph, and many infamous speculations on goods, etc., as private property is to enslave and degrade the propertyless. The lives of millions of human beings depend upon them; we dare not leave them where chance, misfortune, illness, intemperance or improvidence will place them entirely out of the reach of innocent human beings. It is absurd to suppose that because the means of life would be common property, so that every person living would be assured of a chance to live, and assured that his children would never be deprived of the means of sustaining life, should straightaway become indifferent to their welfare or his own comfort. When the bounties of nature, the implements of production and exchange are held in common for the free use of all willing to work, the invalid, the cripple, the old and young will not be supported as now, by charity, sham benevolent associations, or left to starve, but have all they need, without blushing, as a God-right. Stored up wealth is useless, without labor of some kind is being constantly exerted. "Private capital, accumulated unpaid labor," or whatever you call the hoarded wealth of individuals, religious or lay, is only useful as it gives its possessor power over fellow-beings. Gold feeds no one! Houses, ships, cars, engines, telegraph wires decay and become useless without labor! Bonds, stocks, notes, mortgage deeds, in themselves, cannot sustain life one moment; they are held as the title deeds to the labor of other human beings; they are the bonds that make the laborer the owner's slave as entirely as did the old bill of sale in the days of chattel slavery. It would not be the aim of a man under the free society to hoard away wealth for himself. His highest object would be to add to the general store, to perfect society arrangements and to produce the very best conditions for all humanity, well knowing that he could thus advance his own interests and the interests of his children a thousand times better than he is working and struggling for himself alone. The private property system compels a man to be a brute to every other human being, in order to take care of himself. He dares not be generous. Poverty is a hungry wolf, just barely kept at bay by the most strenuous efforts; to relax one moment, to give a helping hand to a brother fighting the same foe, is to have the wolf upon you, devouring you. By the ungodly and anti-Christian system created and maintained by crooked legislators for the benefit of a comparatively few forestallers to the detriment of the producers, we are obliged to compete with each other for the chance to be some man's slave or die. We must snatch the bread from another's mouth or starve ourselves; that is what makes the weak point of the workingmen who prefer to drag the yoke of a debasing slavery all their life than join an honest organization in order to ameliorate their miserable condition, instead to impede the courageous efforts of those who strive on the field of labor for all honest producers of both sexes, creed, or nationality. And for all this struggle, misery and terrible drudgery, a few are revelling in such luxury that they become besotted, dissipated, bestial, and the masses of working people suffer for want of everything that makes life endurable.

Many men who hire other men are

as kind to their employees as they can "afford to be." So there were good masters in slavery days. This fact, however, does not make it right that any person should be dependent for their chance of living on the mercy or whim of a fellow-man. The private property competitive system is as ruinous to small manufacturers and middle class dealers as to the common laborer, and when they are all swallowed up in the private property of a few successful millionaires, as they inevitably will be, they will find themselves in the twentieth century as their forefathers were in the middle ages, bondmen in the power of a few feudal masters; then the sons of free America will have to do the same work as the Carthaginians, Athenians and Romans of old did two thousand years ago. It seems almost useless to answer again the argument that poverty generally is the result of illness, intemperance or improvidence, in view of the facts that the daily satanic press chronicle. Every bit of advertisement attracts hundreds of applicants for the "situation," showing that the three millions of tramps of North America are not all willing idlers. Thousands of families in the coal mines, in the factories, in the mills, in the stores and workshops everywhere, from the baby of six to the care-worn mother, live in constant, wearisome toil, misery, wretchedness; lacking everything bright or pleasant, are yet always poor, and at best but one degree above starvation. Yet, in this very city of Montreal, among those most excellent Christians of the world, you hear every day some "philanthropist" trumpeting to all-comers the false stories—fished in the deceitful daily press—that there is no needy people in our Dominion and that everyone is happy. Of course for those who, perchance, struck a job, but principally for the "honorable" gentlemen who have access to the public treasury, Canada is a beautiful country. Let these selfish imposters take for one month their abode and table fare amongst the hundreds of honest but unfortunate families who by a legitimate bashfulness hide, as a crime, the restrained circumstances in which they are compelled to live for the time being, and they will speak a different language.

If a workman sends a letter of protest to the high-toned press against the crying abuses of our corrupt administration or of some pinchpenny employers, he may rest assured that his correspondence will find the way to the waste paper basket. When we see in the advertising column for vacant situations, boys and girls wanted, it is as living machines to run metallic machines made by men.

