THE RCHO.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

ton, detailing how Rev. Geo. Yeo.

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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

OF MONTREAL.

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V. DUBREUIL, - FINANCIAL SECRETARY
P. C. CHATEL, - COR. SECRETARY
I suppose no one missed it to any extent, and JOS. CORBEIL, - - - - TREASURER
J. A. RENAUD, - SERGRANT-AT-ARMS

Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed P. C. CHATEL, Corresponding Secretary 1271 St. Lawrence street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY, Rooms, K, of L, Hall, 662 Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, July10, at 2.30, Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., 29 Basin Street.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY, No. 2436 K. of L. Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, 662 Craig street. Address all H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

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1711, K. of L.

Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, 6621 Craig street, at 7 v'clock.

Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON,

7 Archambault street.

PLUMBERS' & STEAMFITTERS' Friday. Next meeting Aug. 5th.

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TORONTO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, July 7, 1892.

I owe the readers of the Echo an apology in forgetting and not taking into account that Friday of last week was Dominion Day and as a consequence I neglected to send my correspondence a day or two in advance. This fact, no doubt, accounts for the non-appearance of - TREASURER | if so there was no hurt except to my inordinate vanity, and if that is all, 'tis well.

I had contempleted devoting a whole chapter to Hon. Edward Blake and his call to and acceptance of an Irish constituency. God bless him and prosper his intent, for it cannot be other than good. Time flies so fast now a days and circumstances overlap themselves so rapidly (he is now in Longford) that I must forego my original intention. But I must say that after some twenty six years of more or less intimate knowledge of public men in Canada I can honestly say that Hon, Edward, as an ordinary member of Parliament and as Minister of Justice for a time, was without exception in the Federal Parliament the best friend of those who were of the masses. ever knew. This being true, and I could cite the village resides Rev. Geo. Yeomans, ample proof of the fact, the workingmen-the true Democracy of Canada—have lost a sterling friend in the departure from their midstthat statesman, orator, scholar, lawyer-that honest man-Edward Blake. Our loss in this respect will be Ireland's gain in particular, while the workingmen of the British Empire will be gainers generally. As "Grip" of last Canadians we will watch your career with house and found only Mrs. Yeomans at pride. As I am Irish myself, pray forgive my outburst as to the trend of my thoughts.

Following up your very justifiable tribute to Professor J. W. Ashley in last week's issue allow me to supplement your encomium with the following paragraph in the Toronto Mail of Monday last:

"Mr. W. J. Ashley, professor of political science in the University of Toronto, has accepted a similar position in Harvard University. Mr. Ashley came here from Oxford University hardly three years ago, and was the first professor in political science in the University hardly three years ago, and was the first professor in political science in the University hardly three years ago, and was the first professor in political science in the University of Toronto, and in that time he built was not provided in the University of Toronto, and in that time he built was not provided in the University of Toronto, and in that time he built was not provided in the University of Toronto, has accepted a similar position in Harvard University. Mr. Ashley came here from Oxford University of Toronto, has accepted a similar position in Harvard University. Mr. Ashley came here from Oxford University of Toronto, has accepted a similar position in Harvard University. Mr. Ashley came here from Oxford University of Toronto, has accepted a similar position in Harvard University. Mr. Ashley came here from Oxford University of Toronto, and in that time he built was provided in the University of Toronto, has accepted a similar position in Harvard University. Mr. Ashley came here from Oxford University professor in political science in the University of Toronto, has accepted a similar position in Harvard University. Mr. Ashley came here from Oxford University professor in the University of Toronto, and in up one of the most popular and largest courses in the university. Professor Ashley was off-ered an enviable position in an Australian university over a year ago, but refused the position as he was then interested in the praparation of a constitutional history of Canada, and would not have the same facility for continue his work almost as well as in Toronto.

He took an active part in all social questions, and was known as an active worker in many of the charitable institutions in the city. university suffers a serious lose by his resignation, and his position will be a hard one to fill."

Let me add to this the further remark that organized labor will suffer in an especial manner by reason of Professor Ashley's departure from our midst, and for this especial reason: His lectures were attended by a class of the community not ordinarily ac cessible to those who espoused and advocated the rights of labor. This class Prof. Ashley was educating in sound principles, although not always very palatable to his audience. His lectures in the Lecture hall of Toronto University during winter months were always numerously and most fashion ably attended by men and women-I beg pardon. I meant to have said ladies and gentlemen. He was always listened to with attention, and where the applause was loudest there could be seen men who took a warm interest in labor and its philosophy-s philosophy most eloquently and most impartially elaborated by Prof. Ashlev. I wife-unassuming, graceful and amiablehis "other half," aye his "better half"takes a warm and concurrent interest in the political teachings of her husband Apart from her education, Nature stamped Mrs. Ashley a "lady" that the word should imply. all Blake is gone, and now Ashley is going, and soon we will have none other worthy left in their respective spheres. I suppose some McGreevy, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John terse and instructive. Come on Quebec. Thompson, Clark Wallace, Dewdney, Billy McLean, John Haggart, "That will do Ingram et al. In that case I will "throw up the sponge."

THE HEN HOUSE HEROES!

mans, Presbyterian Minister at that had displayed an immense Stars and Stripes flag on his house on Dominion Day , that an indignant crowd collected, headed by the Reeve and some Councillors who demanded that the obnoxious bunting be taken down; that the clergyman indignantly refused; that the village constable boldly and most courage ously "stormed the citadel" and hauled the flag down; that the said flag was instantly seized by the mob and, while a brass band played God Save the Queen, torn into shreds; that these remnants were attached to pole and paraded triumphantly through the streets of the village and ultimately destroyed on the public square amid the wild "hurrahs" of the patriotic citizens. Chas. Dicken's related of himself that being once on the street when a military band was discoursing martial music, he was so inflamed with fighting patriotism that he carefully surveyed the crowd around him, singling out a very small boy deliberately pitched in and trounced the little fellow. There was method in that style of fighting patriotism. But I am getting away from the sequel to the Wiarton victory over the Stars and Stripes. In relation thereto Pueday's Globe contained the following:
"Wiarton, July 2.—On the outskirts of Presbyterian minister. On Dominion Day his two boys, aged twelve and fourteen, secured an American flag, not being able to get any other, and hoisted it on a temporary pole on the roof of a hen house. The fact that an American flag had been hoisted soon became known, and three constable were delegated by the reeve of the village to have week put it, we say God bless you Blake : as it pulled down. The officials went to the home. They told their mission, and she at once assented to the flag being lowered. The officials ascended to the roof and pulled down the pole and the flag, and on reaching the ground they were met by a crowd, seme 65 in number, who seized the offending flag, tore it into ribbons and then attached the

