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HOW TO KEEP WARM.

In very cold weather most people have sense enough to build good fires and wear their thickest clothing; few, however, seem to know that physical warmth is created in the body itself, and all that fires or clothing an do is to prevent the warmth being seized too rapidly by the surrounding airs. Reliable authorities say that the best preparation for a comfortable day in very cold weather is to eat generous breakfast, in which there shall be plenty of meat. There is far more warmth in an ounce of cold meat than in a pint of hot coffee, although the latter is to thousands of people the principal feature of the morning meal. A good appetite is necessary to a full breakfast, and it generally can be had by a five minute walk out of doors, or a few minutes of light exercise in a freshly aired room -exercise such as the most delicate woman or child can indulge in without injury. Physical cleanliness, making free perspiration possible, is absolutely necessary to comfort in cold weather, and it can be attained in spite of freezing cold bath rooms by people who care enough for it to take extra trouble with a small quantity of water in a warm room. A glass of ardent liquor is a wretched preventative of cold. It will quicken the circulation for a few moments, and diminish it for an hour after. The bulk in bread or a glass of beer is more warming than the liquor, and only costs a quarter as much; the same comparison may be made between spirits and meat. It is almost impossible for a person who sits indoors all day to remain warm, but a few minutes out of doors, just long enough to have the system affected enough by the cold to rouse its powers of resistance, will insure a comfortable day thereafter if the house is fairly tight. It will be noticed that the lady who does her own marketing and the man who walks from his house to his place of above all, they are being taught agriculture If the above suggestions are acted upon and economy by experienced instructors. supplemented by an ample mid-day meal, no Above all, their children are being edu-

Contributed to the Westminster Review by Wm. Trant.

Another instance of Canadian states manship is found in the treatment of the Indians. The question how to deal with subject races is always a difficult and delicate one. Hitherto, the policy of nations has generally been first to cajole them (often with drink), next to rob them, and then to exterminate them. I am inclined to believe that Shakespeare recognized this. In the "Tempest," the production of his mature years, and in which we see more of the man than the creator of men, he had evidently present to his mind an idea of what was then going on, and had been going on for some time. Caliban, the aborigine, says to Prospero, his conqueror :

"When thou camest first, Thou strok'dst me, and mad'st much of me; wouldst give me

Water with berries in't, and teach me how To name the bigger light, and how the less, That burn by day and night; and then I lov'd thee And show'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle, The fresh springs, brine pits, barren place, and

fertile : Curs'd be that I did so! All the charms Of Sycorax, toads, beetles, bats, light on you! For I am all the subjects that you have, Which first was mine own king; and here you sty me In this bard rock, whiles you do keep from me

The history of the East India Company bristles with stories of crime and records of plunder. In comparison the pages of the history of the Hudson's Bay Company are pure as driven snow, as white as seableached shells. This company has produced no Warren Hastings. It is true the conditions were different; the red-skin chief, in his teepee or wigwam had no hidden stores of jewels, no vast accumulations of barbaric splendors. A few buffaloes held in common with his tribe comprised his whole wealth. All, therefore, the Hudson's Bay Company had to do was to trade in accordance with the accepted commercial morality. A cynic has, indeed, translated the company's monogram, H.B.C., to mean, "Here before Christ," as signify ing that the morality of trade prevented that of Christ; but, after all, the company never broke faith with the Indians. It was a matter of exchange satisfactory to both parties. The company gave worthless beads in return for valuable furs; but even this was giving what was most preferred for what could best be spared. In these days of competition, when to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest is the pole star of commercial morality, a higher tone could hardly be expected. Traders have not yet learned to do unto themselves. That is a doctrine for the dim and distant future. Doubtless this circumstance rendered the task of dealing with the Indians much easier for Canada when it took over the Northwest, than the treatment of the native princes of India by England when it took over Hindustan. The Canadian Indian had no substantial grievance until the march of civilization

The buffalo was the Indian's all in all. The skins provided him with clothing, bedding, and the covering of his tent; its flesh was his food: from its sinews were made his thread, and the implements of war and the chase. The buffalo was to the Indian what the cocoanut tree is to the native of Ceylon, and was held in equal veneration. Of this, his sole wealth, the rifles of the white man have deprived him. For this misfortune, however, the Canadian Government has given him compensation, and continues to give him compensation. Large tracts of land, called "Reserves," are set apart for his use, and last year \$900,000 was spent to make him comfortable. Each chief receives twenty five dollars a year, each headsman fifteen dollars, and every man, woman and child five dollars each. They are periodically supplied with food, clothing and luxuries implements are provided them, furniture is given them, cattle are also provided them, as well as the means of improving the breeds of their cows and ponies. They are plentifully supplied with seeds, and,

exterminated the buffalo.

Indians in 1881, all he could say was that horse-stealing was prevalent, and that one powers not delegated to the provin tribe had recognized the utility of potato held by the Federal Government growing. He foresaw, however, that the other all the powers not delegated statesmanship of the Dominion was such Federal Government by the States that "in a few more years no wild Indians by the States. The United States would be seen except in the far North." When the present Governor-General, Lord Stanley, visited the same Indians last October, he saw how nearly the prophecy of his predecessor had been realized, Horse stealing is now unknown; men that a decade ago trusted for a living entirely to their rifles or bows and arrows, now cultivate farms, and successfully compete against the white men at the shows of agricultural produce. They live in houses equal to any, and superior to many, of those of the British settler. They have clocks, sewing machines, and other marks of civilized life, and they are being gradually enfranchised. The police barracks have ben turned into industrial schools, or are devoted to other like useful purposes, and the chief O'Soup or "Black Fat" was able to assure Lord Stanley, on the occasion referred to, that there was not on the reserve a child of school age who was not being educated. Well may the Hon. E. Dewdney, the head of the Indian Department, and one of Canada's most enlightened Cabinet Ministers, look hopefully to the future. It is true the amalgamation of the Indians with the general population is afar off even if it should ever come to pass as will readily be believed when it is remembered that the Indian still enjoys roast dog, and feasts upon stewed gopher and other vermin, but they are gradually learning self reliance, the want of which is their one great failing. As Wr ewdney says : "Several of the bands recognize the importance, from self-interested motives, of each individual possessing the particular piece of land reclaimed and the improvements made by him thereon, and members of those bands have in consequence taken up their lands in severalty, and there is good reason to hope that in the near future ever ready to make a hired slave o this example will be followed by many more bands, and that the old system of communism in the occupancy and cultivation of reserves will ultimately be abandoned." It is believed by many that the resources of material wealth in ou Indians are dying out. Surely, if this be so, it is better that their last words be words of thankfulness and blessings for the oligarchs of this money power; good done to them, rather than imprecations and curses against those whom destiny has placed to rule over them. Can- The men who wield this power can ada's policy to the Indians is worthy to

public questions before the Canadian pub- sive conduct will be shown in obed lic are not of a nature that there can be some law, or, at least, in opposition "great parties" in the same sense as in law. Where favorable legislation f others as they would have them do to England. The magnitude and wisdom of is not obtained, unfavorable legisl what is being accomplished overshadow the petty performances of party politics. There are two parties, it is true, known as the Liberal-Conservatives and the Liberals dignity of statesmanship. It is bri or "Grits," and were one to judge by the virulence of the abuse and personal vituperation which characterize the newspapers representing these parties, it would seem that a great gulf separates them. The high falutin' language of the political press, is, however, sound and fury and nothing more. The difference between the two parties is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, with the result that the sole duty of the Opposition is to oppose. In theory the Conservative party (now firmly established in power) bases its policy upon the Federal principle, while the "Grits" are upholders of State rights. But there ducer, who enriches and fattens t can be no such rupture on this question as there has been in the United States. Strange to say, indeed, whereas the election time. Brother workmen Dominion Parliament is strongly Conservative, the Provincial Legislatures are all in the ballot box, as every one Liberal, from which it may be concluded with very few exceptions, have, o that on questions affecting the general welfare of the Dominion (railways, and the of you to elevate themselves and, one development of the whole nation), Canada spit on your head. is Federalist; but on matters strictly local the same people are strong in their determination for self-government and decentralization. The constitution of Canada permits of this dual position. Thus it is that the national debt of Canada (having been incurred in developing the resources of the whole Dominion) is what its title declares it to be, the debt of the whole business are the last to complain of the cold. and the mechanical arts and domestic Dominion, and not like the national debt so continually, that I kan't hold or of the United States, to which must be longer. I must have a feller before added all the debts of all the States in matter how plain, the weather's terrors will cated. The results of this wise policy are order to ascertain its full amount. In remarkable. When the Marquis of Lorne, short, the fundamental difference between

rank with the edict of Caracalla.

as Governor-General, visited the Cree the Constitution of Canada and the United States is this: In Canada tution sprang from the peop Canadian Constitution was wre the people from the Crown, accounts for the difference,

(To be Continued.)

[For THE Who Are the First Abett Our Miseries?

The evils of the dangerous class

mostly local. Great upheavals con a series of causes leading far away populace itself. The selfish and ous courts of Louis XIV. and Louis brought about the reign of te France; so it was in England in the half of the XVII, century, and if back to ancient Rome and Greece find that although the democraci movements of the lowest classes people, they were caused by the sions of despots and their courts. free country we find a danger v not uprooted, will ultimately demo civil institutions, destroy our liber desolate all. That danger is not the ence of the lower classes. It is croachments" of the influential elem the community upon the rights people. The real form of dange threatens us is that of units of vast power. Power-units are the c oppression everywhere, and in this the power that is recognized is Dynastic power and military po not present dangers, and probably will be, except as outcomes of rev caused by the abuses of money backed by that cringing element w But everything with us fosters the s lation of money in the hands of individuals or of allied corporation for their common success.) The and our means of communication the quick and unscrupulous to ability and honesty being run o trampled under foot in the comp legislatures, courts and executive and so cover their tyrannical acts It is evident from the above that the semblance of legality. Their most course it is. But it is bribery pr with all the refinement of art an sinuously practiced, and on so co scale, that the public eye is dazed public mind deceived or bew Under its effects, transactions w the narrow sphere of a petty thief send him to prison, are wrought or side in the millions of railway stoo the perpetrators remain as member most reputable political and com society of the land. Men of this are even elevated to the highest of statesmen whose daily life has every principle of justice and in of which the honest and hard won little less than a beast of burden, e a little while when they need his ful when you are called to cast yo thing in view, that is, to make a CYRILLE HOL

A girl out West, who had become of single blessedness, thus wrote to

DEAR JIM,-Cum rite off if your's at all, as Sile Holmes is insistin shall have him, and he hugs and ki winter, and I kan't stand it any

# TO HIS WORD

#### A NOVEL.

CHAPTER XIII. THE COMMISSION. At the little dinner party at Willowbank that afternoon there was not much talk, yet Walter thought that he had never enjoyed so pleasant a meal; Mr. Brown did his best, though it evidently cost him an effort to play the host, and if his civilities had something of patronage about them, the young painter was in no humor to resent it. The rich man's swelling sense of importance, and decisive manner of laying down the law, as though wealth could confer the power of judging rightly on all subjects, did not even amuse him; for this old man, the father of Lotty and of Lilian, had awakened a strange interest within him. Lilian, accustomed to be silent in her father's presence, spoke but little, yet all she did say had sense and kindness in it; when they spoke of art she exhibited no raptures, such as most women use when they wish to be thought enthusiastic; nor, on the other hand, did she advance her opinions under cover of that sorry shield of pretended ignorance: "I know nothing about it, you know; please tell me if I am wrong, &c.," which so often conceals a stubborn conceit. When her father became taciturn, as he often did, she knew how to rouse him from his moody thoughts by starting some subject pertaining to his own pursuits, and whenever a hitch oc. curred-some point of difference between host and guest, such as, from the total dissimilarity of their characters, could not at times but arise-she smoothed it away with some grace. ful jest. It was not without some secret sense of disloyalty that Walter found himself com paring the two sisters with one another, to the disadvantage of the absent one. Lotty had certainly never exhibited such tact and graciousness, but in her case there had been no such opportunity for their display; she had had no judgments to pass, no opinions to offer, no feelings even to express, except with respect to one person and one object. Perhaps, when Lilian came to be in love, her thoughts would also be inclosed in the same narrow circle. Since they were so broad and comprehensive, it was probable that she was not in love, and that was somehow a very pleasant reflection to Walter. We have all experienced, I suppose—we men—in our time, a satisfaction at feeling confident that the charming young person by whom we are seated for an hour or so, even if we are never to see her again, is, for the present, fancy free; that she can feel an interest in what we say, if not in ourselves; that she has thoughts, which she can interchange with us, of her very own; that she is not as yet absorbed, as young ladies sooner or later become, in the individuality of some one of the opposite sex, not at all likely (taking the average of male creatures) to be in any way superior to ourselves. In Walter's case the consciousness that there was a secret between Lilian and himself gave intensity to this pleasure, yet no one will surely venture to assert that he had fallen in love with his young hostess. The recollection of the cir-cumstances that had admitted him to her presence must alone have been sufficient to preserve him from such folly; he was poorer even than his triend the captain; his future

ion that no such maggot could have entered into his young guest's brain, as will be seen from a certain proposition he made to him That period "across the walnuts and the wine" had been looked forward to by Walter with some dismay: he would have liked to have gone at once into the drawing-room, and listened to Lilian's playing on the piano, a little nearer than at the distance it now came to him through the wall; or, if that might not have been, even to have left Willowbank at once, and finished the evening with his friend Jack over the fragrant pipe. He felt that wealth was not the only thing that he had not in common with this friendly Croesus, and that an "unpleasant quarter of an hour," and, perhaps, a good deal more—for his host had ordered spirits-and-water for himself—was lying before him. If he would only talk of Lotty, then, indeed, he would try his very best to do her some service; but that he should choose such a topic to converse on with an utter stranger seemed to the last degree improbable. It was to his great relief, therefore, that so soon as the young lady had withdrawn, his host observed: "You smoke, of course?" for tobacco, amongst its other priceless benefits, confers the advantage of silence without embarrassment. "There are some cigars, young gentleman, such as you have seldom tasted," added the old man, as the box was handed round; "they cost me three guineas a pound, though I imported them myself."

was even still less promising; and, after the

experience of his host's conduct towards her

whom Lilian had herself described as his fa-

Mr. Brown's looking with favor-nay, with

patience—at the pretensions of such a suitor as Mr. Walter Litton! At all events, Mr.

Christopher Brown, who was said to be worth

a plue the fruit, too, of his own planting, and who had a great character for good judg-ment in the city, was evidently of the opin-

vorite daughter, what hope

could there be of

"They are excellent, no doubt, sir; but I hope you will not feel aggrieved if I take a pipe instead: I am accustomed to pipes, and do not wish to acquire extravagant habits."

