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SHARP "SHADOWS."

Keen-Eyed Detectives and Their Peculiar Methods.

"Shadows, like poets, are born, not made." Detective Newcome of New York says that this opinion is the result of his twenty years' experience in keeping a weather eye on crooks of every description and both sexes.

"Among all the men I have ever had under me or been associated with I have never known but one perfect 'shadow,'" he said.

"While not a man of anything more than ordinary intelligence, he possessed in a superlative degree the peculiar faculties which make him uniformly successful.

"The prime requisite for this kind of work," he said, "were an unobtrusive manner, a pair of sharp eyes and unlimited patience.

"The 'shadow' I refer to was a medium-sized, pale-faced, stolid-looking individual who, to all appearances, did not have the slightest interest in anything that was going on about him.

"His eyes were kind of a faded light blue and were absolutely expressionless.

"Crooks were naturally suspicious of being followed and were always on the look out for 'shadows.' When they have the slightest grounds to believe that they are under surveillance they call all their shrewdness into service and play all sorts of tricks to outwit their unknown follower.

"If a criminal happens to notice that he has seen the same man three or four times within a short period, he at once puts him down as a 'shadow,' and takes a careful note of the stranger's appearance, both for his own future protection and that of the members of his gang, who are furnished with a complete description at the earliest opportunity.

"I put this 'Old Man of the Sea,' as we used to call him, on the trial of one of the cleverest forgers then out of jail, first warning him that he had better be on his mettle as he would find it the hardest task of his life to keep the 'Penman' in sight. I had the tip that the crook was laying his plans for a big coup on one of the down town banks, which one I did not know, and it was necessary that he be constantly 'piped' in order that I might be on hand at the proper moment.

"A shadow of a smile came over the stolid face of the sleuth hound, at my warning, and as I had told him where the game had made its nest he slouched out of the office and I did not see him again for a week.

"Our next meeting was in front of the paying teller's window in a New street bank to which I had been summoned by a special messenger, and by the 'shadow's' side with the forged check in his hand stood the 'Penman.'

"On the way up to the Tombs with the prisoner I asked the 'shadow' what kind of a time he had had.

"'Leery cove, that,' said he laconically, jerking his toward the manacled man at his side. 'Didn't get a wink of sleep for three nights, but he never got far enough away to cough without my hearing him—did you, old covey?'

"The prisoner acknowledged that he had not even suspected the 'shadow's' existence, though he had never before failed to pick them out and give them the slip."

"Do 'shadows' wear disguises?" the reporter asked.

"Only in the story papers," answered Mr. Newcome.

"In the old days," he said, "French detectives had used them occasionally, but to nothing like the extent that was generally supposed.

"They are wonderfully clever, though," he went on, "and their system is as nearly perfect as possible.

"In the first place," he said, "their secret service department was so thoroughly organized that every new comer to the country was at once suspected of being exactly the opposite of what he pretended to be until they were able to prove the contrary."

Mr. Newcome then related an incident of which he was the victim, that served to convince him that the French are 'shadows' par excellence.

"After a good time in Paris, a few years ago, I started out on a tour of Normandy on a bicycle."

Mr. Newcome has a habit, he says, of making sketches of anything that happens to attract his notice, and as the country through which he was travelling was delightfully picturesque, he soon had his sketch-book full.

"I was so absorbed in the varied beauties of my surroundings, that I paid but slight attention to another wheelman, who kept bobbing up every day, sometimes in front of and sometimes behind me."

Mr. Newcome's conscience was easy and he never gave a thought, he says, to his fellow wheelman, except to admire him for his easy seat and perfect control of his machine.

"The night I got back to Paris, however, I found out that my companion had not been traveling altogether for his health."

Mr. Newcome had stepped into a cigar store on the Boulevard des Italiens and was just lighting a cigar when a detective touched him on the shoulder and politely but firmly insisted on escorting him to the office of the prefect of police. Once there he learned that he was suspected of being a German spy, engaged in making sketches for the use of the German government.

"I was held until a messenger appeared in response to my letter to the American minister, who succeeded at last in convincing them that I was not a spy, but something of a detective myself."

"Apologies of the most abject kind followed, and during the remainder of my stay the prefect overwhelmed me with attentions, insisting on paying even hotel and cab bills and furnishing me with tickets to all the operas and theatres.

"A detective was detailed to keep me in sight night and day, much to my inconvenience, and only once was he of the slightest service.

"One evening I was approached by a dapper young fellow in the Grand cafe who kindly offered to show me the sights for a small consideration, beside having all his expenses paid. I winked at the detective, who looked as if he was threatened with apoplexy at seeing me conversing so familiarly with a man he knew to be a notorious blackleg, and, getting a young American friend of mine to join me, we started out.

"It was an old story, as I suspected, a 'leete game of pokaire, ten franc limit and all that, but I let him go just to see what he would do. I did not half like the looks of the four Frenchmen he introduced us to when we reached the club, but I sat in and was soon a little over two hundred francs winner."

One of the strangers kept fumbling the cards and by sharp watching the American detective caught him at last passing a card under the table.

"I picked up my money—we didn't use checks—and remarked that I guessed I'd had enough, but the two biggest of the Frenchmen barred the door and shouted that I'd either have to play or give back the money I had won."

They had hardly got the words out, when the door was burst in and his detective friend at the head of a squad of gendarmes piled in the room and arrested the whole crowd.

A Sensible Article

Manufacturers and employes of labor in all branches of trade, can have but one objection to the reduction of the hours of labor, and that is, whether or not they can pay present wages if the hours of labor are reduced to eight. Let us investigate a little and see. An employer of quite a number of men said to us a few days ago, that if it did not decrease his profits he would have no objections if his employes only worked five hours a day. It was a monetary consideration with him, and he wasted no sentiment upon it. It would be a good plan to meet him in the same manner and explain the scope of the reform, its aims and the benefits it would confer on the whole people. Give him an idea of the great number of idle workmen and women. They must live, and if they have not got the opportunity to labor, they must live upon those who have. Although wages are generally low and not what they ought to be, the existence of an unemployed class not only reduces the actual amount of wages received by workmen, but stands as a preventive to an increase of wages. The employer must also consider that the dimensions of his own business depend upon the consumption of the community of the commodities he manufactures. It is, therefore, to his interest to enlarge the amount of consumption by increasing the number of consumers and also increase their power to consume. Therefore the eight-hour work-day would increase the number of active consumers one-fifth, increase wages by the actual amount now taken from active producers to help the unemployed, and in a hundred ways would the employer be benefitted.

ART OF PRIMITIVE MEN.

Two Totally Distinct Types Are Found Among Uncultured Races.

Whoever has examined the handicraft of savage peoples knows well that from a very early age two totally distinct types of art arise spontaneously among uncultured races. One is imitative, the other decorative. Paleolithic men—for example, the cave dwellers of prehistoric Europe before the glacial epoch—had an art of their own of a purely imitative and pictorial character. They represented on fragments of bone and mammoth ivory realistic scenes of their own hunting existence.

Here, a naked and hairy brave, flint spear in hand, stalks wild horses undismayed in the grassy plain; there, a couple of reindeer engaged in a desperate fight with their antlers hard locked in deadly embrace; yonder, again, a mammoth charges unwieldily with wide open mouth, or a snake glides unseen beneath the shoeless feet of an unsuspecting savage. All their rude works of art reproduce living objects, and tell, in their naive way, a distinct story. They are pictorial records of things done things seen, things suffered.

Paleolithic men were essentially draughtsmen, not decorators. But their neolithic successors, of a totally different race—the herdsmen who supplanted them in post glacial Europe—had an art of an entirely different type, purely and solely decorative. Instead of making pictures they drew concentric circles and ornamental curves on their boats and dwellings; they adorned their weapons and their implements with knobs and nicks, with crosses and bosses; they wrought beautiful patterns in metal work as soon as ever they advanced to the bronze using stage, and they designed brooches and bracelets of exquisite elegance, but they seldom introduced into their craft any living object; they imitated nothing, and they never in any way told a pictorial story.

Now these two types of art—the essentially imitative or pictorial and the essentially decorative or esthetic—persist throughout in various human races, and often remain as entirely distinct as in the typical instances here quoted. The great aim of the one is to narrate a fact; the great aim of the other is to produce a beautiful object. The first is to speak historical, the second ornamental.

In developed forms you get the extreme case of the one in the galleries at Versailles; you get the extreme case of the other in the Alhambra at Granada. The modern Esquiman and the modern Bushman resemble the ancient cave dwellers in their love of purely pictorial or story telling art; a man in a kayak harpooning a whale; a man with an assegai spearing a springbok; these are the subjects that engage—I will not say their pencils—but their sharp flint knives or their lumps of red ochre.

On the other hand, most central African races have no imitative skill. They draw figures and animals ill or not at all, but they produce decorative pottery and other ornamental objects which would excite attention at Versailles, and be well placed at the arts and crafts in the new gallery. Everywhere racial taste and racial faculty tend most in the one or the other direction. A tribe, a horde, a nation, is pictorial, or else it is decorative. Rarely or never is it both alike in an equal degree of native excellence.—Fortnightly Review.

Why Not Organize?

Every man who works for wages must understand that isolated he is but a small factor in any contest that may arise between his employer and himself, but when surrounded by hundreds who are pledged and willing to help him, he immediately feels that he is armed for any conflict that may arise.

There is no organization that pays as good dividends on money invested as labor organizations. They cost but a pittance, and in return shorten the hours of toil, hold and advance the wages of the worker, and beside all this give him a sense of security, independence and manhood in the presence of the boss that is entirely absent when he stands alone.

All this and more the trades-union does; it educates, develops, and broadens man. In the assembly room he meets in friendly debate his fellow-workers, hears the questions of the day discussed, and thereby acquires knowledge that is useful in after life to him. His association in the union rubs off rough corners, banishes prejudices, broadens his judgment, and its rigid teachings make him a better citizen in every respect.

With these advantages before men, why do they hesitate to ally themselves with organized labor? We can not tell, but we can honestly say to all men, join your fellow-workmen in some organization, and, having joined, stick! You can come in now, but the day may come when you can't get in.

The trend of organized labor is upward and onward; its ranks are solidifying every day; and, as they draw closer, shoulder to shoulder, in time the ranks might not open readily to every laggard who wishes to join when victory is near.

Come now; go with organized labor and they will do you good, and when they attain the fruition of their hopes you will be in place to enjoy the victory.—The Carpenter.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

How a Silver Spoon May Become Very Serviceable.

Do you require, say for the examination of a case of sore throat, a means of brilliantly illuminating the interior of the mouth? If so, here is a method of procuring on the instant a very brilliant light, just suited for that purpose.

Hold a tablespoon behind a candle, the concave side toward the flame, and you will find that you have an excellent reflector, enabling you not only to concentrate the luminous rays, but to direct these with ease and precision to the part of the throat you desire to examine.

A silver spoon will also enable you to study the very curious properties of curved mirrors. Hold the hollow side before your face, and in the concave mirror thus extemporized you will see your features upside down. Turn the spoon round, and its opposite, constituting a convex mirror, will show your face, this time right side uppermost, but lengthened to abnormal proportions; narrow at top, but broad at bottom, and decidedly more of a caricature than a portrait. By turning the spoon horizontally, still with the convex side toward you, your features will be reproduced in a squat and swollen form, giving you a notion how you might look if you were hanged. The surface of a well polished silver dish cover is a still better medium wherein to study these distorted reflections, many of which are irresistibly funny.

Quicker Than Lightning.

"Quicker than lightning" is a phrase colloquially used to express the maximum of rapidity. But, according to a contemporary, electricity itself is outstripped by that old fashioned machine, the human body, by which it appears power can, so to speak, be generated in the brain, transmitted through the nerves and developed in the muscles in an infinitesimal fraction of a second. It is stated that a pianist, in playing a presto of Mendelssohn, played 5,595 notes in four minutes and three seconds. The striking of each of these, it has been estimated, involved two movements of the finger, and possibly more. Again, the movements of the wrists, elbows and arms can scarcely be less than one movement for each note. As twenty-four notes were played each second, and each involves three movements, we would have seventy-two voluntary movements per second. Again, the place, the force, the time, and the duration of each of these movements was controlled.