> head of a procession through the streets." Now if these three constables and the reeve are not knighted then Her Britannic Majesty has but a faint appreciation of fealty to her person as represented by the Union Jack. Steps should be taken at once to preserve the names of these brave men who so daringly stormed a hen house. 1 understand steps are being taken to secure space for exhibiting all the natural products of Canada at the World's fair at Chicago in and cattle, and it is to be hoped the Canalian Commissioner will not neglect securing a prominent exhibiting position for four other animals from Ontario, to be labeled "Four Asses from Wiarton."

ribbons to a pole and carried them at the

anderstood between the lines of the follow- been prepared for them. The barges were ing paragraph from the Toronto Mail of last

It is expected that work on the new Court House will be in full swing to-day, owing to the vigorous action of Architect Lennox. It is the evident intention of the aldermen to see that the terms of the contract are not departed from, and the new building will be erected in strict accordance with the con-

At the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council Delegate O'Donoghue brought certain specific grieviances of the licensed expressmen to the attention of that body, with the result of securing a reference of the complaint to the Municipal Committee for action. On Thursday of last week Messrs. Armstrong, Devlin, R. Glockling and O'Donoghue had an official interview with must not forget to mention, either that his His Worship Mayor Flemming, and detailed to him all the circumstances. While readily admitting the grievance His Worship advised the deputation to appear before the Board of Police Commissioners (composed of the County Judge, the Mayor and the Police Magistrate) who had power to deal with the case. This will be done at the next meeting of that Board.

What has become of your Quebec correspondent "Atlas"? His characteristic one will trip me up with the name of Tom and caustic letters were always intelligent,

Up to 3.10 p. m, yesterday the returns House of Commons: Conservatives, 162; Last Saturday's city papers contained a Liberals, 124; Liberal Unionists, 22; anti- on the deck of the boats. lengthy despatch from the village of Wiars Parnellites, 13; Parnellites, 4.

BUTCHERY AT HOMESTEAD.

BLOODY ENCOUNTER WITH PINKERTON THUGS.

Who are Beaten Back and Surrender to the Strikers.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED,

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Pittsburg has idle pending the conference on the scale, had another experience with labor riots and this time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed. This time there tide of march to reinforce the strikers. As was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at their head to conduct the operations. The forces embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company, at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburg, and a battle which for loodthirstiness and boldness of execution not been excelled in actual warfare aged from 4 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock this afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkerton's men brought to the place to suppress the strike unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works.

The riot to-day was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. Yesterday the Carnegie company announced their intention to proceed to get ready to make repairs and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect their property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to gettout of town, as no disorder was intended and no damage would be done to any property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace. When this offer had been declined the advisory committee, which had been directing the actions of the workmen and which had held the turbulent spirits among the workmen in check, was immediately dissolved and all the records of the committee were promptly destroyed. The developments today showed that the application made for assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to gathering information, but in Ha vard he can 1893. We are to exhibit hogs, sheep, horses be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill

enclosure. The detectives had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the To those who are posted much will be Ohio river, at which point two barges had of the best build and were used in shipping iron rails down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddock. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock this morning, but the guards who were on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them. The barges were towed up the river by a towboat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready

to give them a warm welcome, When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the tence surrounding the mill, and entrenching themselves behind piles of steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives. By four o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made there was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the

The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wildfire, and thousands of men, women and children thronged to the river bank to witness the fight in progress.

As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind breastworks hastily constructed of steel rails and billets and from show the following elected for the British this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared

Superintendent Kliene, of the Pinkerton nep, were disabled and the fire was so fierce that the crew of the tow boat hastily cut loose from the barge and steamed up the river, carrying as many of the wounded as they could reach to Braddock, from which point they were sent down to the hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded we e carried to their homes at Homestead, the dead being taken to the morgue and undertaking rooms in the

The news of the riot reached Pittsburg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, and thousands of mill-workers, all of whom are now congregated in the streets, while hundreds of others armed with guns and revolvers and well supplied with ammunition took up the soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass ten-pound cannon and planted it within a steel billet embrasure so as to command the barges which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a fore of more than a thousand men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges being pierced along the sides.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compell the detectives to leave the vessel or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose was procured and oil was spouted on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the barges and then ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effect.

Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officers of the Amalgamated association, who went to the scene of the war in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender. At 5 p.m. another white flag was hung out, and a committee of strikers went aboard to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkerton men provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promply accepted the terms, some of the men saying it was the fi they had ever submitted to such a humiliation and surrender

When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that at least seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed and 20 or 30 wounded, many so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in the close quarters between decks. Fully 30 injured men were taken to the Town hall.

One of the thugs had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes and they were hit with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down and trampled upon, and some were too weak to walk when they were started for the town hall. The mill-men used the stocks of their rifles and struck the detectives over the heads and shoulders, inflicting, serious, and some cases, perhaps, fatal injuries. As the procession reached the Amalgamated association building the detectives had to remove their hats and salute them. The men were finally lodged in the Opera house, where they are kept for the night.

After the prisoners had been removed from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poure it over the bedding and furniture and ther set it on fire, first securing the barges so that they could not float down the river and caus damage to points below. When the flame broke through the decks the cheers which rented the air were deafening and the nois could be heard miles away. The hills or either side of the river were literally crowd ed with people, who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battlefield and be out of range of the deadly

off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the deck of the boats.

In the meantime Captain Hynd and well as citizens of the entire county.

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

CHAPTER XLIX,-Concluded.

He led the way into the vestry, where the book lay open, and sitting at the table he made the proper entries.

Then Harry took his place and signed. Now, behold ! as he took the pen in his hand, Lord Jocelyn artfully held blotting-paper in readiness, and in such a manner as to hide the name of the bride; then Angela signed; then the witnesses, Lord Jocelyn and Captain Sorensen. And then there were shak. ing of hands and kissing. And before they came away the curate ventured timidly to whisper congratulations and that he had no idea of the honor. And then Angela stopped him, and bade him to her wedding-feast that evening at the new Palace of Delight.

Then Lord Jocelyn distributed largesse, the largest kind of largesse, among the people of the church.

But it surely was the strangest of weddings. For when they reached the church door the bride and bridegroom kissed each other, and then he placed her in the carriage, in which the Davenants and Lord Jocelyn also seated themselves, and so they drove

'We shall see her again to-night,' said Harry. 'Come, Dick, we have got a long day to get through-seven hours. Let us go for a walk. I can't sit down; I can't rest; I can't do anything. Let us go for a walk and wrangle.' They left the girls and strode away, and did not return till it was past six o'clock, and already growing dark.

The girls, in dreadful lowness of sprits, and feeling as flat as so many pancakes, returned to their house and sat down with their hands in their laps, to do nothing for several hours. Did one ever hear that the maidens at a marriage-do the customs of any country present an example of such a thing-returned to the bride's house without either bride or bridegroom? Did one ever hear of a marriage where the groom left the bride at the church door, and went away for a six-hours' walk?

