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MEETINGS. CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

L. Z. BOUDREAU, - - - PRESIDENT R. KEYS, - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT R, KEYS, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT P. J. RYAN, - ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY A. DEGUIRE, - FRENCH REC. SECRETARY E. PELLETIER, - FINANCIAL SECRETARY - - - COR. SECRETARY O. FONTAINE, JOS. CORBEIL, - -- - TREASURER - - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS B. RODIER, -Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to O. FONTAINE, Corresponding Secretary, 391 Amherst street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY, No. 7628. Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square. Next neeting Sunday, Jan. 31, at 7.30, Address all Bunday, Jan. 51, Sunday, Jan. 51, Mence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., P. O. Box 1458.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY, No. 2436 K. of L. Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L Hall, Chaboiliez square. Address all

H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY. No. 3852, K. of L. Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY 1711, K. of L.

Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square, at 2 v'clock.

Address all communications to

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MERCIER.BEAUSOLEIL.CHOOUET & MARTINEAU,

and for the cleaning of lanes. Last night a penters present. resolution to amalgamate the two branches, and thereby effect quite a saving in salaries, good thing, however, for it decided to apply cipal elections. As a matter of justice as be those prevailing in Provincial and Domsons are now debarred from voting, could exercise their right of franchise.

are represented. Although Mr. W. D. friend says : Davidge, of Toronto Builders' Laborers Union, is present by virtue of his office as secretary of the superior body, yet the Toronto organization is also represented by Delegates G. T. Beales, A. E. Roberts, H. Poffley, H. Forsyth and Thos. Webb. The retiring president of the International body is Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Denver, Col.

Last week the union iron moulders of Tcronto were honored in a visit to this city by Second Vice President Thomas Wisdom, o: Pittsburg, Pa. As an officer of the International body Mr. Wisdom is making a tour of Canada in the interest of that organization and at the same time with the design of awakening fresh interest in the matter of organization. With Messrs. Metcalf, Dence, Kelly, Black, and a host of other "square ' chief city. After "looking in" at Peterplaces in Eastern Ontario Mr. Wisdom will To those so intending I would earnestly say visit Montreal and other places in the Province of Quebec.

At the regular meeting of D. A. 125 K. of L. held last week Mr. D. A. Carey was

retrenchment, the proceedings at last night's Prof. Ashley will preside as chairman. On Council meeting will disabuse his mind of his merits alone Mr. MoGuire should be such a thought. Last year we had separate honored with an overcrowded house, even heads and separate staffs for street cleaning though there should be no other than car-

There is trouble looming up anent the construction of the Drill shed in this city. office expenses, etc., was defeated on a Contractor Stewart, of Ottawa, who secured division of 14 to 7. The Council did one the job, has sub-let the stone-cutting to some parties in the Province of Quebec and for legislation authorizing the keeping open from whose quarries the stone is to be furof the polls from 9 s.m. to 8 p.m. for muni- nished. As a consequence the cutting will be done at the quarries and then forwarded well as of convenience these hours should to Toronte, thus depriving Toronto's stonecutters of work to which they hold they are inion elections as well, for then a larger justly entitled, and to which they will not number of workingmen, who for many rea- submit without an effort. What the ultimate result will be remains to be seen.

I offer no apology for introducing in my The regular annual convention of the letter some extracts from a letter, dated Builders' Laborers International Union Jan. 19th ult., to me from a man prominent convened to-day in Williamsport, Pa., and in labor matters in the city of Vancouver, will continue in session for eight or ten B. C. The value of these extracts will be days. Several cities and towns in Ontario evident on perusal. For instance, my

"The municipal election is over in Vancouver, and a hot one it was. This is the first time our Trades and Labor Council figured in such a contest. There were two tickets in the field—"The Citizen's" ticket, and "The People's" ticket, The T. and L. tickets in the field-" The Citizen's " ticket Council decided not to endorse either, but the position of alderman of one of the labor." wards. Besides this, he was endorsed by both the "tickets" referred to, and as a result he was elected in the hardest ward OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE. in the city. He is now on the Board of Works Committee, and is Chairman of the Fire, Water and Light Committee. He has worked hard for the T, and L. Council almost since its inception, and in him we believe we have secured a good man. He is a

moulders to coach him, Mr. Wisdom saw all member of the Carpenters' Union. boro, Oshawa, Brockville, Ottawa and other otherwise they will have a hard row to hoe.

have cause to regret your neglect. The C. P. R. has a fearful monopoly in British Columbia, and endeavors at every possible re-elected D. M. W. for a second term, while opportunity to cut down white men's wages Messrs. Chas. March, Geo. T. Beales and and the unions cannot effectively resist John W. Davey were elected as organizers these endeavors either. If the situation for the D. A. The first named two have keeps on getting worse I am afraid Chinabeen organizers for years, but this is the men and Japanese will shortly and ultimately be the only working class in this

TORONTO NOTES. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) TORONTO, February 2nd, 1892. The second meeting of Toronto's new City Council, now reduced to twenty-four mem-bers, was held last evening. If Mayor Fleming thinks he will have no trouble in putting into effect his views as to municipal retrenchment, the proceedings atlast night's

Agitation on the part of organized labor in Canada secured a certain amount of restriction on Chinese immigration to the Dominion, and this agitation should be continued until their landing is prohibited entirely. But another danger of equal magnitude is now looming up, and one which should at once receive prompt attention throughout Canada. At the present time there is an agent in Japan encouraging "Japs" to come to this country under a certain form of contract, and the details of of them all being the same. Both sides accuse which are published in Japanese newspapers. The law on Chinese immigrants will not apply to these people, and as Canada has no law against the importation of laborers or mechanics 'under contract, hosts of Japs will soon be found landing in British Columbia. Speaking on this same subject, the Vancouver World of January 18th ultimo, says :

"Another evil is beginning to accumulate in British Columbia. There recently ar-rived at Victoria 100 Japs to work in the Union Mines at Comox, and a similar number of whites and Chinamen have been dis charged. Two hundred Japs are expected by the steamer Zambesi on her next trip. This importation of Japs is in anticipation of the probable anti-Chinese legislation at the next session of the Provincial Assembly, the white miners, who propose strong ac-tion, feeling that this is but the entering URIM.

THE LABOR CANDIDATE ENDORSED BY AN EMPLOYER.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,-Knowing, as I have done, Mr. there was worth "taking in" in Ontario's At present business is dull. Workingmen Boudreau from boyhood, I consider the coming here with say, \$500 can get on, but electors of the Centre Division will consult their own interests in electing him their representative in our Provincial Legislature. write to your union here first, or you will The Division is an essentially workingman's strong-hold, and, in my opinion, not only the working classes, but also the employers of labor, will only be doing their duty in sending as their representative one must have been. There is s nominee of the who has, through his industry and integrity, raised himself to the position of one of the latter. Yours truly,

H. A. M.

QUEBEC NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4th, 1892. Having seen in your paper notes from the City of Toronto by a correspondent who signs himself "Urim," the thought has just courred to me that possibly your readers might be interested in an occasional correspondence from the Ancient Capital, whose residents, being so often accused of sleepyheadedness, might be thought of by some as being actually asleep. To these I would say, treat this correspondence as a dream,

Now to begin with, we are at present in the midst of a political party struggle, the object of which is to ascertain which set of men will rule the Province of Quebec for the next four years. Public speeches are being made by all the big and little political lights, the burden the other of dishonesty, and the general public believe them. Now, the situation has its comical side, as whichever side obtains a majority, we will have chosen corrupt, venal and dishonest men to govern the province, and to make matters appear still more ludicrous, both parties are, of course, the bosom friend of "les ouvriers." I am not as a rule very religious, but I can't forget the prayer, "God save us from our friends."

Organized labor, to its shame and disgrace be it said, have not a single labor candidate in the field, petty jealousy and internal dissension being the cause. Twenty different labor bodies affiliated, its membership is over sixty, and the membership of the affiliated. bodies exceed 3,000; besides which, several unions, large in numbers, do not belong by affiliation to the council, still their support might be relied upon as well as that of a large number of independent citizens-but boodlers are preferred.

We are likewise involved in a municipal campaign which excites but little interest, as the City Council, as at present constituted, is about the best we have ever had, at least from an organized labor standpoint. Their kind feelings towards our working population may be inferred from the following facts. A deputation of unemployed called upon the mayor and asked for employment so as to relieve the distress actually existing among a large number. The City Council consented, and a large number of men were put to work, the renumeration being at the rate of eighty cents per day. Each man employed was compelled to pay for his pick and shovel. Now, such being the case, I will leave it to your readers to imagine what our previous councils Trades and Labor Council in the municipal contest, the present president, George Gale, a member of the Provincial Ex-Board of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. His chances for election are good, although in our municipal laws the franchise is limited so much, so that if defeated it certainly will be no discredit either to the council or its candidate, labor having but very little voice in the division in which he runs, or in any other division in this city. One more item and I am done. A judgment has just been rendered in our law courts condemning a manufacturer named Polley to pay costs and 'damages in the case of fonr poor lasters. This is turning the tables with a vengeance. These lasters are men who, having quit work during the strike, returned to work when the strike was declared off. After working a day or two, they were summarily dismissed, and could not obtain em. ployment elsewhere (call it a boycott by the Shoe Manufacturers' Association or a black list, call it what you like). The manufacturer who started it pays pretty roundly for it. I doubt if a combination of bosses in future' in this city will be in a hurry to draw up a set of cast iron regulations, and demand of their employees to sign the same, not forgetting the clause that they do not belong to any labor organization, nor will they, otc. The form is so old that it need not be repeated ; it was that particular clause that knocked out the above-mentioned manufacturer.

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MONTREAL.

at term for Mr. Davey. have no knowledge of the case myself country." t this evening's News says : The em-oyees of the Ontario Rolling Mills out at Humber are on strike against a reduc-The mills have been shut down since cember 13, the management at that time ring as a reason for closing that they had no orders. The men have been used to that, the total working time for the year 1891 having been six months and three days, counting six days to the week. They had made good big wages while at work but as they only worked half the year the total proceeds would not be fabulous. On Saturday last they were notified by

the managers to return to work, at the same time being told that wages would be reduced in the following percentage :

Shinglers 27.22 per cent Wash heaters..... 08.93 per cent The men asked for time to consider the

offer and yesterday came to the decision that the nature of the reduction was such as to show it had not come from necessity, but was aimed rather to out down the earnings of skilled workmen who made big money while they worked. Hence the men decided not to accept the reduction, and notified the managers to that effect, saying they are per-fectly willing to return at the scale paid in the mills at Hamilton, which is owned by

Of the T. and L. Council's successful candidate in Ward 4, the Vancouver Telegram of the 18th January, says :

"Mr. J. L. Franklin, colleague for Ward Four, of Mr. Odlum, and the representative in the council of the Labor organizations, is a man eminently fitted to take part in civic affairs. He was born at Bishops, Stratford, Hartfordshire, England, in 1846. He was educated in the public schools, and resided in England, where he worked at his trade until three years ago, when he came to Vancouver. Mr. Franklin is a clear-sighted business man, and a forcible speaker, saying what he wants to say briefly, but strongly. He is an intense believer in the future of Vancouver, and in the council

 Shinglers
 27.22 per cent
 will support a policy of progressiveness. As

 Rollers
 15.25 per cent
 a man having a practical knowledge of

 Scrap heaters
 16.48 per cent
 affairs he will be of great benefit to the city."

In the same issue, the Telegram takes occasion, editorially, to say that

The members of the Trades and Labor Council and through them the organized workingmen of Vancouver have reason to congratulate themselves on the part which they took in the recent municipal elections. and the success which attended the efforts they put forth to have a representative on the Aldermanic Board. Except in the case the mills at Hamilton, which is owned by the same company. The men say the Toronto mills are the more successful owing to the greater facili-ties for turning out work, and cannot see the justice of having their wages cut down. "They want to cut down the earnings of men who make good pay and put it in their own pockets," said one of the men to-day. "But these men who make good pay are killing themselves to do it. The work is terribly wearing and men break down early in life. It Pittsburg iron sells as low as \$1.60 per hundredweight and scrap as high as \$21 a ton, while iron was never so low and scrap never so high in Toronto, yet of Mr. Franklin, who was elected as the Labor Candidate in Ward Four, the indivi-

35 William street.

MR. DOWER'S ANSWER. To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,-I must apologize for my letter of a few weeks ago on the ground that I did not think it would bring out such an elaborate reply from "Urim" as that which appears in your issue of January 30th, and which took up so much of your valuable space that could be used to better advantage to your general readers. In my communication I simply tried to defend myself, and I believe I succeeded in doing so, and conse quently I have nothing to take back. As I am not seeking newspaper notoriety this will be my last on this subject, no matter what your Toronto correspondent has to say. I can assure "Urim" that I regret the loss of his friendship, but I suppose I will have to get on in this world without it Yours truly, for the future.

GRO. W. DOWER.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1892.

Collecting the Water Tax.

Mr. Gosselin, the Assistant City Clerk, is to-day paying those whose houses were used for election purposes, and where the water taxes were not paid these were deducted, much to the chagrin of the people who expected to be eight dollars in. One lady was very indignant and protested that she was poor and unable to pay her water, but she was told that she would not get paid. Then she consented, but said : "Never come to me for my house again, nor my vote either,

The Road Department's pay list for this week for 1,000 men amounts to \$7,600, not

ATLAS.

The Utah Legislature has passed a memorial to Congress urging the passage of the Home Rule Bill introduced by Senator Faulkner and Mr. Cain last month. The memorial says that the conditions in the territory have changed, that polygamy has been abolished and that some measure of self-government should be granted.

BOUNTIF ADY

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

CHAPTER XX.

DOWN ON THEIR LUCK.