All these motor reactions were conditioned upon a knowledge of the position of each finger of each hand before it was moved while moving it, as well as of the auditory effects to force and pitch, all of which involves at least equally rapid sensory transmissions. If we add to this the work of the memory in placing the notes in their proper position, as well as the fact that the performer at the same time participates in the emotions the selection describes, and feels the strength and weakness of the performance, we arrive at a truly bewildering network of impulses, coursing along at inconceivably rapid rates. Such estimates show, too, that we are capable of doing many things at once.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY THIS WEEK.

"The human eye often bespeaks the character of the man." So, too, does the window display represent the character of the house. Our windows will bear the closest inspection any time. Notice the quality of the price checked goods. We would also call your attention to the beautiful range of men's fancy silk striped and flannel boating shirts; also the fine assortment of ladies' boating blouses. Our stock in these lines is one of the best in the city, and our prices will be found correct. John Allan, 659 to 665 Craig street, near Bleury street.

A TERRIBLE WEDDING TRIP.

CHAPTER II.
CONCLUSION.

That month passed rapidly. Herbert, who had left us in London, in order that he might return to Cambridgeshire and make certain arrangements of his own, had promised to rejoin us on the day before that fixed for the wedding. He did not, however, make his appearance at Woodbine Cottage until late in the evening—so late that mamma, annoyed by his dilatoriness, hurried him off, almost before we had finished our greetings, to the hotel. At the same hotel my cousin, Hugh Fernley (with the exception of Dr. Adair, the sole guest invited to the wedding), was already located; and the two young men were standing together at the door of the church when upon the following morning we arrived there. I had not seen my lover distinctly upon the previous evening. But now, as he advanced to meet us, I was much startled by the alteration which a fortnight's absence had wrought in his appearance. There was, I thought, a change in his expression—an indefinable peculiarity about his whole aspect which alarmed me.

'Dear Herbert, you are ill!' I exclaimed as, the salutations over, we turned to enter the church.

'O, no! I am not,' he replied hastily. 'Don't be alarmed, dearest, but things are all wrong at my place near Madrid, and I am anxious to be off. We must go to Spain at once. Come, let us be quick and get married; and then I will bear my tender blossom to the sunny south.'

The form of endearment employed in the last sentence was not such as Herbert had been accustomed to address to me, and I did not quite like it. Moreover I felt greatly disappointed, for it had been arranged that our wedding trip should have for its destination the Italian lakes; and now it appeared we were to travel in Spain. Giving vent to my feelings of vexation I said: 'Then we shall have to give up Italy?'

'Not at all; we shall do nothing of the kind,' he returned with a smile. 'We shall go to Spain and Italy, and Kamtchatka too.'

There was no time to ask what he meant, for the clergyman was already in his place, and the service commenced without delay. The hour which followed was one of much confusion, for, upon coming out of the church, we were informed by Mr. Fernley, to whom the travelling arrangements had been confided, that he had made a mistake about the time at which the London express from the north would pass a certain junction where we were to join it, and that it would be necessary for us to leave Elstonlee much earlier than we had intended. So our hurried breakfast was soon over and a hasty leave taken of mamma. Dr. Adair and Hugh accompanied us as far as the junction referred to. Upon entering the carriage my husband placed himself by my side, whilst my cousin and the doctor had taken the seats opposite to us, and I had scarcely had time to regain my composure after the bustle and excitement which had attended our abrupt departure from home when it was again disturbed by the singular conduct of the latter.

Fixing his eyes upon Mr. St. Julien, the physician appeared to be studying him closely, and put to him question after question as if to draw him into conversation. I could not attribute this to jealousy, for there was no sign of the existence of that feeling; but I began to feel annoyed with what I considered his rudeness, especially when I saw that Herbert noticed and disliked his obtrusive attention. That he did so was evident, for whilst he replied to all his questions very quietly, he seemed to grow uneasy beneath the doctor's gaze, and once or twice I caught him returning it with a resentful glance.

We had to wait a few minutes at the station; and whilst Herbert, apparently glad to escape further observation, promenaded the platform with Hugh, Dr. Adair drew me a little aside and said: 'Pray, tell me, do you notice anything peculiar about Mr. St. Julien's aspect this morning?'

'O, doctor! do you think he is ill?' I enquired in return, alarmed by his friend's serious manner.

'Well, no; I do not think that,' he replied; 'but I fancy he seems more excited than the occasion warrants.'

'Excuse me,' I said angrily; 'but I cannot listen to such remarks about my husband's appearance, Dr. Adair.' And turning away with a feeling of relief at his assurance that Herbert was not unwell, but of annoyance at his last remark, I was about to leave him.

'I will say nothing more to offend you, Mrs. St. Julien,' said the doctor. And introducing another subject of conversation, he drew my attention to a cord which ran along at the tops of the carriages and extended the whole length of a train. This, he explained to me, was a signal which any person might use who desired to stop the train when in motion between one station

and another. And whilst I listened he carefully pointed out to me the manner in which it was to be worked.

Scarcely had he finished his instructions, when the express rushed into the station; and in another instant Herbert and I had taken our places in a carriage.

My good bye to Dr. Adair had not been a very warm one; and just as the train was upon the point of starting a sudden remorse came over me. I looked out of the window with the intention of signing him a more kindly farewell. As I did so, a head was hastily drawn into the next carriage. An absurd fancy seized me that it was his, and in order to dissipate it I turned to the platform.

Hugh stood alone where we had left him, and Dr. Adair was nowhere to be seen.

Calling my husband to the window, and pointing to the figure of my cousin, I asked what he thought could have become of the physician. And then I told him of the impression I had that the head I had seen protruded from the adjoining carriage was Dr. Adair's.

'No, no; it was not; I know better than that,' was the reply I received, in a tone which startled me by its vehemence; and drawing me back into the carriage, Mr. St. Julien closed the window. Then he added in a whisper: 'I'll tell you what; that man is the devil, and I'm glad he is gone.' I was so thunder struck by these words, and by Herbert's singular manner, that I sat looking at him in silent surprise, wondering how he could have allowed his resentment at Dr. Adair's conduct to have carried him so far. But if I expected any apology I was doomed to disappointment; none followed, and Herbert himself appeared to be quite unconscious that he had given me occasion for offence. After sitting for some time with his gaze directed through the window he rose, and without taking any further notice of me, drew out a travelling bag, which he had insisted upon having placed beneath the seat at the further end of the carriage. This he unlocked, and extracting from it a brilliant scarlet and white cricketer cap, he placed it upon his head, with the peak turned towards the back; then he asked how I liked it. Trembling, as an indefinite terror was creeping over me, I replied that it was 'very pretty'; and stretching out my hand I attempted to adjust it correctly upon his head.

'Let it alone!' he exclaimed angrily, seizing my hand. 'Don't you see that it is more like a turban that way? And as we are going to Turkey we must do in Turkey as the Turks do.'

'Going to Turkey! What do you mean, dear Herbert?' I cried in serious alarm. 'How can we go to Spain and Italy and Turkey, and yet get back to England in a month, as we promised mamma to do? And why do you speak to me so strangely, Herbert? Oh, Herbert, you are ill! I am sure of it. You don't act or look in the least like yourself,' I continued, bursting into tears.

'I don't look in the least like myself, don't I?' he repeated laughing. 'Ha, ha! that's good. Probably, then, I look like a Chinaman?' And lowering his voice again to the mysterious tone in which he had already twice addressed me, he added: 'Do you know, love, but I had a letter this morning from the Emperor of China, in which he tells me that three large estates of mine at Pekin have been burned to the ground by the natives. The news has rather upset me.'

'O Herbert!' I began.

'I say, are you my first wife or my second?' was the irrelevant remark with which my pleadings were interrupted.

I looked at my husband in dismay. Was he drunk? or what was the matter with him? 'Herbert, Herbert!' I cried, as a dreadful suspicion suggested itself, 'please don't frighten me so! You know very well that you never had any other wife than myself. Why will you persist in saying such odd things?'

'Was it a diddle daddle darling, then?' exclaimed my companion, his excitement evidently roused by the expression of my alarm. 'Don't cry, Ada; we are going to visit our estates, you know, one after another of them. We're off to Spain and Portugal and the north pole and the south and the meridian and the new moon. We will set everything in order and bring home cart loads of diamonds and rubies and bank notes. You shall have a palace of pearls and I will crown you like a queen, for I'm as rich as Croesus. Rich! rich! rich!' The last words rose to a shrill scream, and Mr. St. Julien's arms moved in wild gesticulations as he uttered them.

My horrible suspicion passed into a still more horrible certainty. A great change passed over me. My courage and spirits rose to meet the emergency, and from a timid, helpless girl I was transformed at once into a woman strong and independent. I endeavored to grasp the situation in which I was placed. In all innocence and unsus-

picion I had that morning married this man, and now I was alone with him. What was to be done? I took up a Railway Guide which lay by my side, and consulted it with the deepest anxiety in order to learn at what station the train would first stop. To my dismay I found that an hour must elapse before there would be any chance of escape; and I could only resolve to remain perfectly quiet, and to pray that Herbert might not in the meantime become violent. My resolution was soon put to a severe test. I was striving to make a soothing reply to a remark which he had just made, when, with a shrill whistle, the train rushed into a long tunnel. A strange laugh, ending in a wild shriek, was uttered close by my side, followed by another and yet another. To my terrified imagination hours instead of minutes elapsed before the train glided out again into the daylight. As it did so I glanced at Herbert and perceived that he had now grown perfectly calm. There was, however, a new expression in his eyes, which warned me to keep full possession of all my powers of mind.

'I say, Ada,' he remarked presently, addressing me by the name which was not mine, 'I have got such a capital idea; it will amuse you, I'm sure. I've just decided upon paying a visit to the Cyclops, and I know they would take it as a great compliment if my wife had only one eye like themselves. Ha, ha! isn't it a good joke? You won't mind it, will you?'

The last question was asked in a conciliatory tone, but as he spoke I observed a pen-knife in his hand. With a palpitating heart I sought about for some method of escape. The train was still going at full speed, whizzing with rapidity past the minor stations, whilst the one at which it was to stop was yet far away. What was to be done? I again asked myself in perplexity. A sudden inspiration occurred to me—there was the signal! I had been ignorant until that morning of the existence of such a thing. My heart bounded with gratitude to Dr. Adair for having pointed out to me the manner of working it, whilst a vague wonder crossed my mind whether he could have had any suspicion that the knowledge might prove useful.

These thoughts passed through my brain with the rapidity of lightning. One moment only had elapsed since Herbert's horrible proposition had been uttered; and to avert attention from my movements I began to reason with him, and suggested that the Cyclops, having seen quite sufficient of the species with one eye, might be interested and amused by an introduction to a variety with two, and that it would therefore be much better that I should be allowed to visit them in my natural condition.

Whilst speaking I slipped into a seat nearer the window, for I had been occupying one in the centre of the carriage, and as I did so the thought occurred to me that the signal cord ran along only one side of the train, and that it might possibly not be on that towards which I had moved. The idea turned me sick with apprehension, for on this sole chance rested my fate, my husband having taken the seat I had vacated, repeating his belief that the mutilation which he desired would be a gratifying compliment to the Cyclops.

'Oh, very well! I daresay you are right,' I replied with an indifference which was becoming momentarily more difficult to maintain. 'But, Herbert, dear, you know we are a long way off the country yet, and if you don't object I should prefer waiting until we are a little nearer.'

Whilst offering this new suggestion I placed my hand upon the sash of the window and was just about to lower it, when a strong grasp was laid upon my arm.

'No, no; I'm not going to wait!' he screamed. 'I shall be busy by-and-by looking after my estates; it will be better to get it done at once.'

'But, Herbert,' I cried, making this further objection rather faintly, for my courage had almost vanished at his touch, 'you might possibly make some blunder over it. Let us wait till we get to the hotel in London, and then we will send for a doctor and have it done properly.'