Facts need to be studied. One must take a world-wide view of things and not form conclusions from a few isolated cases which come under one's observation here and there. To every thoughtful mind the truth will dawn sooner or later, that the laborer is robbed till he is poor; deluded till he is ignorant of it, and kept ignorant till he is stupid and submissive enough to let himself be degraded by the multi-form drones of humanity, and that a terrible awakening is as sure to come as that the sun will rise to-morrow. To abolish poverty or the dread of it, is to place the means of life—capital—within the reach of all. The "inducement to work" increases as the reward for our labor increases. In nature there is no "property right." Honest human beings alone have rights; speculators and cunning sinecurists are blood-suckers and thieves.

Frosts are reported to have been general in the Northwest the past week.

It is reported the Imperial Government have in contemplation the erection of extensive new barracks at Halifax.

At Brookville, salt brine is flowing from a gas well at the rate of 600 barrels per day. Drilling has been stopped for analizes.

According to the latest cables from London, Balmaceda declares that his victory is complete. The alleged victors intend to annex Bolivia.

WHO WOULD BE GAINERS.

In Hungary, under Government ownership of railroads, the rates are so low that it costs only \$1.02 to travel a distance equal to that between New York and Chicago. A system of tickets somewhat like postage stamps has been adopted, which travelers can use on all the lines, and with which freight can also be prepaid. The saving is enormous, and the people get the full benefit of it. In this country the tickets, freight and advertising agencies which competing railroad companies are employing cost over \$2,000,000,000 a year.

The princely salaries and "pickings" of presidents, directors, contractors and a host of parasites amount fully to an equal if not larger sum. Then comes the interest on bonds and the dividends on stocks abundantly watered. For all this the public must pay a plutocratic tax over and above the equal transportation. It is safe to say that of the gross earnings over \$800,000,000 would be saved to the people by government ownership and operation of the national highways.—The People.

It is a matter of common saying that the key of the political situation at the next general election in Great Britain really rests with London. To whatever extent this may be true, the Liberals are leaving no stone unturned to perfect their organization in every constituency in the Metropolis. The present is the registration period, and in all the districts the local agents are working with a will to make certain that every Liberal voter is on the register.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CIGARMAKERS.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—I would suggest to the advertising committee that a circular be issued for Labor Day, the matter to be extracts from the Royal Labor Commission investigation. There were a number of abuses which were exposed during the investigation which are still in existence and no stone should be left unturned till these are abolished.

I sincerely hope that a joint meeting of both unions will be held and that the delegates to the convention will receive proper instructions of vital interest to Canada and the trade in general. The argument that they use their own judgment on all matters is not reasonable. They should voice the sentiment of their respective bodies on important matters, and this can only be done by the decision of the members on such amendments or alterations as the unions here may see fit to submit. It would be a benefit to the delegates, as if without instructions, their motives in amending or making new laws may be questioned and result in the probable defeat, and all through the fact of not receiving proper instructions, A CIGARMAKER.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Pioneer Temple of Honor has rented the hall No. 25 Iberville street, where they will hold their regular meetings on Monday evening of each week until further notice.

For a long time past the Pullman Car Conductors have been complaining that they are not paid for any overtime they have to work, although loss of time results in a deduction from their pay. A conductor, they explain, is entitled to a rest on returning from a trip, but often they are sent out before this time expires when another conductor is off duty. Although the man sent out receives no extra pay for the extra duty performed, the time lost by the other is deducted from his salary. They say that what is sauce for the goose should serve the same for the gander, and they think it only reasonable that they should be paid for working overtime when their wages are curtailed during absence through sickness or other causes. The men do not belong to any organization and those who are well posted say that all they can do is to "grin and bear it."

The Dominion T. and L. Congress.

The Western Delegates to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will arrive in Montreal to-morrow morning at 8.20. The delegates-elect from this city will meet them at the Windsor street depot and escort them to Riendeau's hotel, where they will stay until the afternoon train which leaves Dalhousie Square at 3.30. While in Quebec the delegates will make their headquarters at

the Mountain Hill House which is adjacent to the place of meeting in Montcalm Hall. The Mayor of Quebec, on behalf of the city, will extend a welcome to the delegates at the City Hall on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, after which the Congress will meet when the President, Mr. U. Lafontaine, will name the Credentials committee when an adjournment will be made until 2 o'clock to receive their report.