Engaged in these pursuits, neither Angela nor Harry paid much heed to the circle lapsed into his anxious expression, at the Boarding-House, where they were still nominally boarders. For Angela was all day long at her Association, and her general assistant or Printe Minister, after a hasty breakfast, hastened to his daily labor. He found that he was left entirely to his own devices; work came in which he did or left undone, Miss Messenger's instructions were faithfully carried out, and his independence was respected. During work time he planned amusements and surprises for Miss Kennedy and her girls, or he meditated upon the Monotony of Man, a subject which I may possibly explain later on ; or when he knocked off, he would go and see the draymen roll about the heavy casks as if they were footballs: or he would watch the machinery and look at the great brown mass of boiling hops, or he would drop suddenly upon his cousin Josephus, and observe him faithfully entering names, ticking off and comparing, just as he had done for forty us for the last week.' years, still a Junior Clerk. But he gave no thought to the Boarders.

One evening, however, in late September, he happened to look in toward nine o'clock, the hour when the frugal supper was generally spread. The usual occupants of the room were there, but there was no supper on the table, and the landlady was absent.

Harry stood in the door-way, with his hands in his pockets, carelessly looking at the group. Suddenly he became aware, with a curious sinking of heart, that something was gone wrong with all of them, They were all silent, all sitting bolt upright, no one taking the least notice of his neighbor, and all apparently in some physical pain.

The illustrious Pair were in their usual places, but his lordship, instead of looking sleepy and sleepily content, as was his custom at the evening hour, sat bolt upright and thrummed the arm of his chair with his fingers, restless and ill at ease ; opposite to him sat his consort. her hands tightly clasped, her bright beady eyes gleaming with impatience, which might at any moment break out into wrath. Yet the Case was completely drawn up, as Harry knew, because he had finished it himself, and it only remained to make a clean copy before it was 'sent in to the Lord Chancellor.

As for the professor, he was seated at the window, his legs curled under the chair, looking moodily across Stepney Green-into space, and neglecting his experiments. His generally cheerful face wore an anxious expression, as if he was thinking of something unpleasant, which would force itself upon his attention.

Josephus was in his corner, without his pipe, and more than usually melancholy. His sadness always, however, increased in the evening, so that he hardly counted.

Daniel, frowning like a Rhine baron of

the devil is the matter with all of you?' The professor smiled feebly under the gas-lamp in the street, and instantly re-

'I suppose,' he said, ' that is, I guess, because they haven't told me, that it's the same with them as with me.'

"And that is_?

The professor slapped his empty pockets. 'Want of cash,' he said. 'I'm used to it phant. in the autumn, just before the engagements begin. Bless you ! It's nothing to me; though, when you've had no dinner for a week, you do begin to feel as if you could smiled instead. murder and roast a cat, if no one was looking. I've even begun to wish that the Eighth Commandment was suspended dur- gry still ?' ing the antumn.'

hungry ?'

' All except old Maliphant, and he doesn't count. Josephus had some dinner, but he says he can't afford supper and dinner too at the rate his heels wear out. Yes, I don't suppose there's been a dinner apiece among 'Good heavens !' Harry hurried off to

see the landlady.

She was in the kitchen sitting before the fire, though it was a warm night. She looked up when her lodger entered, and Harry observed that she, too, wore an air of dejection.

'Well, Mrs. Bormalack.'

She groaned and wiped away a tear.

' My heart bleeds for them, Mr. Goslett,' she said. 'I can't bear to set eyes on them ; I can't face them. Because to do what I should like to do for them would be nothing short of ruin. And how to send them away I can not tell.

He nodded his head encouragingly. ' You are a young man, Mr. Goslett, and you don't consider-and you are thinking day and night of that sweet young thing, Miss Kennedy. And she of you. Oh ! you needn't blush : a handsome fellow like you is a prize for any woman, however goodlooking. Besides, I've got eyes.'

'Still, that doesn't help us much to the point, Mrs. Bormalack, which is, what can we do for them ? '

'Oh, dear me ! the poor things don't board and lodge any more, Mr. Goslett, They've like to do-but I can't. There's the rent them in the house, unless they pay their rent, I can't tell. I've never been so miserable since Captain Suffrey went away, owing for three months.'

'Not enough to eat?'

'Lady Davenant came to me this morning and paid me the rent for this week, but not the board; said that her nephew Nathaniel hadn't sent the six dollars, and they could only have breakfast, and must find some cheap place for dinner somewhere

May I hope that you and his lordship will join us? Her ladyship most affably accepted.

Well, they were fed ; they made up for the meagerness of the midday meal by such so generous was it. Such a supper, said the professor, as should carry a man along for a 'Now,' he said, taking his arm, ' what week, were it not for the foolish habit

and twenty hours. After supper they all utes. When I came back the office was still became cheerful, and presently went to bed as happy as if there were no to-morrow, and my desk.' the next day's dinner was assured. When they were gone, Harry began to smoke his evening pipe. Then he became

aware of the presence of the two who were left-his cousin Josephus and old Mr. Mali-

The former was sitting in gloomy silence and the latter was making as if he would say something, but thought better of it, and

'Josephus,' said Harry, ' what the devil for more.' makes you so gloomy? You can't be hun-

'No,' he replied. 'It isn't that : a junior 'Do you mean, man, that you are all clerk fifty-five years old has no right to get hungry.'

What is it, then ?'

'They talk of changes in the office, that is all. Some of the juniors will be promoted : not me, of course : and some will have to go. After forty years in the Brewery, I shall have to go. That's all.'

'Seems rough, doesn't it? Can't you borrow a handful of malt, and set up a little Brewery for yourself ?'

'It is only starvation. After all, it doesn't matter-nobody cares what happens to a junior clerk. There are plenty more. And the workhouse is said to be well managed. Perhaps they will let me keep their accounts.

"When do you think-the-the reduction will be made?'

'Next month, they say.'

' Come, cheer up, old man,' said his cousin. Why, if they do turn you out-which would be a burning shame—you can find something better.

'No,' replied Josephus, sadly, 'I know my place. I am a junior clerk. They can be got to do my work at seven bob a week. Ah ! in thousands.'

'Well, but can't you do anything else ?' 'Nothing else.'

'In all these years, man, have you learn-

ed nothing at all?' 'Nothing at all.'

Is there, thought Harry, gazing upon his luckless cousin, a condition more miserable than that of the cheap clerk? In early life had no board to day. If I did what I should he learns to spell, to read, to write, and perhaps keep books, but this only if he is amand rates and all. And how I can keep bitious. Here his education ends: he has no desire to learn anything more : he falls into whatever place he can get, and then he professional interest in their occupation ; begins a life in which there is no hope of she had the eye of an artist for their interpreferment and no endeavor after better pretation of the fashion. Moreover, it things. There are, in every civilized country, thousands and thousands of these helpless and hopeless creatures : they mostly suffer in silence, being at the best ill-fed and ill-paid; but they sometimes utter a feeble moan, when one of them can be found with ing after Harry's most providential birthvitality enough, about their pay and proselse. In the middle of the day they went pects ; no one has yet told them the honest the good old time, had his books before him, out. Her ladyship put quite a chirpy face truth, that they are already paid as much did not greet the girls with her accustomed

"I remember. Get along." timas sent for By Mr. Messenger ?'

"Mr. Messenger didn't send for junior clerks. He used to send for the Heads of a supper as should be chronicled, so large, Departments, who sent for the chief clerks, who ordered the juniors. That was the way it those days. No, I was sent for to the chief clerk's office and given a packet of of getting hungry twice at least in the four. letters for copying. That took three minempty, the safe was locked and the keys in

'Well?'

- "Well-but the safe was empty !"
- 'What ! all the money gone ?

Messenger's private papers.'

"What a strange thing !'

" No one saw anybody going into the office or coming out. Nothing else was taken.'

'Come-with fourteen thousand pounds in his hand, no reasonable thief would ask

And what is more extraordinary still, not one of those notes have ever since been presented for payment."

"And then, I suppose, there was a row." Josephus assented

'First, I was to be sacked at once : then I was to be watched and searched; next, I was to be kept on until the notes were presented and the thief caught. I have been kept on, the notes have not been presented ; and I've had the same pay, neither more nor less, all the time. That's all the story. Now, there's to be an end of that. I'm to be sent away.'

Mr. Maliphant had not been listening to the story at all, being pleasantly occupied with his own reminiscences. At this point one of them made him laugh and rub his hands.

'When Mr. Messenger's father married Susannah Coppin, I have heard-' Here he stopped.

'Halloo !' cried Harry. 'Go on, Venerable. Why, we are cousins or nephews, or something, of Miss Messenger. Josephus, my boy, cheer up i* Mr. Maliphant's memory now jumped over

two generations, and he went on.

'Caroline Coppin married a sergeant in the army, and a handsome lad-I forget his name. But Mary Coppin married Bunker. The Coppins were a good old Whitechapel stock, as good as the Messengers. As for Bunker, he was an upstart, he was; and came from Barking, as I always understood.

Then he was once more silent.

CHAPTER XXI. LADY DAVENANT.

It was a frequent custom with Lady Davenant to sit with the girls in the workroom in the morning. She liked to have a place where she could talk ; she took an expleased her to be in the company of Miss Kennedy, who was essentially a woman's woman. Men who are so anhappy as to have married a man's woman will understand perfectly what I mean. On the mornday, therefore, when she appeared, no one was in the least disturbed. But to day she but they were closed. It was a bad sign upon it: said they were going into the city as they deserve : that their miserable ac- stately inclination of the head, which implied that, although now a Peeress, she had many an anecdote illustrating Canaan City and its ways, or showing the lethargic manners of the Davenants, both her husband and his father, to say nothing of the grandfather, contented with the lowly occupation of a wheelwright, while he might have soared to the British House of Lords. This morning, however she sat down and was silent, and her head drooped. Angela, who satnexther and watched, presently observed that a tear formed in her eye, and dropped upon her work, and that her lips moved as if she was holding a conversation with herselt. Thereupon, she arose, put her hand upon the poor lady's arm, and drew her away without a word to the solitude of the dining-room, where her ladyship gave way and burst into an agony of sobbing. Angela stood before her, saying nothing. It was best to let the fit have its way. When the crying was nearly over, she laid her hand upon her hair and gently smoothed it.

"There's where the real trouble begins. I wouldn't mind for myself, money or no "I-would write to the queen for money. I would go to the workhouse. I would beg my bread in the street, but the Case I would never give up-never-never never.'

She clasped her hands, dried her eyes, and sat bolt upright, the picture of unyielding determination.

'And your husband is not, perhaps, so resolute as yourself ?'

He says, ' Clava Martha, let us go hum. As for the title, I would sell it to Nephew Nathaniel, ,who's the next heir, for a week of square meals ; he should have the coronet 'All gone, every farthing-with Mr. if I'd got it, for a month's certainty of steaks and chops and huckleberry pie ; and as for my seat in the House of Lords, he should have it for our old cottage in Canaan City, which is sold, and the school which I have given up and lost.' He says: 'Pack the box, Clara Martha-there isn't much to pack-and we will go at once. If the American Minister won't take up the Case for us, I guess that the Case may slide till Nathaniel takes it up for himself.' That is what he says, Miss Kennedy. Those were his words. Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh! Mr. Feeblemind ! Oh ! Mr. Facing-Both-Ways !'

She wrung her hands in despair, for it seemed as if her husband would be proof against even the scorn and contempt of these epitnets.

'But what do you mean to do?'

'I shall stay,' she replied. 'And so shall he, if my name is Lady Davenant. Do you think I am going back to Canaan City to be scorned at by Aurelia Tucker? Do you think I shall let that poor old map, who has his good side, Miss Kennedy-and as for Virtue he is an angel, and he knows not the taste of tobacco or whiskey—face his nephew, and have to say what good he has done with all those dollars ? No, here we stay.' She snapped her lips, and made as if she would take root upon that very chair. 'Shall he part with his birthright like Esau, because he is hungry. Never. The curse of Esau would rest upon us. He's at home now,' she went on, ' preparing for another day without dinner; groans won't help him now; and this time there will be no supper-unless Mr. Goslett has another birthday.'

'Why! good gracious, you will bestarved.' 'Better starve than go home as we came. Besides, I shall write to the queen when there's nothing left. When Nathaniel's money comes, which may be to-morrow, and may be next month, I shall give a month's rent to Mrs. Bormalack, and save the rest for one meal a day. Yes, as long as the money lasts, he shall eat meat-once a day-at noon. He's been pampered, like all the Canaan City folk ; set up with turkey roast and turkey boiled, and ducks and beef every day, and buckwheat cakes and such. Oh ! a change of diet would bring down his luxury and increase his pride.'

Angela thought that starvation was a new vay of developing pride of birth, but she did not say so. 'Is there no way,' she asked, in which he can earn money ?

She shook her head.

'As a teacher he was generally allowed to be learned, but sleepy. In our city, however, the boys and girls didn't expect too much, and it's a sleepy place. In winter they sit round the stove and they go to sleep ; in summer they sit in the shade and they go to sleep. It's the sleepiest place in the States. No, there's no kind o' way in which he can earn any money. And if there were, did you ever hear of a British Peer working for his daily bread ?' 'But you, Lady Davenant? Surely your ladyship would not mind-if the chance offered-if it were a thing kept secret-if not even your husband knew-would not object to earning something every week to find that square meal which your husband so naturally desires ?'

that even the Version in the Hebrew had no attraction for him.

Mr. Maliphant alone was smiling. His smiles, in such an assemblage of melancholy faces, produced an incongruous effect. The atmosphere was charged with gloom : it was funereal: in the midst of it the gay and cheerful countenance, albeit wrinkled, of the old man, beamed like the sun impertinently shining amid fog and rain, sleet and snow The thing was absurd. Harry felt the force of Miss Kennedy's remark that the occupants of the room reminded her of a for tuitous concourse of flies, or ants, or rooks, or people in an omnibus, each of whom was profoundly occupied with its own affairs and careless of its neighbors. Out of six in the room, five were unhappy ; they did not ask for, or expect, the sympachies of their neighbors : they did not reveal their anxieties : they sat and suffered in silence : the sixth alone was quite cheerful : it was nothing to him what experiences the rest were having, whether they were enjoying the upper airs, or enduring hardness. He sat in his own place near the professor: he laughed aloud: he even talked and told stories, to which no one listened. When Harry appeared, he was just ending a story which he had never begun.