This remark, probably because it taxed him with want of skill, greatly infuriated him, and as he gave a wicked refusal to my request, the cruel hands tightened upon my arm. I neither fainting nor screamed. My eyes had fallen upon my dressing case, which had been placed upon the parcel rack running along at the top of the carriage. I observed that I would merely take from my case a handkerchief and I would then be at his disposal. My cheerfulness completely disarmed suspicion; and passing over to the further end of the carriage, I suddenly lowered the window, stretched out my hand and groped for the signal cord. In vain, in vain! There was no cord. I was at the wrong side of the carriage. A cry of despair burst from my lips as I felt my husband seize me by the wrist and throw me into a seat. He stooped to pick up the knife which the shock had knocked from his grasp, and was it fancy? Or, oh! could it indeed be reality? As he sought upon the ground unsuccessfully the train appeared to be slackening speed. I strove to realize

the truth. O, yes! it was moving more slowly; I was certain of that. We must be nearing the station; I must have exaggerated the time it would take. Hope revived; but a yell of satisfaction announced the recovery of the lost knife; already it was brandished in my face, when, with the energy of desperation, I grasped the cruel hand which held it. Another moment and I felt myself flung violently down; blinding sparks flew before my eyes; then a figure slid between, and all was darkness.

When I recovered consciousness I was lying upon my own little bed in the cottage at Elstonlee, where for weeks I had been in the delirium of brain fever. It was but slowly that recollection of the terrible scene through which I had passed returned to me; and only by degrees did my mother communicate to me the following particulars. The head [which I had seen withdrawn into the adjoining carriage at the junction station was indeed that of Dr. Adair; for, suspecting the truth and filled with anxiety upon my account, he had at the last moment stepped into the train. The shriek uttered by Herbert in the tunnel had been heard by him, and he had immediately used the signal; but the rapid rate at which the train was travelling had prevented it from being quickly responded to. In suspense he had stood at the door of his compartment whilst the speed gradually slackened; and the instant he could do so with safety he had rushed, aided by a guard, to my assistance, and had succeeded in overpowering my assailant in the very nick of time. On reaching the town a few miles distant, Mr. St. Julien was carried at once to an asylum, whilst I was brought home by my rescuer. The following morning a sensational paragraph appeared in the newspaper, describing the affair; and upon the succeeding day a lady called at Woodbine Cottage. She introduced herself as the sister-in-law of Mr. St. Julien, and informed mamma and Dr. Adair, who was present at the interview, that the poor young man had some time previously gone down to his house at Cambridge in what she considered an unsettled state of mind; and that he had been obliged to be placed under the care of a keeper. Managing to elude the man's vigilance, he had effected his escape so cleverly that his friends had been unable to trace him, and had only done so by means of the newspaper paragraph.

The further information elicited from this lady may be condensed into a few words. In his youth my unfortunate husband had been distinguished for learning and studious habits. He had married a beautiful girl, to whom he was ardently attached, and who had almost immediately been accidentally drowned; and following closely upon this disaster had come the failure of a bank in which the bulk of his property was invested; and although no symptoms of insanity had previously exhibited themselves in him, poor Herbert's mind had been seriously affected by his troubles, and for some months he had been violently mad. His recovery, when it took place, appeared to be a most perfect one; but he had always retained peculiarities upon the two subjects which had originated his derangement. Never had he been known to allude to his wife even in the most distant manner; though, as has been seen, he once or twice, in his second fit of insanity, addressed me by the name she had borne, probably mistaking our identity. The other singularity was the delusion, under which he constantly labored, that he was the owner of immense wealth and of numerous estates and properties. So entirely sane was he in every other respect that it was by no means remarkable that two simple women like my mother and myself should have remained in ignorance of his condition. Still I can see clearly that during the latter weeks of our intercourse in Torquay and London Mr. St. Julien's mind had already begun to waver, although it was not finally thrown off the balance until the excitement attendant upon the thought of immediate marriage.

Whilst in Cambridge he had not, it appeared, mentioned that subject to any person; but upon being placed under restraint he had exercised much shrewdness in evading his keeper and had contrived to reach Elstonlee in time. Little now remains to be told.

During that terrible ride in the express train every feeling of love for my husband was extinguished as completely as though it had never existed. Horror took the place of every other sentiment; and when, upon his restoration to health, he besought me to live with him, I not only refused to do so, but declined even to see him again. Too delicate to press the matter, my unhappy husband relinquished his claim, and settling through his lawyer a liberal annuity on me, he started once more for the continent. Two years afterwards I received the announcement of his death, which had taken place in Rome, and had been occasioned by rheumatic fever; and three years later I again stood before the altar, and left it the wife of a sober middle-aged gentleman, whose constancy and devotion had won from me a depth of affection never accorded to my poor Herbert, but fully deserved by Dr. Adair.

BALLOONING IN ASIA.

A WELL KNOWN AMERICAN AERONAUT'S QUEER EXPERIENCE.

T. S. Baldwin, the San Francisco aeronaut, who has just come back from various Oriental countries, succeeded in thoroughly astonishing the Mongolian race by his exhibitions. Mr. Baldwin has traveled extensively in Asia. He has looked down from mid-air on the temple of Delhi, the wharves of Calcutta and the jungles of Su. matra and other Oriental regions rarely treated to the excitement of balloon ascensions. It was not until a few months ago that the daring aeronaut resolved to explore China as far as it is possible to do so, and with his brother and wife he began to gather in the small change of the Mongolian sight seers.

The aeronaut's experiences were generally of the most pleasant kind, for the pig-tailed patrons responded enthusiastically, and the novel amusement set all China a-og. The attendance at some of the exhibitions in the large sea port cities was enormous. The aeronaut found some difficulty in obtaining suitable places for corraling the cash of the native populace, for fenced grounds are not to be had, and in most places the inclosure was made by a rope and the assistance of the native police. The Mongolian dead head has a more wholesome dread of the official guardian of the peace than his American confrere, and few persons ventured inside the roped circle without paying the admission fee. This was 10 cents for the outer circle, 20 cents for the intermediate and \$2 for the inner ring. The aeronaut found the swell Chinese perfectly willing to pay this high tax. The only trouble was that every pig-tailed swell brought a retinue of servants with him, and when a big mandarin strutted in to see the show the army of retainers, from his teapot-bearer to his grand high chamberlain, took up most of the dress circle.

Baldwin gave his first exhibition at Hong Kong, and the native shouts and yells that greeted his ascent were only excelled by the roar of amazement that met his brother when he came flying back to earth with a parachute. In all the towns the balloon proved the greatest attraction ever brought to the Celestial land by the bearded white devils from foreign parts.

Having soon relieved their minds of any lurking belief that the white balloonists were possessed of supernatural powers, the Chinese set themselves to work to imitate him. Several adventurous Mongolians broke various portions of their anatomy from their necks to their legs by trying to descend from lofty temples and tall trees with parachutes constructed out of native umbrellas. Toy balloons, constructed with great skill and attention to detail by natives, became part of the stock of the bazars.

At Foo Chow a native genius constructed a mammoth hot-air balloon, with flaming dragon head and great paper wings, and made an ascension which will be long remembered by his townsmen. Baldwin gave all his exhibitions with hot-air inflated balloons, that style of inflation being cheapest, quickest and otherwise most acceptable to a skilled aeronaut for such work as was there needed. The simple method of expanding the balloon pleased the native imitators, and the Foo Chow genius copied everything to a nicety, except the very important part of how to cut loose at the proper moment without accident. The result was that the balloon, which was of enormous size, shut up with such terrific and unexpected velocity that it carried with it a score or so of the Mongolians who were steadying it with the guy ropes while the aeronaut was getting ready to cut loose. The great bag of air kept scattering Mongolians over the suburbs of Foo Chow until it turned a regular flip-flap, being improperly ballasted, and fell into one of the large ponds in the outskirts of the city. This adventure had a very depressing effect on the native aspirants, but the mania had taken too firm a hold to be eradicated by any ordinary increase of the mortality rate, and when Mr. Baldwin left China for Japan pig-tailed aeronauts were regularly soaring through space in various sections of the Celestial empire.

The Japanese took almost as enthusiastically to the sport as the Chinese, and native imitators also appeared in a short time. From Japan the American aeronaut traveled along the southern sea coast of Asia through India and to Madagascar.

Thought He Had Made a Lucky Haul.

Farmer Squash (mysteriously, to Wagner porter)—Say, has anybody complained o' losin' a pair o' boots this mornin'? Porter—Why—why, no, sir. Farmer Squash—Wa-al, I left mine, covered with dust under my bunk las' night an' to-day I found these, all slick an' shiny. Don't say anythin', boy, an' here's half dollar for ye.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Cleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.

Fifteen local assemblies have been reorganized in New York by D. A. 49 this week. Labor Commissioner Bettan, of Kansas, reports that trades unions in that State have increased 181 per cent. during the last year.

The Knights of Labor in New York intend to petition the Common Council to establish a Municipal Labor Bureau similar to that of Paris.

Carpenters' Union No. 513 has a strike at Boss Prince's shop, and steps have been taken to boycott the material coming from that place.

The national organization of the Bookbinders of Germany has decided to admit the workingwomen of their trade to all of its benefits.

The label of New York Typographical Union No. 6 is out. It shows a printer's "stick" and a pair of workman's hands, encircled by a big six.

Surface Railroad Men's District No. 236 has sent out organizers to several cities where surface railroad men are complaining of long hours and low wages.

All the iron moulders in New York are out on account of the housemiths' strike, and a number of carpenters and bricklayers have been forced to stop work for the same reason.

The Corporation Carters of Belfast, Ireland, who have recently been on strike, formed themselves into a branch of the National Union of Gassworkers and General Laborers.

The Knights of Labor have over 20,000 members in the coal mines of Charieroi, in Belgium. They will join in the general strike on May 16, if universal suffrage be not gained by the people of Belgium.

The Alabama State Assembly of Knights of Labor reports a large increase in membership from the southern portions of the State and steps will be taken to restore the order to its former power in all other parts of the State.

The Journeymen Bakers' International Union up to last year consisted almost exclusively of Germans. Since they published the Bakers Journal in English over 1,200 English speaking members have joined the organization.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, New York, had thirteen members out of employment last week, and to twenty-one the sick benefit had to be paid. A local assessment of 25 cents was levied to be paid within the next two weeks.

The organized typesetters of Belgium will hold their annual convention at Liege on May 17. They will demand a minimum salary for men paid by the week, and a traveling loan fund will be added to the benefit of the union.

The Typographical Union of Buenos Ayres has four sections, the members of which are speaking different languages, to wit: Spanish, French, Italian and German. The English speaking typesetters do not belong to the union.

The Buffalo Central Labor Union protests against the plan of attaching letter boxes to street cars, as a strike of street car men might then be considered a violation of the United States law against impeding the transportation of the mails.

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Emporia, Kansas, has decided to join hands in helping on the trade unions. They have decided not to patronize the goods made in non-union concerns or penitentiary convict-made goods.

After eighteen months' existence the national organization of the harness makers of Germany has formed local unions in thirty-seven different cities, with an aggregate membership of two thousand. They are now agitating for an international union.

About 3,000 granite cutters of Philadelphia, practically all there are in the city, struck work on Monday morning for an advance in wages from \$3.28 to \$3.50 per day of nine hours. The strikers are confident the increase will be granted, as all the large stone works have contracts to fulfil for the coming summer.

The Women's Trade Union in Adelaide, Australia, is gaining a firm hold under the guidance of Mrs. Mary Lee. The Women's Union have determined that the South Australian Labor Council shall adopt the suffrage for all adult women on the same terms as those on which men obtain the suffrage, as part of their authorized political programme.

There is a discussion among some local unions of the International Typographical Union regarding the establishment of a general burial fund, as the unions in the Southern States are complaining that they are compelled to bury the northern consumptives, of whom there are more than in the south, by contributions from their local fund.

The bricklayers in most of the centres of England have gone on strike. The men demand an increase in wages. As the present period of the year is the most brisk and

busy time for building trades the strike of the bricklayers is causing much annoyance to contractors and others, and has thrown out of work large numbers of men belonging to the associated trades.