Walter said this in joke, since, as a matter of fact, he greatly preferred a pipe to a cigar, but his companion took him au pied de la

lettre.
"That shows you are a very sensible young fellow," said he approvingly. "I did not take to smoking myself till I was long past your age, because I couldn't afford it; and I

would have smoked pipes if they had agreed with me. As it was, I smoked cheroots. Can you guess why ?"

"Well, no, sir; these things are so much a matter of fancy."

"I never do anything from fancy, Mr. Litton, and I never did. I smoked cheroots, partly because they were cheaper, partly because I nated the extravagance of biting off the end of a cigar and throwing it away. The wasting of that end was a positive wickedness in my eyes—a mere wanton sacrifice to the

caprices of fashion."
"I see," said Walter, amused at his host's devotion to principle in such a matter; "and I suppose you put the small end of the cheroot in your mouth instead of the big end?"

"Most certainly I did," returned his companion seriously; "a man who does otherwise

is, in my opinion, a mere wasteful puppy."

"But they say it draws better."
"That's rubush," interrupted the other;
"a transparent device of the manufacturer, to cause a greater consumption of the material he supplies. Why, you ought to know that, since you know so much about 'drawing,' eh ?" and the old gentleman stirred his toddy, and expressed that species of satisfaction pe-culiar to persons who do not often make jokes, but when they do, flatter themselves that they are successful.
Walter laughed. as in duty bound, and said

it was very polite in Mr. Brown to give him credit for knowledge in his calling.

"Not at all, sir; I never pay compliments," said his host. "I know something about your "art," as you painters are so fond of calling it, though I have paid for it pretty dearly. There is more than a thousand pounds dearly. There is more than a thousand pounds 'locked up,' as I call it, in this house—the interest of money that I have spent in pictures. It is not a bad investment in these days to those who can stand the immediate O yes, you can draw and paint too, Mr. Litton! Now, with respect to this picture Supplication—here his voice became sud-Litton! denly grave and earnest-"did it take you

long?"
"Well, yes, sir; many months. But it need not have done so had I not lingered over it: one does, you know, over work that pleases one."

"Just so; I have done it myself," answered the other thoughtfully; "many and many a day, when all the other clerks had left, have I sat at my desk conning over every figure but your figures are very different, eh?"

The old gentleman's tone was still jocose yet it was evident from his manner that he was upon a topic that had a serious interest

"Did you paint this picture from-from

"I did, sir; that is, a model sat to me for "A model? Do you mean a young lady?" asked Mr. Brown in a voice that in its eager

curiosity was almost anxious. "Yes; a young woman sat for the picture it was originally intended to be a portion of an historical work; I painted her as Queen Philippa beseeching her husband to spare the citizens of Calais: only there is no King Ed-

ward and no citizens. "Ah, indeed!" Then, after a pause: "You recognized the likeness to my daughter Lilian, I perceived ?""
"Well, yes, sir."

"And yet you never saw her before, I sup-

"Never, to my knowledge."
"Well, I should like another portrait of her, this time taken from the life, but treated in the same style, so as to make, as it were, a companion picture. Is there not some one in history—some girl—who had no necessity to plead for pardon, either for herself or others; one whose character was faithful, dutiful, un

"There is Joan of Arc, sir," reflected Walter; "a hackneyed subject, it is true; but so, for that matter, is Philippa. I could your daughter in that character: faithful, dutiful, helpful for others, cheerful, in spite of adverse fate; but it would put the young lady to some inconvenience; these historical subjects take more time than ordinary

portraits." "I see. But can you not, as in the other case, get some one else to sit, in the proper costume and so forth—the same, perhaps, as sat before-and then, for the features and ex-

pression, paint from my daughter herself?"
"That is possible, sir; but I cannot promise to produce so good a likeness as in the first instance, where I had no original before me. These chance successes are difficult to repeat. There is an old story of a painter who could not paint a cloud to his liking, and, in his irritation, threw the brush at the canvas, which made by accident the very effect he wished to produce; but if he had thrown the brush a chair, Mr. Litton?" econd time, it would probably not have made a second cloud. I will do my best, however."

"No man can do more, sir. We will consider that as settled, and I will give you the three hundred pounds for the Joan which you refused for the Philippa. Yes, yes; I must have my own way this time; and Lilian will sit to you when you wish."

to trouble her for some time; the preliminary work will take'

interrupted his host impatiently. "You gentlemen of the brush are rather slow in your movements; it is the same with the painters and glaziers, whom one can never get and though his locks were grizzled, he looked painters and glaziers, whom one can never get out of the house. Now, I suppose I shall not be able to get this Philippa picture till the autumn, shall I?"

"Not till after the Academy is closed.

"Not till after the Academy is closed.

No, sir; I fear not."

"Well, that's a great injustice. When a picture is bought and paid for, one ought to do what one likes with it; that's my notion of property."

But consider, sir, if everybody acted upon

that idea, what blank spaces there would be on the walls before the Exhibition was over!"

he had made a favorable impression, and, much as he wished to see Lilian again, he feared this impression might be marred by his delaying longer at Willowbank that evening. The gout was evidently beginning to trouble his host, and there were indications in his manner which showed he was growing impatient of the presence of his young guest. "Well, if you will allow me, Mr. Brown, I

will set about this affair of your daughter's picture—since you seem to be in a hurry for it—at once; it is still early, so that I may, perhaps, this very evening secure the services of my model for to morrow?" of my model for to-morrow."
"An excellent thought, Mr. Litton," re-

turned the old gentleman with an eagerness that showed how accurately his guest had read his wishes. "Yes, yes; I like to see a young man prompt in business. My daughter is also my nurse, and just now I require her services so perhaps you will excuse her entertaining you in the drawing-room. I will make your compliments to her for you; and drop me line when you are ready to paint her. Good-bye, sir, good-bye." And in five minutes Walter found himself on the other side of the

lodge gate and in the world of London.

The events of the last few hours seemed to him like a dream, and yet the result of them had been very material. He had a cheque for a hundred pounds in his pocket, and had obtained a commission which would bring him in three hundred more. But this was the least part of what had happened to him. was conscious of a complete revolution in his own feelings. He adored Lotty still with the same honest devotion as of old; his interest in her was just as great, and his desire to help her had even become active instead of pass ive; but there was not the same sense of hopelessness within him as he had experienced heretofore. He had not transferred his allegiance to her sister; he was loval as ever to his allegiance might be due elsewhere than to His position was somewhat analogous to that of a wavering Jacobite, who could own a king de tacto as well as a king de jure. What astonished him most was that he felt no regret that he had sold his picture; he endeavored to account for this by the reflection that it was passing into the hands, not of strangers, but of those who had a greater right to it than himself; but what undoubtedly more compensated him for its loss was the fact that he was about to paint its companion-por-trait from the life; that he must needs spend days, perhaps weeks, at Willowbank Lotty's sister, and so, in a manner, would have the original beside him to console him for the

absence of the copy.

The first step to be taken was to seek out little Red Riding-hood, and to covenant with her for certain sittings which were to be commenced forthwith; and to this end he bent his way towards her humble dwelling. It was a mere business affair to him—just as buying stock would have been to Mr. Christopher Brown-and the only consideration that he had in his mind was, what increase should be made in Miss Nellie Neale's rate of pay for her services, which should in some measure reflect his own good fortune, and yet not spoil the market? But the romance of that eventful afternoon was by no means over for him

CHAPTER XIV.

NELLIE'S LOVER. The private residence of Mr. Neale, as distinguished from his professional abode at the corner of Beech street (which was, in fact, a cellar, though it was called a stall), was quite a palatial dwelling, if he had occupied the whole of the premises himself; but of the five rooms of which the house was composed, he let out two to lodgers, and, therefore, the parlor on his ground floor was not dedicated solely to the reception of visitors; it was the dining-room, and also the kitchen, whereby, let us hope, that great desideratum, heat, was always insured for his mutton chops and the plates that they were served upon. But Mr. Neale, it is to be feared, did not often rejoice in mutton chops; it was a dish that very, very rarely was tasted, or even smelt, by the inhabitants of Little Grime street, in which enough for himself and his four children, including Nellie, who was the only one grown up, was a feast day with the family, and one which he would have marked with a white stone if he had known how to do it. There was some sort of cookery, however, in progress when Mr. Walter Litton looked in, sufficient, at all events, to call forth the apologies of the cobbler, who was himself superintend-ing it; while his three little girls were ar-ranging the supper table, quite in the Russian fashion, with a lettuce of the size of a parasol and some remarkable fine onions.
"It is not for you to apologize, but for me,

Mr. Neale, for having intruded on your sup-per hour," said Walter, patting the curly head of the smallest girl. "Why, your board looks like Covent Garden, little missis.'

"Well, yes, sir," answered the cobbler, stirring the vessel on the fire with a large iron spoon; "when meat is scarce, we makes it up with vegetables; they are always wholesome,

The cobbler was a great favorite of Walter's, and the regard was reciprocal. The worthy man had long lost his wife, and had had a hard time of it in endeavoring to bring up his four girls in comfort and respectability he was obliged to be much away from home, nor had he been able to afford to hire any one to look after them in his absence; but they "Under the circumstances, I shall not need to trouble her for some time; the preliminary were good girls, he said, "though he said it who shouldn't;" and the elder ones had "seen to" their juniors, and when nine years old "Well, well, begin it at once, that's all," were better housekeepers than many young aterrupted his host impatiently. "You ladies are found to be who marry at nineteen. He had a hearty, cheerful face, not at all

> "Where's Nellie?" inquired Walter, "that you are doing the cooking, Mr. Neale?"
> "Well, it's only tripe, sir," answered the cobbler; "and she knows I'm equal to that. She'll be home in a minute or two; indeed, I thought it was her when you came in."

though there was happiness for him yet,

such as a man generally contrives to find who works for others and does his duty by them.

"It's rather late for her to be out, is it not?" said Walter.
"Well, no, sir; not this beautiful summer weather; the cool air does her good, and I

irritable. Up to this point, Walter felt that he had made a favorable impression, and, much as he wished to see Lilian again, he was one. But she ain't well, sir. Perhaps fessors of the art of getting money, and understands to see Lilian again, he she has seemed to me more white and spiritlesslike, and she's been ailing off and on ever since the spring."

"I have not seen any change in her of late

at all," said Walter gravely.

"I daresay not, sir; but then, you see,
you're not her father. Not but that you have
behaved as kind and honest to her as though you were, Mr. Litton. I have reason to be thankful to you on many accounts, Heaven knows! Your having her to sit for you so constant is a great help to us, though I wish it would be in the mornings, as it used to be, and not so late in the day. By the time you have done with her, and she has made her little purchases for the house, it's getting on for bedtime, and I scarcely see anything of her

now."
"I wish her to come in the mornings," said "I wish her to come in the mornings," said Walter quietly; "that will suit me better, as it happens, for the future. Will you ask her to some in to-morrow at the old time instead of the afternoon? She will understand if you just say that."

"I will tell her, sir, and with great pleasure.' "Yes; but don't tell her that I called, Mr. Neale; say I sent round a message, will you I have a reason for it."

"A reason for it?" said the cobbler. "Deary me! She has not offended you, hope !"

Not at all. The fact is, I have some news for her; and I wish to tell it her myself. I have just sold the picture for which she sat for a good sum, and I think I can afford her a

little better pay." "Indeed, sir, you are very good. Why, it is only the other day—not a month ago—since you increased it. She has been even able to save some money to give herself a few days at her cause; but he felt, for the first time, that the seaside next month, which we are in hopes

will do her good."
"Indeed," said Walter dryly. "Well,
just give her my card, with these few words on it, and don't say a word-nor let her sis ters say one-of my having called here."

The old cobbler promised readily; and the little girls, delighted at the surprise that was awaiting their sister on the morrow, and the nature of which they thoroughly appreciated, promised also. Indeed, as Walter quitted promised also. Indeed, as Walter quitted that humble roof, he left the whole family radiant. But the smile faded off his own lips so soon as he had shut the door behind him Had poor little Red Riding-hood gone to the bad? was his first thought; and the conviction that it was so gave him the sincerest sor-row. He was frank and simple in character, but it was not through ignorance of the ways of the world, and especially of the London world. Directly the old cobbler had said: "Perhaps you haven't noticed it, but the last few days Nellie has looked white and spiritless," he had at once grasped the fact that she was deceiving her father, and making a pretended engagement in his studio an excuse for her absence from home. He had not himself set eyes on the girl for seven weeks. Most persons in his place would at once have blurted out the truth, but he had not had the heart—that is, the hardness of heart—to do so. Any time would be time enough to tell the poor old man of his daughter's shame, if she had stooped to shame; and it might be possible to spare him even yet. If Nellie knew that he had called in person, she would conclude that he had discovered her deceit, and would perhaps have refused to come to Beech street. His common sense told him that in such a case there was extreme danger of precipitating a catastrophe; many a girl on the road to ruin has been hurried on to that fatal goal by the reproaches of those who have taken it for granted that it has been already reached. That it had been reached by poor Nellie, Walter had only too much cause to fear. That she had taken money from some one, pretending that it'was her earnings in street, was a bad sign indeed; while that talk of a few days at the sea seemed to point only too surely to her intention of leaving home at no distant date with her betrayer. But until he was certain of this he resolved to shield Red Ridinghood not only from evil to come, if that might be possible, but als from reproach for what had passed; and to conceal what he had learned even from his friend Pelter, though Jack himself had shown a kind interest in Nellie. It was not so much far-sighted prudence—the reflection that a girl's good name once spoken against is not to be lightly cleared, even from groundless scan-dal—as sheer tenderness of heart which ac-tuated Walter in this matter, and which was at once his strength and his weakness. If it had caused him to "philander" with a married woman, it also kept his lips sealed as with the seal of confession with respect to the frail ties of a single one. He had plenty to tell Jack (though he by no means told him all) with reference to his visit to Willowbank without touching on any other subject, and they sat up together half the night discours-ing upon it. Jack thought Mr. Christopher Brown ought to have come down more hand-somely in the case of Philippa (for Walter had not told him how he had been tempted by "advances" and refused them, and given way in the end to sentiment): "A hundred pounds is far too little to have taken from so big a fish as Mr. Brown; but, on the other hand, he will be punished for his parsimony by giving three hundred for your next picwhich won't be half so good. No, Mark my words: Joan will be comparatively a failure. The inspiration will now be wantng, unless, indeed, you happen to take a fancy to this young lady in duplicate." Walter smiled what he flattered himself was a smile of sadness. "Well, my lad, that is as it may be. I have known a heart dead and buried, as it were, in barren ground, dug up and going again very wholesomely before now At all events, your material prospects have now become very flourishing indeed, and I

"In lampblack," suggested Walter.
"No, no; I mean Mr. Brown. You must ake him very solid and irrefragable; his cheque book lying before him upon that plain desk, which, you may depend upon it, was the one he used when he had but fifty pounds a year and the reversion of his employer's boots. It has the same interest for him, I don't "Pooh, pooh; let them paint the walls." weather; the cool air does her good, and I doubt, as Sir Isaac Newton's first arithmetic coal annually, and the owner it was clear the old gentleman was getting ain't afraid of her getting harm in other ways, book or Nelson's earliest toy ship would have ing for a much larger output. doubt, as Sir Isaac Newton's first arithmetic

ing about how to spend it, and you must teach it him. Point out the desirability of his having frescoes upon the staircase walls, and when you have convinced him, give him my card. 'Orders executed for frescoes with punctuality and despatch' shall be printed upon it, expressly to 'fetch' him. I shall rise with you, Watty—I feel it—up that staircase. Let us embrance. Let us drink the health of 'Christie Brown;' it sounds quite poetical. There is Christie Johnson gone, poor thing; and Christie somebody else, I don't know who, but she haunts me. Oh, it's the auctioneer! Well, he's lways 'going,' and that's sad too. Bless you, Watty; you are enriched, and yet you are affable!"