'So it was given to the other fellow. And he came from Baxter Street, close to the City Hall, which is generally allowed to be the wickedest street in New York City.'

He paused a little, laughed cheerfully, rubbed his dry old hands together, smoked his pipe in silence, and then concluded his story, having filled up the middle of his own mind, without speech.

'And so he took to the coasting trade off the Andes.'

Harry caught the eye of the professor. and beckoned him to come outside.

to get dinner, but his lordship groaned. Dinner! They came home at two, and his groans have been heart-rending all the afternoon. I never heard such groaning." · Poor old man !'

'And there's the professor, too. I'ts low water with him. No one wants conjuring till winter comes. But he's quite used to go without his dinner. You needn't mind him !'

'Eels,' said Harry, 'are used to being skinned. Yet they wriggle a bit.'

He produced a few coins and proffered a certain request to the landlady. Then he returned to his fellow-lodgers.

Presently there was heard in the direction of the kitchen a cheerful hissing, followed by a perfectly divine fragrance. Daniel closed his eyes, and leaned back in his chair. The professor smiled. His lordship rolled in his chair and groaned. Presently Mrs. Bormalack appeared, and the cloth was laid. His lordship showed signs of an increasing agitation. The fragrance increased. He leaned forward, clutching the arm of his chair, looking to his wife as if for help and guidance at this most difficult crisis. He was frightfully hungry : all his dinner had been a biscuit and a half, his wife having taken the other half. What is a biscuit and Clansan City ?

'Clara Martha,' he groaned, trying to whisper, but failing in his agitation, 'I must have some of that beefsteak or I shall-' Here he relapsed into silence again. It was not from a desire to watch the sufferings of the unlucky Peer, or in order

to laugh at them, that Harry hesitated to invite him. Now, however, he hesitated no longer.

'I am giving a little suppor to-night, Lady Davenant, to-to-celebrate my birthday. I me in the office, and the keys-

complishments can not for a moment be compared with the skill of an artisan : that been brought up to their profession and in they are self-condemned because they make a Republican School of Thought, and did no effort. They have not even the energy not set herself up above her neighbors. Yet to make a Union: they have not the sense of respect to rank should be conceded, and was self-protection : they are content, if they are expected. In general, too, she was talkative, not hungry, if they have tobacco to snoke and enlivened the tedium of work with and beer to drink.

'How long is it since you-did-whatever it was you did, that kept you down ?' asked the younger man, at length.

'I did nothing. It was an accident. Unless,' added Josephus with a smile- ' unless it was the Devil. But devils don't care to meddle with junior clerks.'

"What was the accident, then ?"

'It was one day in June ; I remember the day quite well. I was alone in my office, the same office as I am still. The others, younger than myself, and I was then twenty one, were gone off on business. The safe stood close to my desk. There was a bundle of papers in it sealed up, and marked 'Mr. Messenger, Private,' which had been there a goodish while, so that I supposed they were not important : some of the books were there as well, and Mr. Messenger himself had sent down, only an hour before before IT happened, a packet of notes into the bank. The money had been brought in by a half to one accustomed to the flesh pots of our country collectors-fourteen thousand

pounds, in country bank notes. Now remember, I was sitting at the desk and the safe was locked, and the keys were in the desk, and no one was in the office except me. And I will swear that the notes were in the safe. I told Mr. Messenger that I would take my oath to it and I would still.' Josephus grew almost animated as he approached the important point in his history. "Well?"

'Things being so-remember, no one but

"Poor dear lady,' she said, "will you tell me what has happened?'

'Everything,' she gasped. 'Oh ! everything. The six months are all gone, all but one. Nephew Nathaniel writes to say that as we haven't even made a start all this time, he reckons we don't count to make any ; and he's got children, and as for business, it's got down to the hard pan, and dollars are skurce, and we may come back again right away, and there's the money for the voyage home whenever we like, but no more.

'Ch !' said Angela, beginning to understand. 'And and your husband?'

Her ladyship held out her hands without a word.

Angela, in shameful contempt of Political Economy, placed in them the work which she had in her own, and whispered :

'You had better,' she said, 'take a week in advance. Then you can arrange with Mrs. Bormalack for the usual meals on the old terms ; and if you would rather come here to work, you can have this room to yourself all the morning. Thank you, Lady Davenant. The obligation is entirely mine, you know. For, really more delicate work, more beautiful work. I never saw. Do all American ladies work so beautifully ?'

Her ladyship, quite overcome with these honeyed words, too's the work and made no reply.

'Only one thing, dear Lady Davenant," Angela went on, smiling, ' you must promis me not to work too hard. You know that such work as yours is worth at least twice as much as mine. And then you can push on the Case, you know.'

The little lady rose, and threw her arms round Angela's'neck. 'My dear !' she cried, with more tears,

'you are everybody's friend. Oh ! yes, I know. And how you do it and all-I can' think, nor Mrs. Bormalack neither. Bu the day may come—it shall come—when we can show our gratitude.' She retired, taking the work with her.

(To be Continued.

LABOR AND WAGES.

CANADIAN.

Many of the union moulders of Hamilton are leaving the city in view of the action of employers in preparing to open non-union aheps.

AMERICAN.

About 40 wood carvers at Rockford, Ill., have struck because their employers wanted them to work at piece work.

L. A. 7503, brewers, New York City, had \$3.224.26 in its treasury on January 1. Last week nineteen new members were initiated.

The wages of conductors, baggagemasters and brakemen on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been increased.

Through the agitation of organized labor the Pinkertons have been barred out of Arkansas, Idaho, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

FatherHuntington intends making a tour of the sweating shops in New York City, accompanied by several other Knights of Labor, and he will then publicly give his xperience of the infamous system.

The railroad telegraphers' trouble on the East Tennessee road has been settled, the railroad officials having signed a written agreement that no member of the Order shall be discriminated against on account of his membership.

The Brooke Iron Company, of Birdsboro, Pa., has notified its employees of a general reduction in wages. Puddlers are reduced from \$3.50 to \$3.25 per ton, sheet mill employees from 40 to 36 cents a ton, and nailers about ten per cent. The firm employs over 400 hands.

The Memphis Commercial Union on Monday locked out its union printers, their places being taken by 16 non-union men from St. Louis. The non union men were attacked as they went to dinner, and the police had to interfere. Eleven of the non union men consented to leave the town, and were escorted to the depot.

Great indignation exists among the 4,000 employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabeth, N. J., over a set of new regulations, one of which compels the men to be inside the factory five minutes before the whistle blows, under the penalty of losing a half day.

EUROPEAN.

Twelve thousand shipyard helpers at Sunderland, England, have struck against a reduction in their wages.

The Board of Arbitration at Indianapolis has decided in favor of the strikers in the street car dispute, and the trouble is considered at an end.

The silk weavers at Como, Italy, are on strike. Not a loom is in operation in the city. The strikers are starving and their committee has asked the mayor to provide bull, also of the Argyles, third. bread for them.

The 8,000 textile workers who went on strike at Manlen, Spain, against the employment of scabs and a reduction of wages have been successful. The scabs were discharged and the former wages have been restored.

Without land there could be no wealth,

for land is the basis of all wealth. But land is useless without labor, and labor is helpless without access to land, There is absolutely nothing that we have or use but what is obtained from the earth either directly or indirectly. In equal justice to all men, there should be no legal right for a few to monopolize and hold out of use for speculative purposes the land of which all men stand in need, and without which they must soome slaves to the few.

The men who take an active interest in labor movements usually come in for a great deal of abuse. There are many writers, preachers and other public men who openly condemn such reformers, on the ground that the discussions raised are fanning the flame of disconteet among workingmen. These writers and others delight in styling themselves conservatives; they are, however, either knaves or fools. Workingmen are sensible to the fact that it is only in fanning the flame of discontent that they are guarded from slavery worse than that they now endure.

If clothing, bread and groceries were rained down from the skies, the benefit of such a shower would accrue to those who has six yards start. own the land upon which it fell. When minerals are discovered, when new machinery is invented, when new buildings are put up or any improvements made whatsoever, the benefit accrues to those who monopolize the earth to the exclusion of their fellow- 000. men. It will cost some thought on your part to study this out, but when you get the principles clear in your mind, you will have found the solution of the labor problem.

Many efforts have been made by working people from time to time to alleviate social ills, but their efforts have been mostly directed against effects of certain causes, and club. too little attention has been directed against the causes of evil effects. The greatest and most iniquitous cause of evil to labor is our present indirect system of taxation. This system is paraded under the guise of protection to American labor. The only protection needed by labor is to be left in the free enjoyment of its natural rights and the natural reward for its toil. With free access to nature's storehouse and freedom to retain the fruits of its toil, labor needs no other protector,-Sunday Truth.

THE SPORTING WORLD

SNOWSHOEING.

The annual cross-country race to Lachine of the Argyle Snowshoe Club came off on fitable. He has been the main stay of Sur-Saturday last. There was a good field of rey during the last season, but he does not competitors and the day was fine but the track was rather heavy and there was no him scurvily the season before, when the prospect of record-breaking. Mason, of the rewards for services were being distributed, Argyles, a plucky young runner, was first; time 65 min. 3 sec. Gentleman, of the M. A. A. A., came in a good second, and Turn-

There are a very large number of entries for the open steeplechase across the mountain this afternoon. The prizes are given by the proprietors offthe [Star and are both hand-

He was a record maker, and was expected, world record for the mile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Becker, the German champion bicyclist, has been killed by a fall from his wheel at Delitzsch.

It has been the experience at the Washington Post office that two men on wheels can do the work of three men on foot.

William Anderson, formerly goal-keeper and point for the Ottawa lacrosse team, died Saturday of consumption. He was 31 vears of age.

President Fulda, of the California Ath. glittering gems and precious stones. letic club, emphatically denies that he offered a \$5,000 purse for Jack Skelly, the New York amateur.

The unknown that the Manhattan Athletic club wanted Jack Dempsey to spar six rounds for \$300 was Johnny Reagan. Dempsey wants a larger purse.

The Manchester 130 yards handicap this week has five American sprinters entered : Collins, 101 yards ; Budd, 121 yards ; Huntley, 122 ; Brown, 13 ; Donlan, 13. Hutchen

The subscription list for the testimonial to John Osborne, the veteran English jockey, now amounts to over \$17,000, and John. that for Bradbury, a jockey who lost a leg by his horse falling, has reached over \$11,-

The proprietors of sporting clubs are getting tired of giving big purses for boxing matches, says a cable. A purse of \$750 was a sufficient bait to induce "Nunc" Wallace,

of Birmingham, and Gardner, of London, the bantam weights, to box last week under the usual rules at the Kennington Social

The Lancashire steeplechase, of 2,000 sovereigns, to be decided at the Manchester Easter meeting, has closed with eighty-one entries, which is fifteen more than has been secured for the Grand National, while near ly ever animal of note nominated for the big chase at Aintree will be found in the entry for the race to be decided at New Barns.

When he last visited Australia George Lohmann, the English Cricketer, was offer ed a position in the A. J. S. Bank if he would remain in Sydney, but he refused the

bait. It is thought unlikely he would say "no " if the offer were renewed. Lohmann's father was on the Stock Exchange, but was "hammered," and George himself was something in a stockbroker's office but found

cricket more to his taste, and quite as proforget that the Club was disposed to treat W. W. Read received £100 and Lohmann was put off with £25. He struck at this and demanded more, and it was only when he threatened to secede from the club that

the grant was increased to £50, W.W.'s position is a sore point with the Surrey professionals, for though he poses as an amateur, or gentleman, he depends mainly on cricket some and valuable. There is a good deal for his subsistence. He is nominally assistof excitement among the clubs represented ant secretary of the Surrey Club, but no

and a big crowd will likely see the finish, body has ever seen him at his desk, and in

that Zimmerman has so ingloriously severed It was 105 feet high and of most exact prohis connection with amateur cycle racing. portions. The erection was begun in the year 3.700 B. C., but was not finished for in company with others, to break Windle's 260 years. It was of brass, cast in sections, and was overthrown by an earthquake in the

year 224 B, C. It weighed 227,900 pounds. The Temple of Diana is another of the seven wonders of the world which has entirely disappeared. It was a magnificent structure, situated on the Eventine at Ephesus, and was constructed at the con cost of all Asiatic countries. The lofty domed roof was supported by 127 monster columns of Parian marble-the tribute to Diana by 127 kings. The facade of the temple occupied 200 feet upon the Eventine and the walls stretched back 425 feet, all

Fourth in order of prominence was the Mausoleum-the tomb of Mausolus, the first king of Carla. According to Pliny, it had a total height of 140 feet. It was erected by Artemisia, the widow of Mausolus, about 355 B. C. It consisted of a basement 65 feet high, on which stood an Ionic colonade 231 feet high, surmounted by a pyramid rising in steps to a similar height, and upon the apex of the pyramid a colossal group of Mausolus and wife in a chariot drawn by four horses of heroic size. The Mausoleum endured about the year 1404 A. D., when it was partially destroyed by an earthquake and finally torn down by the Knights of St.

The fifth wonder, the Olympian Zeus, was a statue of Jupiter Olympus, said to have been 60 feet high and chiefly composed of ivory and gold. It is usually located at Elis, but nothing certain is known of its location or its reputed builder, Phidias.