As for Captain Sorensen, he went to the Palace and pottered about, getting snubbed by the persons in authority. There was still much to be done before the evening, but there was time; all would be done. Presently he went away: but he, too, was restless and agitated; he could not rest at home; the possession of the secret, the thought of his daughter's future, the strange and unlooked-for happiness that had come to him in his old age—these things agitated him; nor could even his fiddle bring him any consolation; and the peacefulness of the Almshouse, which generally soothed him; this day irritated him. Therefore he wandered about, and presently appeared at the House, where he took dinner with the girls, and they talked about what would happen.

The first thing that happened was the arrival of the cart-a spring-cart-with the name of a Regent Street firm upon it. The men took out a great quantity of parcels and brought them into the show room. All the girls ran down to see what it meant, because on so great a day everything, said Nelly, must mean something.

"Name of Armitage?' asked the man. 'This is for you, miss. Name of Sorensen? This is for you.' And so on, a parcel for every one of the girls.

Then he went away, and they all looked at each other.

'Hadn't you better,' asked Captain Sorensen, 'open the parcels, girls?'

They opened them.

4 Oh-lf? Behold! for every girl such a present as none of them had ever imagined! The masculine pen can not describe the sweet things which they found there; not silks and satins, but pretty things; with boots, because dress makers are apt to be shabby in the matter of boots; and with handkerchiefs and pretty scarfs and gloves and ser-

viceable things of all sorts. More than this: there was a separate parcel tied up in white paper for every girl, and on it, in pencil, 'For the wedding supper at the Palace of Delight.' And in it gauze, or lace, for bride-maids' head-dress, and white kid gloves, and a necklace with Miss Kennedy, and outside her Christian name, Angela. Also, for each girl a little , with Miss Messenger's note, 'For love; 'but for Nelly, whose parcel was like Benjamin's mess, the note was, 'For Nelly,

with Miss Messenger's kindest love.' 'That,' said. Rebekah, but without jealousy, 'is because you were Miss Kennedy's favorite. Well! Miss Messenger must be fond of her, and no wonder !'

'No wonder at all,' said Captain Soren-

And nobody guessed. Nobody had the

least suspicion.

While they were all admiring and wondering, Mrs. Bormalack ran over breathless. 'My dears!' she cried, 'look what's come !

Nothing less than a beautiful black silk

'Now go away, Captain Sorensen,' she we've got to try on things. Oh, good gracious! To think that Miss Messenger would remember me, of all people in the ing. world! To be sure, Mr. Bormalack was one about me-

'No,' said Rebekah, 'it is through Miss Kennedy; no one has been forgotten who All I have done is to build it. Now it is

At seven o'clock that evening the great hall of the Palace was pretty well filled with guests. Some of them, armed with white wands acted as stewards and it was understood that on the arrival of Miss Messenger a lane was to be formed, and the procession to the dais at the end of the hall was to pass through that hall.

Outside in the vestibule, stood the wed ding party, waiting: the bridegroom, with his best man, and the bride maids in their white dresses, flowing gauze and necklaces, and gloves, and flowers-a very sweet and beautiful bevy of girls; Harry, for the last time in his life, he thought with a sigh, in evening dress. Within the hall there were strange rumors flying about. It was said that Miss Messenger herself had been married that morning, and that the procession would be for her wedding; but others knew hetter · it was Miss Kennedy's wedding : she had married Harry Goslett, the man they called Gentleman Jack; and Miss Kennedy, everybody knew, was patronized by Miss Messenger.

At ten minutes past seven two carriages drew up. From the first of these descended Harry's bride, led by Lord Jocelyn; and from the second the Davenants.

Yes, Harry's bride. But whereas in the morning she had been dressed in a plain white frock and white bonnet like her bridemaids—she was now arrayed in white satin, white flowers, and round her white throat a necklace of sparkling diamonds, and diamonds in her hair.

Harry stepped forward with beating

'Take her, boy,' said Lord Jocelyn, proudly. 'But you have married-not Miss Kennedy at all—but Angela Messenger.' Harry took his bride's hand in a kind of

stupor. What did Lord Jocelyn mean?

'Forgive me, Harry,' she said, 'say you

Then he raised her veil and kissed her forehead before them all. But he could not speak, because all in a moment the sense of what this would mean poured upon his brain in a great wave, and he would fain have been alone.

It was Miss Kennedy, indeed, but glorified into a great lady; oh !--oh !-- Miss MESSENGER!

The girls, frightened, were shrinking to gether; even Rebekah was afraid at the order. great and mighty name of Messenger.

Angela went among them, and kissed them all with words of encouragement. Can you not love me, Nelly,' she said, 'as

well when I am rich as when I was poor? Then the chief officers of the Brewery advanced, offering congratulations in timid accents because they knew now that Miss Kennedy, the dress-maker, of whom such hard things had been sometimes said in their own presence and by their own wives, was no other than the sole partner in the Brewery, and that her husband had worked among them for a daily wage. What did these things mean? They made respectable men afraid. One person there was, however, who at sight of Miss Messenger, for whom he was waiting with anxious heart, having a great desire to present his own case of unrewarded zeal, turned pale, and broke through the crowd with violence and fled. It was Uncle Bunker.

And then the stewards appeared at the open doors, and the procession was formed. First the stewards themselves—being all clerks of the Brewery-walked proudly at the head, carrying their white wands like beef, legs of mutton, saddles of mutton, have gone by; because we workingmen have, a locket, and inside the locket a portrait of rifles. Next came Harry and the bride, at loins of veal, ribs of pork, legs of pork, great at last, all the power there is to be had. Let sight of whom the guests shouted and and Lord Jocelyn with Rebekah, and the chief brewer with Lady Davenant, of course in her black velvet and war-paint, and Lord Davenant with Mrs. Bormalack, and the chief accountant with another bride-maid,

> Then the organ burst into a Wedding for aught but Messenger's beer? March, rolling and pealing about the walls of the mighty hall, and amid its melodious guests, Harry led his bride slowly through mange, all kinds of delicious things.

the lane of curious and rejoicing faces, till they reached the dais

When all were arranged, with the bride in the middle, her husband standing at her right and the bride-maids grouped behind them, Lord Jocelyn stepped to the front and read in a loud voice part of the deed of gift, which he then gave with a profound bow to Angela, who placed it in her husband's hands.

Then she stepped forward and raised her veil, and stood before them all, beautiful as the day, and with tears in her eyes. Yet she spoke in firm and clear accents which all could hear. It was her first and last said; 'you men are only hindering. And public speech; for Angela belongs to that rapidly diminishing body of women who prefer to let the men do all the public speak-

'My dear friends,' she said, 'my kind of her collectors, and she may have heard friends: I wish first that you should clearly understand that this Palace has been invented and designed for you by my husband. yours, with all it contains. I pray God that it may be used worthily, and for the joy and happiness of all. I declare this Palace of Delight open, the property of the people, to be administered and governed by them, and them alone, in trust for each other.'