From the style of which discourse, it may be gathered that Mr. John Pelter had been wishing luck to his friend for a considerable time, and was rather overcome by his feelings and what he had mixed with them.

"You'll set to work at once, Watty, of course," were his farewell words. "I won't keep you up. Early to bed and early to rise is the way to get-screwed, yes, very screwed, by Jove! But you will set to work at once, for my sake ?"

"Yes, yes. Nellie Neale is coming tomorrow morning to sit for Philippa. Good night, Jack; good night." And Jack took himself off with difficulty, stopping more than once upon the stairs to wink at the moon, which was shining very brightly, and to remark that, though so rich, she was affable.

For once Walter did not bewail the weak-ness to which his friend had given way, for, whenever he so committed himself, he was certain to be late on the ensuing morning, and he did not wish him to see Nellie.

He had little hope that Red Ridinghood would sit as his model any more, and if that should happen, it was better that she should come and go without the observation of a third person. It had seemed easy for him, when in Little Grime street, in presence of her father and sisters, to administer reproof to Red Ridinghood, and to warn her against a courseof conduct which musts needs bring shame upon them all; but in his own bachelor apartments, as the hour drew near for him to play the part of Mentor, he became conscious of his personal unfitness for that role, and almost regretted that he had not left her misconduct to be dealt with by her natural guardian and protector. However, it was too late now for retreat, and he had to screw his courage up as best he might, only he could not help wishing that he was the clergyman of the parish, or, at all events, the father of a family. Nellie was always punctual, and at the appointed hour he heard her ring at the door, her well-known step upon the stairs; if he had not heard them, he would hardly have recognized her when she entered. She was as pretty as ever, indeed, perhaps prettier, for loss of color does not detract from your dark beauties; but she looked very pale, and worn and thin; the brightness that had once lit up her face on bidding him good morning was exchanged for a spasmodic smile, which passed away with her salutation, and even before it -"went out," as it were, leaving the fair face blank and desolate. She was no more Little Red Ridinghood, but had grown up to find that there were wolves in the world under a more attractive guise than even one's grandmother. Her dress was always neat, but he noticed that it was made of better material

than heretofore. "My father told me, Mr. Litton, that you

had sent last night". "I called myself," interrupted Walter quietly, "and saw your father. Take a chair,

She was very glad to do so, as he saw, for she trembled from head to foot.
"I—I—didn't understand that you had

been there yourself, sir."

"Yes; I wished to see you about sitting for another picture." "Thank you, sir; but I don't think I can

do that at present," answered Nellie quickly.
"And why not?" inquired Walter, looking as much like the clergyman of the parish, or, at all events, the curate, as he could, and opting a tone such as he to ecclesiastical cross-examination.

"Well, Mr. Litton, I have my hands full of other business. There's father and the "Nay; your hands are not full of them,

(To be Continued.)

Doth not the well known Diamond Dyes. On us each day bestow

The colors sought by wistful eyes, Of mortals here below? From early morn till late at night, In village, city, town,

Nellie.

They give the ladies much delight, These dyes of great renown.

Etiquette in Holland.

The man is "lord of all" in Holland, and woman is almost without the shadow of estimation. The typical Dutchman hasn't a particle of the chivalrous about him, and abounds in the arts of slighting and imper-

He is a sort of bear, tame and good-natured, but still full of the bruin element. His countrywomen are actually afraid of him, especially when outside their own door. The Dutchwoman lives in constant fear of insult; and when she is out on the street the acts as if she were afraid that her ursine brothers were going to paw, hug or bite her. Not that the men are dan-gerous, for rarely is it heard that the bears have bitten. Look out on the street, and you will see that the ladies walk in the road and the gentlemen on the sidewalk. Alcongratulate you upon them most heartily. There will be lots of work to do at that house. You will have to paint the old gentleman ways so, no matter how muddy or dusty the road is, or how many teams are passing. Watch them, and you cannot help but notice that the gentlemen and ladies never speak to each other on the street. That would be a breach of etiquette that society would scarcely pardon. Even when a man meets his wife he is not permitted to ask what he shall bring home for dinner!

> The mines along the Union Pacific railway now produce over 1,400,000 tons of coal annually, and the owners are prepar-

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"WOMAN IN THE WORKSHOP." REPLY TO "L. J. L." BY "EMILIE."

To the Editor of THE ECHO:

SIR,-In reply to an article by "L. J. L." on "Woman in the Workshop," which appeared in your last week's paper, I would United Kingdom. ask if that change in woman which evidently has made itself felt has materially injured labor? If so, in what way? every branch of trade. The old, yet familiar, saying that "Competition is the life of tives. trade" proves this. In every town, city and country, the mass of humanity are great deal of attention in religious confertrade" proves this. In every town, city striving for the mighty dollar. Why then complain unceasingly of competition from female labor? Are the wages of laborers less than they were before their gentle less than they were before their gentle competitors entered the vast field of labor?
It ought to act as a stimulus, as it did in inveterate enmity to the weed, two voted the case of the students, rather than as a

children's education and future happiness at heart does ask his daughters to go to the workshop. But, alas, how many are there? You will agree with me they are very few. I must admit, I do not think a father derives much benefit; on the contrary, I think it a disgrace for any man in the full enjoyment of health to depend on his children for support. If fathers would Herbert Spencer's works in Great Britain, make good use of their earnings, instead of make good use of their earnings, instead of maintaining saloon keepers' families and squandering it on empty and unsatisfying pleasures it would greatly tend to lessen female labor. But I would state that, if fathers derive little or no benefit, widowed mothers depend entirely on it for their maintenance, having no earthly "lord and master" to contribute to their support, and I think if the sterner sex knew what unselfish motives usually prompts a young girl to seek employment where she will receive the highest salary they would, I am sure, think differently of her. Your cor-respondent further states that men are apt to wound their delicate feelings. Why should this be? Should a man not be a gentleman at all times—whether at business or at home? I would suggest that, if such be the nature of man, unable to take his stand as a man in the small trials and reverses of his daily toil, I doubt if he would be capable of ruling his own household, where he so much desires to be honored, respected and loved.
"L. J. L." seems anxious to impress

upon your readers that man is a different being at home from what he is in the shop, therefore he cannot be honored as he It seems to me that knowing what hardships he has to encounter ought to make them better able to sympathize yet not honor them the less. It would indeed be a deplorable state of affairs if all females engaged in offices and shops lost their blushes and innocent ways, so fascinating to the opposite sex. But I may safely say that the all-absorbing love to comfort and gladden the hearts of aged mothers fully compensate us for all such minor losses, if they are lost, for "L. J. L."
may make some allowance for us weaker mortals while engaged in our daily strug-gle as he emphatically does for the stronger

I very much doubt if girls that have been employed in offices, etc., would not make more economical wives knowing the value of their husbands' earnings and having had the experience of money matters left entirely in their keeping than a girl who has been content to allow her mother to man-

blessing to many a wanting home and will ratively common in Europe.

continue to be so.

Lastly, who is better able to guide and mould the character and habits of her children than a mother who understands what his temptations and struggles in this life are likely to be, as love combined with experience is the best of all teachers. EMILIE.

"WOMAN IN THE WORKSHOP."

BY "A STRAIGHT HOOK."

Some say that a girl from the workshop is fittest

As a wife for the man who's to work for his bread; Because of experience she's had full and

plenty. In seeing the mother make father's wage

Her own observation must also have taught

(She sees it each day in the shop where

employed)—
That the man who should earn is not fairly

If woman expects to be queen of a house-

Herself must assert: If with man she

#### VARIETIES.

About 400 million pounds of soap are used in Britain yearly.

In some parts of Norway corn is still used as a substitute for coin.

Most of the fine writing papers used on the continent of Europe are made in the

The native Australians are very anxious that the dead should not return to them out of their graves, and to prevent their doing so they tie the hands of the corpses and pull "L. J. L.," implies because they work for less. Well, is that not the way in almost believe that if these precautions are not taken, the corpse will scratch its way out and come back again to frighten its rela-

for and two against the motion.

The cough or puff of a railway engine is In regard to the question, Does woman ultimately derive any benefit by spending her tender years in the workshop? or does a father profit by sending his daughters to earn their own living? I would ask your correspondent what father who has his libited by the desired the course of the second are produced they can be a course of the second are produced they can be desired. een coughs a second are produced they can-not be separately distinguished by the ear, A locomotive running at the rate of nearly seventy miles an hour gives out twenty puffs of steam every second—that is, ten from each of its two cylinders.

up to April 18th, 1890, amounted to 104,000 copies, exclusive of the "Descriptive copies, exclusive of the "Descriptive Sociology." This number includes 33,750 copies of the various volumes of "The Syn thetic Philosophy," 39,500 copies of "Education," and 20,000 copies of "Man vorsus the State. The total sales of the authorized American editions of Mr. Spencer's works to date amounted to 164,000 copies. To these must be added the cheap pirated editions the cheap pirated editions.

The medusæ, or socalled jelly-fish, which live at the surface of the ocean in the full vigor of ife, are just like living blebs or globes of water. Analyse their bodies and you find that for every single part of solid matter present there are nearly 999 parts of that universal liquid. Take the water completely out of them and you will have to search with a microscope for what is left. Do not remove that fluid so completely, but simply dry the creature in the sun, and nothing but the most delicate membrane of what was one of the most extraordinary living organisms in creation will remain behind in your hands.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS OF ENGLAND. Some recent figures by Robert Giffen, the English statistician, confirm the received opinion that emigration affords no sufficient check upon the population of the United Kingdom Great Britain has lost 9,000,000 by emigration since 1853; of this number 7,000,000 were of British or Irish origin, and this is an average of 243,000 a year, yet the population of Great Britain has grown to about 38,000,000, a gain of about 10,000,000 in the same time. In the last four years the excess of births over deaths was 1,763,000, while the excess of immigration over emigration is only 685,000. There has been a gain, therefore, of a little over 4,000,000 in the population of Great Britain since 1885.

The first organ that we know anything about was constructed in Alexandria 150 years before Christ, by Ctesibius, who was also very probably its inventor. The period of its introduction into Europe, tirely in their keeping than a girl who has been content to allow her mother to manage almost everything unaided, who does not realize the value of a dollar.

That is, indeed, a builliant idea. ot realize the value of a dollar.

That is, indeed, a brilliant idea; let the Christian churches, but the earliest reliagirls stay at home and the men will receive ble account we have of its presence in higher wages, but what would the majority do with it? Some great reformation must the Greek Emperor Copronymus sent one take place before it will prove a boon to their daughters. Till then I will firmly believe that female labor has proved a lemagne, however, organs became compa-

CHRISTIAN WARS .- Prof Leoni Levi, the statistician, has calculated that since the commencement of the Christian era there have been 286 great wars in which Christian countries have engaged. Classified as to causes they are as follows: Forty-four wars of ambition, to obtain extension of country. Twenty-two wars of plunder. tribute, etc. Twenty four wars of retalia tion or revenge. Eight wars to settle questions of honor or prerogative. Six wars arising from disputed claims to some territory. Forty one wars arising from disputed titles to crowns. Thirty wars commenced under pretence of assisting an ally. Twenty-three wars originating in jealousy of rival greatness. Five wars which have grown out of commerce. Fifty five civil wars Twenty-eight wars on account of religion.

How Playing Cards are Made.

The cardboard is procured from Holyoke, Mass. It is made in sheets large enough for fifty-four cards. The printing has to be done in six impressions-two colors for treated;
By woman, who's cheaper (?), his labor's enjoyed.

Example 1 in the back and four for the face. The pattern for the back is generally an interwoven check in green and yellow, when this is printed the cards are reversed and the red plates put on. This prints the hearts and woman expects to be queen of a household

Where joy'll ever reign and be absent all care,

Ierself must assert: If with man she competeth,

All such competition must be equal and fair. printed they are cut in long strips, each Tow where's the mechanic who'll venture on marriage,
And hamper his life with a family, or "ties,"

If this woman-in-the-workshop bugbear is to fright him,
Or lessen the hope of of his household supplies.

printed they are out in long strips, each strip showing six cards placed lengthways. Then the cutting machine clips them out with rounded corners ready for the packer. At this stage only half the work is done. The sorting, counting and folding requires as many hands to perform as do the printing and clipping. The work is done mainly by girls.

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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.