The real business of the Convention will not commence until Wednesday morning as an adjournment will be made over Tuesday in order that the delegates may take part in the celebration of Labor Day.

All the Montreal delegates are expected to be at the Windsor street depot to-morrow morning to meet the Western men

WILLIAMS PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world.

5000 Sold in Montreal.

21 Styles to Choose from.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CENTRAL CANADA:

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St., (NEAR MCGILL STREET.)

Tuning and Repairs done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also Tuning by the year.

FOR THE SCHOOL BOYS

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

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

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

Try a sample pair and we are sure of a continuance of your custom.

J. CHURCH,
30 Chaboillez Square.

Canvas and Tan

LEATHER

Boots and Shoes

RONAYNE BROS.
17 Chaboillez Square.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

JOHN LEVEILLE, Agent,
156 St. James

DRINK ALWAYS THE BEST!

MILLAR'S
Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Cider, &c.
To be had at all First-class Hotels and Restaurants.

69 ST. ANTOINE ST.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Carpet Department

GREAT REMNANT SALE OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS & LINOLEUMS.

AT REMNANT PRICES.

Remnants of Brussels Carpets. Remnants of Tapestry Carpets. Remnants of Wool Carpets. Remnants of Union Carpets. Remnants of Jute Carpets. Remnants of Hemp Carpets. Remnants of Stair Carpets. Remnants of all kinds of Carpets to be cleared out at exceedingly low prices for balance of month of August.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS

Now arriving for the Fall Trade. The Newest Designs. Exquisite Colorings and the Best Quality Goods.

NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS

In all the Newest Designs are now coming in Very handsome Patterns for the Fall Trade.

NEW REVERSIBLE CARPETS, 16c.

In a Variety of Patterns.

REVERSIBLE JUTE CARPETS, 19c.

New and Perfect Colorings.

NEW REVERSIBLE CARPETS, 24c.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

New Kensington Art Squares, in all sizes. New Dundee Squares, in all sizes. New Montana Squares, in all sizes. New Balmoral Squares, in all sizes.

The New Carpet Squares for this Fall Trade are, without doubt, the handsomest goods ever shown, and cannot fail to please every one. Price as usual, the very lowest.

NEW GOATSKIN RUGS.

Just opened, a splendid line of Gray and Black Goat Skin Rugs, 2 yards long by 1 yard wide, to sell at \$2.75.

S. CARSLEY.

House Furnishing Department.

Brocated Furniture Coverings.....\$1.65
Just Received. Very Handsome Goods.
Choice Designs, Choice Colors.....\$1.95
Beautifully Blended.
Raw Silk Furniture Coverings.....45c
In all Colors.
Brocated Furniture Coverings.....65c
Double width.
Furniture Plushes in all shades.
New Designs in Cretonnes.....75c
Latest Patterns introduced.
Reversible Cretonnes.....19c
In good Patterns and Colors.
Double Width Cretonnes for Upholstery...47c

S. CARSLEY.

House Furnishing Department.

Antique Lace Bed Sets.....\$3.15
In New Patterns
Lace Pillow Shams per pair.....74c
Better Quality
Embroidered Cotton Pillow Shams per pair.....\$1.15
Colored Quilts all prices from.....77c
In all sizes
White Quilts all prices from.....90c
In all sizes
Fancy Quilts in Great Variety
White Blankets for Domestic use.....\$1.97
English and Canadian Makes
Colored Blankets for Camping.....\$1.20
In all Qualities
All sizes in Crib Blankets

S. CARSLEY.

House Furnishing Department.

Printed Sateen Squares.....42c
Floral Designs, Portraits, Landscape Designs,
For Cushion Covers. For Tiedies.
Curtain Poles, with Brass Mounts.....20c
In Ebony, Cherry and Walnut.
Curtain Poles, with Brass Mounts.....25c
In Ebony, Cherry and Walnut.
Curtain Poles, with Brass Mounts.....30c
Plush Poles in all shades.
Brass Poles in all sizes.
Oak Poles.
Ash Poles.
Ebony Poles.
S. CARSLEY.

REMnant SALE!

Every one ought to take advantage of our Remnant Sale.

THOUSANDS OF REMNANTS TO BE SOLD BEFORE SATURDAY.