This was all she said; and the people cheered again, and the organ played 'God Save the Queen.'

With this simple ceremony was the Palace of Delight thrown open to the world. What better beginning could it have than a wedding party? What better omen could there be than that the Palace, like the Garden of Eden, should begin with the happiness of a wedded pair?

At this point there presented itself, to those who drew up the programme, a grave practical difficulty. It was this: the Palace could only be declared open in the great hall itself. Also, it could be only in the great hall that the banquet could take place. Now, how were the fifteen hundred guests to be got out of the way and amused while the tables were laid and the cloth spread? There could not be, it is true, the splendor and costly plate and epergnes and flowers of my lord mayor's great dinner, but ornament of some kind there must be upon the tables; and even with an army of drilled waiters it takes time to lay covers for fifteen hundred people.

But there was no confusion. Once more mystic, wonderful, with white veil and the procession was formed and marched round the hall, headed by the band of the Guards, visiting first the gymnasium, then the library, then the concert room, and lastly the theatre. Here they paused, and the bridal party took their seats. The people poured in; when every seat was taken, the stewarde invited the rest into the concert room. In the theatre a little sparkling comedy was played; in the concert room a troupe of singers discoursed sweet madrigals and glees. Outside the waiters ran backward and forward as busy as Diogenes with his tub, but more to the pur-

When, in something over an hour, the performances were finished, the stewards found that the tables were laid, one running down the whole length of the hall, and shorter ones across the hall. Everybody had a card with his place upon it; there was no confusion, and, while trumpeters blared a welcome, they all took their places in due

Angela and her husband sat in the middle of the long table; at Angela's left hand was Lord Jocelyn, at Harry's right Lady Davenant. Opposite the bride and bridgroom sat the chief brewer and the chief accountant. The bride-maids spread out right and left. All Angela's friends and acquaintances of Stepney Green were there, except three. For old Mr. Maliphant was sitting as usua in the boarding house, conversing with unseen persons, and laughing and brandishing a pipe; and with him Daniel Fagg sat hug ging his book. And in his own office sat Bunker, sick at heart. For he remembered his officious private letter to Miss Messenger, and he felt that he had indeed gone and

The rest of the long table was filled up by the clerks and superior officers of the Brewguests, including even the draymen and errand boys. And so the feast began, while the band of the Guards played for them.

It was a royal feast, with the most magnificent sirloins of roast beef and rounds of salt roared; next came Dick Coppin with Nelly, and geese, all done to a turn; so that the joy and happiness, not for political wrangles. And Messenger's beer, as much as you Life is short for us all; let us make the most and Captain Sorensen with another, and this, would one, even at the high table, are so many joys within or reach; there are

And after this was done, and eating was bride and bridegroom. He said that it Old Hundredth Psalm. would be a last sorrow to all of them that they had not been present at the auspicious event of the morning; but that it was in some measure made up to them by the happiness they had enjoyed together that ding procession once more formed and evening. If anything, he added, could make them pray more heartily for the happiness of the bride, it would be the thought that she Angela and her husband drove away for refused to be married from her house in the West End, but came to Stepney among the workmen and managers of her own brewery, and preferred to celebrate her wedding feast senger, when she gave that precious thing, her hand, retained her name. There would old house.

Harry replied in a few words, and the Coppin proposed success to the Palace of

'Harry,' whispered Angela, 'if you love me, speak now, from your very heart,'

He sprung to his feet, and spoke to the people as they had never heard any yet speak.

After telling them what the Palace was, what it was meant to be, a place for the happiness and recreation of all; how they where all kinds of arts and accomplishments should form their own volunteer police; how there were to be no politics and no conmanagement of all was left to committees of their own choosing, he said:

the world has not yet seen. You have been frequently invited to join together and combine for the raising of wages; you are coning, reading, games of skill, games of chance, have been enjoyed for a time they will become a necessity for you, and a part of the education for your young people. They will go on to desire other things which can not be found by any others for you, but would now be in order, ladies. which must be found by yourselves and for yourselves. My wife has placed in your hands the materials for earthly joy; it lies with you to learn how to use them; it lies with you to find what other things are necessary; how the people who have all the power there is, must find out what they want, and help themselves to it, standing shoulder to shoulder by means of that power; how those enemies are not the rich, whom your brawlers in Whitechapel Road ignorantly accuse, but quite another kind-and you must find out for yurselves who these are. It is not by setting poor against rich, or by hardening the heart of rich against poor, that you will succeed; it is by independence and by knowledge. All sorts and conditions of men are alike. As are the vices of the rich, so are your own; as are your virtues, so are theirs. But, hitherto, the rich have had things which you could not get. Now all that is aftered : in the Palace of Delight we are equal to the richest; there is nothing which we, too, can not have; what they desire we desire; what they have we shall we can all feel the power of music; we can dance and sing, or we can sit in peace and meditate. In this Palace, as in the outer formly distributed all over. world, remember that you have the Power. The time for envy, hatred, and accusations hams, huge turkeys, capons, fowls, ducks, us use it well. But the Palace will be for honest guests fell to with a mighty will, and Brothers and sisters, we will no longer sit wished that such a wedding might come down in resignation; we will take the same once a month at least, with such a supper. joy in this world that the rich have taken. pleased, for everybody. At a moment like of it for ourselves and for each other. There venture to ask, to say nothing of wishing so many miseries we can abolish. In this house, which is a Temple of Praise, we shall After the hacked and mangled remains of all together continually be thinking how to the first course were removed, there came bring more sunshine into our lives, nesss.'

A serious ending; because Harry spoke stayed, and only the memory left of the from his heart. As he took his seat in deep enormous feed, the chief brewer rose and silence, the organ broke forth again and proposed in a few words the health of the played, while the people stood, the grand

A serious ending to the feast; but Life is

Ten minutes later the bride rose, and the band played a joyful march, while the wedmarched down the hall, and the people poured out into the streets to cheer, and their honey-moon.

The Palace of Delight is in working order now, and Stepney is already transformed. A new period began on the opening night in the magnificent hall which she had given for all who were present. For the first time to the people of the place. And he had one they understood that life may be happy; more good thing to tell them. Miss Mes- for the first time they resolved that they would find out for themselves the secret of happiness. The angel with the flaming still be a Messenger at the head of the good sword has at last stepped from the gates of the earthly Paradise, and we may now enter therein and taste, unreproved, of all the wedding cake went round. Then Dick fruits except the apples of the Tree of Life -which has been removed, long since, to another place.

THE END.

Printers and Female Labor.