If possible, tradition and history have told us less about the sixth wonder of the world-the hanging gardens of Babylonthan they have of the fifth. Herodotus does not mention them; Pliny only casually alludes to their existence, and the Scriptural account of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar ignores the subject altogether. Popular accounts of the hanging gardens say that they were huge baskets of brass and iron, 400 feet square, swung on mammoth stone arches which were erected near the royal palace at Babylon.

The seventh wonder was a combined lighthouse and watchtower, situated on the eastern end of the Island of Pharos, at Alexandria, Egypt. Its construction was begun by Ptolemy Soter about the year 332 B. C. It was 400 feet high and cost a sum equal to \$1,240,000 of United States currency.

Mrs. Euclted Hill and her four-year-old babe were killed at Woodbury, N. J., by an express train. The mother was walking between the tracks.

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When the police recently confiscated the funds of the Miners' Union at Saarbruecken, Germany, it was found that \$2,000 had disappeared before the police pounced down upon the office. The money was taken over the French frontier, where it will be kept at the disposal of the trustees of the Union.

Thousands are unemployed in Madrid, the city finances are in a miserable condition, and the authorities have not only closed their public soup houses, but also discontinued dispensing meat to the inmates of. hospitals, prisons and the poorhouse ; and both goals when time was called. The Brits At present the Pyramids, the Colossus of yet it is proposed to build a municipal theatre at a cost of \$1.000,000.

The managers of the Labor Exchange at Milan have compared the registry list with the roll of the labor organizations and published the names of those members who failed to vote on election day. If all workmen had registered and voted for the labor ticket, the latter would have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

There is a factory in Chemnitz, Saxony, whose superintendent has issued a decree announcing that broad brimmed hats must not be worn by the men under his supervision, as such hats are indicative of an independent and oppositional spirit. Men with broad brimmed hats will not be tolerated in that factory.

The International Congress of Socialistic Students, recently held at Brussels, has adopted a declaration of principles declaring that universities should be managed by professors and students upon a democratic basis, without Church or State interference; also that faculties for industrial and mechanical pursuits be created. The Congress furthermore declared that science could only be freed from present restriction and misapplication by carrying into effect the principles of the labor movement.

HOCKEY.

The match between the M. A. A. A. and Brits at the Victoria rink on Wednesday night was witnessed by a fair number of spectators, and was a well contested game, although both teams did not have their first seven. In the first half the M. A. A. A. kept the " puck " in the vicinity of the Brits' goals and when the whistle sounded for half time the score stood M. A. A. A. A., 2; Brits, 0. The second half woke up the Brits and the puck was kept in the territory of score 2 goals, making the match a draw.

CYCLING.

The racing board of the League of American Wheelmen has declared A. A. Zimmerman a professional for violating clause D of the amateur rule, which practically means for accepting remuneration for either training expenses or attending a meet. The expulsion has been expected in certain quarters for some time, or since the matter relative to the Worcester deal became known. It is thought that his acceptance of \$25 from the Worcester people for attending a meet is the cause. By Zimmerman's expulsion America loses one of its fastest amateur bicycle riders. No one rider captured as many events or trophies during the past racing season as did Arthur A. Zimmerman. He is credited with having won fully \$3,000 worth of prizes in 1891, and no single rider was as prominent, save Willie Windle. It is not probable that the New York Athletic club will send a racing team to England this season, now that Zimmerman is a pro-fessional, as he was to have been the king pin of the team. His retirement leaves Willie Windle the undisputed amatur champion of the American racing track, as Zimmerman was considered the only man hav- statue of Apollo, which stretched its huge

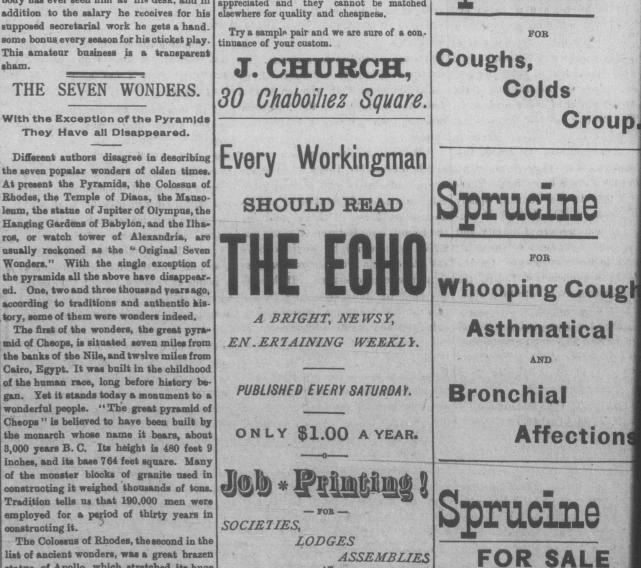
supposed secretarial work he gets a hand. some bonus every season for his cticket play. This amateur business is a transparent sham.

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

With the Exception of the Pyramids They Have all Disappeared.

Different authors disagree in describing **LVEIV** the seven popular wonders of olden times. Rhodes, the Temple of Diana, the Mausoleum, the statue of Jupiter of Olympus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Ilharos, or watch tower of Alexandria, are usually reckoned as the "Original Seven Wonders." With the single exception of the pyramids all the above have disappeared. One, two and three thousand years ago, according to traditions and authentic his tory, some of them were wonders indeed, The first of the wonders, the great pyra mid of Cheops, is situated seven miles from the banks of the Nile, and twelve miles from Cairo, Egypt. It was built in the childhood of the human race, long before history began. Yet it stands today a monument to a wonderful people. "The great pyramid of Cheops" is believed to have been built by the monarch whose name it bears, about 3,000 years B. C. Its height is 480 feet 9 inches, and its base 764 feet square. Many of the monster blocks of granite used in constructing it weighed thousands of tons. Tradition tells us that 190,000 men were employed for a period of thirty years in constructing it.

The Colossus of Rhodes, the second in the list of ancient wonders, was a great brazen ing a possible show with the Milbury wonder. legs across the harbor of Rhodes, and wasso For all these reasons it is to be regretted large that ships in full sail passed between.



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MONTREAL, February 6, 1892.

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.

"WE HAVE 'EM ON THE LIST.'

The causes which contributed to the defeat of Ald. Kennedy and Rolland in St. Lawrence and Hochelaga Wards respectively are not for to seek ; they lay upon the surface, and wherever workingmen are in the majority the same causes will always have the same effect. Both gentlemen were not content with opposing the abolition of property qualification for aldermen, but actually advocated a considerable increase to the present already prohibitive conditions attached to the office; they favored legislation against a class which, in point of intelligence, honesty of pur-

with the needs of his class, is in a much better position to agitate for the rem - Mr. Dolge goes on to say : edy than either of his opponents, who have only a theoretical knowledge of

mass of wage workers. Intelligent workingmen will not fail to draw this distinction and to vote accordingly. There never has been, in the political history of this province, a more opportune time to send a thoroughly honest

and independent man to the Provincial Legislature; in the person of Mr. Boudreau, the labor candidate, the electors of the Centre Division have such a man, and it will be to the everlasting

disgrace of the working classes if they do not accept him in preference to all others. His record as a politician is vet to make, but as a citizen and

a thorough friend and worker for labor it is unexcelled. Mr. Boudreau's programme, while far-reaching enough to command the sympathy of the most radical, is yet conservative enough to suit the most ardent Tory, and having a ready and fluent address in both languages he should be acceptable to the

two nationalities.

ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS.

We have had occasion before now to pose, morality and all the qualities notice with approval various articles on which go to make a good citizen, will the labor problem which have appeared compare favorably with the moneyed in the "Social Economist," a magazine, class. This alone would have made their defeat easy and certain, but in under the joint editorship of Messrs. other ways both gentlemen had shown George Gunton and Starr Hoyt Nich a decided hostility to reforms promoted ols, devoted to the discussion of ques in the interests of the working classes, tions which its title implies. In which made defeat doubly sure. Work- the number for January we find, among ingmen are not to be fooled all the several other very readable and intime; occasionally they manage to see structive papers, one from the pen of through specious promises and vote the Mr. Alfred Dolge, the well-known and right way. The last election was one extensive manufacturer of piano mateof these occasions, and no better evi- rials, which is well worthy the conside dence of this could be given than to ration of all who take an interest in the point to the fact that a general wail of settlement of industrial strife and the regret has come from the capitalistic betterment of the working classes. Bepress over the defeat of those two gen- fore quoting from the article itself, we cannot do better than give an extract tlemen. They say the finances of the city are in danger of being equandered from the comment in the "editorial crucible," which fittingly conveys our and that the city has lost the services

opinion :

election of Mr. Boudreau as the labor the differentiation of laborers into wage deficit. candidate, and it is believed that the and salary receivers on the one hand great body of workingmen generally and capitalists into industrial managers employers have no interest in their lawill rally to his assistance. He has uno on the other. This separation of the borers other than to hire them as cheap doubted claims to their support which functions and apparently of the inter- ly as possible. This I regard as a serithe other two candidates do not pos- ests of employers and employed, the ous error. It is ona of the results of sess ; a genuine workingman himself, author says, naturally brought with it the erroneous doctrine already referred his whole sympathies are with the am- a feeling of class antagonism which has to "that profits rise as wages fall," and bition of those of his fellow-workmen developed into a deeply settled indus- therefore that cheap labor is an imporwho desire to place labor upon the trial conflict often amounting to actual tant factor in creating large profits plane it should occupy. While yet a social warfare, which has been further This view, however, is contrary to all young man, he has worked long and stimulated by the teachings of a new experience. Instead of profits being earnestly in the cause of labor reform, school of political economy which came the largest where wages are the lowest, and from his intimate acquaintance into existence about the same time and we find that where wages are the high

especially the theory that profits rise the aspirations and longings of the great only as wages fall, was believed to be human. It was accepted as an insepevil effects could be avoided only by logically and historically, socialism was the product of English cheap labor political economy."

Further on he says:

"Now we know that the bulk of the wealth created in society is automatically distributed in the regular process of production in wages, salaries, taxes and other fixed costs, and we also know that there frequently is a surplus remaining after all these costs are defrayed. To whom then does this surplus belong? I answer to those who produce it, and to nobody else. How this surplus can be made to flow to those who create it then is the question, and no system of division or distribution is worth considering which is not based upon this principle. . . . If the laborer is entitled to any of that surplus, it is upon the same principle that the capitalist is entitled to his, namely : that he created it. . . .

Now if this profit-economy in the cost of production-arises from the use of superior machinery, or larger investment for raw material, or any other use of capital, it clearly belongs to the capitalist; and if it is due to the special skill in management it just as clearly belongs to the manager, whether he be a capitalist or a salaried superintendent. And, on the other hand, if it is the result of superior energy or care exercised by the laborers or an improved method introduced by them, then it is manifestly theirs because they have created it."

of the division, and numerous workers summary of the causes leading up to ceptional effort have created a surplus for the campaign shortly to be opened the present conditions of industrial life, they should receive it without reference have volunteered their assistance. The which he attributes to the substitution to whether the laborers in other departgreatest unanimity appears to prevail in of domestic hand labor for the steam ments, or whether the capital of the the ranks of organized labor over the driven machinery of the factory system, concern, has produced a surplus or a

> I know it is usually assumed that as a part of this industrial evolution. est, capitalists are most prosperous and

> profits most permanent. . . . The "The doctrines of the English school, reason for this is that high paid labor ers, besides being more intelligent workers and better citizens, are larger conas irrefutable as it is repulsive and in- sumers, and consequently furnish a more extensive, varied and permanent arable part of the wages system and its market for the product of capital, which is the very basis of industrial and social overthrowing the system itself. Thus, prosperity. In fact cheap labor is ultimately a greater menace to the permanent prosperity of capital than any other power in society, high wages are always permanently beneficial to the capitalist as well as to the laborer and the community. To constantly secure a high grade of labor the wear and tear or depreciation of the laborer must be provided for. . . . There is probably no force in a factory more effective in preventing the introduction of improved methods than the opposition of the old work people. They are incapable of adapting thamselves to new ways of doing and are always adverse to new machinery, In fact by the time a laborer has reached the age of fifty-five or sixty years he has generally passed the point of economic efficiency. It may be said that he should then be discharged and a younger man put in his plac, but this policy is neither humane nor economic. It is inhumane, because it throws the laborer upon the world at a time when he has become incapable of earning a living, making of him either a pauper or a beggar. This is socially degrading; it tends to stamp out the manhood and destroy the individuality, dignity and freedom of the citizen. On the other hand, to avoid this calamity laborers are tempted and even taught to restrict their standard of living to the narrowest limits that something may be saved

for that "rainy day." To this end women desert their homes for the shop,

CARSLEY'S UOLUMN

More Bargains ! PURCHASE NOW And save a Large Percentage on all DRY GOODS.

Stores open for business at 8 o'clock.

MANTLES I

Special Sale of Ladies' Walking Jackets going on this week. Genuine Bargains ! Stylish and Handsome Garments.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

Large Quantities

Of Ladies' Cloth Jackets to be cleared out at half price.

Every one is respectfully invited to call and aspect the above goods. All who have seen them up to now have pronounced them to be the best bargain of the season.

Brown Cloth Jackets Half Price Fawn Cloth Jackets Half Price Garnet Cloth Jackets Half Price Myrtle Cloth Jackets Half Price Black Cloth Jackets Half Price Trimmed and Edged with Fur.

S. CARSLEY.

New Sateens. New Sateens

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

JOB LINE.

Imitation Silk Handkerchiefs, handsome printed designs in blue and white, guaranteed fast colors, 10c.

SPECIAL LOT Of Silk and Satin Ties, in a variety of new

shapes, original prices were 50c and 75c each, now selling at 3 for \$1.00. Men's Warm Winter Socks, 3 pairs 30c.

SPECIAL SALE.

Several remnants of Tweeds and Cloths for Suits and Overcoats now being cleared at special prices.