Ask for the Print Remnant Counter. Ask for the Dress Goods Remnant Counter. Ask for the Manchester Remnant Counter. S. CARSLEY.

ATTEND THE

Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

SUMM GOODS.

Now going on at

S. CARSLEY'S,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

THE PATH OF PEACE.

It is so hard to walk earth's toilsome way
Ever while slow moons wane, or slow in-
crease,
So hard to follow Duty day by day,
Leading us to God's peace!

Oh, weary grows the heart and worn the feet
In the dull round of uneventful cares,
Yet there's a thought might make our ser-
vice sweet,
For God our toil prepares.

Lift up thy tired eyes! No cloud is spread
Betwixt thee and this heaven serene and
pure,
He holds his hand above thy humble head,
Thy happiness is sure.

Then keep the courage of thy morning
prime,
And bravely bear the cross he lays on
thee;
'Tis but a little space of troubled time
In his eternity.

Remember, only in this pathway lies
Thy safety; once beyond its sheltering
bound,
What choking mists, what bitter tempests
rise,
Where never rest is found.

Hard may be Duty's hand; but lo, it leads
Out into perfect joy, where pain shall
cease
God sees thy striving, and thy patience
heeds,
And thou shalt find his peace.
—Celia Thaxter in Youth's Companion.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

How to catch a husband—Grab him by
the hair.
The riding habit is not a bad habit if it
fits well.
The ballet dancers means are rarely as
limited as her skirts.
Take away woman, asks a writer, and
what would follow? We would.
Suspicious Character—What time is it?
Traveller (producing a pistol)—Time to say
your prayers.
Henry is a great head worker, said the
fond mother. He won several prizes at col-
lege for sculling.
She—How softly the breeze whispers over
this field. He—Yes, dear; but the corn is
all ears, you know.
A woman in Illinois recently sued her
husband because he took away her false
teeth when she tried to bite him.
Maud—So you really think I am pretty?
Harry—Yes, indeed. But then, you know,
I'm no judge of beauty.
Undertaker (to dying editor)—What epi-
taph shall we place on your tombstone?
Editor (feebly)—We are here to stay.
Philosophers tell us that from Adam down
no man has yet understood a woman, but
men are not tired of trying yet, by any
means.
Do you know how to cook? he asked. No,
she replied sweetly, but pa has money
enough to hire a woman to do the cooking
for us.
Prim—Is it true that life at this resort is
so fast? Jaggs—Fast? I should say so.
Why, even the fogs that hang about here
get dissipated.
Was your elopement a success? Hardly.
What went wrong? Her father telegraphed
us not to return and all would be forgotten.
Do you understand Latin? asked the stu-
dent. I regret to say I do not. Oh, well, I
can make myself understood, I suppose, in
German; lend me five dollars.
Missionary—I have come here, brethren,
to devote my life to you. Cannibal Chief—
All right; thanks. But we'll wait awhile
until you are a little fatter.
Wooden—Oh, what a beautiful sunset! I
never saw such a magnificent sunset in all
my life. Wagley—What nonsense! You
never saw any other sun set.
Where did baby come from, mamma?
asked Willie. Heaven, my boy, said mam-
ma. It's a wonder his bones wasn't all
broke. Did he fall through the clouds?
The Pastor—Of course you believe that
you will go to heaven when you die? The
Wife (with resignation)—No, I suppose I
will have to go where my husband does.
De virtue of some men, dear bredder,
an' ob a great many women, too, makes me
smile. It seems to be like de curl in a pig's
tail—a good deal more for ornament than
use.
Lawyer—I'm not feeling very well, doc-
tor. Does it make any difference on which
side I sleep? Doctor (with a wink)—Well,
a good lawyer will never lie on the left side.
Hicarde—Still following the races, eh?
Have any luck picking the winners? Old-
sport—I am not trying to pick the winners,
I've got a sure thing on plucking the losers.
I'm bookmaking.
I wish I were the champagne, he sighed.
Ah? she queried. Yes, he continued, it
sparkles so. And it pops sometimes, she
mused softly, but he was too stupid for any
use.
Citizen Notemaker—You give mighty

short weight in your ice this summer. Fri-
gidus, the Snow Man—Yes, but I give
mighty long wait for my pay. Citizen N.
(coldly)—Oh, do you? Well, all things
come to the man who waits.
Irate Subscriber—I demand to see the
editor. Where is he? Printer—He's in the
loft. The citizens tarred and feathered him
last night. I. S.—Yes, and that is just
what I want to see him about. The tar be-
longed to me and I want the editor to pay
for it.
Charley has had such bad luck with
watches, said young Mrs. Tucker. He lost
two because they got saturated. Charley
said they got soaked, remarked her mother.
I know, but saturated is a prettier word
and means the same thing. These rains are
so penetrating; I suppose they got into the
works and rusted them.