In the course of a very interesting historical sketch of the International Union, the Chicago Herald of a recent date contained the following: "The problem presented in were to make their own amusements for the past in relation to the position women themselves; how there were class rooms should occupy in the craft has for some time been settled, and the union's manly would be taught; how, to insure order and attitude has been well defined. In fact, in good behavior, it was necessary that they very few, if any, trades outside the typographic one, is the work of women held at exactly the same scale of remuneration as troversies within those walls, and how the that of men, there being absolutely no discrimination against them where their work is the same. Although it is a sad admission 'Friends all, this is indeed such a thing as to make, truth compels the statement that the bitterest and strongest opposition made against paying "the scale" (the price for work paid by all employers of union memtinually invited to follow leaders who bers) is made by women employers. When promise to reform land laws, when you have Augusta Lewis, national corresponding had no land and never will have any; to secretary, addressed a prominent woman's abolish the House of Lords, in which you rights woman who was editing a journal have no part, share or lot; to sweep away contending for equal woman's rights upon a Church which does not interfere with you; the subject of employing none but women but who have nothing-no, nothing to offer members of the union, and paying the union you, out of which any help or advantage scale, she politely refused. In this very city will come to you. And you are always be | we find a weekly paper conducted in the ining told to consider life as a long period of terest of one of the great reforms and where. resignation under inevitable suffering; and as the female editor stated, "not a male you are told to submit your reason, your would be found in the establishment except will yourselves, to authority, and all will the engineer," yet the price paid by this be well with you. No one yet has given you female editor for female labor is five cents the chance of making yourselves happy. In less per thousand ems than that paid by this place you will find, or you will make male employers in other establishments. for yourselves, all the things which make From this it will be seen that the printers the lives of the rich happy. Here you will give more evidence of consideration and rehave music, dancing, singing, acting, paint- gard for women and their rights than do some of the most professed advocates of companionship, cheerfulness, light, warmth, these same rights." This discloses on the comfort-everything. When these things part of certain agitators for woman's elevation the possession of a spirit altogether too narrow and out of harmony with the work in which they are engaged. A practical illustration or application of your teachings

Zino in Architecture.

Copperplating sheet zinc for building purposes has recently been tried abroad with considerable success, the process being especially recommended where mechanical wear takes place. The zinc combines very well with the copper. The galvanic method of copperplating is advantageously used, but the zinc may also be coated with copper by ordinary means.

In the first place, the sheet zinc is cleaned with soda from any adhering dirt or grease, and is also purified by a weak acid bath from the covering of zinc oxide. There are then dissolved in 24 parts of water one part of refined virdigris and 12 parts of tartar, the mixture being heated to boiling point, after which three or four pints of Spanish white are added. The Spanish white is here decomposed, and is precipitated as lime tartrate. The dark blue liquid is boiled off and filtered, and can be used either as a bath for the sheet zinc, or for the production of a copperplating paste. The first ery; at the shorter tables sat the rest of the have; we can all love; we can all laugh; mode of action is the more recommendatory, as the fluid forces its way into the corners and angles of the zinc articles and is uni-

> If it be desired to coat an immovable zinc bject with copper, the article, after being cleansed, is painted with the copper solution and chalk compound and, after drying, brushed. This very simple operation would likewise prove of value for architectural purposes where it is desired to remedy the generally unpleasing effects of zinc adorn-

> Tanners and Curriers' union has doubled its membership within a year. The convention endorsed and agreed to stand by the Milwaukee strike.

Cleveland, O., employers are advertising for molders, though there are plenty of idle thunder, and the shouts of the weddings, pies, cakes, jellies, ices, blanc- more change, more variety, more happi- men of that craft in the city. The idea is to break the union there. Keep away.

THE FIGURES DO LIE

A Review of the Census Returns

The Government and Chinese Immigration

LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION

Civic Work for the Unemployed-An Interesting Immigration Incl-

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Owing to the holiday last week THE ECHO was printed one day earlier than usual. which necessitated leaving out our usual weekly letter from Toronto. That our readers may not feel disappointed, we give the most interesting portions of the letter this

TORONTO, June 30, 1892.

I am just in receipt of Bulletin Number Census of Canada, dated June, and signed George Johnson, statistician, I have often heard it asserted that figures will not lie. This may be quite true as to the figures themselves, but when some men manipulate them I am just as satisfied they can be made to lie-and most outrageously at that.

I read in this Bulletin, in an Analysis for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, dealing with manufactures, that the proportion of wages to total value of products was, in

1881—19 per cent., and in 1891—20.7 per cent., and "that after deducting wages and cost of raw material capital got, in

> 1881-\$ 75,436,071, and in 1891- 112,255,270."

The proportion of the wage-earners' receipts to capital's receipts was, in

> 1881-75.4 per cent., in 1891-83.5 per cent.

The Bulletin also tells us that, after giving other figures, "it is thus seen that the development of manufactures has added nearly ninety million dollars a year to the wealth of the country, as against an addition of thirty-three millions a year in the previous decade," etc.

"In 1881, after deducting wages and cost of raw material capital had a percentage profit of 42 per cent. out of which to pay expenses of interest, insurance, depreciation and loss by bad bebts. In 1891 the percentage profit was 33 per cent." It is a source of regret that the astute statistician did not see fit to go a step further and tell us how much more, over and above the percentages just named, was set aside and distributed as profit to the capitalists immediately intesested.

Mr. Johnson does tell us, however, that the ultimate analysis of all these figures show:

1st. That there has been a large increase in the number of hands employed; a large increase in the wages paid, and that the largest increase is in the capital invested.

2nd. That the average workman in 1891 a more skilled hand than he was in 1881. inasmuch as he turned out 6 per cent. more of finished products (judged by value) than

3rd. That the average workman in 1891 earned 16 per cent. more wages than he did

4th. That as every dollar invested produced in 1891 less than in 1881, the capitalist has had to be content with a smaller pro-

5th, That notwithstanding the reduction in the gross profits of the manufacturer the workman has received a larger share of the total value of the products by 9 per cent.
6th. That the cost of raw material was,
on the whole, higher in 1891 than in 1881,

though this may be apparent rather than real, the returns of 1891 requiring the cost at the factory, while those of 1881 are silent on the point. It might thus be that in some on the point. It might thus be that in some cases in 1881 the first cost, without the added cost of transportation and customs duties, was returned.
7th. The facts of the census appear to sub-

stantiate the general proposition which expresses the experience of all progressive and prosperous countries, viz., that in proportion to the application of science, invention and skilled labor to the arts of production the product is increased, the share falling to the owner of the capital is diminished ratio to the joint product, but the share fall-ing to the skilled workmen is augmented, both absolutely and also relatively to the

joint product. If Mr. Statistician Johnson can only make the workman FEEL that he has received a larger share of the total value of the product by 9 per cent. than did the manufacturer, then we must concede him power beyond the ordinary. When I call up in mind the increased wealth and opulence of many a manufacturer and many a manufacturing company known to myself and make a comparison, relatively, with the circumstances of the employees, I cannot and do not believe in the correctness of the figuring of Mr. Johnson. How could I?