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COSTUMES BALL DRESSES. Splendid variety of Stylish Dresses for evening wear. All the Latest Shades. All the Latest Styles. WALKING COSTUMES In Cloth. In Serge. Handsomely Trimmed. TRAVELLING COSTUMES. VISITING COSTUMES. Ladies' Dress Skirts, with material for waist, at low prices S. CARSLEY. Mail Orders carefully forwarded. Dress Fabrics! JUST RECEIVED A consignment of Costume Tweeds FOR SPRING.

Amongst this lot will be found all the latest designs and colorings FOR THE COMING SEASON. Tweed Effect Dress Fabrics, 61c

S. CARSLEY.



of the only man capable of controlling the civic expenditure. Of course this "We call special attention to this is all buncombe, and those papers which article because Mr. Dolge is one of the set up such a claim know this. There few manufacturers who is really interare still men in the Council, equally ested in a scientific solution of our incapable with ex-Ald. Rolland of condustrial problems. Although probably trolling the expenditure of the city, and the largest manufacturer of piano mait is a poor compliment to the other terials in the world, he has risen above aldermen to asseft otherwise. On the the plane upon which most business whole the workingmen can claim the deavored to study economics from a credit of getting even with their opponents this time, and it is their intention to keep the game going until all industrial and social advancement of they may have created and finally to those aldermen who oppose municipal reform are weeded out of the City Council. There are others on the list. vidual capitalists is most surely pro-

THE LABOR CANDIDATE IN MONTREAL CENTRE.

The Trades and Labor Council have shown they mean business. At the regular meeting held on Thursday even ing last a motion to subscribe the sum of five hundred dollars to the election fund of their candidate in Montreal Centre was carried unanimously and pendent of his system of insurance and plus of profit it creates, whether the with the greatest cordiality. The committee reported having received en- economic distribution of earnings." outaging support from every quarter

Comparing the system of profit-shar ing adopted by some with the plan which he himself has adopted, Mr. Dolge says:

"By this means the incompetent get as great a share of the surplus as the competent. The surplus earnings of the wisest capitalist may in this waygo to careless laborers, and conversely the surplus earnings of the most intelligent and skilful laborers may be swallowed up by the poor investments or incom petent administration of capitalists. . . . The capitalist having failed to keep pace with the latest improvements men view social questions. He has en- is unable to produce a profit. Then in order to maintain his position he begins broad social standpoint, regarding the to withold from the workmen the profit the masses as the foundation of our na- make up for his own deficit tries to retional prosperity and civilization. duce wages. Against this last straw From his view the prosperity of indi- the laborers strike and the scheme goes to pieces. This is the history of many profit-sharing experiments. Of course moted by securing the social welfare of the laboring classes. As an evidence the failure is all charged to the ingratitude of the laborers. They should Baking. that Mr. Dolge practices in his everyday life what he preaches, last year at have been willing to accept lower wages the annual meeting with his employees, in order to save the capitalist. To my mind this is all wrong, a reduction of which he calls their re-union, he reduced the working time of his factory wages is a step backward which laborfrom ten to nine hours a day, and in- ers should never be expected to take. creased wages 12 per cent-all without Now the system I have adopted pro-

other factors have any or not. If the

Mr. Dolge opens out with a succint laborers in any department through ex-

and children are hurried into the fac-Stylish Plaid Fabrics, 12½c Plain Dress Cloths, 8½c All Wool Meleta Serge, 19c tory when they ought to be in school. Thus in the name of false economy the REMNANTS. highest interests of home life are ne-Several hundred remnants in various lengths to be cleared at less than wholesale prices. glected, ignorance is perpetaated and the social advance of the laborers is prevented." Be sure and see the new Sateens. To prevent such a calamity as this **During February Only!** Mr. Dolge has instituted a system of industrial insurance whereby a workman is retired on a pension after a certain number of years' service, or through disablement, the plan of which is elaborated in the article. PERFECT ARTICLE



Only the purest Grape Cream Tartar and Finest Recrystalized Bicarbonate of Soda are employed in its preparation.

Thousands are using the Cook's Friend. Just the Thing for your Christmas

All the best Grocers sell it.

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RUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.

Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre being asked. This was entirely inde- poses to give to each factor all the sur-Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M. Address all communications to

> WM. JARVIS, Secretary, 111 St. Dominique street.

We will, in addition to the bargains, give one Webster's Large Unabridged Dictionary to all parties purchasing \$20.00 worth of goods in one day, or \$30.00 worth in one week of six consecutive days. SIZE OF DICTIONARY. 103 inches long, 9 inches broad, and 41 inches thick, and contains 1281 pages. PURCHASE NOW And save from 10 to 50 per cent, and obtain a valuable present at the same time. S. CARSLEY. CARPETS Consignment of Tapestry Carpets. UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS. MANUFACTURER'S_STOCK TO BE CLEARED IMMEDIATELY. These goods must be sold to make room for our NEW SPRING CARPETS

which are already arriving.

Tapestry Carpets, 27c Tapestry Carpets, 35c Tapestry Carpets, 65c

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THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

BY W. J. ASHLEY, M. A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto

(FROM THE METHODIST MAGAZINE.)

But, as I said before, you cannot permanently defeat a tendency which arises out of the economic situation itself. The workmen begin to form secret unions in the teeth of the law; and-as may be anticipated with men of scant education and toilsome lives, burning under a sense of being unfairly treated-they were often guilty of course, the employers can hardly be blamed for making the most of, still clings round the name of "trade's union," and unconsciously influences the judgment of those who would oth erwise be sympathetic. But we must in fairness remember that the worst of these crimes were committed when the governing classes were maintaining a system which, in its working, subjected the men to continual injustice.

We will grant, then, to begin with, that under modern circumstances it is inevitable that workmen should seek to form unions, and that they are right in so doing, inasmuch as only through union are they in a position to make a fair bargain. But this principle carries with it certain consequences which are by no means universally acknow ledged. The first is that a union must have some sort of organization, some sort of representative officials; and that in negotiations as to wages, employers will do wall to recognize these officials, and treat with them, if there is reason to believe that the men do really look upon them as their repre sentatives. This course is desirable, if only from the roint of view of expe diency. Let us take an example from a safe distance-from Australia. The great Melbourne strike prose out of a dispute between the shipowners and the captains and mates of the small coasting ships. The latter asked for an increase in wages, and, when refused, formed a union, and affiliated themselves with the trades union organization of the country. Thereupon the shipowners professed their readiness to grant the increase, but refused to confer with the officials of the new association ; they would see them as individual employees, but not as representatives of a union. Now this was in the highest degree unwise. The captains of the trading ships belonged to a different class from the great body of the unionists, and if the shipowners had just bided their time, there was great likelihood that the alliance between the new association and the federated unions would have come to an end of itself. But they chose rather to try openly and at once to break up the association ; and the result has been a disastrous strike, which has brought distress to the whole community ; for the demand of the shipowners was in itself sufficient to confirm the men in their opposition, if they had any spark of independence of spirit. Of course I do not mean to say that an employer is to take the trouble to negotiate with any two or three men who claim to represent the workmen, and that he must not treat with any one else. It is a matter of common sense. If the union includes buc a small number of men, the employer may fairly say that the union delegates do not really represent the mass of the work people; but when the union does really embrace most of the men, it is both unjust and imprudent not to treat with it. Let me take another example, and this time from England; from the great South Wales strike of 1890. Here one of the chief difficulties in the way of coming to terms was that the employers refused to treat with the representatives of the unions, on the

ground that they were "outsiders." time a favorite form of argument to with two thin, agitated legs, a body They would treat, they said, with their draw up a sort of balance sheet, and like a barrel, no neck worth mentionown workpeople, but not with paid demagogues. This feeling is very natural. The unionist secretary is usually a person with more facility in speaking than the workmen ; and he is able to put their case in a very telling way, and a way which is not likely to be overfair or generous to the masters. But let us look at it from the side of the men. They realize that they have the cost of it, the true answer is that has the shinest and most pointed boots not the education necessary to enable the gain from the men's point of view in all Canada." them to put their case well; they are of a strike cannot be measured in dolnot accustomed to meet the masters and lars and cents. To do this you would talk business with them, and they feel have to know the indirect influence of themselves at a disadvantage. What a successful strike, and, indeed, of crimes which cannot be palliated. And more natural, then, that they should many an unsuccessful one. One victhe memory of those crimes, which, of gladly choose as their representative tory, or even a hard-fought battle some "outsider," with what is called where the men were defeated, may "a gift of the gab ?" And the point I make many subsequent struggles unwant especially to press is this. Sup- necessary. A successful strike, or even pose the employers have justice on an unsuccessful one that has proved their side-and, of course, unions fre- costly to the employers, may influence quently make mistakes-they will be them towards making concessions in in a much better position for urging the future rather than run the risk of their side of the argument, if they do considerable loss; and this in many not begin by arousing bad feeling, by other fields of employment. It would refusing to confer with the unionist be a narrow view of the dockers' strike leaders. Moreover, they would have which was limited to its results on the much more chance of getting public dockers themselves. Their success has opinion on their side; and public led all over England to a very general opinion is a force by which such dis- increase in the wages of unskilled laputes are largely determined.

> The next proposition I have to lay I advance now with some trepidation down is that workmen are justified in to a final proposition. If we allow that striking, just as every dealer is justi- men have a right to combine and come fied in refusing to come to terms if he to a common agreement as to the terms thinks he can make a better bargain. upon which they will work, we cannot Of course it must never be forgotten fairly restrict them in the range of the that real success in the case of a strike conditions which they may think desiris something more than success in the able. Let me take at once the sort of particular dispute ; it is not real suc- case that may be present to your minds. cess if the result is to diminish or de- Suppose the men are anxious to secure stroy the trade. And in saying that and render permanent a certain rate of strikes are justifiable, I am speaking wages. The masters, we will suppose, only of the refusal to work in itself. I are ready to grant the rise, but ask to shall be told that everybody admits it ; be allowed to retain the right to em-I doubt it. Among persons of what ploy other men at the same time, nonwe may call the "better-to-do classes" unionists, either at the same or a lower there is still a strong feeling that a wage. Obviously it would be folly for strike in itself, whatever the merits of the men, from their point of view, to the particular quarrel may be, is a bad accept the proposal; for it might be thing. Two reasons are given. First, the thin edge of the wedge which that it causes great inconvenience to the public. Here I would draw a distinction. We must distinguish between forms of labor which are of im- | object of the union to do away with. mediate importance to life or limb or public order, and those which are not. In the case of the former I would go so far as to make it a penal offence to leave work without notice. It is obvi- Is he to keep these non-union men in ous that we cannot permit gasworkers his employ 1 Of course it seems very to leave a town in darkness, or railroad hard on these men that they should be men to shandon trains en route, or po- turned adrift; but what the unions licemen to refuse to go out on a night's may urge from their point of view is duty, without word of warning. Yet (this: "We want employers to under the contract must not be a one-sided stand that if they determine to reject one. If the employees in particular our terms, and try to get outside labor, occupations are not to quit work with they must face the chance of their havout a specified period of notice, they ing to dismiss the outsiders if they are must not be dismissed without an beaten; and if they make any agreeequally long notice. But in most cases | ment which they may not be able to the inconvenience is not so serious as keep, they must take their chance of this ; and of course one of the objects having to compensate the outsiders for of the strikers is to cause inconvenience to the public, and so draw attention to their claims. But it is extraor- choose to help the employers they must dinary how hard some people find it to look at a question from somebody else's point of view. Thus I have heard it remarked how unfortunate it was that the progress of the university buildings for men to strike was when there was ward.

borers.

THE ECHO, MONTREAL.

would finally get rid of the union altogether. It would create that very competition among men which it is the

Or, suppose that during a strike the employer has been able to get a few non-union men to work for him. Suppose that in spite of this he is beaten. the breach of contract. And again we want non-unionists to feel that if they run the risk of being left in the lurch." (TO BE CONTINUED.)

present on one side the amount of ing, dark hair, a huge moustache, and wages lost during the strike plus the a long, fierce nose like the beak of the expenditure of the union in strike pay, man who runs the bogus turf-sweep. and to argue that even if the union He has an insinuating manner which is succeeded it could never make up for partly that of a fashionable tailor and the loss. But this is a ridiculously in- partly that of a suave hair-dresser when sufficient argument. Putting on one he mentions apologetically that you are side the not infrequent case where the "rather thin at the top," his eyes are gain of a strike to the men does pay for never still, he is hurried and jerky, and



E. D. LACY,

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We are almost within touch of the opening of our Spring Trade. We do not affect to as-sume the mantle of weather prophecy when we state our conviction that the probabilities are in favor of an early " thaw out" this season. That will put an end to Clearing Sales. Regulation prices will again assume sway. Such tempting offers as the under-noted will be withdrawn. Ladies who are prudent (and who among them is not ?) will therefore embrace the opportunity, while it lasts, of buying at a big discount.

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Great Bargains in Dress Goods. Fancy Striped Dress Goods, all colors, only

8c per yard. New Dress Tweeds, all mixtures, only 15c per yard. Double Width Costume Tweeds, a large as-

sortment, only 35c per yard. All Wool Amazon Cloths, double width, only

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New Colored Bedrord Cords, double whith and all wool, only 75c per yard. New Paris Dress Patterns, no two alike, prices from \$6.25 per pattern. All Wool Dress Serges, former prices 35c to 50c. Choice of the lot for only 25c per yd.

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Great Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Black Cashmere only 15c per yard
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Black Cashmere from 15c to \$1.50 per yard
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EW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
We shall put into stock to-day our first

French All Wool Challies.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! We are now showing our NEW ENGLISH PRINTS, all the patterns and colors are new, the finest assortment to be seen in the trade

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Fine Fancy French Flannels, the largest assortment to be seen in the city, and all new patterns.

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Melissa Proofed Garments.

IOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781, 1783 Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter. Terms Cash and Only One Price.

no demand for their labor.

A second reason which is given for they have undergone. It was at one lamentable state, is a little fat man

The proposed shuffle in St. Antoine Ward is not likely to materalize withwas hindered by a strike. But then out opposition, which those sentimenpeople have gone on to imply that talists who have undertaken to hand it there was something positively wrong over will find out. The various speakin the bricklayers refusing to proceed ers at the sympathetic meeting the other as fast as they could with so noble a day assumed too much when they suptask. But the time when the public posed that the electors of this important wants certain things very much is just ward would consent to be traded off as the best time for the laborer to put for- if they were part and parcel of Ald. ward his claim. To judge from the Shorey's real estate on which he qualilamentations of some good folk, it fies. They will have something to say would seem as if the only proper time before accepting the rejected of another

The following pen picture of the late condemning all strikes is the amount of Premier, 1s' taken from a Melbourne suffering which it entails to the strik- (Australia) exchange. We leave our ers and their families. Even if they readers to judge how near it comes to succeed, it is said, they will never be the original :-- " Premier " Mercier, of able to make up for the privations Quebec, whose accounts are in such a



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

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

sent to the Knedive the Grand Cordon of the

Bettina, the daughter of Baron Alphonse

de Rothschild, and wife of Albert Roths-

The Parisian tradesmen are taking ad-

vantage of the new tariff to raise the prices

of all goods, including those of domestic

Gales prevailed on the eastern coast of

England and Scotland in the early part of

the week. A number of coasting vessels

The naval exhibition organized at Liver-

pool to enable people to realize the naval and

commercial supremacy of Great Britain was

A boat belonging to H. M. S. Belle Isle,

the coast guards' vessel at Kingston, found-

ered Wednesday in Dublin Bay. Four of her

By an explosion at a smokeless powder

factory at Pressburg, Hungary, Wednesday,

three men were fatally injured and the

A belief is gaining ground among the

pessants of Riazan that Count Tolstoi is

anti-Christ, and that to accept his bounty

The fact that Dr. Miguel and Count

Zeditz were guests of the Emperor at Berlin

on Saturday leads to the hope that a com-

promise may be arrived at on the Education

war Victoria, wrecked on the Greek coast.

will be floated. She lies in an easy position

and if the weather continues favorable can .

During the progress of a ball in Berlin,

given by the officers of the garrison in cele-

A bottle which was found floating near

Lerwick, the chief town of one of

from Fowla, an island of the Shetland group,

stating that the inhabitants of Fowla are on

A meeting of socialists was held at Brus-

sels Wednesday at which it was resolved to

hold daily demonstrations outside the

Chamber of Deputies during the discussion.

by that body of the revision of the constitu-

tional bill. It was also decided to organize

demonstrations in the provinces in favor of

the verge of starvation

universal suffrage.

be pulled off by tugs from the Piræus.

child, is dying of cancer of the breast.

m Tuesday.

fluenza.

Legion of Honor.

production.

were wrecked.

opened on Tuesday.

berew were drowned

building was wrecked.

bill.

means the loss of their sonls.

then laughing at him-as he is enabled to do THE GREAT LAND SWINDLE 3111

The following, from The Bulletin (Australia) has an application in some of its particulars to the state of affairs in Canadat-

6

Australia is pre-eminently the home of land-speculation and land-swindles., There is probably more land in the market in Australis, in proportion to the population, than there is in any other country on earth. The principal crop of this fertile country is a harvest of arid boards bearing the inscription : "These allotments for sale," and a hundred thousand fields which ought to be rich with fruit or grain grow nothing but a glaring placard apiece, announcing that a desirable property is to be offered by public suction. Nearly half the land holders of Australia never dream of turning the soil to any profitable purpose; they have never learned to regard it as a means for the sustenance of humanity, but only as a substance to be carved out in small subdivisions, and traded off on instalment principles. There are more estate agents to the square mile in Australia than in any other country known to geography; also, there are more building societies, land companies, auctioneers, and syndicates in these provinces than in any other civilized region. There are six times as many allotments for sale as a population of three million souls can reasonably purchase, and any individual who seems to want a patch of ground is liable to be trodden to death by the frantic rush of agents all desirous of making over to him all sorts and varieties of property. Several thousands of men scattered over every part of this continent have no visible means of existence except loafing in a dingy office in company with a dog-eared ledger, and waiting for a chance to dispose of a quarter-acre of ground to any victim who chances to pass by. Some of them are willing to sell for a small deposit down, and the balance to be paid in the dim, indefinite future ; some require no deposit at all, and profess not to want the balance till the Day of Judgment ; some want nothing whatever, by their own showing, and will lend the buyer money to build with as well. Most of them simply put down in their books any property that chances to be for sale, and wrest a commission out of the vendor if they happen to find a customer, and, as a conse quence, twelve or fifteen members of the tribe live, or attempt to live, on the effort to sell one allotment which, as likely as not, proves unsaleable. Also, they all have money to lend in sums varying from £50 up to £50,000, at the shortest notice.

The average property agent is a mystery. As a rule, he is a dusty, seedy, middle-aged individual, with a shifty eye, and a brown coat, and a dusty, hard hat, and a wooden expression like the side of a hut. His office is generally up a stair, in a dark building opening out of a lane. Very few people ever saw an agent sell any property in one of these dens, or found him collecting rent from anybody, or discovered him in the act of lending a large sum to anybody on mortgage; and not one man in a hundred, on going into the office, ever met another man coming out. The inhabitant of the office is always found writing a letter of some kind to an alleged client, and presumably he posts the letter in the inside pocket of his old, brown coat, and leaves it there to all futur-Presumably he lives somewhere, but this is not certain. He is only a solemn, brown anomaly in an office, and apparently he exists by sitting hard down on a chair, and his use to the world at large is not worth mentioning. Now and then, however, some abnormally bright and energetic specimen of the brotherhood sells a suburban allotment on timepayment, generally to the working classes -the orthodox, dismal, faded agent never sells anything. He probably collects a small deposit, and executes a document by which his alleged principal owns up to the transaction, and agrees to transfer the property in due legal form, on receipt of the last instalment at some period probably 10 years ahead, The buyer generally takes the existence of this principal for granted; and assumes that the title is correct and thoroughly reliable. He further assumes that there is no mo tgage on the property, or, if there is one, that the owner, or the alleged owner, will pay the interest regularly and meet the principal in due time. Or, if he is sufficiently business-like to investigate these points, and finds that everything is in good order, he still has to assume that the landholder will not mortgage the property at some future time, or, if he does, that he will meet the liability honorably ; that he will not sell the land to a dozen different individuals and mortgage it as well, and bolt with the profits of the nefarious transaction ; that he will not go bankrupt ; and that the dreary middleman with the dismal countenance, and the dismal office, and the hard hat, will honorably pay over the money to his principal-if there is one-instead of embezzling it and vanishing. 'Lastly, he takes it as read that the seller will convey the land when the payments are completed. George foundered at her moorings in Queens-

by the fact that the preliminary legal ex. penses involved in compelling the vendor to deliver the article that has been bought and paid for are beyond the reach of the ordinary humble investor. Among all these chances the position of the individual who takes up a time-payment allotment is about as dangerous as that of a heretic in the Middle Ages or an experimentalist who hauls on the tail of a tiger.

In New South Wales, at all events, the erson who sells land is one of the few who is allowed to acquire money by false pretenses with absolute impunity. The landjobber may mortgage his land to one individual and at the same time sell it on the instalment plan to another, but though he takes all the latter's savings he is in no way compelled to use the money in clearing off the mortgage. He may simply appropriate both the mortgage money and the purchase money, and then go insolvent, in which case the mortgagee takes everything, and the buyer loses all his little pile, and has no redress. The seller, of course, knows that the unpaid mortgages must foreclose; he knows also that the weak and confiding speculators who are toiling to pay up the purchase money of their quarter-acre allotments will never get anything in return ; and as he takes their coin through a long series of years under the promise that they will receive a legal title in exchange, which promise he deliberately makes of no account, he thereby obtains money by false pretences in the lowest, meanest, and most degrading ense of the term. He lives by absorbing the earnings of the industrious, and provident classes all through the best years of their lives, and then reduces them to ruin in their old age; he softly absorbs the savings of the household bread-winner, and when that victim has lived and died in the endeavor to make some provision for his family he leaves the widow and the orphans to be thrown out by the mortgagee. He is many degrees baser and more heartless than the three-card man or the totalisator fiend. and he compares badly with the ordinary garrotter. But the laws are mostly made by this particular variety of vampire, and therefore his miserable fraud is strictly protested by statute. If he were allotted seven years penal servitude like any other comnon swindler, more than one prominent politician whom the world will here name would now be pounding road-metal under Government supervision.

The remedy for this astonishing state of bration of the Emperor's birthday, a daughthings is sufficiently simple. Every inditer of Capt. Senden, while dancing, fell vidual selling land on the instalment plan dead. A special says physician gave tight should be required to deposit the deeds in lacing as the cause of her death. the Titles Office, and so furnish the buyers with a certificate from that office stating that they have been so deposited, and that the Shetland Islands on Bressay Sound, they are free from all encumbrance. There has been picked up, containing a message would be no hardship in this, for-the land once sold-the seller could not possibly want the deeds, save for purposes of fraud, and he could make no possible profit out of them by any honest process. They cerse, in fact, to belong to him from the moment the sale is effected, and no individual can claim to trade off a property and still keep it in his own hands. Any attempt to sell land on the instalment plan while a mortgage remains upon it, or to sell it without depositing the deeds, should be treated as a felony. If the vendor requires immediate accommodation he can mortgage the unpaid instalments to any extent he pleases ; in other words, he will be at liberty to hypothecate his own interest, but will no longer be permitted to trade off interests that are not his own. The man who sells land would then be placed on the same footing as the person who sells any other material substance ; he would be required to deliver the article for which he had received payment, and any attempt to obtain payment on a false pretense of making delivery would be treated in the same way as are false pretences in general. It is a small thing to ask that a landlord should not be allowed to sell the same article to two different buyers, and take the value from each of them. But, so far, the legal element of the Legislature has shown itself strongly opposed to any change, The barrister, as another variety of common swindler who is authorized to take retainers under the false pretence of doing work which he frequently leaves undone, naturally sympathises with his brother cormorant and so far the people have taken no effectual steps to gaol either of them.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK MONEY IN STRANGE PLACES

European. Some Finds Worth Keeping. Twenty anarchists were arrested in Berlin

Money has been found in all sorts of queer laces, and some of the finds have been very Twenty persons lost their lives as a result f the election riots in Buda-Pest last week. aluable from an antiquarian point of view During the present week there were reported in Christiana 726 new cases of in. occasion a man removing rubbish discovered such a bone, and accidentally found that it Prince George, of Greece, who saved the had a silver lining. On examination the life of the Czarwitch, is suffering from incavity disclosed upwards of 100 Roman silver coins, and many of them were of a date The President of the French Republic has

prior to Julius Casar. In another case some workmen digging up the roots of an old tree in the forest had their labors rewarded by a find of 150 gold and silver coins. This discovery was made in 1773. and the coins, although of the reign of Henry I, were in a good state of preservation. Sometimes the pulling down of a house will bring a treasure to light. On one such occasion a mason and his laborer found a considerable sum under a floor, but as they quarelled over their cups about dividing the spoil, the owner of the house heard of the find and demanded the booty. The coins, which were of gold and silver, were of the reigns of Edwards II and III, and looked as

fresh as if just issued from the mint. Money has also frequently been found in the earth; in fact, this seems to have been a favorite bank with many who had a little surplus cash at command, and it is highly probable that much still remains undiscovered. In 1761 a gravedigger at a church in Berkshire found some hundreds of ancient silver pieces under a skull. Many of them, we are told, were " much valued by the curious," but the gravedigger disposed of his share for 16s 6d, and was probably well satisfied with this addition to his fees.

A few years later some laborers found about 7.000 Roman coins when digging near Bury St. Edmunds, and these they sold at ls a pound. Other laborers in Prussia, who made a similar discovery, were not quite so fortunate in their business transactions re lating to the same. They had just managed to divide the find among themselves when Official despatches via Athens say there his Prussian Majesty stepped in and claimed are good reasons to hope that the man-of- the lot.

> The digging of a well in Suffolk on another occasion was the means of bringing to the surface a jar containing 400 pieces of silver; while a man digging in a field in Scotland once came across an earthen pot filled with old English and Scottish silver coins. There was a tradition in the neighborhood that a considerable treasure in earthen jars was concealed in the vicinity, and as a similar find had been made, the people naturally concluded that there was some truth in the statement, and it would probably lead to a good deal of money seek

Some years ago a ploughman at work in Cornwall had the good fortune to strike a kind of urn and scatter a number of coins, which, on examination, proved to be Roman, many of them of the time of the first Emperor. They were of various sizes, and generally in a state of good preservation. The man collected about 1,600, and, as he was ignorant of their value, disposed of them at a penny apiece, but undoubtedly at that rate he would be well satisfied with his day's work. A miller in Switzerland also Miss Florence Nash, a pretty young found over 200 Roman coins in his garden, English girl, sued Ali Khan, the son of an and one of them. a gold coin rep

Typesetting by Telephone.

The management of the London Times has utilized the telephone in a unique way. Telephone wires have been laid in the underground railway tunnel between the composing room in Printing House Square and the Parliamentary reporters' gallery in the The thigh bone of a horse is rather a strange House of Commons. A copy reader placed place in which to deposit money, but on one at the telephone reads the stenographic "turns" from the note book as fast as it is possible for the compositors to take them on their typesetting machines in the Times building, a mile and a half away. At first the reporters did not take kindly to the in-novation, but when they found that they could diotate their notes direct to the com-posing room without the trouble of tran-scribing them, they began to look at the arrangement in an entirely different light, Proofs, of course, are sent to them for correction. Each machine can produce from five to six columns of solid minion a night. The Times is able to print in time for the 5 a. m. newspaper trains going to all points in the United Kingdom the whole of the debates, which are often continued until after 3 a. m.