Four hundred lathers in New York struck on Monday for a uniform rate of wages of \$4 per day. Heretofore they got \$2.50 to \$3.

About 140 carpenters in Newark, N. J., went on strike on Monday for eight hours. Ten firms have given in. A large number of builders, however, refuse to grant the men's demands.

The third annual convention of the National Association of Machinists opened at Pittsburg on Monday with 175 delegates in attendance from all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Gourley. The name of the association will be changed from national to international, to cover the widening scope of its membership.

A large number of recently arrived immigrants at New York are found to be possessed of little or no money, and on being questioned they gave their destination as Chicago and say they will get work as soon as they arrive there. The Barge office authorities are suspicious that these immigrants are coming here under contract with persons who have the Chicago World's Fair in view. Fifty Hungarians were detained on Monday and 75 more on Tuesday.

The semi-annual special tax of 50 cents of the International Cigarmakers' Union is now due. Unions failing to turn the same over to President Strasser's office before the 17th of May will be suspended. Forty-eight unions failed to pay the label assessment levied in August, 1890. Last month one new local union was chartered. Over one thousand new members were gained last month throughout the country. The receipts last month were \$5,741.17, the expenses \$3,215.90.

The constitution of the United Brotherhood of Maritime Workers, New York, has gone into effect. All sailors, firemen, sea-going cooks, stewards, waiters and bakers, longshoremen, freight handlers, bargemen, fishermen and coal shovelers are eligible to membership. The plan of organization is modeled after the K. of L. The dues are \$5.20 a year. Provision is made for sick, accident, death, out-of-work and strike benefits. Free legal and medical aid is also looked after.

The Growth of a Great City.

One of the most singular facts about the growth of London is its regularity. It has been stated that it may be roughly taken that every month about a thousand houses are added to London. In August of last year 762,577 houses had to be supplied by the water companies with water, in September that number had increased to 766,797. In August of 1889, 754,464 had to be supplied, or 11,113 below the number in the same month of 1890. In September, 1890, the companies had to supply 10,976 houses more than in September of 1889. This extension is not confined to any one portion of the capital, but a preference is still being shown for the north and northwest suburbs.

Population of the World in 1890.

In the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for January, 1891, it is estimated that the population of the world in 1890 was 1,487,600,000, representing an average of 31 to the square mile, and an increase of 8 per cent. during the decade. Of the continents Asia had the largest population, 850,000,000, and the lowest percentage of increase, 6 per cent. Australasia has the smallest population, 4,730,000, and the smallest average per square mile, 1.4, but the highest rate of increase during the decade, 30 per cent. Europe is the most thickly settled continent, with a population of 280,200,000, which is 101 to the square mile. The population of North America is estimated at 89,250,000, which is an average of 14 to the square mile, and represents an increase of 20 per cent during the past decade.

The Cheap Fuel Problem.

Among the latest attempted solutions of the cheap fuel problem, says the Commercial Advertiser, is the method of a German inventor, who proposes to manufacture gas by dropping a stream of crude petroleum through a blast of cold air from a force pump. The gas thus obtained will be confined in a regular cylinder open at one end, where it will be lighted. This produces an intensely hot flame of several feet in length. By means of this flame the inventor proposes to heat boilers, and he maintains that the heating of large blocks can thus be reduced very considerably.

M. Granger, a practical and experienced steel worker of Austria, is in New Glasgow in connection with the steel works. He has erected a new smelting furnace, and is to manufacture a new and finer grade of steel for the company. He will manufacture one thousand tons before leaving. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, is also there and is making tests of the different kinds of steel.

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Business notices published in local columns charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

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

MONTREAL, May 9, 1891.

FOR ARISTOCRATIC BEGGARS,
\$2,500.

There has been some comment during the past few days concerning a proposition of the City Council to grant \$2,500 to the reception in Montreal of the Royal Society of Canada. This is an association supposed to include what is best in the world of Canadian letters. That some of the best are in the association there is no doubt. That some exceedingly dull wit is also represented in its ranks there is also no room to question. These are not in the discussion at present, however. What sensible men do object to is that the city is obliged to cease all improvements because of real or prospective hard times, while Alderman Rolland and others of the Finance Committee have expressed a desire to give away in charity to rich men \$2,500. So far as history records, no grant has ever been given to any convention of the labor organizations which have met in this city. The sons of toil who do not earn large salaries are satisfied to treat their own guests. Why cannot the Natural History Society do the same? It is no disrespect to any of them to say that they should be ashamed to come, hat in hand, to Montreal City Council, asking aid to treat their guests. Every man of them has either a fortune or a salary that is reckoned by hundreds. They should treat their own guests. It is too thin to say the meeting is called for the general good. The Royal Society will meet here to suit the aims and desires of the few lords of the so-called higher education. Let them pay for it.

BREAD INSPECTION.

The meanest of all forms of thieving is that which takes the place of light bread, and the means for its detection are not as they should be. The majority of householders are careless, or trust too much to human honesty, and seldom, if ever, look to see that they are served with what the law provides. We have been asked by two or three parties lately to draw attention to this matter, and they say that having tested the supposed six-pound loaf delivered at their homes they have found it almost invariably short of weight from two to four ounces. It is urged that, instead of the police making periodical inspection of the bakeries as at present, a properly qualified inspector should be appointed to make daily examination of all bakeries or bread delivery carts and groceries where bread is sold, and with a salary sufficient to place him above being tampered with. The spasmodic system in vogue at present is not worth the name of inspection, and a much more watchful system is absolutely necessary in order to prevent this most despicable of all frauds. Some

time ago the Central Trades and Labor Council recommended to the City Council that a more rigorous system of inspection should be adopted, but Alderman Jeanotte pook-pooked the matter and promised that the police would attend to the duty. Occasionally we hear of the product of a bakery being confiscated, but these occur at rare intervals, and if our informants are correct the delivery of light-weight bread is of daily occurrence. Anyhow the police have other duties to perform which, if properly attended to, will occupy all their time.

THE CIGARMAKERS AND THE DUTY ON IMPORTED CIGARS.

If our friend "Scraps" is correct in his assertion that the Cigarmakers' Unions of this city are sending a delegation to Ottawa for the purpose of urging an increased duty on foreign cigars they should accept his advice and stay at home. Taken in the light of what has transpired in this city since the protective tariff was first put upon imported cigars the projected action of the unions appears to us foolish in the extreme, not to say suicidal. In the years 1882-83, when the duty on foreign made cigars was much less than at the present time, and competition more excessive, the cigarmakers were getting better pay for their work than they are now. The increased duty has helped to make a monopoly of the business and nothing more. The assertion that the increased duty will create a demand for cigarmakers and a consequent increase in their wages is fallacious. If the assertion were true how is it that, since the period mentioned, there has been a continual decrease in prices paid to the workmen? If the argument is good for the future, should it not have applied to the past? In the years mentioned the lowest price paid for cheap goods was from \$5 to \$8 per thousand, and the greater proportion of cigarmakers were engaged in the production of this class of goods, but now that the Canadian manufactured article is protected by a high duty, the manufacturers have established a bill of prices which is far below the former rates. How then is this decrease to be accounted for other than by the fact that the tariff has assisted in creating almost a monopoly, and thus placing the manufacturers in a position to give just what they please? Where does the benefit to the cigarmakers come in? Besides, in 1882-83 the men had much steadier employment than they have at present, the *raison d'être* of this being the large number of apprentices and female labor now engaged in the industry, the latter being kept constantly employed while the men are occasionally "laid off" for a week or two. If, after the experience of the past eight years, cigarmakers have not discovered that by the increase in the tariff on imported cigars they have been the losers they must be blind indeed. And, having discovered this, are they to continue to play into the hands of the very few people who are, aided by snide politicians and office-seekers, trying to crush them out of existence. Before taking any such step as they now propose doing the Unions should take another look at the situation. You are organized for a better purpose than to be used as tools in the hands of monopoly represented in your ranks by time-servers; remain united in the purpose and intent of your constitution and you will accomplish the end for which you are organized (instead of being established in name only) and prove in the future a credit to organized labor in Canada. If you act wisely stay at home.

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.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The employees of the Island Park asked for an increase of pay the other day from the Parks and Ferries Committee and of course the application was refused. What business have they asking an increase? And is it not a sufficient reason for refusing them that the committee could get (as the chairman, Ald. Stephens, remarked) three thousand men to fill their places at the figure now paid? At the same time the committee were urging an excuse for not granting the increase asked for that they had no money, they very considerably waived the terms of a contract and allowed a man who is making barrels of money to get off with the paltry pretence that he was a little late in getting his house in order. There must be a colored gentleman around somewhere. The men on the island are at least entitled to the same consideration as those engaged on the Mountain Park; their duties are equally trying, if not more so, from the greater crowds that congregate on the island. The miserable quibbling and petty excuses advanced when a workman asks an increase from the Corporation is in strong contrast to the alacrity and generosity which the same gentlemen frequently show when a retiring pension for some favored head of a department is in question. It is a sorry argument to advance in justification of a refusal to grant a reasonable request that thousands can be had at a lower rate and to use it as a threat for keeping the screws tight. The only question should be: Are the men sufficiently well paid for the duties they have to perform, and is their wages in proportion to the cost of living? If the latter condition is answered affirmatively then some of the higher officials are overloaded with salary.

Hon. Mr. Meredith did a wise act in refusing the salary voted him by the Ontario Legislature in a recent fit of generosity. As leader of the "Loyal Opposition," his acceptance of a salary (leaving out the question of the constitutionality of the grant) would have placed him in a false position before the electorate. Any criticisms of Government measures he might indulge in would fail in their intention, and at all times his actions would be liable to misconception, and his motives impugned. The leader of the Opposition must be above suspicion in the matter of bribery and with a salary attached to the position there would always remain the lingering suspicion in men's minds of baser influences at work.

A scoundrel in the person of Captain Edmund H. Verney, member of the English Parliament for North Buckingham, has been sentenced by the Recorder of London to one year's imprisonment without hard labor for the crime of procreation. From the evidence laid at the trial it would appear that the villain made a study of the art of seduction, and the punishment allotted to him is therefore altogether inadequate. He ought to have been made acquainted with the "cat." Of course the House of Commons will rid itself of this fine specimen of a legislator, but the fact that he has been too leniently treated by the law will rankle in the minds of the masses, who assert that but for his aristocratic connections his punishment would have been much more severe.

With the exception of the horrible massacre at Fourmies, in France, the May day labor demonstrations passed off very quietly, but were not without their significance. The numerous gatherings and parades speak strongly of the discontent of the workingmen and their restlessness under the galling oppression of the (mis)governing classes. In Germany where, under Bismarckian rule of interference and repression, disorderly outbreak were formerly frequent, the absence of any

trouble was very noticeable, and shows that the resolution of the Emperor not to oppose argument and protest by force has been productive of good results. In startling contrast to the state of affairs elsewhere was the affair at Fourmies, where the ostentatious threats of the military at a peaceable meeting of workingmen led to slight disorder. This was taken advantage of by the troops to perpetrate a butchery which will go down to history as unparalleled for wantonness and brutality. Six women, several innocent children and eight men were shot to death like dogs, while twenty persons or more were severely wounded, some perhaps fatally. That the hearts of the brutal assassins were in their work the following dispatch shows: "The houses exposed to the fire were riddled, and there is every sign that reckless and wanton inhumanity was shown by the troops." Referring to the above a contemporary says: "Such performances justify revolution, and revolution will surely follow unless the murderers are punished or the people are so cowed that they have lost all manhood."

Cardinal Manning describes the action of the Parnellites as suicidal, and the greatest blow which Ireland's reviving hopes could receive, and owing to Parnell's refusal to release the Paris fund for the benefit of the evicted tenants, Thomas Quinn, member of Parliament for Kilkenny, secedes from him and offers to join the McCarthysites.

CHURCH AND LABORER.