The following speaks for itself, and while being addressed to city labor bodies only, yet it may convey some useful information abroad :

and Labor Council having secured the affirmative views of the several bodies represented therein as to the advisability of holding a labor demonstration in this city at the time the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress holds its annual session BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER (which will be held in Toronto this year, commencing on Sept. 9th.) Saturday, the 10th, of September next, has been selected as the date for the demonstration.

The workingmen in Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec have, each in turn, when the Congress met therein, honored it and themselves by the warmth and activity displayed on these occasions, as well as in the very large numbers of all branches of labor, organized and unorganized, taking vie in outdoing its sister city in this particu-

Toronto Trades and Labor Council, having faith in the working elements of this city, are making every preparation to be at least not second to any city in the Dominion both as to the manner and numbers taking part in the demonstration of 10th of September. To this end arrangements have been entered into with the Executive of the demonstration will be in connection with, and one of the attractions of, the Exhibition. As a consequence the demonstration, after parading several streets of the city, (and the details of which will be arranged and published later on) will conclude on the grounds of the Exhibition at an early hour in the afternoon. This will enable all who participate to see and enjoy the many attractions of the exhibition generally as well as the special attractions in the programme for that day.

The T. and L. Councal feels assured that but a very slight reminder is required (if required at all) to secure the hearty co-operation and personal support and attendance of each and every member of your body on that occasion so that the assemblage may be as imposing and at the same time as creditable to the working people of Toronto as the Council is desirous it should be.

The T. and L. Council, besides other arrangements, will provide a good band to lead in the parade, leaving to each organization taking part the duty of making such display of a distinctive character and the providing of such music as may be most suitable to themselves.

The Demonstration Committee of the T. and L. Conneil is composed of one delegate from every body represented in the Council, and through your representative (if he is attending to his duty) your organization may learn of any further details in relation to the demonstration which may be desired, or the same will be promptly furnished on application to the undersigned secretary.

> T. W. BANTON, President T. and L. Council. R. GLOCKLING. Chairman of Committee. F. C. CRIBBIN, Secretary of Committee.

One evening last week some gentlemen who had acted as a committee for Mr. Thompson in the recent bye-election in this city held a meeting-there were six present at all events. They formed a permanent labor legislation organization, and are short ly to present to the public a platform which, it is announced, will be very new and popular-much beyond the narrow limits which present labor organizations are satisfied with. In fact, as I understand the gentlemen moving in the matter, the platform will be on the lines of German and French rabid Socialism rather than on the more conservative views obtaining in labor circles in Great Britain and on the Continent of America. This these men have a perfect right to do, if they so think fit, but it should ! be done openly and above board. But here is the way it is being got at. The Toronto Mail of Friday last contained (evidently inspired and intended to deceive) a short and pithy little paragraph, but lacking the element of truth, as the sequel shows. This paragraph reads as f llows:

"It is said that representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, Knights of Labor, Single Tax Association, the Nationalist he see the Hon. Minister and ask that the and Secularist societies have met and decided to form a party independent of any of the present political parties.

Since the above appeared Mr. Cribben, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, and Mr. R. Glockling, secretary D. A. 125, have both written denying that their respective bodies had any representatives at the meeting.

It is pleasing to note that Sir John Thompson, in the House of Commons recently moved that Mr. Gordon's bill to ing speculation as to the aspect of the amend the Chinese Immigration Act be countless wrecks which have been swallowed transferred to the Government orders. He said it had been found necessary to adopt waters has been ploughed by the keels of means to prevent the return certificates be. ships. Their number is probably to be ing duplicated by the Chinese. The sale reckoned by the tens of thousands and the and duplication of these certificates pre- greater part of them lie in a comparatively intended migrating to America. New regu. portion of the Atlantic which is most peolations should be made, and in order to do pled with wrecks as having an area of 3,this, new legislation was necessary. What | 000,000 square miles, and estimate the total Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin (my illustrious, number of such ruins within this space as

Fellow-Workingmen, - Toronto Trades talented, and pernickety countryman, and 30,000, we would have an average of one an enthusiastic lover of Chinese-well, not sunken ship for each hundred square miles men anyway) will have to say on behalf of of surface. If all these crafts were at once

mistake last January in the choice for mayor. While taking every precaution to protect the general interests of our city. Mayor Flemming has not for a moment lost sight of the fact that there are very large numbers of idle men in the municipality. To secure them work he has put forth every effort to have started such works as would tend to that end, and he has been to an extent successful. The construction of sewers, part in their parades. Each city seemed to the building of permanent and works of like character have been put under way and on a plan suggested by his worship so as to give work to as many as possible, In short, his idea is that the work shall be continuous day and night from start to finish-three gangs being employed, and each gang working eight hours. By this means the largest possible number of men get a fair show of the work, while at the same time the work is carried to completion so as not to inter-Toronto Industrial Exhibition by which the fere but as little as possible with the public convenience. I see that Mr. A. M. Burgess, of the De-

partment of the Interior, was recently examined before a committee of the House of Commons to explain the manner in which that department intends to conduct the immigration business of the Dominion in future. In explaining about the abolition of the agencies in Ontario, he said the change would save some \$21,000 per year. But it won't; and for this reason: While the offices are abolished and a saving, as a depart ment item, secured, the agents will have from nine to eleven years added to their actual years in office and will be then superannuated with pensions equal to the amounts recently paid them annually as salaries. In other words, they will in future have no work to do; a few subordinates lose their situations, and the money saved in their discharge will, through the addition of the years I have named, be thrown into the pensions given the retired agents, and a saving to the country is secured in this way forsooth. This reminds me of a circumstance with which I have only become acquainted within the past few days, and which will bear detailing so as to adorn a moral, if it does nothing else. Agent Donaldson, of this city, whose office has just been abolished, lured a young Englishman and kept him for years employed around his house as a servant at a monthly salary of \$15. This man always had to sign receipts in blank for his wages. Meanwhile the agent was charging and was being paid \$31 per month for the services of this same man. After awhile this man began to court a female servant employed by the agent, and she in turn told her lover (they are now married) how he was being victimized. Before this, however, the agent secured the employment of his son as assistant in the office. He then discharged the young Englishman. The latter then took legal action to recover the money he had been defrauded of. The agent was defiant at first, but finding that he was to be put in the box to as to the matter, he changed his tactics. The plaintiff put in two claims-one for services as servant and the other for the moneys withheld as an employee of the Government. Of course he could not recover both, and so hs accepted the offer of the agent and took the Government arrears, as that was the largest sum. And so the matter rested. Now this HONEST agent is seeking to be pensioned off with an s.nnuity equal to the salary which he had been receiving. Not only that, but I have every reason to believe he is also trying to get a pension for his son, who was in the office only about three years-that is, he was paid for that time, but put but little time in the office, I forgot to mention, too, that the young Englishman wrote to Hon. John Carling giving details and asking for justice in the premises, but was ignored and never received any answer. He subsequently wrote to a subordinate in the department, asking that certificates of character which he had forwarded with his letter of complaint be returned. In time the certificates were returned as requested, but not a word said about the complaint. Further comment is not necessary.