Extreme Old Age.

How is your father coming on? asked
Col. Percy Yergor of a darkey he used to
own before the war.
He am dead.
Dead, is he! He must have reached an
advanced age?
He did dat, for a fact. He was libin up
ter de day ob his deff.

He Saw the Point.

The American had just told the English-
man a joke. The latter did not laugh. I
suppose, said the American caustically, that
you will see the point of that joke about a
day after to-morrow and laugh then? My
dear boy, drawled the Englishman, I saw
the point of that joke and laughed at it four
years ago when I was in India.

The Road to Take.

There is a story told of an unregenerate
old sinner in Detroit who does not go to
church as often as he should and thus pre-
vent the possibility of stories. On the oc-
casion in question he was snoozing comfort-
ably in the corner of the pew and the min-
ister, somewhat of a sensationalist, was
making a touching appeal to those who were
still out of the fold.
Which road will you take? he almost
shouted. Which road will you take?
The old sinner stirred uneasily, half sat
up and responded:
It don't make a bit of difference to me;
but be sure you get tickets for the sleeper.
His wife had him awake before he could
go further and it embarrassed the poor wo-
man so she left the church.

He Was Only a Chinese Baby.

Here is a little incident which may hap-
pen in San Francisco almost any time under
the operation of the Chinese exclusion law:
Officer—I hear a new Chinaman has ar-
rived at your house without accounting for
himself to the emigration officers.
Ah Wang—There has.
Is he a retired merchant? Has he ever
been in the country before?
He has not.
Then I suppose you know it is against the
law for him to stay here.
I did not know it.
Well, it is so. Produce him.
But he is only a baby. He was born this
morning.
That makes no difference. Unless he can
prove a previous residence in the United
States he will have to be sent back to the
country where he came from. The law is
explicit.

He Tried to Save a Rash Young Man
But Failed.

The justice of the peace had just finished
the ceremony which made two young peo-
ple whose appearance was unmistakably ru-
ral man and wife, when a middle aged man
appeared on the scene. The bride murmur-
ed, Par! and cast her glance toward the
floor. The young man shifted his weight
from one foot to the other and exclaimed in
a way that would have seemed quite hearty
if his voice had not faltered so:
Evenin, to ye, neighbor, evenin!
By this time the girl had recovered her
balance, and smoothing a lock of reddish
hair from her temple with the palm of her
hand, she said:
I'd like fur to know what brings you all
these here miles interferin' with other folks
when the Lord knows there's nuff hom' an'
things to do to keep any man busy, if he's
got ordinary ambition.
Without noticing her comment the old
man turned to the bridegroom and said:
I'm too late, ain't I?
If you mean that we're married, there
ain't no doubt but what ye air, replied the
youth, who was also recovering firmness.
And I must say, he went on, with a smile
at his own sarcasm, as how we hain't got
you to thank for help much, neither.
Her father pulled at his untrimmed, griz-
zled beard, and looking steadily at the sky
through the open door at his right, said
slowly and in a monotone:
Jim Swithers, I bin a neighbor o' your'n
ever sence you was born, hain't I?
Yes ye have.
And I allus spoke of ye as a likely young
man. Your father and me were the best
kind of friends, and I allus acted as if I had

your welfare at hear. Lended ye money
and everything, didn't I?
Yes.
And I done my best to keep ye from mar-
rying that gal, didn't I?
You did, sure.
Why? and he made a rhetorical pause.
'Cause I knowed her. I brung her up, and
it was all me and her mother and all the
rest of the family could do to manage her.
The girl tossed her head and sniffed.
And I tell you, the old man went on, that
without no one to help you but yourself,
you've got a mighty big contract on your
hands. I'd uv saved you if I could, and
now, things being as they air, I'll stand by
you best I kin.
He extended his hand to the young man
and after the grim semblance of congrat-
ulations the party passed down the street to-
ward the depot.