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Good Wages.

Various Governments pay their chiefs as follows : The United States, \$50,000 a year ; Persia, \$30,000,000, Russia, \$10,000,000; Siam, \$10,000,000; Spain, \$3,900,000; Italy, \$3,000,000; Great Britain, \$3,000,-000 ; Morocco, \$2,500.000 ; Japan, \$2,300,-000 ; Egypt, \$1,575,000 , Germany, \$1,000,-000; Saxony, \$700,000; Portugal, Sweden and Brazil, each \$600,000; France, \$209,-000; Hayti, \$240,000; Switzerland, \$3,000.

The yacht belonging to Admiral St. instead of simply taking all his money and town harbor during a gale there.

Indian prince, for breach of promise of marriage. A special cable tells how the fair plaintiff related her wooing, her woes, and her undoing. Ali Khan, who refused to be sworn, denied Miss Nash's statement that he had promised to marry her, and the jury accepted his word and returned a verdict in his favor.

American.

President Harrison has an attack of la gripe.

Frank Fasquel, aged 15, an Italian, was killed near Welland by a kick from a horse. David Porter, Deputy Collector of Savan. nah, was, while beating his wife, shot and killed by his son.

John O'Connor, of Paterson, N. J., was entenced to five years in State's prison for attempting to drown his stepson.

A large portion of the business part of Woodstock, Ill., was destroyed by fire which originated in the Waverly House.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and the United States will not be completed for another week.

Congressman Grady, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill to reduce the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$25,000 a year.

William Doolittle, who disappeared from Carbodale, Pa., seven years ago, arrived there Wednesday. Four years ago he found himself in Omaha, and for the first time in three years remembered his name.

Canadian.

A young woman named Mary Carter, employed as a domestic servant at Hamilton, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday morning by swallowing a quantity of strong liniment. She was removed to the hospitai, and will recover.

the Emperor Galba, and struck in his reign, was in perfect preservation.

In 1822 a number of laborers engaged in clearing away some rubbish discovered several gold coins of the early reigns of the Henrys, and some silver coins of Charles I and Elizabeth, all in a very perfect state. About the same time, too, a farmer in France discovered a vase full of pieces of money. The coins numbered about 12,000. and bore the effligies of several Roman Emperors, among others that of Augustus. They were said to be of a metal composed of copper and silver and were of different diameters.

Another curious find of money was made in Dublin in 1807. A man died in that year who had lived in the most abject state of poverty, and yet when his wig was removed it was found to contain bank notes amounting to £975, and 71 guineas were stitched up in his tattered garments.

A singular discovery, too, was made at Eton in January, 1822. A woman, who for many years had kept a grocer's shop there died and left property of considerable value to her relations. The house in which she had lived was sold, but, previous to the purchaser taking possession, one of the executors took a last look round, in order to satisfy himself that no personal property was left behind. It was very fortunate he did so, because in investigating a dark corner under the counter he discovered a heavy box, which, on being opened, was found to contain 700 guineas and fourteen £50 bank notes.

Henry Goldman, of New York, arrived in Milwaukee Wednesday to make an investigation of the advantages which are offered by Northern Wisconsin for the establishment of a colony of the exiled Russian Jews.

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A SENTIMENT.

She stood with her face upturned to mine ('Twas a childlike face and rare), As the day went down and the afterahine

With a glory tinged her hair ; And a red glow dipped on the far skyline, As we stood and watched it there.

Dim night on the earth spread white her pall,

And my hot lips pressed her hair, As it swept unbound in its rippling fall

To her neck, round, white, and bare ; And a low wind sang in the branches tall,

"She is thine for e'er and e'er !"

Sweet hours of the night on swift wings flew.

And my soul burst forth unbound ; For her lips were red, and her eyes were blue,

And her arms entwined me round, And her kiss was balm, and her breath was

dew, And the dim world swooned and drowned.

Close, close to my breast her white cheek

pressed And her bosom swayed with sighs,

As a faint light waned in the far off west,

And a cloud mass skimmed the skies, And her head lay back in my arms at rest, And I kissed her half veiled eyes.

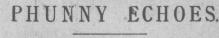
Close clasped to my heart I held her fast,

With a fierce, wild love new born. And I cried, "at last !"

. . . And the wind swept past With a moan and a cry forlorn,

And a harsh voice mocked, "at last! at last !"

And my love from my arms was torn.



She-Was it a mercenary marriage? He -Yes. They were both too poor to stay engaged any longer.

Teacher - Now, children, what well known product is raised in Ireland ? Bright Boy-American citizens.

Penelope (sighing)-Ah, the men are not what they used to be. Tom-I'd like to know why not. Penelope-They used to be boys, you know.

The Skeptical Aunt-What does he do, Dolly, for a living? Dolly (greatly surprised)-Why, auntie, he does not have time to earn a living while we are engaged.

Little Girl-Your papa has only got one leg, hasn't he? Veteran's Little Girl-Yes. Little Girl-Where's his other one? Veteran's Little Girl-Hush, dear ; it's in heaven.

Banker-What's your hurry, old man? Hill (a suburban resident)-Not a moment to spare. If I should miss this train I wouldn't get out home in time enough to take the train coming back.

Little Boy-Mamma, the cat has eaten that seed I give to the canary this morning. Mamma-Cat's don't eat bird seed. You must be mistaken. Little Boy-No, ma'am. It was in the kird.

Beggar-Please, sir, will ye lend me a dime ter git somethin' ter est. Gentle- for about forty feet. man-You've got a quarter in your hand

MURDER OR MERCY?

Yes, we had got the run from our billets and our lodgings in one day. Jim Nolan and I were room mates and worked in the same store, and his father had taken up a selection alongside my father's, so that is how we were mates.

'Look here, Jim,' I said, 'let's clear out of town. It's no use hunting for billets. The old lady'll object to my doing it because she always reckoned on me becoming a big store keeper, but I'm not made for it." 'Well, I'm made to graft at anything that's

got tucker hanging to it till times are better.' knowing it. said Jim. 'Well, what d'ye say to goin a scalping out Womalilla way ? I proposed ; 'there's whips o' red 'uns out there, and skins fetch a good price

besides the scalp-money." 'I'm on,' said Jim. 'I'll get my Winchester

from the old lady, and, I suppose, the boss'll let us have a few thousand rounds at trade price. What about tents and rations ?' 'I'll fix that,' said I. 'I'll write to the old man to send the tents over the Chinchilla Station, and some tucker, and we'll get 'em as

we pass. We can get a packhorse in Mitchell, besides something to ride.' So we got it all fixed up to have a long spell of work. Next thing we were camped out on Womalilla Creek and getting in a good stack of skins, Jim was the best hand with a kni'e I ever saw. He'd make the first cut and give a few punches with his hand, and off would

come the whole pelt, and not a scar on it but what the lead had made. It was a grand life. There was just enough work to make a good living, and fresh air and sun to give us an appetite. What on earth

makes so many men drift to town who can't do anything there ? Offentimes it's a fellow's mother, who wants to see him a cut above a boundary-rider or stockman, or even a selector. and sends him down to try his luck at growing into a gentleman. I know it was that way with me. The old lady wanted me to be a

'big storekeeper,' and we boys had almost always done her wishes. But this isn't the story I started to tell.

scalps, the hides alone were worth a crown apiece. Then one unlucky day Jim had an idea, which is a dangerous thing in unpractised hands.

'What d'ye say to some honey on yer bread for supper ?' he asked me.

crosscut.'

Well, we started out, and came to a tree about half-a-mile from the camp, where Jim had spotted a bees' nest-regular hybrids. We'd both got mosquito-net on our hats, because the hybirds are more savage than a mob of scrub bulls. Jim gave the butt of the tree a thumn with the are.

'Pretty solid down here, anyhow,' he said. But the jar had made the swarm hum. 'By Jove ! it's a big swarm,' observed Jim, as they came out unanimously, Then I ran my eye up the trunk. It was a big carbeen, and went up as straight and plumb as a rush

'What way'll he fall ?' I asked dubiously. 'Better try and let the wind drop him. He's

Jim, my poor boy,' I says, I can't get you duced and in that artistic riches, in ple-

He roused a little when he heard me speak. the Never Never.'

I knew it, too. If I had got him out he would have died all the same. Presently he gave an awful shriek. God grant that I may never hear the like again. The bees couldn't get out before, because the hole was against the ground and the other end of the pipe in the tree was stuffed with mud, but when I cut away that limb that was lying on Jim's face I had made a way for them to get out without

'Tommy,' he yelled, 'finish me quick, for Christ's sake! Don't leave me to be stung to death ! Tommy, where's your revolver ? Quick, shoot !'

My revolver was in its pouch on my belt. The agony on his face and in his voice was awful.

Was it Murder or Mercy ? -The Bulletin (Australia).

The Salt Industry of India.

The annual revenue derived from salt in the Indian Empire is £7,000.000-\$35,000,-000-4s. per owt. being the tax imposed. A large part of the salt consumed is imported, ome of it is made from sea water, but most of the native manufactured article comes from the northwest provinces. In the Raipootana district there is an important salt lake-the Sambhar-20 miles long by five miles broad, which yields from 100,000 to 120,000 tons of salt annually. This is a lake only in the rainy season, and it is before that-March to July-that the salt is posits the salt in crusts. It is not clearly known where the salt comes from but the most likely theory is that the rain streams bring down with them saline matters into the lake valley, and, as there is no outlet, never stopped laughing since. the salt in the course of time crystalizes

out. Another source of salt is found in the brine pits of Gurgaon in the Delhi district. Jim and I were doing well, for, not reckoning There the soil is highly charged with saline matters, and it is only necessary to dig holes in the ground in order to get a plentiful supply of strong brine. The trouble with this is that the brine contains magnesium sulphate as well as salt, and that rendered the salt bitter and unmarketable. Dr. 'All right,' I replied ; 'send round and get Thomson was deputed by the Goverment to find out a remedy for this and he did, in the "Don't be an ass,' responded Jim ; "fetch an addition of 2 per cent of slaked lime, which axe and a bucket, while I go and get my converted the magnesium sulphate into hydroxide-thus providing a salt free from bitterness. Two per cent of lime was required; nothing less would do, although, strange to say, the whole of it did not enter into the reaction. The process was too expensive on a large scale. There is also a range of salt mountains further north (N. W. part of the Punjaub), where there are old mines now worked economically under Government supervision, and yield 40,000 tons annually. It is calculated that there is enough salt here to last for 40,000 years. Dr. Thomsons defended the salt tax on the ground that it is the only imperial tax which the poor pay, and it amounts to five pence per head per annum. The tax has

existed for 250 years.

tures, in furniture and in works of art, which have been so enhanced in value in the 'No use,' he said. 'Tommy, I'm bound for nineteenth century in Europe, will be raised by American millionaire buyers of another generation to the most fabulous proportions,"

That is to say, in the opinion of this keen eyed and unprejudiced foreign observer, the American experiment in popular government, based on the equal rights of men, bids fair to result in the near future in the evolution of the most powerful and splendid aristocracy the world ever saw. This, according to the Duke of Marlborough, is to be the flower and consummation of our republican institutions, the end for which, unwittingly, Washington fought and Lincoln died, and Bunker Hill and Gettysburg went into history.

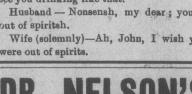
The man who makes this prediction is not writing for effect. He is not an alarmist, and has no motive to exaggegate. He is merely stating in a matter of fact way, the result of his observations of the ascendancy which the wealthy class has already obtained in this country, and where it is likely to end. There can be no question of the soundness of his facts and the correctness of his conclusions. The course of affairs in this country is undoubtedly tending in the direction he indicates, and must result as he predicts, unless arrested and turned back by a great popular uprising for the redemption and re-establishment of the public. New Nation,

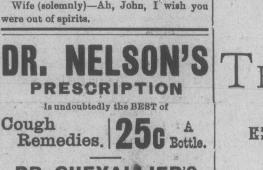
Why He Smiled.

Doctor-How long has your husband been like this, madam?

Anxious Wife (whose husband is lying on sofa in convulsions)-He came home at fished out from the mud by natives. At lunch time, apparently as usual, and told this time the brine is of sp. gr. 1.08, and dea me he had bought a new novel-that the story was laid in England, the principal hero being a retired Canadian who had mede his fortune by farming in Canada. Then he threw himself on the sofa and has

> All the Difference. Wife-John, it makes me so miserable t e you drinking like that. Husband - Nonsensh, my dear; you're ut of spiritsh, Wife (solemnly)-Ah, John, I wish you





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MONTREAL.



MONEY TO LOAN.

now. What's that for? Beggar-That's ter tip the waiter.

Percy-You should congwatulate youhself my deah, on gwetting me. Lots and lots of the gwirls were after me. Isabelle (who can't see what in the world she ever saw in started on the windward side, and we hadn't him)-I acknowledge, Percy, that I've got cut two inches when we were into the pips. a soft thing.

Laura-I have heard, Irene, that Mr. Weetpit, the young board of trade broker, who comes to see you, is what they call a bear. Irene (blushing wildly)-A bear, Laura ? That doesn't begin to express it. He's a perfect boa constrictor.

Do you know Charley Scribbins? said one young woman to another. Oh, yes; quite well. He wrote an ode to me. Did he? I have often heard Charley say that he wrote poetry on the slightest provocation.

Jenny (at the window)-There go Clara and Tenie. I don't like those two girls. Kitty-But you must learn to like them, dear, now that you are engaged to Tom. Jenny-What has that to do with my liking or disliking them ? Kitty-They have both agreed to be sisters to him.