An editorial in the Chicago Inter-Ocean last Sunday, evidently written by a Christian minister, on the subject of "The Church and Labor Issues," commences:

"There lie before us three papers in which the attitude of the church toward the labor question is discussed, and all of them are severely critical of the supposed indifference of the church to the wants and woes of labor. We should have been better pleased had any one of them acknowledged two plain truths: First, that the wants and woes of labor are not numerous; second, that they are not numerous is the direct, almost the sole, outcome of the operation of the Christian religion on the human mind."

The minister of the gospel who wrote this stuff, for it is evidently the language of a minister of the gospel, belongs to a class of men who are profoundly ignorant of everything connected with labor, because, in their Pharisaic goodness, they refuse to use their eyes to observe the woes and wants of labor. Let this writer, if he is honest in his belief that the woes and wants of labor are not numerous, take a trip through the coal and coke fields of Pennsylvania, where men, women and children are now being shot down like savages because they refuse to work for wages that would not permit them to live at a standard equal to the Hottentot. Let him go there when these human beings are at work. He will see women working at the coke ovens, from the waist up as bare as the naked truth, their babes lying in a wheelbarrow beside them, and the mothers only able to give them the nourishment required to sustain life between heats at the furnace. He will see little children, girls and boys, indiscriminately mixed up from the tender age of five years up, working in and around the mines for ten, twelve and fifteen hours a day to earn sufficient to sustain life.

Let this Christian minister, for he evidently is a Christian minister, go into the New England factories; let him push his investigations personally in any of the large industrial centres of the country; let him even close at home go into the packing houses in the city of Chicago, or in any of our great retail mercantile stores where children are employed; let him visit the homes of these children; let him visit the

homes of the working classes; let him go to-day to Jackson Park where men are housed, according to the same issue of his own paper in which his editorial appears, "in quarters not fit for swine," and then if he can make the statement as above there is only one way to account for it—he belongs to that class of Christian ministers whose veins are filled with ice water instead of pure, warm, impulsive blood.—Rights of Labor.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

PARASOLS

— AND —

SUNSHADES.

Where to get the best assortment, where to get the best value and where to get the Latest Styles at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

We have all our Parasols and Sunshades made to order by the best London manufacturers, and as we have them made in large quantities we are enabled to sell them as cheap as wholesale stores ask for similar goods. We can prove every word we say about Parasols and Sunshades, no one can give better value, and our assortment is just immense.

Gloria Silk Sunshades, 75c.
Gloria Shot Silk Sunshades, 95c.
Fancy Striped Satin Sunshades, \$1.25.
A fine lot of Shot Silk Sunshades, \$1.40.
Fancy Striped Satin Sunshades, \$1.50.
Sunshades in endless variety with hem stitched borders, etc. All marked Cheap, Cheap.

PARASOLS.

We are clearing out several lots of Parasols at giving away prices.
Printed Sateen Parasols, trimmed lace, 43c, worth \$1.00.

Eccu Sateen Parasols in fancy designs, \$2.85 and \$3.00, for \$1.00.

The greatest bargains in Parasols are to be had at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

UMBRELLAS.

We only keep Umbrellas from reliable makers.

Umbrellas in Sateen, Gloria Cloth, Silk and Wool, Durable Silk and Pure Silk.
Umbrellas for Children from 30c.
Umbrellas for Ladies from 50c.
Umbrellas in all sizes and qualities, at lowest cash prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781, 1783Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter,
Montreal,

Terms Cash and Only One Price.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for supplying Coal for the Public Buildings, Ottawa," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 5th May, at Noon.

Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained, on and after Tuesday, 28th instant, at this office, where all necessary information can had on application; also at the offices of James Nelson, Architect, Montreal, and D. B. Dick, Architect, Toronto.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$500, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th April, 1891.

CANADA.
Province of Quebec, } Superior Court
District of Montreal. }
No. 758.

Dame Eliza Lane Quinn, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander Irvine Morison, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Alexander Irvine Morison, trader, of the same place,

Defendant.

An action *en separation de biens* has been commenced in this cause, at the City of Montreal, on the sixth of April instant.

Montreal, 6th April, 1891.

W. A. WEIR,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

LES ESCLAVES BLANCS.

Paroles inédites de Cyrille Horriot. Braves ouvriers brisons nos fers Et secouons l'ignoble joug...

LES MAUVAIS PLAISANTS.

Paroles inédites de Cyrille Horriot. Des imposteurs et des concussionnaires Peuple crédule tu n'es que le jouet...

"SCRAPS" FOR CIGARMAKERS

Greatly to my disgust, I have just heard that a deputation of cigarmakers are going to Ottawa to ask the Government to increase the duty on imported cigars.

Arrangements are being made to organize a baseball club among the cigarmakers of the city. Baseball Jack, of Westfield fame, is spoken of as captain, and George, of Russia, as manager.

Financial Secretary Lafrance, of Union 58, was in Ottawa last week. Business—oh, no. A pleasure trip.

Changing scraps for fillers was the cause of a very unpleasant scene in one of the factories lately. It's a mean business; stop it.

"Well, we are short of fillers for those making the Blank cigar, but if you like to make other work—for a dollar less—why, bring up your boxes and get fillers," was the information given by one of the employers to the journeymen cigarmakers in one of the largest factories in the city.

The advertising committee have received instructions to make the necessary alterations in the advertising board complained of in last week's issue of your paper.

The ambition of a lifetime is to go to the

Convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union. There are several names already mentioned as probable candidates to represent Union 226 at the next one, which is to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on September 21st.

Cigarmakers are anxious to learn the name of the party who drew attention in last week's issue of THE ECHO to the glaring inconsistency of the Cigarmakers' Unions of this city advertising non-union cigars alongside of the genuine article.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Will some member of the blue label committee kindly give the following information through the columns of THE ECHO: What was the total amount of cigars manufactured in this city for the last twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1890?

What per cent. of the total amount was manufactured in shops using the blue label? Has the blue label committee since its formation advanced the interests of the union in any way, outside of placing the correct factory number on the labels wanted and keeping an account annually of them?

By answering the foregoing questions they will confer a favor upon one who is interested in the cause of labor.

SCRAPS.

THE BRASSWORKERS.

The Brassworkers held a most successful meeting last evening to discuss the best way of advancing the interests of their craft. The benefits of the eight-hour day was fully and freely discussed.

THE TRADES' COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—The Royal Society Grant—Labor Day, Etc.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held on Thursday evening last, with the president, Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, in the chair.

Credentials were read and accepted from P. Howard and E. St. George, representing the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union; B. Dubois, Bakers' Union; and F. Pigeon, H. Courtemanche and E. Beauchamp, of Montreal Assembly K. of L., and F. X. Boileau, Ville Marie Assembly K. of L.

On motion of Delegate R. Keys, seconded by Delegate Lafrance, the roll call of members was suspended.

The first order of the day, to take into consideration the advisability of discharging the Legislative and the Organization Committees, was then taken up, when it was moved by Delegate R. Keys, seconded by Delegate Cousineau, that the question be laid over till the next semi-annual election.

It was then moved by Delegate Lafrance, seconded by Delegate Joly, that both committees be discharged and that the appointment of their successors take place under the regular order of business.

Mr. Jules Helbronner then asked if any member of the Council desired information concerning the water tax question, as he was willing to answer any questions put to him.

No questions were asked, as the Council seemed satisfied with the report of the committee at last meeting.

Delegate W. Keys then asked and was granted permission to introduce the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this Council, the proposed grant of \$2,500 for the reception of the Royal Society is entirely unwarranted owing to the present depleted condition of the civic treasury, and that this body, on behalf of the working classes of this city, emphatically protest against the said grant."

After a spirited debate the motion was carried, and the president and secretary instructed to enter the protest at the next meeting of the City Council.

The case of ex-Treasurer Ayotte was then taken up, when it was moved by Delegate Corbeil, seconded by Delegate Easton, that the matter be laid on the table for six months.

In amendment by Delegate Ryan, seconded by Delegate Rodier, that a committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter and report at next meeting.

The amendment was carried. Messrs. Lessard, Lafrance, Renaud, Fontaine and the President of the Council were appointed the committee.

The election of a corresponding secretary in place of Geo. S. Warren then took place, Mr. Renaud being elected.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Legislative Committee:—Messrs. Bianchi, Joly, Boileau, Easton and Lessard; and Messrs. Pelletier, Brosseau, Renaud, Lessard and Howard on the Organization Committee.

Delegate John Brennan here entered a protest against the legality of the election.

It was then moved by Delegate Lafrance, seconded by Delegate Ryan, that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day.

In amendment by Delegate John Brennan, seconded by Delegate Corbeil, that the appointment be laid over till next meeting, and be the second order of the day.

The amendment was carried.

The president and secretary were authorized to make arrangements for securing the Exhibition Grounds for Labor Day as soon as possible.

The meeting then adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Oh, Give me Leave to Toll." To the Editor of THE ECHO. SIR,—

"See yonder poor, o'er labor'd wight, So abject, mean, and vile, Who begs a brother of the earth To give him leave to toll; And see his lordly fellow worm The poor petition spurn Unmindful tho' a weeping wife And helpless offspring mourn."

A century ago Scotia's bard, Robert Burns, composed the dirge, "Man was made to mourn," of which the above is one of the stanzas, and which, like all his works, is true to nature,—a representation of the slave pitifully imploring liberty to toil on the one hand, the patrician defiantly refusing his request on the other,—has been exemplified by a portion of the slaves lately employed by the Messrs. Allans at ship laboring in this port.

It was only a dream, the leopard cannot change his spots, and the dog returns to his vomit. A few who always profited at the expense and labor of their associates, always ready to grasp any concession, but never willing to contribute their mite or time in the cause of the freedom of downtrodden and oppressed humanity, deputed themselves a committee to interview the Mayor to supplicate in their behalf, as their cringing appeals didn't appear to soften the heart of Caesar, and it has proved of no avail in the present instance.

The 'longshoremen, in meeting assembled, repudiated all connection with the action of a few who dared to speak in their behalf, and with the sole object of getting themselves reinstated in their former places. All praise to them for this public disavowal of such servility. The ship laborers' society have no affinity with scabs and blacklegs, and they challenge any of the deputation to produce a membership card in any labor body.

Machinists Draw the Color Line.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—The national convention of machinists, which has been in session here for several days, took an important step yesterday. The Southern element was in power, and by a vote of 82 to 24 it was determined to exclude negroes from the association. A resolution was also introduced making May 1, 1892, the date for a strike for shorter hours.

Anarchists Arrested.

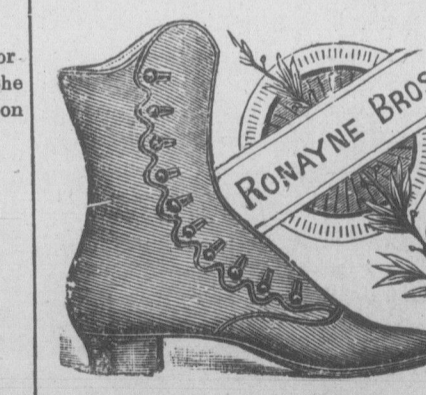
ROME, May 7.—More arrests of anarchists have been made in this city. In the possession of some of the prisoners was found a pamphlet issued by Malarestea, a refugee in London, explaining the manufacture of bombs.

WILLIAMS PIANOS

Established 50 years. More made and in use than of all other Canadian Companies combined.

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world. Sole Agents P. O., WILLIS & CO. 1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill street, Montreal.)

Sole Agents for Knabe, Williams, and Bell Pianos, and Bell Organs.



A Good Looking Good Wearing BOOT OR SHOE

A Low Price, ALWAYS READY FOR YOU

RONAYNE BROS. 17 Chabouillez Square, NEXT THE FIRE STATION.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT!

The Five Dollars received by this morning's post from a Friend, to be given for charity, is given to the Women and Children's Protection Society, and will be acknowledged in next Saturday's papers.

S. CARSLEY'S Mantle Department SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to reduce the stock of Spring Mantles, the firm has decided to sell all Heavy and Medium Weight Spring Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans and Paletots, at Special Quotations.