One Word Was Spelled Backward.

The night editor rushed into the proof-
room and exclaimed:
How in thunder did you come to pass it?
It's all the fault of the copy readers, an-
swered the head proof reader, excusing his
department on general principles. We can-
not be expected to read copy and proof too.
No, no, of course not, admitted the night
editor, but by George, you ought to catch
ordinary mistakes in spelling.
Is a word spelled wrong? asked the head
proof reader anxiously.
Is it spelled wrong? exclaimed the night
editor. Why, man, it's spelled backward—
understand? Spelled backward!
The copy readers ought to be more care-
ful, said the boss of the proofroom. They
are always making bulls.
They! cried the night editor. They!
Hang it, didn't you people in this room pass
it? And the first edition has gone to press.
Lord! won't there be a howl, though! If it
were only a letter misplaced or something of
that sort it would be bad enough. But
spelled backward—clean, straight backward.
What was the word?
G-a-g.
The night editor shot out of the room
again and by the time the proof reader had
figured it out he was fortified behind three
imposing stones and seven forms of type.

The Sugar King's Contract Laborers

On the Fulda which arrived on Friday at
New York from Bremen was Marks
Sustaric, an Austrian, 48 years old. He
came here at the instance of a Henry Lock-
ermann, the accredited agent of Claus
Spreckles, the big sugar refiner. No writ-
ten contract had been made, but Lock-
ermann had written a letter to Sustaric which
asked him to come and promised him \$2.25
a day to work in Spreckles' refinery in San
Francisco. The letter also gave Sustaric
permission to bring others with him and he
was accompanied on the Fulda by Joseph
Felko, who was to get \$50 a month in the
same refinery. Ex-Judge Uphurch had in
this, his first case at the Barge Office, and
on his advice Chief Labor Inspector Mulla-
holland decided that the contract was im-
plied and that the men would not have come
here had they not been requested to do so
by letter. The men will be sent back and
an action taken against Spreckles to obtain
the \$2,000, in each case. Sustaric came
here three years ago in the same way. He
worked in the refinery until he saved
\$1,200, and then went home to spend it.—
The People.

Ohio's Big Gas Well.

Findlay was a small and almost unknown
town when gas was struck. It took a year
for the news of the wonderful discoveries to
spread, and it was not until 1886, when the
great Karg well, with a capacity of 15,000-
000 cubic feet daily, was struck, that the
attention of the public was arrested by the
developments and possibilities at Findlay.
The great Karg well was discovered on
Jan. 20, 1886, by a boring of 1,114 feet. The
gas was conducted 48 feet above the ground
through a 6 inch pipe, and when lighted the
flame rose from 20 to 30 feet above the
pipe; with a short pipe the flames ascended
to the height of 60 feet. The gas leaves the
well with a pressure of 400 pounds to the
square inch, and with so much force that it
has raised a piece of iron weighing three
tons more than 100 feet above the ground.
It is difficult to imagine the magnificent
effect of this burning well at night. The
noise of the escaping gas which, at the rate
of 15,000,000 cubic feet per day, is like the
roar of Niagara or like the thunder of a
dozen railroad trains, drowning all conver-
sation. On the nights of the first winter it
was opened the ground was frozen and the
people not being used to it within the radius
of a half a mile were disturbed in their
slumbers, especially when there was a
change of wind. The sound under extra-
ordinary conditions of the atmosphere has
been heard fifteen miles away and on a dark
night the light reflected on the clouds dis-
cerned for fifty miles.—Howe's Historical
Collections of Ohio.
The only surviving officer of the battle of
Waterloo, General Whichcote, died on Wed-
nesday.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"The most gratifying thing in connection with the labor movement," said Brown, "is the determination of organized labor to sever all connection with existing political parties. Workingmen are beginning to realize that whatever reforms are necessary to advance the interests of labor will never be initiated by men who owe their position and power to the influence of capital or else who are capitalists themselves. One by one the States of the Union are falling into line by organizing the People's Party; last month it was the new State of Washington, this month it is Ohio. If the great success of the Farmers' Alliance and industrial organizations in the last election was regarded by professional politicians as a cyclone which raised the roof of the political wigwam, the next election, to judge from the great activity of the People's Party, will prove an earthquake which will destroy it from its foundation stone. The people of the United States are determined to rid themselves of the curse of capitalism, and as the old parties have refused to assist, they have taken the matter in hand themselves."