Ships That Are Lost.

It has to many persons been an interestup by the North At antic since the churn of vailed extensively among the Chinese who small part of that field. If we count this

his proteges remains to be heard. I opine sailing over the surface of the sea we should it will depend very much upon how the or from the deck of any one of them be likely acle is working in Nicholas Flood's inter- to note the masts of several others. But as they lie on the floor of the ocean the greater The labor element in this city made no part of them are probably reduced to low mounds of rubbish, so that if the ocean floor were converted into dry ground and we crossed it in a railway, seeing the fields as we do the prairies, it would require an attentive eye to discern the existence of many Publishers * Booksellers * Importers of these ruins.

Origin of the Name America,

Mr. Jules Marcon, of the Paris Geographical Society, has lately spent a great deal of time in making researches into the origin of the name "America," says Pearson's Weekly, The popular notion that America was so called from the Christian name of Amerigo Vespucci, is, he says, wholly unfounded, the name really being taken from 'Amerique," the Indian name of the mountains between Juigalpa and Liberated, in the provinces of Chontales, which separate Lake Nicaragua from the Mosquito

The name in the Maya language signifies 'the windy country," or the "country where the wind blows always." The Christian name of Vespucci was Alberico in Italian and Spanish and Albericus in Latin, but it is subject to a great number of variations, and consequently M. Marcon suggests that the name Amerigo is an adaptation of Amerrique, added to Vespucci's name to distinguish it (Amerrique being a name al ready known and applied to the new world) in the same way as we now say "Chinese Gordon" to distinguish this particular Gordon by suggesting one of his heroic feats. Vespucci's claim to the discovery of America is put out of court by the fact that he was in Seville when Columbus made his voyage. He did, however, make two or three voyages to the new world later on, and, being a vain man and acquainted with map makers, he would be nothing loth to see his name associated with the vague splendors of the new continent.

A Moslem University.

A writer in the Boston Journal describe his visit to the great Moslem University of El Azhar, at Cairo, Egypt. A short time ago it would have been as much as a Christian's life was worth to show himself within its walls, but with the British occupation greater toleration has come, and Europeans are not infrequently drawn by curiosity to gaze at the strange spectacle. The most striking feature, says the visitor, was not the sight, but the sound; the distracting riot reminded one of a corn exchange. Before us hundreds of white-turbaned students were seated cross-legged on the pavement of the open court, some alone, others in groups, but all as closely packed as was convenient. Each was repeating aloud the passage he was endeavoring to learn, and accompanying the words with a rhythmic ewaying of the body. It was a roaring, rolling, human sea, and we marveled at it as a seat of higher education. The training must give a wonderful power of concentra tion, what else one would hardly venture to surmise. We visited the adjoining court, where the students made their toilet, and were extremely edified. Some twenty men were bathing, first their feet and then their faces, in one common, muddy pool of water.

Iron in Ancient History.

That the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans had some idea of the value of iron is known. About half a century ago metallurgical students declared that, ancient as metal weapons might be, cast iron was a distinctively modern product. This, as far as Europe is concerned, may be true, cast iron statistics going back no farther than the latter part of the fourteenth century. After prolonged study the late Dr. Gurlt, of Bonn, concluded that cast iron is a child of the dim past. In China wrought iron and steel were known 2000 B. C., and cast iron about 400 B. C. A Chinese author describes the process at length. In the first century of the Christian Era a Chinese ravine, 1,000 feet deep, was spanned by a compressed bridge with cast iron colums. Cast iron is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. The Greeks and Romans do not seem to have used it extensively, judging from the fact that, while wrought iron relics are common, cast iron relics are rare. Dr. Gurlt is none the less convinced that investigation will disclose many more such relics. He describes a little statue, representing a priestess of Isis, or the goddess Isis herself, which he supposes to have been made by an Egyptian craftsman or under Græco-Roman influence. Cast iron has also been found in parts of Moravia where the ancient Celts mined, under the direction of their German conquerors .- Age of Steel.

The Morning Post reports two deaths from Asiatic cholera in London.

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AT Advertisers entitled to change of matter should send in their copy not later than Wednesday morning to ensur insertion same week,

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.

JUSTICE PREVAILS.

The news received here early in the

week that the Privy Council of the Empire had upset the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Widow Flynn against the Canadian Pacific Railway was hailed with satisfaction by citizens of every grade, but more particularly among those in the ranks of organized labor, by whom the widow was strenuously supported in her last effort to obtain justice. Indeed, had it not been for the assistance given by the Central Trades and Labor Council and the exertions made by that body on her behalf, it is hardly probable that the widow could have moved to take this final appeal. The workingmen of this city, however, had abiding faith in the justice of her cause and a supreme contempt for the outrageous perversion of the law as laid down by a majority of the highest court of Canada, so they stepped into the breach, and now they have the pleasure of seeing one of the tentacles of the octopus which has the body. If the Canadian Pacific Railway can control the legislatures and judiciary of Canada it is evident that its power is not felt in Britain. There ada, such a glaring case of legal persecution as that just closed, and the heartlessness of the persecution was all the more apparent because directed against a poor unfortunate woman whose husband had been done to death through criminal negligence of the company or those in authority under them.

It is now about ten years ago since rick Flynn of his life took place, and over seven since the action to recover damages for the loss of her bread-winner was taken by the widow, and ever since then she has been the victim of pressed on both sides. the worst kind of persecution (because

teer months after the accident, when fected by the mechanics being idle. his right of action was extinguished, consequently his widow's also. This petty legal quibble was set aside both by the Court of Review and the Court of Appeal, yet it was maintained by the Supreme Court in the face of opinions to the contrary by many eminent jurists, among them being the late Chief Justice Dorion, who held that the period of prescription commenced to run only from the time that the injury was complete, which certainly was on the death of the injured person. A judgment like that given by the Supreme Court was an insult to common sense, and a flagrant disregard of equity, while it helped to convey the impression that "might was right" and that justice could be purchased by the highest bidder. The triumphant ending of this case for the widow confirms the belief that justice may still be had for the poor if they have sympathizing friends to lead them along the costly and devious paths which

lead to the feet of the "blind goddess." Our record of this case would not be complete without mentioning the services rendered by Mr. J. C. Hatton, counsel for Mrs. Flynn. His unwavering loyalty to her cause, and the personal sacrifices he has been called upon to make, calls for the admiration of all who have any knowledge of the circumstances under which he has conducted the case from the beginning, and its successful finish is a rare compliment to his ability as a professional man and to his large-heartedness as a citizen in sympathy with those in dis-

GREAT STRIKE IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

in the beginning of the week as the the "accident" which deprived Pat- | manufacturers had asked for a conference, but it came to naught, as they would not budge one inch, and the with determination to hold out ex-