Mrs. Jilkins-Oh, Tom, I'm so worried about Jimmy ! He's in bed, and has been all day, awfully sick. Mr. J. (after an inspection)-Pshaw! there doesn't seem to be much wrong with him. Mrs. J .-- But the circus was in town to-day, and he never even-. Mr. J.-Great Scott! Give me my hat. I'll go for six doctors.

The Pride of Wealth, Dead Beat (humbly, to swell, old time friend of his)-Lond me five bob.

Swell (handing it over)-Now, old man, for goodness sake don't booze it up. Dead Beat (haughtily, pocketing the two

dictate to me how I should spend my own money?

too plumb for my liking.'

about half-way across. Then we undercut it. It seemed solid right through. Then we

It had run to one side of the tree, and all that side was a shell. It had been struck by lightning, too, some time or other, judging by the big limb smashed off at the fork. We hadn't got more than four inches into the cut when she went 'crack !' like a pistolshot. There was no groaning such as you hear from a tree that has a bit of a lean.

'Run !' was all Jim said as the tree began to dip

Well, it seemed to drop without beginning at all. I hadn't waited for Jim to say 'run,' but cleared like a racehorse. Suddenly I heard a yell, and I looked round. The crash of the tree and that yell were nearly in one ; if there was any difference the yell was a bit ahead. I couldn't see Jim anywhere, as the tree, instead of falling with the wind, had got swung round by a strip of hard deadwood which has been overgrown by green wood. This strip was between the two cuts. 'God help the the poor old chap,' I said, 'for I can't.'

The stunp of the broken limb was bearing ground. His eyes were shut, but I could see over him.

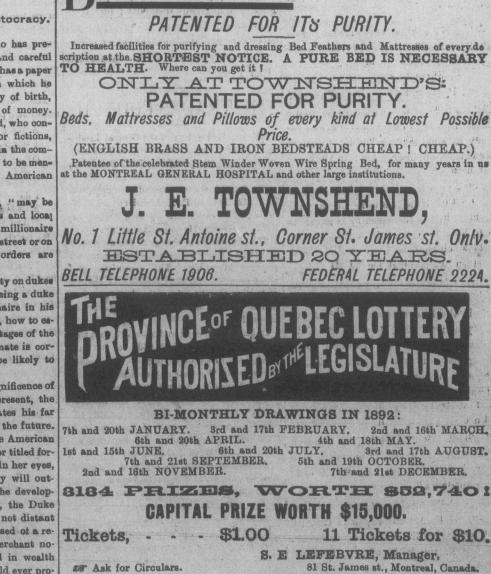
So we ripped into him on the lee side till The Coming American Aristocracy.

The Duke of Marlborough, who has previously shown himself a keen and careful observer of American tendencies, has a paper in the current New Review, in which he compares the Euglish aristocracy of birth, with the American aristocracy of money. He finds, as any man must find, who coneiders things not names, facts nor fictions, that as to real width and power in the community, the English noble is not to be mentioned the same day with the American millionaire.

"An English duke," he says, "may be toadied by a few costermongers and local clergymen, but an American millionaire holds a species of court in Wall street or on the Chicago exchange. His orders are things to be feared."

A duke ought to be an authority on dukes and the Duke of Marlborough, being a duke in his own right and a millionaire in his wife's, should know, if anybody, how to estimate comparatively the advantages of the two positions, and that his estimate is correct no observant person will be likely to question.

Great as is the power and magnificence of the American millionaire at present, the on his legs; they were fairly driven into the Duke of Marlborough anticipates his far more splendid development in the future. 7th and 20th JANUARY. his chest still heaving, and presently he began "For a time yet," he says, "the American to groan and writhe a little. I was trying to girl may continue to scramble for titled forcut off a branch that was nigh his face and had eigners," but eventually, even in her eyes cut his cheek. I was clean off my head. I the rising American aristocracy will out didn't know what to do. I couldn't cut shine all others. Forecasting the developthrough the top of the trunk and saw off the ment of our plutocratic nobility, the Duke main branch without cutting him. Besides, writes : "It is clear that in a not distant I couldn't have rolled the block off him my- future, America will be possessed of a rehalf crowns)-What right have you, sir, to self. I got the branch clear of his face, and I presentative class of landed merchant no could see that his eyes were opened, I bent bles, who will vie in luxury and in wealth with anything that the old world ever pro-



Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

8

"A great deal has been said and written these last two years in condemnation of the corrupt practices of the old political parties," said Brown, like manner. s manufacturers and "and every man who has read the disclosures made at Ottawa and Quebtc, if he thinks at all, must realize that politics, as understood by Canadian party friends. As the election of out-and-out politicians, has degenerated into a mere game of grab for the spoils of office. Between the old political parties the elector has positively no choice unless it be to substitute Conservative corruptionists for Liberal corruptionists or vice versa; this is about the plain English of it, and is so understood by most men capable of understanding anything at all. In so far as manufacturers, jobbers, contractors and transportation companies are concerned, their interest in the coming elections will, as a matter of course, be exerted real Centre but be true to themselves in favor of those party nominees who and their wives and little ones on the can be relied upon to use their influ- 8th of March and Boudreau will be ence to secure fat contracts or greater elected by an overwhelming majority." subsidies for them ; they will support either side just as their business interests directs. The greater the corruption in high places the more they expect to gain. The prosperity of the country, the welfare of the people, do not figure in their calculations; with them it is a mere matter of business. They spend money to have their man elected just as they invest money in any other enterprise, and having elected him they make all they can out of him and his party just as they do out of any other speculation. As a class they are perhaps no bigger rogues than other people; they simply want to make money in the fastest and easiest way, and as long as they can make it by these means they will employ them without regard to the fact that the country is being ruined. These are the people on whom an independent candidate has much the same effect as a red rag has upon a bull. He makes them furious; not because he has ever done them an injury, but because they know that if a sufficient number of independent men are elected they will have the power to frustrate their contemplated raids upon the treasury by overthrowing any Government which in point of honesty does not fairly and squarely toe the mark. It is for this reason that out-and-out party men like Kennedy and McShane, who can be relied upon to follow their

comes before the electors of the Centre, ing representatives of the people to be their Division is a straight-up-and-down one of labor reform. Every single plank in it is calculated to advance the interests

choice of organized labor in Montreal. ing either of the defeated candidates in any Let the workingmen of Montreal Centre in this contest act in a business capitalists look after their interests by securing the election of their friends so must we look after ours by electing our party hacks advances the interests of abolition of property qualification, and we scheming capitalists, so does the elec- are pleased to see that the laboring classes tion of men like Boudreau advance the interests of labor. Our class and our demands have always been persistently ignored by both parties when in power. Let us show them that they can do so no longer; we must be heard, and heard on the floor of the 'House of Representatives,' where our demands will have weight and where they will receive that consideration which is now denied them. Let the men of Mont-

ALIEN LANDLORDS.

BILL BLADES.

The alien land law of Texas was enacted by a legislature composed of men who had seen millions of acres held out of use by men who could afford to wait until population swarming about the ground they held, and demanding access to it on any terms, should add immense sums to their wealth. Its repeal is demanded by the real estate men of the State, who see in the diminution of their commissions the business of the State paralyzed. Perhaps the legislators did not do the wisest thing in enacting that only citizens of Texas should possess her soil; had they enacted that the annual rental value of all land within the State must be paid into the State Treasury, they would have accomplished the exclusion of of the non-resident landlord, and suprlied a fund for public works that would have benefitted her people im measurably. But the Texans are feeling their way slowly toward the turn in the passage where the light shall appear .- St. Louis Chronicle.

THE PRINCIPLE IS UNIVERSAL.

Some things are easier to see than others that are just as obvious. The Springfield Republican readily notes the injustice of securing by law the exclusive enjoyment of natural pleasure

standard bearers in the City Council, instead of as previously electing men who only appeared to represent the classes, and we hereby wish to express our disapprobaof those who work for wages, and the tion of any steps that may be taken to nulcandidate himself is the unanimous lify the expressed will of the people by placother ward of the city, they having been defeated where they are best known. We consider it an insult to one part of the electors of Montreal to try to force them upon the citizens at large by bringing them out for any other part or ward in this city. Further we believe that the defeat of ex-Ald. W. Kennedy and ex Ald. Rolland is due to their persistent opposition to the of Montreal are at last determined to elect men only who are pledged to wipe out property qualification. so that they may eventually be properly represented in the City Council by men from amongst their own ranks. Carried.

The water tax committee handed in a detailed account of the expenses incurred in holding the two public meetings, which was laid over till the next meeting.

A communication from River Front Assembly, requesting the Council to have the Organization Committee take the necessary steps to organize the unskilled labor on the public works in this city, was then read.

It was moved and seconded that the request of River Front Assembly be granted and the Organization Committee notified to that effect. Carried.

A communication from Mr. T. St. Pierre asking for the endorsation of the Council as a labor candidate in the County of Hochelaga was then read. After a long discussion, the raising of

without taking action. The Humor of Bank-Notes.

points of order, etc., the meeting closed

One would imagine that the paper currency of the country was a solemn business institution, with no humor about it, but if one comes much into contact with bank notes-I refer more specially to Scotch notes-he is struck with the really humorous effusions which the backs of many of these bear. In the course of business I pass hundreds through my hands. The proportion of them which are written upon is small indeed considering the quantity of paper money in circulation. But now and then bank notes of a really humorous kind are to be met with. Much of this humor is not worth recording ; some of it certainly is. One verse I often come across-a verse which has apparently been communicated to the public in this novel fashion by some underpaid clerk in the hope that, under the shadow of the sword, his monetary grievances may be redressed. From its frequency on the backs of notes, I imagine that clerks all over the country have-with the same object in view, perhaps-taken the same verse and given currency to it in the same manner :---

Ye gods of love, send from above A sword with two sharp edges. To cut the throats of greedy men Who grudge poor clerks their wages.

More frequently, however, the back of the pound-note carries upon it the reflections of some former possessor on the transitory na



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and Finest things to do is to overcome your prejudice and remember there can be just as good Goods made in your own town as any other.

"The Grass is Green Far Away,"

But we notice that after knocking around the world a few years Montreal is about as good a city to live in as any further West. The Stoves are made here, and by your own people. Might as well put the money in their pockets as mail it to other cities. Think it over, and if you want a stove allow us to quote you prices.

SALESROOMS:

party through thick and thin, are placed in opposition to men like Boudreau."

of the C. P. R. and the recent investi-

gations held at Ottawa prove beyond a

doubt that the Conservatives are as ex-

pert in stealing the public funds as

what their opponents are ; in the name

of turning one set of rascals out to vote

another set of rascals in ? Can anyone

show me what the country is going to

gain by it? Have not, within the last

few days, charges been made ainstag

at least one member of the De Bouch

erville Cabinet which, if substantiated,

would prove him fully as big a rascal as

any in the Liberal party, and do you

really believe that by electing a hide-

bound party man you are doing some-

thing that will tend to purify politics ?

No, sir. What the country needs at

at this time is men who are indepen-

dent of either party, just such men as

Boudreau who, without having any axe

to grind, are too intelligent to allow

themselves to be used by anyone, which

is more than can be said of either of

"Brown has told you how capitalists

look after their interests," said Gaskill.

"I advise workingmen to do the same.

his opponents."

blind to the fact that the principle ap-"And for this very reason," said plies whether the natural resort is one Phil, "Boudreau should receive the for pleasure or for work .--- Muscutah support of every honest man who de-(III.) Herald. sires to purify politics. The history

THE TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council was held on Thursday evening last, the president, L. Z. Boudreau, of common sense what is the use, then, in the chair.

> Credentials were read and accepted from L. J. Mercier and F. X. Mercier: representing the Tinsmiths' and Roofers' Union ; J Bernier, Grande Hermine Assembly. The committee in charge of the contest in

> Montreal Centre reported everything progressing favorably. The committee also recommended that the Council vote them a sum of money to defray the legitimate expenses of the election. The report was adopted.

> It was then moved and seconded that this Council vote the sum of \$500 for the purpose of aiding in defraying the legitimate expenses of the labor candidate in the Centre Division. Carried unanimously. The committee in charge of the election in St. Mary's Division then reported, recommending that the sum of \$200 be voted for Mr. Beland's deposit. The report was, on motion, received and adopted.

> The special committee reported the work done to date. A long discussion then took place; finally the report was referred back to the committee until such time as the

committee is ready to report in full. It was then moved and seconded that this Council heartily congratulate the electors of The platform with which Boudreau St. Lawrence and Hochelaga wards in elect-

ture of money in general, and of that pound resorts to adjacent residents ; but it is in particular. Here are two examples of this kind of bank note literature :--

> I'm on the "rocks"-good-bye, my friend ! You always leave me when I'm stranded, I'd stick to you—if you'd to me;

> But you won't stick-so I am "landed.' The following example is apparently meant as a parody :---

Alone I walked the ocean strand, I stopped, and laid you on the sand, And wrote upon you (with my hand)

My name, the year, the day. As onward from the spot I passed I met my creditor, who cast Me to the ground and held me fast, And then took you away.

By far the commonest quotation scrawled on the reverse side of the pound-note is the line from the Jacobite song, "Will ye no come back again ?" I have seen this line followed by the writer's initials, together with the date, and personally I have known of only one case where a note thus marked returned, after a lapse of time, in the ordinary course of circulation, and was endorsed "Came back 7 Sept., 1889," and reinitialed by the same person. It is but seldom, I have no doubt, that the question is answered in such a "practical" way. Cases of the return of the same note are few and far between. The answer to the query inscribed on many notes-" When shall we two meet again ?"-is therefore simply " Never."

In one instance only have I seen the departure of a note expedited by its owner, to judge by the Shakespearean style of his duly recorded address :---

Hence, horrible shadow, unreal mockery hence !

You're little use to me-unless in pence.

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