"And they won't rest," said Gaskill, "until their object is accomplished. Organized labor has gained by the experience of the last few years; formerly it was a common thing to find Unions and Assemblies arrayed against each other in different political camps, but that time is past. No greater proof of this can be had than the following extract from the last number of the Journal of the Knights of Labor. Commenting upon the ticket placed in the field by the People's Party, the Journal says: 'Mr. Frank Rist, of Cincinnati, the choice for Governor, is a printer, an active member of the Typographical Union, and an ardent trades unionist. If in his zeal for what he thought the interests of unionism he has in the past at times been something less than just to the Knights of Labor in Ohio, the latter have now an opportunity to nobly revenge themselves by demonstrating with their ballots that they at any rate can sink all differences and forget old feuds when fighting in the common cause.' Let the name of Frank Rist be upon every ballot cast in Ohio by a Knight of Labor. This is the right kind of talk and right kind of policy to ensure success to the labor movement. When Socialists, Nationalists, Land and Currency Reformers, Trades Unionists and Knights of Labor, Alliances and Wheel-men stand shoulder to shoulder they will form a combination before which capital and its champions will go down in the dust, never to rise again."

"With every country advancing and every country organizing," said Phil, "the apathy of organized labor in Canada is inexplicable. As far as 'hoeing our own row' is concerned, we are no further ahead now than we were years ago. Instead of organizing and taking what we want by due process of law we content ourselves with petitioning this or that honorable set of thieves without ever getting anything. Instead of electing honest men who would give us just laws we send a lot of shysters to our legislatures and then invoke the aid of our civic courts and spend a lot of hard-earned money in seeking redress from legislative wrongs. We in Canada are most certainly a lot of arrant fools to put up with this kind of humbug. If the leaders of the labor movement in this country are so weak-kneed or have so little confidence in themselves and their cause as to make them afraid to walk alone; if they lack the courage or ability to adopt a radical and independent line of action, it becomes the duty of the rank and file to replace them by better men. The time for apologies and subterfuges is past; this is the time for action. If

plain talk and hard blows are required to stir our leaders to activity, they must and will be given; we cannot afford to drift any longer. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress convenes in Quebec next month; it numbers among its members some of the ablest reformers of the Dominion; upon their action depends not only the success but the very existence of organized labor in this country. Organized men have become keen observers of the actions of politicians. They have studied the great question of the hour until the labor problem is understood as it never was before. They correctly estimate the character and value of the old political parties; they know that it is in vain to look for justice to either of them; they have been taught this by the experience gained with them through their organizations. They know that if they remain true to principle that they can neither vote for one or the other; they are practically disfranchised, but cling to their organizations in the hope that their leaders by organizing a new party will in the near future give them an opportunity to cast their votes for principles dear to them and in harmony with their convictions. The Congress has twice fought shy of the demand for a new party; surely it cannot be in ignorance of the feeling of the great majority of its constituents. Hundreds of the ablest men in labor's army, believing that under existing conditions their efforts are wasted, have retired from the field and more will surely follow unless a bold and decisive step is taken, and that soon. Just as organized labor of every kind and social reformers of every school rally around the People's Party in every State of the Union, so would the formation of a Labor Party in Canada draw closer the bond of friendship and receive the support of all branches of organized labor. Such a course will again induce your best men to put forth their best energies and cheerfully throw themselves in the thick of the fight knowing that every effort made and every blow struck is for the cause of Labor, pure and unadulterated. Let the Congress rise to the requirements of the times and issue a call for a national convention of labor during the coming winter for the purpose of organizing an Independent Labor Party."

BILL BLADES.

THE PRINTERS' PICNIC.

The Festive Typo Has a Good Time at Otterburn Park.