PARTICULAR.

In the particular interest of our customers and the public, we shall publish a Price List which shows particulars of the Great Advantages now offered in this Special Department, commencing to-day.

CHOICE GOODS.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices: Silk Jackets, Cloth Dolmans, etc.

TAKE NOTE OF THIS LOT.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices: Short Jackets, Short Jackets, etc.

TRAVELLING WRAPS.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices: Long Paletots, Long Paletots, etc.

LADIES' NEW WATERPROOFS.

Ladies will at all times find in our Mantle Department the largest and best assortment of Ladies' New Waterproofs in all the most fashionable materials, tweed effect, cloth, etc., at remarkable low prices.

LADIES' NEW WATERPROOFS.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices: New Waterproofs, New Waterproofs, etc.

LADIES' NEW WATERPROOFS.

Showing the Styles of the above Price List. Russian Shape Waterproofs. Semi-Russian Cloaks Waterproofs. Dolman Shape Waterproofs. Ulster Shape Waterproofs. Princess Shape Waterproofs. Alexandria Shape Waterproofs. Ulsters with Cape Waterproofs. First Avenue Shape Waterproofs, &c., &c.

Great Sale of New Summer Mantles now going on at very low prices. Sale commences every morning at 9 o'clock.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

European.

Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, is dead. He was born in Birmingham in 1824.

The Duchess of Sparta, sister of Emperor William of Germany, was formally admitted into the Greek church at the royal chapel at Athens on Sunday.

William O'Brien, during his leisure moments in Galway jail, is writing a novel. The scene of the story is laid in the west of Ireland and the time, the sixteenth century. The heroine is a portrayal of Grace O'Malley.

Thos. Quinn, M.P. for Kilkenny County, has written a letter to John Deasy, M.P. for West Mayo and the whip of the McCarthyite party, stating that he has seceded from the party headed by Mr. Parnell, and announcing his desire to join the McCarthyites.

The French Government has refused the demand of the executors of the will of the late Prince Napoleon in regard to the latter's final place of burial. The executors asked that according to the terms of the prince's will his body should be allowed to be interred on the Ile Sanguineta, Corsica.

The Adelaide correspondent of the London Chronicle telegraphs that the proposed scheme of Baron Hirsch to transport Hebrews from Poland and the southeast of Europe to Australia is much commented upon by the Australians, and that the colonies are strongly hostile to the scheme.

The funeral of Schilgounov, the well known Russian political economist, at St. Petersburg, was made the occasion of a great demonstration. The students of both sexes marched through the main thoroughfares in defiance of the police order prohibiting them from doing so. The police arrested a large number of students and several were dismissed from their schools and expelled from the city.

The trial at Moulins, France, of Mme. Achet, a young widow, for the murder of a notary named Lepine, has filled the court daily with a crowd of intensely interested spectators. Mme. Achet, while confessing the killing, said that she had acted in self defence, Lepine having attempted to assault her. The court imposed a sentence of 12 years at hard labor upon the prisoner and ordered her to pay the sum of 2,000 francs to the relatives of the victim.

Since the British Government has decided that it is inopportune to ask Parliament for a grant to meet the drafts of the Prince of Wales, the Queen has instructed her private agents to place at his disposal a large sum, reported to be £300,000. This loan is based on the expectations of a fuller grant. It is understood the distribution of this money will be made to relieve the demand of the creditors, and that the Prince himself shall not handle the funds.

The Russian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the Stundists from holding public meetings, from engaging in manifestations, from publishing tracts and from otherwise propagating the doctrines of the sect to which they belong. This ban extends to the works of Tolstoi, which deal with questions of religion and with the family relations. Avowed Stundists must be so described in their passports in order to prevent them from obtaining employment in the Government service. Stundists who are convicted of proselytizing will be sent to Siberia.

American.

Edward E. Gedney, president of the North River Bank, New York, and cashier Frank Ingersoll, were arrested on Monday afternoon, charged with falsifying the quarterly report of the bank, made on June 14, 1890.

Andrew M. Meyer and B. P. Walker, treasurer and director of the Eastern Investment Company, which was ordered to suspend business in Massachusetts on Saturday, were arrested on Monday on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The charge is made by a stockholder of the company.

An organization to be known as the Italo-American league is to be formed in Philadelphia. Its principal objects will be to make American citizens of all its members. It is estimated there are upward of 20,000 Italians in Philadelphia. A score of secret societies exist, but there is more or less jealousy among them. It is expected the new movement will extend to other large cities.

David J. Henderson, agent of the Anchor Line at New York, was arrested on Monday by the Government authorities charged with having permitted a detained immigrant to escape from the steamship Alexandria. The passenger was suffering from consumption and was ordered to be taken back to Europe by the steamship. He was locked in a room but escaped. Henderson was held in \$300.

Barnum & Bailey's show, which is exhibiting at Jersey City, was seized on Monday by the Sheriff under a writ of attachment issued at the suit of the Palisade Amusement and Exhibition Company to recover \$5,000 paid by the latter to the former for stage properties alleged to have been represented to be worth \$5,000, but which, it is

alleged, were comparatively worthless. The big show was released from attachment on giving \$15,000 security.

Gideon W. Marsh, who was president of the Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, at the time of the suspension in March, and Charles Lawrence, ex-cashier of the bank, were arrested on Monday, charged with conspiring to make false reports of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency by means of false entries. The prisoners were held in \$20,000 bail each.

The twenty-first international conference of the general secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, which has been in session at St. Joseph, Mo., adjourned on Monday evening after having been in session since last Thursday. Over 300 delegates, representing all parts of the United States and Canada, were present. D. A. Budge, of Montreal, was elected a member of the executive committee.

Charles G. Pratt, president of the Pratt Manufacturing Company, member of the Standard Oil Trust and of its executive committee, founder of the Pratt Institute and president of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Monday night at 7.05 o'clock in his office, 6 Broadway, New York. He was taken ill with indigestion at 4 o'clock and continued to grow worse and finally heart failure set in and caused his death. Mr. Pratt's last business act was to sign a cheque for \$5,000 for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. He was born at Watertown, Mass., October 2, 1830. Starting early in life without means, he fought his way to the front by persistent effort. He gave large sums for educational purposes, including \$1,000,000 to Pratt's Institute, \$130,000 to an annex to the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and \$150,000 to Emmanuel Baptist Church. His wealth is estimated at more than \$10,000,000.

Canadian.

Felicite Cayer, aged 86, living with Joseph Daigle, a farmer of St. Apollinaire, committed suicide on Saturday by throwing herself out of a window and breaking her neck. She was laboring under religious mania.

The schooner Lawrence, of Gaspe, which put in at Canso, N.S., on Saturday leaking and which was beached, took fire on Sunday and was burned to the water's edge. She was loaded with supplies for the lobster packers at Anticosti. Nothing was saved. The insurance is unknown.

The Deputy Minister of Marine has received a despatch from the lighthouse keeper at Cape Ray, Nfld., stating that the Swedish barque Hilgo, 560 tons, has been wrecked at Rinous Island. The crew with the exception of one man perished.

On Saturday morning the Attorney-General and the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature declined with thanks the resolutions passed in committee the previous evening to give the former an increased salary of \$7,000 and the latter a salary of \$2,000. Mr. Meredith said the people recognized no leader of the Opposition, and if he accepted a salary it might compromise his position in the eyes of the electors.

John Rutledge, of Bridgewater, Kaladar Township, in the county of Addington, claims to have discovered one of the richest coal fields in America, in his township. He has spent the most of his life in prospecting in the northern mining regions. Last autumn, in company with a neighbor named Thomas Whelan, he discovered signs of coal in Kaladar, and put in a blast. About a foot and a half under ground they discovered a vein of coal twenty feet wide and becoming larger as it penetrated downward. The miners covered up their find and at once purchased 400 acres of the land from the Government at \$1 an acre.

Two men employed in the vicinity of Renaud's wharf, Quebec, on Saturday noticed the body of a young man lying in the low water in the river between Renaud's wharf and the Louise basin. The deceased turns out to be a sailor belonging to the schooner P. J. O. Chauveau, named McKinnon, from Cape Breton. Another drowning case is that of a young man, well known in Cap Blanc, named Francis O'Neill, a ship laborer, aged about 19. The unfortunate boy was out in a skiff on the river gathering driftwood with a companion named Morrisette when, by some means, the boat capsized and O'Neill was drowned.

Alcohol and Tobacco.

Oliver Wendell Holmes remarks in one of his books:

The older I grow the less use I make of alcoholic stimulants—in fact, I hardly meddle with them at all, except a glass or two of champagne occasionally. I find that by far the best borne of all drinks containing alcohol. I think, as one grows older, less food, especially less animal food, is required.

What do I say to smoking? I cannot grudge an old man his pipe, but I think tobacco often does a good deal of harm to the health—to the eyes especially, to the nervous system generally, producing headache, palpitation and trembling. I myself gave it up many years ago. Philosophically speaking, I think self narcotization and self alcoholization are rather ignoble substitutes for undisturbed self consciousness and unfettered self control.

THE SPORTING WORLD

The first Saturday in May is generally looked upon as the formal opening day for outdoor sports in this city, and so last Saturday afternoon, under favor of a bright sky and glorious sunshine, the different athletic grounds were fairly well patronized. The M. A. A. grounds looked beautiful, while the track was in splendid condition, and there were a large number of interested spectators to witness the boys at practice. Several well known runners were out for a canter on the track, amongst them being Carr, of Toronto, but now of the winged wheel, who will help to sustain the reputation of the M. A. A. this season. Waldron, Dodds, Baillie and Finley were also amongst those practising. Some of the seniors of the lacrosse club were tossing around the ball, while the juniors were out in full force. At the Shamrock grounds a fair number of players were hard at practice and several of the leading seniors were taking exercise on the track.

The Montreal and St. Gabriel Quoitng Clubs have commenced their regular practice, the former on the Windsor street grounds and the latter in rear of the Fire Station on Centre street. The Dominions have not as yet put in any practice, being too busily engaged in getting their new grounds in order, which, when completed, will undoubtedly be the finest quoitng grounds in the city.

No change has taken place in the lacrosse situation since last week, and the deadlock still continues. The Shamrocks, at their regular monthly meeting held on Monday evening last, unanimously endorsed the action of their representative, Mr. McKenna, at the council meeting. While rumor has been busy with the report that the Ottawas would resign from the four-club league they have as yet given no sign as to their intention. The first game between Montreal and Toronto will take place on the grounds of the latter club on the 25th May.

The Thistle football club commenced their regular practice on Saturday afternoon and there was quite a number present, while a goodly number of spectators looked on.

John McMahon, the champion collar-and-elbow wrestler, has left Montreal for his home in Fairfield, Vt., where he will train for a couple of months, after which he will issue a challenge to any collar-and-elbow wrestler in the world to meet him for \$2,500 a side. He says this will be his last challenge, and he will stand or fall by it.

A petition to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association asking for the reinstatement of Charles Ellard is at present being signed in Toronto. The petition has already been circulated in Cornwall and Ottawa and many signatures are affixed thereto.

The St. Gabriel lacrosse club will commence practice this afternoon.

The McGill students held a meeting the other day for the purpose of forming a lacrosse club. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance who unanimously passed the motion to organize.

The matter of the Hanlan-O'Connor race taking place over the Lachine course is now under consideration by the Montreal Exhibition Committee. It will be remembered that the letter of Mr. Kennedy, of Toronto, to Mr. George Carslake asked for a guarantee of \$5,000.

The Cote St. Antoine lacrosse club held their annual meeting last Tuesday evening, about 30 members being present. A large amount of business was transacted. They have secured the best grounds of any club in the Independent Junior league, and having a committee to look after them they will be kept in first class condition. They play their first schedule match with the Beavers on Saturday, the 30th inst.

F. W. Allen, of New York, tied the American record of 20 seconds for 200 yards in New York the other day.

Jack Fitzpatrick is trying to get on another fight in Boston. He has probably given up the idea of going to work on a farm.