#### A STRIKE AMONGST THE DOCTORS.

"Doctors differ" is an old saying, but in a little matter recorded elsewhere in our columns to-day there appears to exist a singular unanimity amongst them. According to a despatch the whole of the medical staff of the Protestant Hospital in Ottawa have resigned, owing to the dismissal of one of their number-Dr. Rogersby the Board of Governors. The cause of dismissal is not given, but it is presumably a personal one between the governors and the doctor who woke up one morning to find his usefulness gone. However, the gentleman in question has the sympathy of his colleagues, and this is, no doubt, a source of consolation to him. Curiously enough a great number of strikes amongst the trades result from the application of the same principle, a specimen of which we had on the wharf here the past summer. A workman, otherwise without reproach, renders himself obnoxious to the boss through being a member of a trades organization and, at the first favorable opportunity, is discharged. His comrades, smarting under a sense of the injustice of the act and restless under the feeling of whose turn is to come next, de mand the reinstatement of the injured party under the alternative of a general strike. This, of course, is "'y ranny," "dictation," etc. "Can't a man employ whom he may?" will be asked, and with some show of reason, too. But if, after he is employed, the workman finds it necessary, for his own interest, for the protection of his labor and in order to the better gain the full market value for such, to organize with his fellows, has the employer right or justice on his side when he discharges that workman? The answer is no. Yet how frequently does discharge follow on the heels of admission to a trades union, the boss protesting meanwhile that unionism has nothing to do with the discharge at all. But in most cases the excuse is so flimsy and the alleged misconduct o trifling that the real reason is patent to everybody. When such a case occurs the man's fellow-workmen are justified in standing by him in his extremity, and are in honor bound to every lawful act to have his wrongs righted. "Injury to one is the concern of the whole," is a maxim that appears to find favor with the medical profesfession of Ottawa, and it is to be hoped that their emphatic protest against the dismissal of Dr. Rogers will have its effect upon the governing body of the

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A case under the Employers' Liability Act just decided in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, has given rise to a good deal of unfavorable comment in the Scotch newspapers, and it is likely that amendments to the Act will be demanded by the Trades Unionists at the next session of the British Parliament. The reading of some portions of the Act is rather ambiguous and the extent of liability is not too clearly defined. The case in question was that of a miner who sued the Lanemark Coal Company for damages for the death of his son from injuries received while engaged at work under direction of one of the Company's foremen. The action was first taken in the Sheriff Court, the Sheriff-Substitute finding in favor of the defenders, on the ground that the pursurer had failed to prove fault on their part. This decision was reversed by the Sheriff-Principal and now the higher court has upset the decision of the Sheriff. Considerable surprise has been manifested at the last mentioned decision, and as a specimen of newspaper comment we quote from the Scottish Leader, which says: "On the face of the facts, it would appear to any layman of common sense that the case was one in which the employers ought to be held liable. The business of propping pit-roofs, especially when they have been allowed to get into bad condition, is a notoriously dangerous one, and if workmen are not to be guaranteed compensation for possible injury to life or limb while doing work of this kind, it is difficult to understand how the Employers' Liability acts can ever be of practical benefit at all. Some more precise definition of the circumstances under which employers are responsible is imperatively needed, both for the proper protection of women and for the avoidance of litigation."

With the death, a short time ago, of Thomas Murphy, an Irish musician, in an American hospital, a sad romance has faded away. It is twenty years since a sensation was caused in English society by the clandestime marriage of Lady Blanche Noel, the Jovely daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, with a young organist, Thomas Murphy, whose only resources were good looks, musical talent, and a lively temperament. Murphy was the son of an Irish peasant, and the Earl would not forgive his daughter, who had married beneath her rank. The young couple came to America, and there for many years they gained a scanty livelihood, he teaching music and she writing for magazines and papers. The name of Lady Blanche Murphy became a familiar one in American current literature, and as her husband became an invalid ?ail. she was for many years the chief bread through the trying ordeal with wonwinner of their little home among the New Hampshire hills. Both shrank from notice, and bore their hardships without complaint or appeal for assistance. At last Lady Blanche herself fell ill with a fatal disease, which finally caused her death eight years ago. Her devoted husband struggled on, but at last disease and poverty did their work, and death released the un-

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that a public meeting is called for Tuesday evening next, in the Weber Hall, to select a gentleman to put forward as a candidate for Mayor. We trust there will be a good attendance of citizens of all classes, and that those who have candidates to propose will be on hand to is hereby called in the WEBER HALL, do so. The public will then have on time to decide upon their qualifications and fitness for the office. Working. hospital. A "strike" among the pro- men especially should make it a point fessions is rarely heard of, although, to be present to urge their claims upon

fortunate.

such a question of honor and principle is urgently needed, as under the prein the ranks of skilled and unskilled sent system workingmen are limited to one hour in the middle of the day. They are often swindled out of their vote by the polls being purrosely blocked by the tactics of ward politicians at that particular time, and this must be remedied. The polls should be kept open until eight o'clock in the evening, when all would have a chance to deposit their ballot. There are other necessary reforms needed, such as the time of meeting of the Council and the readjustment of the property qualification, and their adoption will very likely be urged at this

> Now that the London dockers are being attacked in many quarters with the object of showing that they are unworthy of their hard won victory of a year ago, a letter from Cardinal Manning to the Melbourne Trades' Hall Council, which is published in the Australian papers, is valuable as bearing favorable testimony to the maligned dock laborer. His Eminence surely is entitled to speak with authority on the matter, and after praising the conduct of the men during the great strike, he significantly adds: "They well deserved the generous and abundant help that came to them from Australia." This, be it noted, was written comparatively recently.

\* \* \* The Council of the London Liberal and Radical Union has passed a resolution declaring in favor of the Government and municipalities setting a good example as employers by adopting, where practicable, an eight hours' day. The subject will, no doubt, be thoroughly threshed out at the approaching meeting of the National Liberal Federation. As a consequence of the passing of the resolution, Mr. George Howell, M.P., has resigned from the executive committee of the Council, being oppo ed to all legislative interference with the hours of adult labor, but it is more than likely resignation.

In another column will be found Mr. Helbronner's reply to the manifesto addressed to the workingmen o' this city by the City Treasurer. A perusal of Mr. Helbronner's letter must convince any impartial mind that he has not, by any means, the worst of the argument, and that there intense, all the hotels being crowded with are hidden matters which require to be revealed, and assertions made that taken in the case may be derived from the fact have to be disproved by facts and that no less than fifty reporters, representing the leading papers of Canada and the United States, are here. Birchall kept up his spirits fied, or that Mr. Robb's ingenuous appeal will have the effect hoped for it. Mr. Helbronner promises a further instalment by way of reply to Mr. bars headed, with open book and dressed

The death sentence upon Birchall was carried out yesterday morning within the precincts of the Woodstock ail. The unfortunate man went through the trying ordeal with wonderful composure not the slightest variety of the protein and surveyed the scene. There was no trace of faltering nor variety of the slightest variety o The death sentence upon Birchall derful composure, not the slightest yet sign of pent-up feeling. tremor of his body being visible while the hangman was making his preparations upon the gallows. There are comparatively few men who believe the executi n was otherwise than just, the murder being of an exceptionally deliberate nature with no extenuating circumstances accompanying it.

The Special Water Tax Committee met one day this week, examined a couple of witnesses, and then adjourned. At this rate of going the public can feel certain that some kind of a result will be arrived at in the course of four or five years.

# ublic Meeting OF CITIZENS

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT. At EIGHT P.M.

the purpose of publicly nominating a

### BIRCHALL HANGED.

THE PRISONER'S LAST HOURS ON EARTH.

Sad Parting With His Wife--He Dies " Game."

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 13.-This was a busk day about Woodstock jail, the scene of the judicial tragedy to be enacted at 9 a.m. to-morrow. The sheriff's officers were astir early in the morning superintending the erection of the scaffold and arranging other preliminaries for the execution. The hotels are crowded with newspaper reporters, and every incoming train adds to the number of correspondents from abroad. It is estimated that there will be fifty pressmen here at the final

Thomas Ratley, the hangman, arrived in town on the 10.30 train this morning, and was driven at once to the jail, occupying a seat alongside the cab driver. He alighted at the jail, hurriedly pulled the bell, and the turn-key enquired, "Are you the man?" Ratley nodded an affirmative, and the big iron gate swung open to receive him. This afternoon Ratley tested the scaffold with the 350 pound weight, and left everything in working order before he came down town.

Birchall, although repeatedly urged by his wife to make a full confession of his doings on the memorable 17th of February last, refuses to gratify her desire. He still asserts that he did not actually do the shooting, but it appears that this does not satisfy Mrs. Birchall's desire for a full and frank confession of what transpired after her husband and Benwell left Buffalo. Mrs. Birchall spent several hours in the doomed man's cell last night, and it was after midnight when Rev. Mr. Wade left the jail. His spiritual ministrations have had an effect on Birchall, but to what extent is only a matter for conjecture

It is learned that the Attorney-General has decided not to allow Birchall's body to be handed over for interment to his wife, so the

remains will be buried in the jail yard.

Mrs. Birchall had her final interview with her husband at the jail this evening. Shortly after seven o'clock she left the hotel in a cab, accompanied by her sister, M1s. West-Jones, and drove directly to the jail. The interview lasted until after midnight. The parting was most affectionate. Mrs. Birchall was then driven back to the hotel, after which she was given an opiate, when she fell asleep, and is now resting quietly. After she left, the Rev. Mr. Wade, Birchall's spiritual adviser, entered and remained with the prisoner the balance of

the night.
When the hangman arrived this morning and began superintending the erection of the scaffold Birchall saw men at work, and remarked that it was a very weird-looking structure, also that it seemed a very crude affair. He noticed the hangman and enquired jocularly if that was "the professor." He took no breakfast, and did not get up till about 2 p.m., having remained until that he will be induced to reconsider his hour asleep, or in a state bordering on sleep.

Then he ate a hearty dinner, and said he felt very well. He looked at the workmen at work on the scaffold, and said he wondered what they would say to him if he opened the win dow and asked them how much they were getting for the job. He did not carry out the

suggestion, however.
WOODSTOCK, Nov. 14.—Reginald Birchall, convicted on the 29th of September of the murder of Frederick C. Benwell in Blenheim Swamp in February last, was, in accordance with the judgment of Judge McMahon, hanged in the jail yard here this morning. The excitement in the town last night was people expecting to gain admission to the jail yard. An idea of the widespread interest Birchall kept up are here. his spirits last night as usual, discussing the hangman, whom he calls "the professor," with his

guard, Mr. Perry. Robb's personal attac! upon himself. in priestly vestments, next to him was Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons, and then Birchall, with his arms pinioned with

The procession moved on again, and now Birchall's face was turned toward the gallows and the dangling rope. Yet he did not flinch. From the stone steps to the rope, turning obliquely to the right in the direction taken by the procession, was about twelve good paces. Half way across, the minister halted; his sonorous voice pierc-ing the frosty air, and the procession halt-ed. In a few moments Sheriff Perry gave ed. In a few moments Sheriff Perry gave a signal and Birchall was led forward, but before stepping forward he turned, bent toward Mr. Leetham and kissed him on the lips, Mr. Leetham turned away in anguish, the hot tears gushing from his eyes. Birchall was placed in position a couple of feet to the left of the noose. The hangman, Radclive, produced a stout strap and bound Birchall's legs at the knees. The doomed man, with only a few moments be tween him and eternity, did not allow his face to move. He stood with head erect looking straight before him and did not offer the slightest opposition to the operations of the hangman. There was no perceptible deepening of his pallor. Towards the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer Rev. Mr. Wade's voice broke. It was filled with deepest anguish. He stepped forward, kissed Birchall on the lips, stid "May God have mean on your" and stired a far for the stepped for th have mercy on you" and retired a few paces. Radclive from behind seized the noose and passed it about Birchall's neck, adjusting the knot under the left ear. Then he produced the black cap and dropped it over Birchall's head. The bright sunlight, all that is beautiful and bright on earth was thus shut out from him forever. The suas we have said, it often occurs on just candidates. Better facilities for voting Caudidate for the Mayoralty preme moment was at hand, but there was

se tremor through the body, nothing whatever to indicate fear. The cap being adjusted, Radelive seized Birchall's right hand in his. Birehall was able to slightly raise his hand, and it was seen that he warmly grasped the hand of the hangman. Perry gave a signal, and at 8.29 Radclive jerked the cord. Instantly the weight jerked the cord. Instantly the weight dropped and Birchall shot into the air. It was evident that he was dying hard, and to all appearances was dying, not from a broken neck, but from strangulation. Six minutes after the weight fell Dr. Chamberlain pronounced Birchall dead.

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KNITTED SHAWLS \$1.00 KNITTED SHAWLS KNITTED SHAWLS \$2.00 FOR \$1.00 \$2.50 SHAWLS \$1.25 \$1.50 FOR KNITTED SHAWLS \$3.00 KNITTED SHAWLS \$3.50 FOR \$1.75

#### CLOUDS, CLOUDS, CLOUDS,

At half price. At half price.

CLOUDS \$1.00 FOR 500 CLOUDS \$1.50 FOR 750 CLOUDS \$2.00 FOR \$1.00

Now that the cold weather is here, buy Clouds when you can buy them cheap. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

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Mr. Helbronner Replies to the City Treasurer.

To the Workingmen of Montreal:

GENTLEMEN, -The City Treasurer having issued a manifesto, and my name having been mentioned in it, I deem it my duty to give you a few words on the subject.

Allow me to draw your attention to the fact that the City Treasurer, who might, better than any other, furnish serious siatistics on the subject, did nothing but oriticize my figures and attack all those who, in the water tax question, are studying your interests.

Now, I will take Mr. Robb's letter paragraph by paragraph.

In speaking of your Central Trades and Labor Council, the Treasurer pretends that this Council has forbidden its representatives to appear in the future before the Special Water Tax Committee, and he moreover says, in order to make you believe that I am the promoter, that this motion was adopted at my demand. Never was such a motion voted by the Trades and Labor Council; but the Council did vote a motion forbidding its members to appear officially, and in its name, before the committee, and giving said members full liberty to appear and give evidence as citizens. When Mr. Robb wishes any of us to be pre-Mr. Robb reiterates the accusation al-

ready made by him: that I chose specially five wards of Montreal in order to farnish statistics favorable to my ideas on the question. Here Mr. Robb rendered himself guilty of what is called falsifying the text. I never did choose the five wards mentioned by Mr. Robb, and what he cites is only the half of the report which I published. I mentioned in my report: 1st.
The wards in which property had increased in value, when the rent had been increased -they are the five wards mentioned; 2nd The wards in which the value of property and that of the rent had both increased. Why did Mr. Robb cut my report in two? That is a bad action which was not even useful.

His mode of reasoning does not hold, even for the old wards. He justifies the de crease of the tax on property in these wards "where the value of the buildings was constantly decreasing without a correspond-ing increase in the value of the land;" but that in no way justifies it, especially for the three commercial wards, where the vacant lots are scaree since a number of years, and which show an increase of \$2,563, on the water tax, while the decrease en property tax has been \$14,245.