The printers' picnic on Saturday last under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 176 at Otterburn Park was in every respect an unqualified success. In the forenoon the members of the Union, numbering nearly one hundred, paraded through the principal streets, headed by McKee's brass band, and were the cynosure of admiring crowds of spectators who lined the streets and cheered the typos as they passed. And they certainly deserved all the cheers for they looked well in their "Sunday clothes" and light colored plug hats. Favored with a beautiful day, which just got neatly sandwiched in amongst several days of continuous rain, the time at Otterburn was pleasantly spent. A good programme of games was gone through, all being well contested. In addition to the published programme the committee were enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Harvey, of the Trade Review, to set apart a handsome prize for a boat race. With the exception of a contingent of enthusiastic boating men who missed the return train the whole of the party arrived safely home about eight o'clock well satisfied with their outing. Those who got left reached home in time for church the following morning, one of the party looking as if he had been hurriedly measured for a second-hand suit, but the story of their hair breadth escapes and thrilling adventures may well be left for another occasion.

The following were the winners of the events:—

Putting 16 lb. shot, members in good standing—1, J. Hutchinson; 2, W. J. Murphy; 3, J. Kavanagh.

Putting 16 lb. shot, open—1, J. Storey; 2, A. L. Whitty.

Apprentices' race, under three years at business.—1, E. Smith; 2, R. Taylor; 3, J. Murphy.

440 yards, members in good standing—

1, J. Reddy; 2, J. Hutchinson; 3, J. Murphy.

440 yards, open—1, J. Scott; 2, A. Hinton; 3, J. Turnbull.

50 yards, members' daughters under 12—1, Lily Bradley; 2, Jennie Taylor; 3, Ina Read.

880 yards, members in good standing of any other labor organization—1, R. Anderson; 2, J. Storey; 3, R. Keys.

50 yards, young ladies' race—1, E. McEvoy; 2, M. McEvoy; 3, K. Markum.

100 yards, members in good standing—1, J. McIntyre; 2, J. McGovern; 3, J. Taylor.

440 yards, (members of pressman's union in good standing)—1, J. Cunningham; 2, G. Owens; 3, J. Gourley.

880 yards, open—1, R. H. Chapman; 2, C. Mignault; 3, E. Mignault.

50 yards, (wives of members in good standing of No. 176)—1, Mrs. Fred Jackson; 2, Mrs. James Drury; 3, Mrs. Glennon.

100 yards, (members' sons under 16)—1, —; 2, E. Smith; 3, W. Alty.

440 yards, (apprentices over three years at the business)—1, A. Read; 2, H. Arthur; 3, J. Donovan.

440 yards, (open to members of competing lacrosse teams)—1, A. Hinton; 1, N. C. Jenkins; 3, C. O'Neill.

880 yards, (members in good standing)—1, —; 2, J. Reddy; 3, J. Taylor.

220 yards, (open to morning printers in good standing)—1, J. Donovan; 2, T. J. Finn, jr.; 3, J. Gallagher.

Committee race, (100 yards)—1, J. McIntyre; 2, J. McGovern; 3, J. Wilson.

Boat race—1, A. Eccles; 2, Isaac Glennon.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Committee beg to return thanks to the following for contributions towards the prize list:—

Hugh Graham, Esq., John Lovell & Son, Gazette Printing Co., The Shareholder, The Inland Printer Co., Chicago, McQueen & Corneil, D. English & Co., Bentley & Co., H. A. Madley & Co., W. H. Eaton, Beckett Bros., Geo. Bishop & Son, Sabbiston Litho. Co., Southam & Carey, City Printing Co., The True Witness, Henry Owen, Compositors Star Office, Gazette Newsroom Chapel, Dominion Type Founding Co., Baylis Manufacturing Co., Pigeon & Bureau, A. Buntin & Co., Canada Paper Co., Edward Rawlings, Esq., Henry Hogan, Esq., C. J. Doherty, Esq., Q.C., Col. Hughes, Chief of Police; Brinson & Skinner, Craig street; E. A. Gerth, J. Palmer & Son, W. Rourke, M. Scanlon, J. Meek, C. Houghton, W. Richmond, Mr. Lahaize, W. Coleman, W. Hunt, Mr. Bode, H. Gilchen, Lorge & Co., M. Drouin, Workman Bros., John Allan, B. D. Johnson & Son, A. Brazeau, S. Davis & Sons, G. B. Duncan, R. D. McGibbon, Esq., Q. C., Benning & Barsalou, Major D. Seath, Col. T. P. Butler, Jos. Riendeau, La Presse, Le Monde, H. Harvey (Trade Review); Walter M. Kearns, A. Carmel, Col. Heushaw, John Wilson, J. D. Rolland & fils, M. Kenny, The Keystone Restaurant, Joe Pont, E. A. Gerth, etc.

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