H. Curtis, the amateur champion walker of Great Britain, lowered the English record for two miles to 14m. 10 1-5s. at London recently.

Ducharme, the Detroit hurdler, has been sick all winter, and the chances of his competing in the national all round championship are very slim.

Efforts are being made to arrange a match between Tschigorin and Steinitz, the chess experts, to be played in Havana in December for \$2,000 a side.

The Capital lacrosse club, of Ottawa, have made arrangements with the Cornwall Indians for a match on May 25, when the Ottawas will also have a match.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has made Skater Joe Donoghue a life member. The club has 2,800 active members, 500 non-resident members and 50 athletic members.

Kennedy, the Prospect Harriers' cross-country champion, failed in his effort to break the distance amateur running record up to fifteen miles at Bergin Point, N. J. He stopped at the end of eleven and one-half miles, so far behind the record that it was

useless to run any further. Kennedy did the first mile in 5m. 12 3-5s., five miles in 27m. 26 4-5s., and ten miles in 59m. 24 3-5s. The track was in good condition. The runner was coached by "Tommy" Conneff and Frank Carr, of the Manhattan Athletic Club.

The California Athletic Club has decided to match Willis, the Australian bantam weight, and George Dixon, colored champion, for a fight. The purse will be \$5,000 and the fight will take place in June.

Fitzsimmons' agent has signed a contract for a six round contest between the Australian and the "Black Pearl" at the Washington rink, Minneapolis. This is to be for blood. Four ounce gloves will be used.

The surprising news has been received from Detroit that John Owens, Jr., the world champion sprinter and holder of 9 4-5 seconds record for 100 yards, is about to retire from the track. Owens is to be married in June, and after that month has decided to give up competitive athletics.

An adjourned meeting of the council of the Canadian Lacrosse Association was held at the Royal hotel, Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, all the members being present. It was decided to adopt the challenge system to decide which should be the champion team for the season of 1891.

Malcolm W. Ford, the greatest all round athlete that the world has yet produced, who was reinstated in amateur standing by the Amateur Athletic Union, has been elected a member of the Manhattan Club and will sport the "Cherry Diamond" in future competitions.

Another world's record has been smashed. On Saturday at Berkeley Oval Eugene L. Sarre, of the Manhattan A. C., chipped three seconds off the world's best record for the 440 yards hurdles, clearing the sticks in 58 3-5 seconds. The occasion was the annual spring games of the college of the city of New York.

The Canadian Rugby Union will soon be an accomplished fact. The Ontario committee consisting of Messrs. A. H. Campbell, jr., convener, Toronto; W. A. Logie, Hamilton; and Plunkett Taylor, Ottawa, will meet the Quebec representatives probably next week, when the articles of agreement will be drawn up.

Alexander A. Jordan, the all round champion, has sentenced himself to the island for one month in consequence of his decision to compete once more in the "all rounds." "Alec" is stronger than he was last year, and will throw the weights better than ever before. Last Thursday he threw a 17 pound hammer 99 feet.—New York Herald.

The Canadian and American tennis players will have to look to their laurels this season, as the celebrated Renshaws of England are coming to America. Mrs. Edwins Pedley, the champion of India and the only lady who has ever beaten the Renshaws in a match, is also coming to try her skill with Miss Robinson, the American lady champion.

John L. Sullivan still has an ambition to become one of the law makers of the country. He has won fame in the roped squares and scored success before the footlights, but he is not satisfied. He is seeking the same honors that were bestowed on that other famous pugilist, John Morrissey. He was sent to Congress, and John L. wants to secure a seat in the body. A telegram from St. Louis announces this fact, and he expects to be elected from the Sixth District two years hence. John is a strong Democrat as well as a hitter.

The impending battle between Jimmy Carney, of Birmingham, and Dick Burge, of Newcastle, for £1,000 and the lightweight championship of England, is creating great interest in Manchester, Birmingham and up in the Beach country. Squire Abington is backing Carney, while Burge is backed by a well known patron of the prize ring in Newcastle. Carney is now the favorite owing to his superb condition. Verrall is so confident he will defeat Gibbons, the American, that he has made another match with Alf. Suffolk.

Both Jim Hall and Bob Fitzsimmons are living like princes and are being stared at by the natives. It is said that they will both go in training in about two weeks. If they do they will have plenty of time for training, as the meeting will not take place until well along into July. Slavin fancies that Hall will have no difficulty in taking first money and does not believe that Fitzsimmons should be classed as champion. This, however, is not conclusive evidence on the subject, and it is a sure thing that Fitz will sell first choice in the betting. If Hall wins he can take home a ship load of hard American dollars.

Messrs. McDonald and McLean, Conservative M. P.'s for Prince Edward Island, had an interview on Monday with Hon. C. H. Tupper relative to the lobster fishing industry on the island. They urged that the regulation preventing the catching of lobsters under 9½ inches be abolished, pointing out that the close season of 60 days, which commences from July 10, was sufficient at present for purposes of protection.

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UNDER THE H'ARTHSTANE.

"Brother, you bear your sorrow
With patience that passeth praise—
The loss of worldly possessions,
Just at your later days!
How do you bear it?" the neighbors prayed,
"There's love 'neath the h'arthstane!" the
old man said.

"Oh, love is good, I grant you,
When seasoned enough with gold;
But love in a cottage—he shook his head—
"Is rhyming that will not hold!
Love only can never lift your load
Of sorrow and labor on life's late road."

"Ay, ay!" the old man answered,
His white head sturdily raised;
"When ye hae lived a' my lifetime
Ye'll cry, 'The Lord be praised!'
Whether o' good or ill shall fa'
If love 'neath the h'arthstane surviveth a'!"

"But you and your wife," urged the neigh-
bor—
"Your children under the sod"—
"Nae under the sod," the old man cried,
"Good neighbor—gane to God!
An' what hae we to do wi' pain
When love still glories the auld h'arth-
stane?"

"Your faith is past my knowing,"
The neighbor murmured low,
A spirit of awe and wonder
On his face as he rose to go.
"Ah, friend," the old man answer made,
"Love 'neath the h'arthstane is naught
afraid!"

PHUNNY ECHOES.

The reason so many men are not married long is because they are married short.
Take up your bed and walk is not a sea-sonable injunction to the gardener; he lays out his bed and walks.
A marriage may sometimes be a failure, remarked Mrs. Ely, but a funeral is always bound to be a success.
What is repentance? asks a contemporary. As a rule repentance is being sorry when it is too late to do any good.
A bridegroom is like a car-coupler. He is the most insignificant object in sight, but the thing can't go on without him.
Doctor—Well, how do you feel to-day?
Patient—I feel as if I had been dead a week.
Doctor—Hot—eh?
Lord Algernon—I really consider it my duty to marry some American girl. Ethel—A duty for revenue only, I reckon?
A married man should always make it a rule to give his wife an allowance. She always has to make a good many allowances for him, you know.
Soberly—Do you believe, Sprathy, that there is luck in horsehoes? Sprathy—If there is it stays in 'em. I never knew of any comin' out of 'em.
Tommy—My grandpa has voted for twelve different presidents. Jimmy—Ah, de ole man isn't in it. My daddy voted twelve times for one president.
Harry is a daisy, said Maud. No, he isn't, said Ethel. I went to the theatre with him last night and I discovered that he is a mixture of rye and cloves.
It is astonishing how many people there are who can afford to pay for theatre tickets once or twice a week, and then want to deadhead some church on Sunday.
Caruthers—It takes a good deal of urging to get Miss Pruyt to sing. Waite—Yes, but it can be done. What I want to learn is how to stop her once she gets started.
Excited Lady—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight? Bystander—I was just a goin' to, mum; but you kin calm y'r fears now. My dog is on top at last, mum.
Bridges—They tell me you don't like the new minister very well. Brooks—I like him well enough, but his sermons are too confoundedly short. I don't realize that I have been asleep at all.
George, I wish you wouldn't blow the cornet in the new band. Why not, Ethel? It is the place of honor, and I get a great deal of attention by it. But blowing the cornet makes the lips so hard and stiff.
Man proposes—God disposes, he said, And daveil at fortune we mustn't,
Man proposes, cried the maiden, averting her head,
But that's just the trouble—man does'nt. It is natural for man to cleave to woman, but if Eve hadn't been a spare rib and Adam such a cleaver, there wouldn't have been so much cutting up in the Garden of Eden, mused the butcher's boy, as he studied his Sunday school lesson.
Young man, said the stern father, do you realize that my daughter is in the habit of wearing dresses that cost all the way from \$50 to \$100? I do, replied the young man, firmly, and, sir, he continued, an exultant ring in his voice, it was only the other night that we took an account of stock and found that she had enough of them to last three years ahead.
Fogg—There's nothing so delicious in the world as to reach out of bed in the morning to ring for your valet to come and dress you. Brown—Have you a valet? Fogg—

No, but I have a bell. Brown—But what good does it do you to ring it? No valet will come in response. Fogg—That's just the most delectable part of it. As the valet doesn't come you don't have to get up.
Clara—Master Smith is in the parlor; so run away, Charlie, and I'll give you a quarter. Charlie (in a tone to wake the dead)—Yes, that's all right about that quarter for running away when Smith's here; but, where is that dime you were going to give me for not telling Smith that you kissed Mister Brown in the hall last night? And that quarter you were going to give me for not telling Brown about you squeezing Mister Jones' hand when I was behind the sofa? Promises don't go no more. Come down with the rocks.

Didn't Need no Company.

When a new house in course of construction reaches the "topping off" point, it is customary to treat the bricklayers and the hod carriers. The other day Contractor Bresnahan completed a row of houses in East Washington and sent two kegs of beer to the workmen, one for the bricklayers and the other for the hod carriers. It happened that only one hod carrier, a colored man, was on duty at the time. He claimed the keg and got it. It was bock beer, as black as strong coffee. The colored brother tapped his prize and proceeded to have fun with himself.

At the end of two hours Mr. Bresnahan called at the buildings. He found the hod carrier drawing the last bucket of beer from the keg and remarked:

Why, Jim, I'm sorry you did not have some one here to share the beer with you.
Yo' needn' waste yo' symperthy, Mr. Bresnahan; I don't need no company. I done drink de hull kaig by myself.

Mercy, said the contractor, that will kill you or give you the jimjams.
This made Jim open his big mouth. He laughed heartily as he replied:
Ho, boss, yo' 'stonish m'. What's a kaig of beer 'mongst one dry man?

A Cure for Sleeplessness and Weak Nerves.

A most wretched lie-awake of 35 years, who thought himself happy if he could get twenty minutes' sleep in twenty-four hours, says in regard to his experience with hot water as a cure for sleeplessness:

I took hot water, a pint, comfortably hot, one good hour before each of my three meals and one the last thing at night, naturally unmixd with anything else. The very first night I slept for three hours on end, turned round and slept again till morning. I have faithfully and regularly continued the hot water, and have never had one bad night since. Pain gradually lessened and went, the shattered nerves became calm and strong and instead of each night being one long misery spent in wearying for the morning, they are all too short for the sweet, refreshing sleep I now enjoy.

A Comprehensive Comparison.

Isn't that sunset perfectly beautiful, cried an enthusiastic and sentimental young lady one evening last autumn when she was spending a part of her vacation with an old couple who lived on a barren little farm at the base of the White Mountains. I never saw anything lovelier in all my life. See those lovely purple and crimson and scarlet tints! Isn't it lovely?
Her landlady glanced carelessly toward the glowing western sky and said, with some little show of enthusiasm:
It is puty. There's no ardin' that. It puts me in mind of the way my ole man's face looked last spring when he came so nigh dyin' of the airysipelas. 'Twas exactly them colors.

A Wrong Idea Refuted.