The following question regards the sum of \$545,521 which I carried over to profit and

I absolutely refuse to explain myself about this sum until the Treasurer, who can explain it, and who must explain it, gives us figures instead of words. All the competent men to whom I sub-

mitted this balance question could not explain it. Mr. Robb's explanation, viz: that it is

an advance on the loan account, now transferred, is far from being sufficient. it is serious to know is how these loans were made and when they were spent. The Treasurer pretends that it was to build the aqueduct, but his accounts do not show it

Here is how the accounts are established

|      | Sums spent<br>on the loans, | Sums carried<br>on the<br>balance sheet<br>of 1870. |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1868 | \$ 77 093                   | \$ 14,301   |
| 1869 | 79,091                      | . 30 924  |
| 1870 | 79,923                      | 60,094  |
| 1871 | 85,277                      | 87.741  |
| 1872 | 114,125                     | 110,988   |
| 1873 | 101,563                     | 97,173  |
| 1874 | 551,624                     | 549,571   |
| 1875 | 542,110                     | 550,983   |
| 1876 | 352,962                     | 434,508   |
|      | \$1,984,778                 | \$1,936,288   |

which gives from 1868 to 1876, a r balance in running account of \$48,490, instead of \$445,521, as asserted by the Treasurer, not counting \$139,164 spent for the reservoir.

I have no doubt that the Treasurer can explain in a few minutes this balance. Why does he not do so, instead of bantering or playing with words. As for myself, if I have made a mistake, I will recognize it so much the more that I will be able to explain what induced me into error.

I think I have the right to ask some ex-

planation when we find accounts like the following ones: 1876.

French report of the Auditor (Mr. Robb)

Page 20. Disbursements of the Water Committee, loan account 1876. \$352,962 73

Page 29. Auditor's balance sheet state-ment of disbursements paid out

of the aqueduction in 1876....\$434,508 86 ing of the act of 1851.

What Mr. Robb is hiding from you, by giving you an erroneous idea of the law of

Pages 61 to 65. Aqueduct Department— Disbursements from the loan in

difficult it is to make exact accounts when not only the Treasurer's accounts do not agree with those of the Auditor, but, morewhen the Auditor does not agree with his own account,

Mr. Robb, not having given any figures when the question of figures came up, goes on to criticize the ideas given by me to compensate for the loss of revenue which the city will suffer by the cancelling of the \$200,000 profits realized on the sale

of the water.

Here Mr. Robb, forgetting the serious part of the question, says jokingly that when I speak of finances I speak differently to when I speak of collections.

I do not pretend to know much about value of which are unknown to the citizens finances, but I would not think myself until they begin to feel their bad effects,

THE WATER TAX QUESTION | more in the right to have such pretention if I reasoned finances as the City Treasurer does. I criticize the actual financial system, which consists in paying an interes to the banks on the sums borrowed to de-fray the running expenses of the city, and afterwards paying another discount to the taxpayers, so as to encourage them to come and give, as soon as possible, the amount which must be given back to the banks.

That is a compensation movement which

much resembles the movement of a swing.
I proposed that the city, whose budget is daily increasing, have a prepared budget as the State budget; that is to say, made up some months in advance, and that the taxpayers be called to pay their taxes every three months, by fractions and in advance. so as to cancel those ridiculous double discounts. But, says the Civic Treasurer, Mr. Helbronner finds it cruel to have the water paid in advance all at once in the month of August, and he proposes to have it paid in advance, every three months, from the first of January.

Mr. Robb, in saying that, mentions some thing which he knows not to be exact; he wrangles with the word year when he knows perfectly well that by section 122 of the charter the taxes are payable from May to May. According to my system a tenant paying, for example, \$8 for water tax, would pay \$2 in May, August, November and February. In September when the city asks him \$4, he would only have paid \$4.

If the balance will only be due in November and September when the city asks him \$4, he would only have paid \$4.

vember and February, who is consistent and in good faith, Mr. Robb or I?

In speaking of the water tax rate the Treasurer admits the tax is higher in Montreal than in nearly all the other cities, but he adds that the sentiment raised against the profit realized "is equally un-just because it assumes that the ratepayers are losing it, whereas it forms part of the revenue expended for the general purpose of the city."

Who ever said the contrary! Not, I cer-

tainly. Then continuing:
"And which if not obtained that way would have to be raised, as already stated, by increased assessment in another direc-tion."

Workingmen of Montreal, note well the words I have just cited, the whole struggle of the Central Trades and Labor Council against the Civic administration is centained in the phase which I have just mentioned.

What your Trades Council wishes is the amelioration of the financial system, it is the imposition of taxes by just reparti-tion; what the administration refuses is this just repartition, and that is why the Treasurer says: "If we take \$200,000 from the water tax, we must replace them by increasing other taxes in proportion."
This mode is commodious and easy,

especially for those who do not wish to allow an enquête to be made. For your Trades Council, as well as for me, we are sure that a serious enquête would allow us to prove that a better repartition of the tax on property and of the water tax would make us find the \$200,000, and which would allow the city to diminish the water by one-third without increasing the other

Mr. Robb maintains the city's right to make an unlimited profit. I deny that right. If the city had such a right, it would also have the right to collect from the householders, under the form of a water tax, all the revenue necessary for the city. That would be the theory of the "single tax" applied in another way.

But, says the Treasurer, to prove to you workingmen of Montreal, that there is no thing in this against the profits of the aqueduct, you must know that "the Legislature, at the inception of the water works, as if to prevent anyone from embarrassing the city on this quibble, enacted that any surplus arising from the water works should be applied; first, to the reduction of debt and then to the general purposes of the city, and inasmuch as subsequent legislation consolidated the debt, the surplus, if any, is clearly applicable to the general purposes of the city. So, you see, there is nothing in that cry either."

Really! I cannot see it so clearly. But what is clear to me is that either Mr. Robb does not know what he is talking about or he is trying to wilfully mislead the workingmen of Montreal.

The act quoted by Mr. Robb is 17 Vi chap. 44, and the section quoted is section 15, neither of which have any bearing on the present system.

By that act the city could make a profit, not, as Mr. Robb says, after reducing the debt, but only after the debt was completely wiped out. Only that, according to that act, the city not only had no right to compel proprietors to put the water in their houses, but did not even have the monopoly of furnishing water. In fact, there was no tariff, the power to make a tariff figuring for the first time in 1851 (14)

and 15 Vic., chap. 128, sec. 56.)
When Mr. Robb tells you that the city has a right to make a profit on the water and use this profit for the benefit of the general fund because that right was given it in 1843, and that the right was strength ened subsequently by the consolidation of the debt, he misleads you. Before any consolidation of the debt was made the act of 1843 had been repealed by the enact-

1843, is that the power granted to the city to pay the profits realized on the aqueduct into the general fund was in 1843 a restric-You will understand, gentlemen. how that date completely separated from the

the profits to the city was just to limit them as much as possible.

In 1851, the Legislature granted the Corporation the power to oblige all the tenants to receive Corporation water, and to protect these tenants against exorbitant rates which might be imposed on them, by virtue of section 15 of the act of 1843, the Legislature cancels that section and limits the rates to be imposed by the tariff to 7½ per cent. of the rent. Later on, the Cor poration, which every year gets amendments passed at Quebec, the sense and value of which are unknown to the citizens

had set aside section 56 of the law of 1851

and had it replaced by a section which simply gave the right to make a tariff. And because the Corporation has obtained this right, Mr. Robb concludes that the city has the right of making unlimited profits. This theory is simply monstrous. Where can Mr. Robb find a single example of a city saying to the taxpayers: I sell an article of first necessity, I take the monopoly of it, and I will compel you, under the penalty of depriving you of this article, to pay me the price I will ask for article, to pay me the price I will ask for it. And if you do not pay it I will not only deprive you of it, but I will seize and sell your furniture to get paid for a thing that I did not deliver you.

I know only one example of such mon-trosity. In 1340, Philip IV. de Valois strosity. In 1340, Philip IV. de Valois established in France the "gabelle per sonelle," obliging every family to buy each year a certain quantity of salt at a price fixed by the State.

In Germany, in France, the State realizes profits on the monopoly of tobacco, but the consummation is not enforced. On the whole, it is useless to discuss the question. The State cannot make a profit on a tax, nor even on the sale of an article the consummation of which it renders obligatory Such a thing is not known anywhere.

If the City of Montreal had the right to

make profits on the water furnished to tenants, it would have the right to do the same on the sidewalks and drains which it

furnishes to the proprietors.

I have answered the Treasurer's technical riticisms. If the papers will grant me space I will answer his personal attacks and I will show you the difference which exists between the Treasurer's actions, while sitting in the City Hall, and the fine and soft manifestoes which Mr. Robb addresses Wor.

I will answer every point of his message, and you then can judge who, for the past six years of Civic struggles, have respected the law, and who, without punishment, have impudently violated the municipal laws and regulations to the detriment of the interests of all classes of the community.

I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JULES HELBRONNER.

### MONTREAL NEWS.

The city is suffering from an epidemic of petty burglaries at present.

A man, whose name is not known, was severely injured at Ira Gould's mills on Wednesday afternoon, his hand being cut off at the wrist in a grain elevator tube. He was conveyed to the General Hospital in the ambulance about 3.30 o'clock and his wounds dressed.

A despatch from St. Thomas, Ont. brings the news that John Boyd, of this city, who is employed with a steam shovel gang on the Canadian Pacific, had both bones of the right leg broken by a telephone pole falling upon him. He was taken to the railroad hospital.

The directors of the evening schools have decided to open an additional school in the Robert Hall, corner of St. Catherine and St. Andre streets, to receive the hundreds St. Andre streets, to receive the hundreds of pupils desirous of receiving instruction. In addition a school for English speaking Catholics in St. Mary's ward is to be opened in the Brothers' School of St. Bridget's, a deputation consisting of Rev. Father O'Donald, Messrs. P. Wright, Johnson, Gagnon, Thorey, Dunn and King, having offered to provide heat and light free of charge for that purpose. Both English and French will be taught in the classes, which will be under the direction of Mr. Riordan, of Montcalm school. of Mr. Riordan, of Montcalm school.

Branch No. 26, C. M. B. A., held their seventh anniversary celebration on Wednesday evening. It took the form of a social and supper, and took place in the Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms, The pre-sidents af the several city branches were invited. Among those who received the guests were President J. R. Nugent and Secretary Lawlor. After the reception dancing was begun and continued until shortly before midnight, when an adjournment was made to to the supper room to partake of the repast provided by Mr. J. E. T. Dixon, which was much enjoyed. Afterwards dancing was resumed and continued until an early hour. Among those present were Grand Deputy T. P. Tansey, Deputy J. Coffee, District Deputy T. J. Finn, District Deputy J. H. Houston and others.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday the Grand Jury returned the following true bills: W. T. Hayes and Nellie Carr, larceny, six indictments; Joseph Robert, shooting with intent; Sarah Loughead, wife of W. Harris, aggravated assault; Baptiste Laporte, indecent assault; Robert D. Ford and W. Graham, obtaining valuable securities four Graham, obtaining valuable securities, four indictment; Gedeon Thibault, larceny; Alex. Thompson and Thomas Moore, breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom; Jas. Hay, jr., defrauding creditors; Netty Simon and Sophrione Lauzon, enticing young girls to lead an immoral lite in a foreign country; Richard N. O'Brien, libel transition of the present the country of libel, two indictments; H. O. Edy, perjury. The prisoners against whom true bills were returned were then arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Richard O'Brien expressed his willingness to have his trial at once. It was fixed for the 17th instant. There are two indictments against O'Brien, both very lengthy documents. The one charges him with libel in having published the story of Prince George's alleged adventure in the New York Morning Journal, and the other with publishing it in Truth, of the same city.



RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY.

No. 7628.

Rooms Weber Hall, St. James street. Next meeting Sunday, Nov. 16th, at 2.30. ED. TARTE, Recording Secretary,

Established 50 years. More made and in use than of all other Canadian Companies combined. Hundreds in use for 20 years, and still good. Patronized by the Higher Classes and Royalty. Pronounced the best medium priced Piano in America. In use in leading Institutions and Convents. Over 5,000 in use in Montreal.

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WELCOMED BY THE GENTLE-MEN to whom faultless linen is a daily æsthetic gospel, without which life would be quite unthinkable—The Troy Steam

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Tea and Coffee Free during This Month.

#### STRANGE THINGS!

The latest strange and unforeseen incident at S. CARSLEY'S is that several cases of

#### Large Encyclopædias

have come into his hands to be disposed of. Not being in the book business we shall not offer t hem for sale, but give them away to our

#### About the Book.

The book measures 9½ x 12 inches, and two inches thick. The Publishers write us that they are good value at Six Dollars each. The book certainly contains a very large amount of useful and varied information, besides 1,600 descriptive illustrations.

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#### The Method!!

The plan of disposing of this Valuable Work will be as follows:

Any customer buying Forty Dollars' worth of goods during the month of November, 1890, will have one Encyclopædia given them free of charge. Or any one buying \$35.00 worth at one time will be entitled to one of the Books. It may be mentioned that although the Books are regular value at \$6.00, and the publishers will not retail them less, they have come into our hands at an extremely low rate. This method of getting a few hundred into Canadian homes will, doubtless, advertise them well and meet the object the publishers have in thus placing them, as they state that when the book becomes known that no family can well do without one. Hence the sale for them will be enormous. It is simply one way of advertising a most value able, if not indispensable Book.

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NOVEMBER ONLY. During this month, November, 1890, - WE HOLD A -

### GRAND CHEAP SALE.

It is not usual to hold a clearing sale in the busy season. But just for once we will break through the regular and usual rule and give

#### REGULAR TREAT.

The extensive alterations and additions now being made to our premises is the reason for

We want, if possible, to have the alters tions completed by the end of November or in time for the Christmas trade. Several new departments are to be added and the whole business re-organized for the spring trade.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS will be offered in all the De-

SPECIAL ATTENTION. SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the

Sale of WINTER MANTLES -AND-

> DRESS GOODS. S. CARSLEY.

#### MANY THOUSANDS.

Many thousands of dollars will be saved to the Montreal public during this GREAT CHEAP SALE, and doubtless the publishers of the valuable Book to be given away during the sale will be called upon to sell us a very large number for distribution.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. Carsley has only ONE STORE in Montreal. No Branch Stores.

#### S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S CULUMN.

#### PHUNNY ECHOES.

Modern invention has produced a mechanical doll that can cry like a baby. But it can't smile, and crow, and kick up a pair of pink heels, and say pa, and there's where the truly baby has the advantage of it.

How's business to-night? was the question asked at the box office. Well, was the reply, the house is half full, the stage manager two-thirds full, and the leading comedian full to overflowing.

I would like to leave the country, said a man, but nearly everybody owes me, and I won't leave on that account. I would like to leave, replied an acquaintance, but I owe nearly everybody, and I won't leave on that account.

Isn't it cold, Mary? Yes, ma'am; it's cold. Then murmured the mistress to herself: Then I won't have to put on but very little rouge. The cold air will give my cheeks a rosy flush while I'm out promenading."

Curious man that Mr. Brown, isn't he Why so? Because the colder he gets the happier he looks. Oh, that is easily accounted for. How? Why, he's a clothing dealer, and also a silent partner in a plumbing establishment.

Benevolent physician (to professional mendicant)—My good woman, I am happy to be able to tell you that I consider it pos-sible to cure you of your blindness. Mother o' Moses, docther, ye wudn't be afther takin' away my livin'!

A Vermont woman who has just had the mumps, says she hopes to gracious she will never have to go through such an experience again. For two whole weeks she hasn't been able to jaw her husband or let out a single neighborhood secret; awful martyr-

A shrewd little fellow was intrusted to the care of his uncle, who fed the boy very One day he happened to greyhound; whereupon he asked the boy if he knew what made the dog so poor, and the reply was, I expect he lives with his uncle.

Three handsome young lady dentists have opened an office in Chicago, and are rushed with work. And they do say that when one of those fairies gets her arm around a fellow's head and hugs him up tight, and begins to yank at a tooth, it New Era.

Two boys, however, are worse than none at If there be but one youngster in the room he is quiet and sedate as a quaker.in-troduce another, and ground and lofty tumbling and somersets over the stove are the order from sunrise to dark.

When a pretty miss of say eighteen summers becomes alarmed at the presence of a mouse, one rather enjoys her discomfiture; but when she happens to be a miss of about thirty five winters, one's impulse is to kill the mouse as soon as possible, and relieve her from her agony of fright.

Does your husband sleep sound? asked Mrs. Cobbs, in the course of a call upon Mrs. Dobbs. Sound! responded Mrs. Dobbs; well, 1 should say! I don't believe you or anybody else ever heard such sound. It's enough to stop an alarm clock! The caller murmured that some men were that way.

A Kentucky paper says it is getting to he very fashionable in that quarter to enclose a dollar with marriage notices, when sending them to the printer.  $\lambda$  good custom that should prevail everywhere.

Ten dollars to printer and priest, No sensible man could refuse; Nine dollars to render him blest, And one to publish the news.

A humorous old man fell in with an ignorant and rather impertinent young minister, who proceeded to inform the old gentleman, in very positive terms, that he never could reach heaven unless he was born again: and added, I have experienced that change, and now feel no anxiety. And have you been born again? said his com-panion musingly. Yes, I trust I have. Well, said the old gentleman, eying him attentively, I don't think it would hurt you, young man, to be born once more."

#### Shavers.

The barber shaves with polished blade, The merchant shaves in constant trade, The broker shaves on twelve per cent, The landlord shaves by raising rent, The doctor shaves in patent pills,
The tapster shaves in pints and gills,
The farmer shaves in hay and oats,
The banker shaves on his own notes, The lawyer shaves both friends and foes, The peddler shaves where'er he goes, The office holder shaves the nation, The parson shaves with sharp oration, The wily churchman shaves his brother, The people all shave one another.

Why He Enjoyed Ocean Travel.

Why He Enjoyed Ocean Travel.

Have I ever been in Yurrup!" exclaimed the middle-aged, bald-headed passenger; I should say I had—half a dozen times. Like it! Rather. 'Taint so much Yurrup I care for as the ocean voyages, How I do love those ocean trips, though!

Don't you get seasick?

Seasick! I should say I did. Why, I just lie in my berth five days out of the eight and hope the infernal ship will sink in ten miles of water. There seems to be a whole slaughter house inside of me. I feel like a sick egg. But I enjoy it all the same.

Enjoy a voyage under such circumstances! How do you make that out?

Well, you see, my wife she's always along with me. She gets so awful sick that she can't talk until we have anchored on the other side, and if I were to try for a week I couldn't tell you make the core.

other side, and if I were to try for a week I couldn't tell you what blessed days of relief they are to me.

### Not Fit for Paradise.

that? Did you not admit, a moment ago, one who had not been there any more than Certainly, but he has been married. Married! Who are you talking to? I have been married twice. Oh, pshaw! replied Peter; get away; paradise is not for fools!

Sidney Smith's Jokes.

Sidney Smith could even joke at his own expense. He once said of his penmanship: It is as if a swarm of ants, escaping from an ink bottle, had walked over a sheet of

paper wiping their legs.

In a discussion on pedigree, in answer to a question regarding his grandfather, he said: He disappeared about the time of the assizes, and we asked no questions.

In reply to a request to furnish the Smith

arms for a county history, he said: The Smiths never had any arms, and invariably sealed their letters with their thumbs,
His definition of marriage is excellent: It

resembles a pair of shears—so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing anyone who comes between.
Once seeing two women at "swords' points" and abusing each other from oppo-

site houses he remarked: They will never agree. They are arguing from different

In an argument with an irascible and not very learned man, Smith was victor, whereupon the defeated said: If I had a son who was an idiot, I'd make a parson of him. Mr. Smith calmly replied: Your father was of a different opinion. Lord Dudley, noted for his absent-mind-

edness, once met Sydney Smith in the street, and said: Dine with me to-day, and I'll get Sidney Smith to meet you. Mr. Smith thanked him politely, but declined, because he was engaged to meet himself

#### LABOR AND WAGES.

Gleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.

Overtaxation and low wages cooked the Republican goose.

The boys who carry the tin pail dangling on their arms are beginning to realize that extreme high tariff don't raise wages.—

Enormous meetings of workingmen were One boy in a shop is as good as a man. held throughout Belgium on Sunday last in favor of universal suffrage and the eight

A bloody conflict arose at Ottensen, a suburb of Hamburg, on Monday, between the striking glassblowers and 300 Polish 'blacklegs.' Revolvers were freely used, and one man was killed and many were injured. A large number of arrests were

The horny-handed sons of toil voted their sentiments regardless of fear or intrepidation. The result proves that too much protection don't put wages into the pockets of the workingman, but only tends to enrich the capitalist and monopolist at the expense of the wage earner.—New Era.

. It is not long since that hod carriers. were regarded as quite unworthy the notice of bosses. Things have changed, at least in St Louis, where hod carriers get \$3 a day for eight hours, while carpenters receive only \$2.80 for the same time. The hod carriers organized and had the courage of conviction.

In the United States there were fifty-five strikes in the month of June last, and 25,-672 workingmen and women involved Of these, fourteen were for an advance in wages, three against reduction of wages, one against an obnoxious foreman, six were for unionism, and others for various causes. Nearly all were successful.

The man who toils for his living believes in reasonable protection for his production, but should receive increased pay for his labor. But seldom, if ever, are wages increased in proportion to the increase in the tax levied, and the result is the manufac-turer is enriched at the expense of his

At a mass meeting of railway men held at Greenock, Scotland, on Monday, it was decided to strike. This action was taken in consequence of the companies having refused to lessen the hours of labor or sub-mit the men's demands to arbitration. The bate for the strike has not yet been fixed.

Seven men, four plasterers and three bricklayers engaged on a building at the corner of River and Gerrard streets, Toronto, struck work owing to the non-settlement of a dispute with the contractor. The men are supported by their unions in the stand they have taken, but it is probable that the difficulty will be settled satisfactorily before spreading.

The strike of the morocco laborers at Lynn will, it is thought, be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The strike was satisfactory conclusion. caused on account of a resolution adopted by the National Morocco Manufacturers' Association that on November 1 all Knights of Labor should be discharged. These men refused to sign a paper renouncing their allegiance to the order, and preferred to leave their work.

H. Walter Webb, he of the New York Central notoriety, has been receiving an unmerciful castigation from those two great papers, the New York Herald and World. These great journals realize the barbarity of his edicts, and are sufficiently independent to declare them to the world. Facts that are daily coming to light are Facts that are daily coming to light all convincing many other papers of less note that Webb was carrying out a deliberate scheme to subvert the liberties of his employees and bend them to his will or bring upon them the most dire distress. With upon them the most dire distress. With such champions as the Herald and World, there is hope for the labor cause yet.

A poor Catholic, having been released from the cares of this world, and from a scurry wife, presented himself at the gates of paradise. Have you been through purgatory? asked St. Peter. No; but I have been married, he replied seriously. Come in, then, it's all the same. At this moment arrived another man, just defunct, who begged of St. Peter to be permitted to go in also. Softly. softly! have you been through purgatory? No; but what of wonderful specimens of the skill of work-men in their own trades. Amateur work day and omitted for that day means over-and work of women and children of co-work at another time, confusion and an-

which workers participate in the profits, and the singing by a choir of 5,000 voices all drawn from the working classes, were some of the features. It is asserted that no other country in the world could show a gathering like this, and the anti-Socialists point to it as a proof of the ability of the people to work out their own salvation without the aid of the State.

Strike of an Hospital Medical Staff, The Board of the Protestant hospital of Ottawa having removed Dr. Rogers, a prominent physician, from the medical staff without apparent cause, the whole medical staff has resigned, viz.: Sir James Grant, Sheriff Sweetland, M.D., Drs. H. P. Wright, Hill, Horsey, McDougall, Powell, Cousens, Small and Henderson. Dr. Kidd, who was appointed in place of Dr. Rogers, has also resigned.

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES

The McGill College team did up in great shape the Royal Military College cadets at Kingston on Saturday. The score stood 15

It is reported that the Prince of Wales is a big loser by his betting the past season. At one or two meetings he was a heavy plunger.

The horse Roseberry has beaten the world's record for high jumping by one-half inch, clearing seven feet one and three quarter inches,

Dick Guthrie has signed articles to fight an unknown with four ounce gloves for \$250 a side, catch weights. The stakes are up and the fight will take place shortly, it is said, somewhere between here and Joliette.

The Manhattan Athletic Association have invited the Montreal Lacrosse team to visit them next spring and play a match at the opening of their new grounds. The Druids of Baltimore also wish to make an engagement for the early spring, and so it is likely that the Montreals will have another southern tour.

Wendell Baker, the crack sprinter of the Wendell Baker, the crack sprinter of the Berkley Athletic club, broke the record for 200 yards yesterdoy at the Berkley Oval, New York. The first trial was made in record time, 30 1 5 seconds. The second attempt was made after half an hour's rest, and the distance was covered in 20 seconds, or 1-5 of a second better than the best previous American record, made several years

ago by Lon E. Meyers. The backers of Jem Smith, the English champion, propose to match him against Joe McAuliffe, the American champion, for £500 a side. If McAuliffe is acquitted in the impending trial it is probable a big match will be arranged, Jimmey Carney has been challenged by Bill Reader, who offers to fight Carney at 9 stone 2 pounds and wager £500 to £300 on the result. Slavin and McAuliffe are meeting with big Both attract large crowds at success. every exhibition, and there is a great curiosity to see the big American champion.

For some weeks past a competition has gen going on on the Montreal Quoiting Club grounds for the annual silver medal prize. There were fifteen entries,21 points, the last two to play off at 31 points. The contest throughout was a very even one, The match was completed on Saturday last, the last two to play off being Messrs. J. Leduc and J. J. Adams, and was a very close game, but Jack Adams got there, and is now singing "I ought to get the medal, so I ought." During the afternoon a friendly game was played between Mr. A. Lindsay and Messrs. J. Cunningham and A. Loiseau, 41 points, Mr. A. Lindsay being

#### THE ACCIDENT OF BIRTH.

It was rather a shabby bit of business, remarks the Hamilton Herald, on the part of the Montreal lawyers to refuse to permit a young lady stenographer to take the cases in court. The plan followed in Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates to any state of the Montreal is to issue cartificates the Montreal is to issue cartificates the Montreal is to issue cartificates the Montreal is the Montreal is to issue cartificates the Montreal is the Montreal is to issue cartificates the Montreal is the Montre to issue certificates to competent stenographers, after an examination as to fitness, and this certificate was granted to a young lady of that city who proved herself proficient. But the fact that she was so thoughtless as to be born a girl instead of a boy has proved to be a misfortune to her, as the Montreal bar, backed by some of the occupants of the bench, have assumed a hostile attitude and bluntly decline to go on with their duties if female stenographers are employed. There are so few occupations open to young women, and they have shown themselves so competent to do short-hand and typewriting, that it is too bad that obstacles should be thrown in their way. It was a long fight before the doors of the medical schools were thrown open to the young women, but in the end they carried their point, and the cry that they would be unsexed as a result of their studies is heard no more. Many a young girl who is a burden to her parents would be glad to go out into the world and do for herself were it not for the existence of this very prejudice which the Montreal bench and bar are doing their share in keeping alive. It is unmanly and unjust.

#### A Nuisance.

A woman who has no home duties, or who does not attend to such duties, is a pest to her acquaintances. It may take her a long time to make her breakfast toilet, but her outside garments go on like magic when she has once decide to make a morning or afternoon call. She will not work, and she will not let her neighbors work. Her acquaintances are kept in a state of chronic discomfort in the expectation of a visit, and a door-bell in her vicinity cannot A remarkable scene has recently been witnessed at the Crystal Palace in London, where 40,000 people, mostly workmen and co-operative festival programme, including a superb flower show. The majority of the exhibits came from workmen's gardens.

The exhibition of some industries embrace wonderful specimens of the skill of work-

### KELLY'S MONTREAL SONGSTER!

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No. 1—3 Cents.

Spare that Old Mud Cabin.
Only a Picture of Her Boy.
Slavery's Passed Away.
The Mottoes that are Framed Upon the Wall.
As I Sat Upon My Dear Old Mother's Knee.
If, the Waters Could Speak as They Flow.
Paddy and His Sweet Pottseen.
As We Wander in the Orange Grove.
My Molly is Waiting for Me
The Song I'll Ne'er Forget.
Down Where We Roamed Together.
A Mother's Appeal to Her Boy.
Don't Run Down the Irish.
Paddy'Shay.
Mr. McAnally and His Ould High Hat.
Jack Won't Forget You
Where Did You Get that Hat?
Mother's Last Letter to Me.
I Love You Best of All.

No. 2—3 Cents. No. 1-3 Cents

No. 2-3 Cents
The Same Old Walk. The Same Old Walk.
Ask a Policeman.
I'll Come Back, My Darling, to Thee. Topical.
Peep Out of the Window.
My Mother's Dear Old Face.
I Believe it For My Mother Told Me So.
How I Got Even With O'Grady.
I Shall Have 'Bm,
Rafferty's Tin Wedding.
Is That Mr. Reilly?
McCloskey's Grand Soirce.
Hello, Reilly!
We've Both Been There Before Many a Time.
Mo. 3-3 Cents.

No. 3-3 Cents.