Some people live under the impression that trade unions are for the purpose of fostering strikes. In this, my dear people, you are wrong; decidedly of. It is quite the opposite—to prevent strikes. The best men and the best minds are in the ranks of organized labor, and in consequence of this methods are devised and considered whereby many strikes which would otherwise occur have been obviated. Even now, with the agitation of the eight hour movement all over the country, it is a wonder that there is not more serious trouble than there is. The cool but determined minds of conservative, calculating men in the ranks of labor are opposed to strikes, as a rule, as are the rank and file, and consider long and seriously everything reasonable for peaceable adjustments of grievances between the employer and employed. But when the iron becomes too hot to hold, and oppression becomes too oppressive, when the dictator assumes the roll of tyrant, and proclaims himself king, lord over all, and will not listen, not even to reason, or to common sense, then it is that labor is forced, absolutely forced, to measure its strength with that of the monarch. When it comes to this, as it often does, you can most generally count on a strike—and one that should be successful.—New Era.

THE CATS AND THE MONKEY.

Like Other Fables It Presents a Moral for Consideration.

Two hungry cats, having stolen some cheese, could not agree how to divide it. So they called in a monkey to decide the case.

Let me see, says the monkey, with an arch look, this slice weighs more than the other. With that he bit off a large piece, in order, as he said, to make them balance.

The other scale was now too heavy. This gave the upright judge a fine pretense to take a second mouthful.

Hold! hold! cried the two cats: give each of us his share of the rest and we will be content.

If you are content, says the monkey, justice is not. The law, my friends, must have its course.

So he nibbled first one piece and then the other. The poor cats, seeing their cheese in a fair way to be all eaten, most humbly begged the judge to give himself no further trouble.

Not so fast, I beseech you my friends, says the judge, we owe justice to ourselves as well as to you. What is left is due to me in right of my office.

So saying, he crammed the whole into his mouth, and very gravely dismissed the court.

Moral—This fable teaches us that it is better to bear slight wrong rather than to resort to law for trifles.—School and Home.

The Theory and Art of Handshaking

Why do we shake hands? No one appears to know. It does not mean much, if anything. Who has not suffered from the strong and hearty grasp of, let us fondly hope, ardent friendship, when our, perhaps, ringed hand is wrung with fervor? Who has not suffered from the man who, when you meet him, holds your hand as if it were a pump handle for ten minutes and will not let go? Who has not suffered from that other who will not hold on at all but allows you to do the shaking process for him? Who is unacquainted with the man with the clammy hand? Why must we shake hands with him? Yet we all do it; we dislike it; we dislike it very much, even; he sees we dislike it, that it is positively distasteful to us; yet, meet him to-morrow, and out comes his hand once more to engulf your own.

An excellent English authority says that the fleur des pois, the creme de la creme, the quite too-too people, do not indulge in this practice as much as the upper and lower middle classes, for there every one shakes hands with everyone on entering and leaving a room, on meeting in the street and on saying "good morning," "goodnight" or "goodby."

It is not for a moment meant to say that the grasp of a hand is always a bore; not at all. The gentle pressure and the unmistakable grasp of love, that is handshaking; but the rapid how do's of some of the young ladies and gentlemen of to-day, as, with raised elbow, limp wrist and scarcely pressing fingers, they give you a sort of horizontal shake in a bored way, is absurd.

One of the most unpleasant persons to shake hands with is the nervous man, who cannot make up his mind whether to shake hands with you or not; who does not hold out his hand when you offer yours; but the moment you have withdrawn, and pocketed your hand, stuffs his out, to be again perhaps withdrawn again too soon for you to catch and shake it. This specimen may be considered and classed with his twin bore, the person who does not know which side of the pavement he proposes passing you upon and who does a sort of imbecile, dodging, cavalier seul before you in an agony of indecision. There is only one thing to be done with him, walk straight at him, and you are safe.

He Felt Embarrassed.

A passenger on a street car was trying to crowd out by the front door when an acquaintance stopped him and said:
You act as if you were making a sneak.
So I am, was the reply.
Who from?
Colonel —, out there.
One of the nicest fellows in town.
Yes, I know; I've just built me a new house. He'll ask me all about it, and as he's got a loud voice everybody will hear every word he says.
But what if they do?
Why, hang it, man, he'll ask me what it's mortgaged for the very first pop. Lemme out.

He Was Safe on His Third.

Baseballist—On two previous occasions, Miss Dainty, I have asked for your heart and hand. Again I come to the bat in the hope of scoring. What do you say to my third offer?
Miss Dainty—This time, my friend, I have to say that you are safe on third, but if you want to reach the home plate safely you must consult papa; he is the umpire, and from his decisions there is no appeal.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by
the Boarders.

"The Witness, commenting on the May Day riots in Europe, says there is a lesson to be learned from these upheavals which emanate from a condition of poverty which ought to be studied for the sake of its relief," said Brown. "If Christianity does not fulfil her appointed task she must be goaded to it by the promptings of danger. It is now in order for the Witness to explain what it considers the appointed task of Christianity. I was and am yet under the impression that the grinding poverty and discontent of the masses was caused through ignorance, contempt and neglect of human rights on the part of governments. If I am wrong I want to be corrected. True, I always had a suspicion that the followers of Christ were not true to their Master; I even suspected that some of His agents on earth conspired, in a deliberate manner with the ruling powers, to keep the people in ignorance, so that they might rob them with greater impunity, but I never believed what the Witness intimates, that the Church was to blame for all our troubles. It is, however, such an intensely religious paper that I willingly accept what it says, only I would like it to be a little more explicit and point out what it considers to be the mission of Christianity on earth."

"Christianity, as taught and practised by the Church in its younger days, was all right," said Gashill; "it was essentially democratic. Rich and poor, high and low, were treated alike, and with the same consideration. It taught the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man; it affirmed that all men were equal. And the early Christian believed in it, even to the extent of freeing their slaves, if they had any. The rich willingly shared their substance with their poorer brethren, while these in turn had implicit confidence in them. It was the social-democratic character of Christianity, its teachings of fraternity, equality and liberty which enabled it, despite the terrible persecutions to which it was subjected, to steadily gain in numbers. In many of the primitive congregations a real equality prevailed among all its members—a bona fide community of goods and of friendly offices. It was this total absence of selfishness, the perfect sincerity of selfishness, their faith in their religion and in one another that prompted men to embrace the Gospel of the New Testament. This merely lasted, however, until the conversion of Constantine, which made Christianity fashionable, and opened the doors of preferment to the more ambitious and unscrupulous of its leaders, who from that period had one gospel for the rich and another for the poor. The saving of souls became a secondary matter; the church desired power, and to obtain it, it catered to those who held the reins of governments and sacrificed the liberties of the class from whence it sprung. The Witness is right in saying that Christianity has failed to fulfil its mission."

"But why should Christianity, or what is commonly known as the 'Church' be goaded to fulfil its appointed task?" said Phil. "Why perpetuate an organization which has outlived its usefulness? Why follow the lead of men who, according to their own champion, require kicks and cuffs to force them to discharge their plain duty to humanity. The crystallized essence of the New Testament is 'to love thy neighbor as thyself.' The crystallized essence of the labor movement is 'an injury to one is the concern of all.' This is the same religion as that originally taught by the carpenter's son—it is the religion of humanity. The Christianity of our times is run on the maxim of 'Do

your neighbor before he has a chance to do you.' Which will you have, the pure, genuine article of faith of the early Christians, or the Brummagen religious tinsel of the modern church?"

BILL BLADES.

HOW THEY GOT RICH.

A real estate firm that has a large advertisement in the Daily Real Estate Reporter of Chicago declares in large type that "The merchant princes of Chicago probably owe more of their success and vast accumulations to their real estate investments rather than they do to the purchase and sale of merchandise." These advertisers doubtless know what they are talking about, and here we have clearly illustrated one of the grossest evils of the existing system. A merchant who is making a fortune by the purchase and sale of merchandise is rendering a service to the community in which he lives. The moment, however, that he begins to buy up land and hold it out of use for a rise in price, he begins to injure the community and prevent the wholesome and symmetrical growth of the city in which he lives.—The Standard.

BISHOP BROOKS ON LAND.

Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston, just elected Bishop of Massachusetts, in the course of a recent sermon on the subject of the exclusion of foreigners from the territory of the United States, declared that "no nation, as no man, has a right to take possession of a choice bit of God's earth to exclude the foreigner from its territory simply that he may live more comfortably and be a little more at peace." He went on to say that if our nation has been "given the development of a certain part of God's earth for universal purposes" it is its duty to prevent such a flood of immigration as would prevent the proper development of the American type of national character. He thought this would, in the long run, be better for foreign nations as well as our own. The significant thing about his address was his declaration that no man any more than a nation has a "right to take possession of a choice bit of God's earth" for purely selfish purposes. If Bishop Brooks will press this argument to its conclusion he will see that the only condition on which any man can properly be permitted to hold and use a choice bit of earth is that he shall pay to his fellow-men the exact value of whatever advantage such possession gives him over them.—The Standard.

A Bellamy Experiment.

A Los Angeles gentleman has been investigating, with rather startling results, the Kaweah colony in Tulare county, Cal., which was established some three years ago ostensibly to carry out the community ideas set forth by Mr. Bellamy. Haskell & Martin were the founders of the colony. Martin managed the business on the ground, and Haskell did the advertising and drumming by means of a magazine started by him in the interest of the concern. They set forth that the colony owned 5,000 acres of the best of land, and that any one could become a member by the payment of \$500, \$100 cash and the balance in \$5 monthly instalments. Hundreds of people bit at the tempting bait, and hurried to invest their little all in the model community, where the welfare of each was the care of all. The workers were not paid in money, but in time checks gotten up by Haskell, which entitled the holder to goods bought from the colony store, i.e., from Martin's, at a slight advance over the cost price. Thousands of dollars of this worthless paper has been issued, and many have nothing else to show for their three years' labor. It is estimated that the enterprising originators of the project are clearing \$3,000 a month out of it.

An Ancient Race.

Of the builders of ancient mounds and other remarkable earthworks found in this country we have no real knowledge, but popular belief and scientific theory alike attribute these works to a race preceding the American Indian. Even the Indians themselves appeared to regard them as the work of some very ancient people. The relics of carved stone, elegantly formed pottery and bronze, silver and copper orna-

ments found in explored mounds indicate a skill and degree of civilization not found among the Indians by the first white settlers of the country. The Inter-Ocean quotes a writer on this subject to the effect that the monuments left by the mound builders "indicate that the ancient population was numerous and widely spread, as shown from the number and magnitude of their works, and the extensive range of their occurrence; that it was essentially homogeneous in customs, habits, religion and government, as appears from the great uniformity which the works display, not only in respect to position and form, but in all minor particulars; and that the features common to all the remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system, owing its origin to a family of men moving in the same general direction, acting under common impulses and influenced by similar causes." Archaeologists find in the mounds evidence of a very different state of society from that among the Indians. The Indians were a nomadic race, subsisting by hunting; the mound builders were apparently an agricultural people. Many of the mounds seem to have been erected as military works; these would only have been needed by an agricultural people.

London's Soot and Fogs.

The amount of carbonaceous and other particles deposited upon glass houses is a good indication of what the London atmosphere contains, and in many places it is only possible to procure a due admission of light to the plants by frequently washing the glass roofs. At one establishment recently two tanks, constructed to collect the rain from a house completed a few years since, were cleared out, and no less than ten barrow loads of sooty matter were removed, all of which must have been conveyed into the tanks from the glass.

One scientific gentleman has been engaged in computing the amount of soot deposited from London air, and arrived at the following conclusions: He collected the smoke deposited on a patch of snow in Canonbury one square link about eight inches in extent and obtained from it two grains of soot. As London covers 110 square miles, this would give us for the whole area 1,000 tons. As the quantity measured fell in ten days, a month's allowance would need 1,000 horses to cart it off, and these stretched in line would extend four miles. Hence London's black fog.

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CATTLEBURG, Ky., May 7.—Trouble is again brewing between the Italian laborers employed on the Norfolk & Western Railway in Wayne county, W. Va., and the other laborers on the same work. The Italians are largely in the majority and very over-bearing. For some weeks they have taken special delight in taunting a wagon driver named Woodward. On Tuesday Woodward turned on his tormentors and killed an unknown Italian. Woodward fled, pursued by the Italians. He sought refuge with the civic authorities, who refused to hold him, as the killing was considered justifiable. The Italians are much excited.

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