Down Went McGinty,
No, Thank You, Tom.
Magee's Back Yard.
My Little Irish Queen.
I Wonder if She's True to Me.
Up Comes McGinty.
The King of the Swells.
Three Leaves of Shamrock,
Michael Slather's Spree.
I Loaned My Sunday Coat to Maloney.
My Sailor Jack.
Dreaming at the Windew.
God Bless Our Home.
Save My Mother's Picture From the Sale.
The Freedom Cry of Erin.
A Link From the Past.
Dreaming As She Sleeps.
Only to See the Dear Old Place Again. Down Went McGinty,

No. 4-3 Cents

The Griffintown Election.—Topical.
Globe-Trotting Nellie Bly.
I Went With Him. Twent With Him.
There Goes McManus.
When Mother Puts the Little Ones to Bed.
McGinty's Wake.
Casey's Wife.
Recall That Sad Good bye. Horoo for Casey.

No. 5-3 Cents. Excuse Me, Excuse Me!
McGinty, the Swell of the Day.
Explain It If You Can,
I'll Paralyze the Man That Says McGinty,
The World Will Be Coming to an End. Down on the Farm.
Leave That O'd Cradle to Me.
My Father's Song to Me.
Ballyhoo'ley.
Childhood's Happy Days.

If Our Daughters Could Seek as They Go. Paroon: If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow.

No. 6-3 Cents

Killaloe.
The Irish Spree.
Stepping Stones of Time,
Dan O'Brien's Raffle. Enniscorthy.
He Never Deserted a Friend.
The Seotch Brigade.
Up Went McGinty.—New.
My Dear Old Irish Home.

No. 7-3 Cents

No. 7—3 Cents.

The Whistling Coon.

He's On the Police Force New.
The Old White Caubeen.

Don't Trifle With McGinnis.
Old Oaken Buoket.

You Will Never Know a Mother's Leve Again.
Where the Pretty Shamrock Grows.
Little Annie Rooney.
The Three-Leaved Shamrock,
Brannigan, 1 Think You're Stuck. Brannigan, I Think You're Stuck

No. 8-3 Cents Now I Come to Think of It.

I've a Little Yaller Watch.

These Words No Shakespeare Wrote. Topical.
Fair Columbia.

Where the Sparrow and Chippies Parade.
When the Robins Nest Again, New Parody.

I Say, Mike!

What Will They Spring On Us Next?

No. 9-3 Cents.

No. 10-3 Cents.

No. 10-3 Uents.
The Montreal Baseball Club.
They Say They Do not Like it, but They Do.
If I Catch she Man that Taught Her to Dance.
Don't Let It Happen Again.
Hogarty's Auction.
Some Day I'll Wander Back Again.
Her Tears Drifted Out With the Tide.
Snuff on the Floer.
Maguinnes' Birthday Party.
Since Reilly Took an Oath He'd Have My Life. No. 11-3 Gents.

NO. 11 S GOILES.

The Burning Asylum,
No. 4, Second Floor,
Thaf's the Reason Why.
I'll Tell You How it Was, There Were Four of Us,
McCarty's Buggy Ride.
That's the Reason Why.
The Latch of An Irishman's Door.
Don't Leave Me, Laddie!

Don't Leave Me, Laddie!

No. 12-5 Cents.

James Beilly's Sister Song.
All Paddy Wants is Ireland.
You Spoke Unkindly to Your Mother Jack.
The Band Played Annie Laude, or To Hear Them

The Band Played Annie Laume, or To-Tell It.
My Sunday Bresches.
The Kattle of the Latch Key in the Door.
The Girls of To-day.
Say, Have You Seen O'Houlhan.
"Jack," A Rollicking See Song.
Little Fanny McIntyre.
Ample Rooney's Sister,
Give Me Back My Loved One.
Only Her Blessing, No More.
Denny Grady's Hack.
Neons. Safe in Her Gentle Arms.

No. 13-5 Cents. How Sweet the Name of Mether.
McGinty's Remains.
The Springtime and Robins Have Come.
The Heart That's True.
We Meet No More As Strangers.
Things I would Like to Find Out.
She Framed That Loving Picture of Her Boy.
I Love You.
The Irishmen of To-day.
Hello! John Maloney.
Just a Little.
I'm a Cousin to Parnell.
Say, Won't You Come Out and Play.
At It Every Minute in the Day,
Little Annie Kelly,
Now You're Talking.
I Loved You Kate in Ireland.
McNally's First Day on the Force. How Sweet the Name of Mether.

McNally's First Day on the Force. Sweet Summer Roses. No. 14-3 Cents. Measure Your Wants By Your Means.
That Ought to Fetch 'Em.
Since My Daughter Plays on the Typewriter.
Playmates.
My Mother's Mottoe.
Throw Him Down McClosky.
1. Whistle and Wait for Katie.
Twelve Months Ago To-night.
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#### OF THE WEEK. **ECHOES**

Canadian.

Colonel Herbert, C.B., the new com-manding officer of the Canadian militia, sails for Canada on the 20th inst. Captain Streatfield, his aide-de-camp, is now a guest at Rideau Hall.

A despatch from Ottawa says that Dillon and O'Brien will visit the Dominion after finishing their American tour. The despatch further says they are entirely in-different on the question as to whether they will be arrested or not.

The Ottawa Trades and Labor Council are now soliciting signatures to a requisi-tion asking the Ontario Government for the customary grant to a mechanics' insti-tute which they propose establishing in that city.

A seizure of clocks, fancy goods, etc., valued at \$1,500, is reported to the Customs Department in Ottawa from Montreal. The parties importing the articles entered them as clock movements, at ten per cent but on Appraiser Ambrose opening one of the cases he found that they contained completed clocks, dutiable at 35 per cent. Hence the seizure.

The retail grocers of Toronto met on Monday night, and resolved, while for the present taking advantage of the concessions offered by the wholesale grocers, to wage a relentless war upon the combine. Encouraging reports come from all parts of the province.

The schooner Ocean Wave was found capsized on Monday afternoon twelve miles out on the lake due south of Cobourg. The yawl was fast to the schooner. The crew are supposed to have perished. She was loaded with lumber consigned to an Oswego firm. The Ocean Wave is owned by the captain, John Brockenshire, of this town, and Mate William Martin, of Port

American.

The deputy shetiff of New York has re turned unsatisfied the executions on the three judgments for \$600,000 obtained against the Duchess of Marlborough. The Duchess has no property here, and the income from the estate of her late husband cannot be levied upon.

The trial of Joe Jackson, one of the Rube Burrows gang, confined in the penitentiary at Jackson, Miss., for train robbery, was to have begun this morning. Jackson had provided himself with a large knife and when the officers unlocked his cell door he rushed out and ascended to the third floor of the corridor where for some time he defied them. Finally the officers closed in upon Jackson when suddenly he jumped down to the brick floor of the court below and was instantly killed.

The loss of six men from the whaler Charles W. Morgan, which arrived at San Francisco on Saturday from Okholsk sea, is just made public. The men left the vessel in a small boat on September 1 in pursuit of a whale. The whale was harpooned, and started off rapidly, towing after him the boat, which contained second mate A. Martin and five seamen. A fog set in and nothing was ever found of the It is believed the whale smashed the boat, killing the occupants. The whaler Narwhal, from Fox Island, reports six men washed from the decks during a gale, but two of the men were thrown back alive by a return wave.

Never before in the history of Wall street, New York, was there such a collapse in values as was recorded in many securities lrst Tuesday. The panic which resulted is ascribed universally to the scarcity of money. Rumors of trouble among banking institutions were current all day, but no one paid much heed to them. After the close, however, it was learned that three banks which were members of the New York Clearing House Association, were unable to settle the claims of the other banks against them. There was a balance against the Bank of North America of \$1,400,000 which it was unable to settle. The other banks were the North River and the Mechanics and Traders, During the day the Mechanics and Traders bank made its settlements with the Clearing House and the other two banks received assistance from the other banks in the association and pulled through. Several suspensions were announced. The first to be made public was that of C. M. Whitney & Co., bankers, representing the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans and some other Southern financial institutions. The firm claim they will be able to pay dollar for dollar. But a more gigantic failure was that of Decker, Howell & Co., which suspended with liabilities of about \$10,000,000. A member of the firm stated that their assets were ample, but could not at present be realized on, and the suspension present be realized on, and the suspension was due to their inability to borrow money to carry on the business of the day. The firm of John T. Walker, Son & Co., importers of silks, etc., also made an assignment. Their liabilities are about \$1,100,000 and assets nominally about \$1,300,000.

European.

Vogan & Co.'s immense granary at Rotherhithe has been burned.

The premises of Truth in Fleet street, London, were destroyed by fire on Monday. A slight earthquake was felt in Mon-mouthshire Saturday. The rumbling lasted nine seconds.

The Swedish steamer Kurir collided with a barque off Elsinore on Monday and sank. Seven persons were drowned.

Stanley has placed at the disposal of the Times all the documents connected with the rear guard, including Bonny's original report and the officers' log book.

The London Chroniele's Berlin corres pondent says it is rumored, notwithstand ing official assurances to the contrary, that the young King of Spain is weak and not likely to live long.

Several fights have taken place at Galway between the police and military. A police sergeant was severely injured. The military finally routed the police and chased them to their barracks. The Connaught short jackets, dolmans and paletots during Rangers, who took a prominent part in the great reduction.

the disturbance, have been ordered away HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

It is reported that General Boulanger has left the Island of Jersey for an unknown destination.

Mr. Balfour has started for the west of England to take a short holiday, his doctors having advised a respite from business and a change of air.

A large tobacco factory in Madrid, Spain, was burned on Tuesday. Loss, \$200,000. A thousand persons are rendered idle by the conflagration. A number of evictions on the Oliphant estate at Ardsberg has taken place. Sixteen families, comprising 100 persons, were

ejected from their home A ferryboat capsized in the river Waag, near Bisztritz, Austria, on Tuesday, and 55 peasants were drowned. It was over-

loaded with men, waggons and horses. Despite the order issued by the Russian Government prohibiting the emigration of peasants and Polish Jews to Brazil 300, 000 have left Russia for that country dur-

ing the past three months. A portion of the roof of a house in the course of erection in the city of Prague collapsed on Monday, demolishing a scaffold upon which a number of men were working. Five dead workmen and five injured ones were extricated from the ruins,

The Tageblatt records the suicide by shooting of an army officer, referred to as "Colonel von P." who was recently compelled to withdraw from the Union owing to his connection with a scandalous gambling affair. The disgrace was more than he could bear.

Berlin and Rome correspondents state that during the recent conference between Crispi and Caprivi the former proposed a mutual reduction of tariff rates, saying Italy was interested mainly in the reduc-tion of the rates on wine, oil and raw silk.

Patrick Delaney, who was implicated in the Phœnix Park murders and was serving a sentence of life imprisonment for his connection with that crime and who appeared as a witness for the Times before the physici Parnell commission, has been released from

Furious gales have prevailed along the Irish and Welsh coasts, and quantities of wreckage have been washed ashore. There has been an incessant downpour of rain and the mountain streams have become torrents and in the Festiniog district have swept away a number of workmen's cottages.

The Chronicle, referring to Premier Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, says: Lord Salisbury had better have omitted the reference to the labor question, having nothing to propose. has missed a great opportunity which his opponents will not be slow to occupy.

Mr. Bancroft, the retired actor and theatrical manager, has offered to donate £1,000 if ninety-nine others will each sub scribe a like sum for the purpose of provid-ing General Booth, the leader of the Salva tion Army, with money necessary to make a trial of his scheme for the improvement of the condition of the lower classes.

Major Johnson and Dr. Jameson, the discoverers of a short route between Mashonaland and the sea by way of the Pangive river, have arrived at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, from Pangive They report that the Mavico country is being rapidly occupied by mining prospectors and farmers, who are ready to set at defiance the Portuguese claims to the

A collision occurred on Tuesday on the Great Western railway at Norton Fitz-warren station, near Taunton, between a goods train and a special train from Plymouth, which was conveying the passengers from the steamer Nornam Castle, which has just arrived at Plymouth from the Cape of Good Hope. Ten persons were killed and eight injured. The condition of several of the injured is serious.

The British torpedo cruiser Serpent has foundered off the coast of Spain, and it is believed that the whole of the crew with the exception of three have met with a watery grave. The Serpent was a twin screw vessel of 1,170 tons and 4,500 horse power. She carried six guns. The Serpent went on the rocks during a storm Monday night. A heavy mist prevailed at The British torpedo cruiser Serpent has the time. Owing to the violence of the storm it was impossible to send assistance from the shore. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed wessel, carrying away group after group of the unfortunate men on board. The news of the wreck was conveyed to Corunna, a distance of sixty miles, over mountain roads, The Serpent's ing, add the pepper and salt, and boil for complement was 170 officers and men. One two minutes. Take the celery from the hundred and six others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships at the African stations. A telegram from Co-runna says that the bodies of three ladies have been washed ashore.

The Wellington barracks of the Guards in London was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The fire originated on a staircase in the quarters of the married soldiers. The inmates were rescued by means of ladders. The fire was attended by many exciting incidents, and several heroic rescues were Joseph Savory was on Monday installed made and some painful scenes were witas Lord Mayor of London.

Vogan & Co.'s immense granary at burning building implored wildly for help. When it was found that two children were missing a soldier bravely re-entered the burning pile to search for them. Hearing screams issuing from the rafters on the top floor, he disjointed an iron bedstead, and with a piece of the iron broke away the ceiling until he found the children, when he rescued them unhurt. In trying to escape by a trap door on the roof they had lost themselves between the rafters and the The onlookers cheered the rescuer wildly. The latest reports say that over twenty persons were more or less injured by jumping from windows and six persons received serious injuries and were sent to

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FLOUR PUDDING.—A superior pudding can be made by simply mixing self raising flour and water together, boiling it in a cloth or steaming it, leaving it room to expand, and using a little sauce made from sugar and melted butter,

Beeswax and salt will make rusty flatirons as clean and smooth as glass. The a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

Honey Wine,—Honey, twenty pounds; cider, twelve gallons; put in a forty gallon cask and let ferment. Then add—rum, half a gallon; brandy, half a gallon; red or white tartar dissolved, six ounces; bitter almonds and cloves, each one quarter of an ounce. Mix well together, let set twenty-four hours, then bottle.

GENTIAN BITTERS.—Bruised gentian root, four ounces, cassia bark, two ounces; fresh orange peel, five ounces; bruised cardamom seed, one ounce; Jamaica or Santa Cruz rum, one gallon. Digest for eight days, then decant the clear liquor, press out the sediment, pour on it five pints of water, digest again for two days, press out again and add the two liquors together, and dissolve in them two pounds of loaf sugar.

TOMATOES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS. -Having been a sufferer from biliousness and dyspepsia for a great many years, and having tried all sorts of medicines without success, a correspondent was recommended to try the effect of tomatoes. The result he says, has been marvellous. I can safely say that since the tomatoes have been in season, I have had only one attack—and that a slight one—of this disagreeable com-

A WARNING TO MUSICIANS. -An eminent physician has observed a case of tuber culosis in a musician, which he concluded was due to the use of a trumpet which previously belonged to a phtisical patient. To demonstrate the fact he introduced through the tubes a certain quantity of sterilised water, which he agitated for ten minutes. Two centimetres of the liquid were subsequently injected into a guinea pig. The animal died of tuberculosis.

GINGER BEER.—Bruised ginger, two ounces; water, five gallons; boil for an hour, then add, when sufficiently cool, loaf augar, three pounds; cream of tartar, one and a half ounce; essence of lemon, one drachm; yeast, half a pint. Mix then strain, bottle and cork down with cord if for immediate use, but if to be kept for a time then secure with wire. If the beer is liked stronger, make in the proportion of two pounds of sugar and one ounce of gin-ger to each gallon of water.

TEA GOWN.—A tea gown in the Japanese style is made as a flowing robe, cut all in one, the fulness confined at the back beneath a large sash and bow, the latter being placed h gh, almost between the shoulder blades. In front the dress crosses, and is secured by the sash belt. The sleeves are large and pendant, of the bell form. Often a vest and high collar of a contrasting color fill in the vacuum at top; but that is not really a Japanese style, merely the union of Western and Japanese fashions.

GIVE WATER TO INFANTS .- A distinguished children's doctor believes, from his practice, that infants generally, whether brought up at the breast or artificially, are not supplied with sufficient water, the fluid portion of their food being quickly taken up and leaving the solid too thick to be easily digested. In warm, dry weather, healthy babies will take water every hour with advantage, and their trequent fretfulness and rise of temperature are often directly due to their not having it. In teeth cutting water soothes the gums, and frequently stops the fretting and restless-ness universal in children at this period.

Boiled Celery, -2 heads of celery, 12 oz. butter, 1 oz. flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 large pinch pepper, i pint milk. Take the outer leaves from the celery and let the central part soak in a basin of cold water for an hour. Place the celery now in a large saucepan of boiling water in which a teaspoonful of salt has been dissolved. Boil the celery for half an hour slowly Melt in a saucepan the butter and the flour, stir both well together, then add by degrees the milk. Stir all together till boilboiling water, place it in a vegetable dish and pour the mixture in the saucepan over it.

LEMON PUDDING, For this the crumb only of stale bread must be used. Half fill a small baking dish with it, remove it to a basin and pour over it just enough hot milk to make it soft, Grate into this the rind of a large lemon, add the juice, strained from the pips, sweeten it to taste, and mix it all well together. Beat up an egg with as much milk as necessary to fill up the dish, pour this over the bread, mix well, and having buttered the dish, pour the preparation into it; put little bits of butter on top of the pudding and round the edges of the dish, and bake it for about an hour, or until a nice brown color. Strew a little powdered sugar over the top and serve. This mixture can be baked within a crust of pastry.

Cooking is the most simple of all processes. Regularity and attention to time are the main secrets. Much less heat is requisite to keep liquids boiling in copper and iron saucepans tham in those made of tin. There is frequently a great waste of fuel in cooking, which arises from making liquids boil fast when they only require to be kept slowly boiling. Cour Rumford (the inventor of the Rumford stove) states that more than half the fuel used in kitchens is wasted in the above manner. It is a sad waste to put fuel under a boiling There is a degree of heat in water called the boiling point, and all the coals or wood in the world cannot make water hotter in an open vessel; it can but boil. By this waste the cook not only loses time, but spoils the cookery.

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### OUR BOARDING HOUSE HEAVY GALES AT SEA.

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"If the bill framed by George Washington Stephens, which compels a man to vote at Provincial elections, become s law it will revolutionize politics," said Brown, "and don't you forget ia."

"Of all the legislation ever proposed in connection with the franchise," replied Sharkey, "this will prove the most beneficial, but that an act of this kind should become necessary shows a want of appreciation of democratic institutions by the large majority of our people and a disregard of the duties of citizenship that is downright criminal. In Russia thousands of men and women—the best, the noblest that that country ever produced-have been sent to the gallows or into an exile worse than death for no other reason than that they demanded this right of citizen. ship which is here held so lightly. The most rabid Nihilist, who would blow a Czar to atoms with as much composure as if he were lighting his after dinner cigar, has never, and does not now, demand more than the right to have a free voice and vote in the affairs of his country. To secure this he will sacrifice wealth, and position, and life itself, believing that to be deprived of this right life would not be worth living. Yet we, who enjoy all that he is contending for, have become so recreant to our duties, so indifferent of our liberties, so slothful as citizens that it has become necessary to enact a law to compel us to take advantage of our rights and privileges as free men. Shame upon a people which has morally sunk so low."

"That's all right," said Gaskill; "but to appeal to their honor, to their m anhood, to their sense of duty is a mere waste of wind. The system under which we live, the struggle for existence has long since compelled them to sacrifice their manhood and sell their honor, and the man bereft of these two can have no sense of duty left. Modern society and social con : ditions have left him but one tender spot -his pocket-strike him there. This proposed bill of Stephens' will do that. It will teach him more about the Fran chise Act and its privileges and the rights and obligations of citizenship in one election than he can now learn in a life time. Our forefathers fought and bled on more than one occasion to establish the political right s which we enjoy, to make free men of us, and if, after the passing of that bill any man wishes to forego these rights or shirk his obligations, he will have to pay for it, both with hard cash and loss of citizen ship, and this is eminently proper. If Stephens succeeds in having this law enacted he will have done more out of Parliament than ever he did while in it, and he claims to have done something."

"But Stephens should not be left to fight this thing alone," said Brown. "Ever y true reformer, every man who believes in purifying politics, and every branch of organized labor should strengthen his hands. This is something for which we have hoped for years because it will induce a better class of men to offer themselves for public office; it will practically destroy machine politics. When every man is compelled to vote, the ward heeler, with his gang of Judases, will not be able to throw the election to the highest bidder be tween three and five o'clock on election day. He and his squad of descendants of the left hand thief will find their occupation gone because they will no longer hold the balance of power in their localities."

"In his letter to the press Stephens says that if it is right to fine a man for failing to do duty as a juror, it cannot be wrong to fine him for failing to do duty as a citizen," said Sharkey, "and Stephens is right. If there is any difference at all it lies in the fact that the duties of the ball ot box are of greater importance than those of the jury box, for in the former he acts, indirectly perhsps, but nevertheless surely, as a lawgiver. as a framer of those laws which govern his duties in the jury box. The framing of laws carries with it a greater responsibility than the obeying of them does, and any law tending to bring this responsibility home to the people, on whom it virtually rests, is a step in the right direction, and should receive the su pport of all right-minded men."

"The whole thing amounts to this," said Phil. "The apathy and criminal indiffer ence of a large section of the community to matters political positively endan gers the existence of our democratic institutions. Boodlers, wirepullers and logrollers-the very soum of society-now practically control politics; with every succeeding election matters ge from bad to worse. If this is allowed to go on unchecked and increasing, how much longer do you suppose will it be before all classes will cry out for some 'strong' hand to rule the nation and free it of the horse leeches who now shape its destiny. By all means let us have this law, and more than that, when we have got it, let us see that it's enforced."

BILL BLEDES.

STEAMERS DAMAGED AND DE-LAYED.

The Captain of the Vancouver and one of his Crew Swept Overboard.

Incoming steamers report fearful gales on the Atlantic during the past week, by which the trip was unusually prolonged, and two or three of them suffered considerable damage and had a terrible experience. But the saddest event of all to be recorded is the drowning of Captain C. J. Lindall, of the R. M. S. Vancouver and one of his quartermasters, who were swept from the deck by a huge wave, which carried away the bridge and chart room at the same time. The following are the particulars as far as can be learned :-

The R. M. S. Vancouver arrived at Father Point on Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and had a terrible experience to relate. Her brave commander has at last gone down before it, and with him the quartermaster of the ship at duty's post at the wheel. The second officer, who was also on duty on the bridge when the sea struck the ship, managed to hold on to the only fragment of the bridge that remained, and was brought below and tenderly cared for; his injuries, though severe, are not considered dangerous. Several passengers and members of the crew got a severe shaking, but nothing serious. The passage was made through one continuous storm, increasing in intensity as the ship steamed westward. The captain had to remain on the bridge all the time, never changing his clothes and having his meals brought to him on the bridge or in the chart room. On Friday morning about six o'clock he went into the chart room and threw himself into a chair, after ordering the steward to bring him some hot coffee and some food, and telling the chief officer, whom he left in charge on the bridge, to call him if he was needed. He had only gone down a short time when the officer, wanting to speak to him, went down in the saloon, thinking he was there, but on the steward informing him that the captain was in the chart room, he was proceeding there, when a fearful wave struck the ship on the starboard quarter, and threw the vessel right on her beam ends, broadside to the sea, sweeping her decks from stem to stern. Nothing was seen of the captain or quartermaster after they were swept over-board. The first officer took charge of the ship, and the steering gear was hurriedly repaired as quickly as possible in such an emergency, the ship was rounded to the storm once more, and after three days more arrived five days behind her usual time.

Captain Lindall, although a Swede by birth, had so long sailed under the British flag that he always spoke of being a subject of the Queen and considered himself a true British tar. He was one of the most genial and kind-hearted commanders crossing Atlantic, and his care and fatherly attention to ladies travelling by themselves and to chil-

He leaves a widow and three daughters, who reside near Liverpool.

The quartermaster's name was McLaughlin. He was 28 years of age, and has a wife and two children in Liverpool. He is said to have been a true seaman, and no higher praise could be awarded him.

The Thomson Line steamship Gerona also experienced the force of the hurricane which proved so disastrous to the Vancouver. She had part of her decks carried away, and Captain Anderson sustained serious injuries by being swept off the bridge by the heavy seas. He very nearly shared Captain Lindall's sad

Three Allan steamers—the Brazilian from London, the Corean from Liverpool and the Sarmatian from Glasgow-as well as the Beaver Line steamship Lake Huron, should all have been heard of ere this. They are all overdue, and it is expected they have experienced the terriffic weather of the past week

THE LAWYER WAS DISSATISFIED

And Addressed the Court in Strong Language.

WWhen Judge Wurtele decided the other day that the case of Lafontaine vs. the city should go on in the afternoon, Mr. Barnard remarked that he could not be forced to proceed, that there were many means to stop the case, and that he was ready to adopt them. However, through respect for the Court, he felt bound to give his motives for such a decision. Among those motives was the allegation that in the Lepine case Mr. Roy was not sincere in his pleadings, that his sole object was to deceive the Court, and the proceedings of that and the previous day showed that he had gained his object. His Honor in the whole course of the proceedings had shown such prejudice against the pretensions of the plaintiff and such an inclination in favor of the pretensions of Mr. Roy, to the extent of refusing the plaintiff's attorneys to prove a number of facts which appeared to them more or less essential, that they had come to the conclusion that they would not be justified, in the interests of their clients, in submitting to the tribunal the case of Lafontaine, because the rulings in the case of Lepine would apply in that of Lafontaine, and a serious enquete would, in their view, be impossible.

In reply His Honor said that he knew Mr. Barnard too well, and had too much consideration for him to take notice of what he had This, however, he might state: that if, after what had been said, he allowed the case to be suspended, he would thereby recognize himself as unworthy to sit on that bench. Consequently the Lafontaine case would have

to proceed in the afternoon.
When in the afternoon Messrs, Barnard and Doherty desisted from proceeding in the case, Mr. Ethier, City Attorney, moved that the case be dismissed with costs, which was done

The case has since been reinscribed, in the hope, it is presumed, that it will come up before another judge.

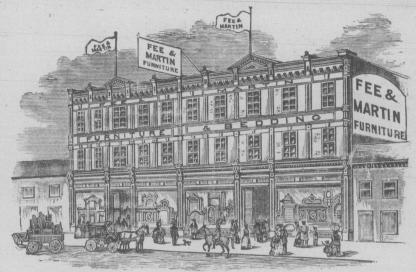
As an illustration of a bright child's indren was appreciated by all who have had the pleasure of travelling under his charge. The captain appeared to great advantage at the concerts given in aid of the Liverpool Orphans' Asylum and of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, in which he always took part, being an accomplished musician and fine vocalist.

As an illustration of a bright child's ingenuity in evading the issue, a clergyman tells the following (his little daughter at the table was reproved): "Virginia," said her father, "stop spluttering in your cup." "Papa," was the quick reply, "papa, you staken; 'taint a cup, it's a glass."

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AT LAST

Our New Sidewalk is Finished, and the

is again crowded from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. with customers attending the Great Cheap Sale of OVERCOATS, Etc. Owing to delay in laying the New Sidewalk, which has prevented Cases upon Cases from entering our Stores, with Thousands of OVERCOATS for

# MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

These OVERCOATS must be sacrificed to make room for our Large Stock of WINTER SUITS, which we cannot balf unpack until at least two-thirds of these OVERCOATS are sold.

# IMPERIAL CLOTHING

is acknowledged to be, although the youngest, the LEADING and CHEAPEST Clothing Firm in Montreal, our Mottoes being: "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," "NO CREDIT HERE," "TERMS STRICTLY CASH:" All Our Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Note the following prices:

Men's Worsted Overcoats, Raised Diagonals, . . . . \$5.00, Worth \$10,50 11.50 Cut . . . . 5.25, Canadian Frieze Overcoats, Pure Wool Superfine . 10.50 5.25 8.00 All Wool Guaranteed . 3.90,

Our Children's Plush Overcoats, in Divers Colors, from \$2.00 to \$5.00 are marvels and would be good value as charged elsewhere for \$9.00 and \$10.00. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits at correspondingly low prices. Eaton Suit \$4.90, nothing in the West to beat it. A Large Assortment of Pure Woollen Underclothing marked 2½ per cent. above Mills' quotations. 1,000 dozen Seamless All-wool Aberdeen Socks at 15 Cents, commonly sold at 30 Cents, for this Great Sale only. Call Early and Quickly, to get a Good Choice, as this Great Sale—if the crowds still continue to come-will soon be over at the

EAR CRAIG ST. EW SIDE. EW STORE. EW SIDEWALK.

# IMPERIAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

22, 24, 26 & 28 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

EW STOCK. Take note of Address and bewere of Imitation of Our Fign's Nom de Plume-IMPERIAL.