In sympathy with their brethren of malignity that well-trained legal minds (the nailers) have not worked since the could invent. At the first trial the above-mentioned date, June 30th. The people do not require a full account at jury, recognizing the justice of her mills at which trouble exists are Pilclaim, awarded her \$3,000 damages, low, Hersey & Co's., Peck, Benny & but the Company appealed and the Co's., and the Montreal Rolling Mills Court of Review granted them a new Co., all of which form part of the Nail into the British Parliament unopposed, trial. In turn this judgment was up- Trust and therefore governed by the his opponent being a Liberal-Unionist. set by the Court of Appeal, which up- same rules as those across the line. The It will be a sad disappointment to the held the verdict of the jury. Taken new scale was presented to the above friends of Home Rule and to Canato the Supreme Court by the Com- firms some time ago, but acting in con- dians generally if he is defeated, a pro-

peal was set aside on the ground that the Trust, they either neglected or rethe jury had been wrongly instructed, fused to sign. The men here claim An order for a new trial was obtained, that the slight increase asked for in and on this occasion the jury-an un-some classes of nails will not enable usually intelligent one-brought in them to average over \$2 per day, and another verdict for the plain- they anticipate that their period of tiff and increased the damages to over idleness will not be of long duration as double the first figure, \$6,500, being the stock on hand is not heavy. The \$4,000 for the widow and \$2,500 for number of nailers out (members of the her child. And just at this point the Association) does not exceed forty, and fine legal work comes in. The Com- with their feeders will probably numpany asked for an arrest of judgment ber a little over two hundred, but to on the ground that the case was pre- these of course must be added a large scribed, as no action had been taken number of boys engaged in sorting and until the death of the husband, thir- handling the nails, who are also af-

THE HOMESTEAD MASSACRE

Andrew Jarnegie, the millionaire

ironmaster, is the personification of all that is hateful in the eyes of organized labor, and all the charity he is said to dispense and all the philanthropic acts he has done for the elevation of the workingman will not alter the opinion entertained of him by those he is supposed to have benefitted. And the reason is not far to seek. He is the soul and spirit of one of the greatest and wealthiest combines of the day, which takes every opportunity to crush and destroy the spirit of unionism amongst its workmen, and to defeat its ends by the importation of cheap foreign labor. While one of the strongest supporters and advocates of protection as necessary to the welfare of the American workman, every increase of duties on the article manufactured by him has invariably been followed by a corresponding reduction in the wages of his employees. His great wealth, which has all been amassed in late years, he owes to the system of protection which he now enjoys to the fullest extent under the McKinley bill, and while that is in force and preaching the doctrine he does, he has no moral right to seek to increase his income at the expense of his workmen. Yet his firm is invariably the first in the trade to reduce wages, and no other firm on the Continent of America has has had so many disputes in regard to wages with their employees. Little wonder, then, is it that he is so cordially hated. He knows this feeling exists and, to give the devil his due, does not shirk the consequences. Another cause of dislike has been his readiness to create At midnight on the 30th of June trouble by importing an army of merlast commenced in the United States cenaries to cow into submission his emanother great struggle between capital ployees whenever they dared to resist and labor. This time it is the iron and an encroachment on their earnings. steel industry that is affected, and the Out of this bloodshed has aforetime reason of the stoppage is that the scale occurred, but the most recent attempt in force during the past year expired at coercion is the greatest horror of all. Oldest Cut Tobacco country in its grasp shorn close to its at that hour, and the new scale adopted The hired assassins of the Pinkertons by the Amalgamated Association of deserved all they got, and the only re-Iron and Steel Workers had not been grettable feature of the encounter is accepted by the companies. The num- that several ordinarily law-abiding citiber of iron and steel mills that closed zens, goaded to madness by the invanever has been, in the history of Can- down last week is estimated at about sion of their homes and the threatened 400. Quite a number of these have loss of their employment, fell victims since signed the scale, leaving about to the savagery of the agents of this 250 idle at present. These employ heartless oppressor of the people. Carabout 100,000 men, and the manufac- negie, the would be philanthropist. does turers were deluded into the belief that not show to advantage in this affair. the men would weaken rather than face He was aware of the temper of the peoa long strike and consequently refused ple, and he tried to smuggle in his to sign. Hopes were entertained that mercenaries under the plea of protecta settlement would have been reached ing his property, when in reality there was no occasion for it, as the men were calmly awaiting a peaceable settlement Strachan's "Gilt Edge" Soap. of the dispute and had no intention whatever of wrecking property. In the situation remains as at the beginning face of all the facts, there was no pretext whatever for introducing a band of armed thugs into the dispute, and upon Carnegie and his managers must done under the cover of the law), and the United States, the members of the devolve the responsibility for the shedpersisted in with all the ingenuity and Amalgamated Association in this city ding of innocent blood. And we are very much mistaken if the American

After all, Edward Blake is not to get pany, the verdict of the Court of Ap- cert with the other firms comprising bability which we hope is very remote.

their hands.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The semi-annual convention of the New England Cigarmakers' Label Conference will meet in Pawtucket, R. I., on Monday, June 11th, when it is ex. pected that every union in the New England States will be represented.

Mr. Gordon's Chinese bill has passed the House of Commons, but in such a shape that its author would not know it. The restrictive clauses have been virtually killed, and the bill as it now stands is not one whit better than the old law relating to Chinese immigration. It was hoped that when the Government saw fit to father the measure they would have accepted it in its entirety, so there is nothing but disappointment felt at the backdown. The workingmen of Canada must keep up the agitation against this class of immigrant.

In return for free passes from the railway companies a large majority of our Federal representatives refused the boon of cheap travel to the general public by defeating Mr. McLean's amendment to the Railway Act, fixing the maximum rate per mile for passengers at two cents. A contemporary sarcastically says in this connection that if members' passes were withdrawn they would not be able to vote fast enough the other way. The only thing for Mr. MeLean to do is to keep thing for Mr. MeLean to do is to keep of All Wool Striped Dress Goods, reduced bringing the matter up so long as he to half usual price, 17½ c yard. remains in Parliament.

(CUT PLUG)

(PLUG)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Gut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

D. Ritchie & Co.

in Canada.

Montreal.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1 lb. Plug, 10c. 1 lb. Plug, 20c.

of all dirt and stains from everything by using

REWARD

Purity, health, perfect satisfaction, thorough good temper, by its regular use. This soap is, without doubt, worth its weight

GOLD

HAVE YOU TRIED

CRUSADER

CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. RATTRAY & MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

- OF -

SUMMER

Every Style, Every Design, Every Color, Every Texture.

STARTLING LINE

Of Mottled Summer Tweeds, in all the leading colors and styles, reduced to 5c yard. S. CARSLEY.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. READ THIS

Several hundred pieces of Summer Dress Fabrics in several new and choice designs

and colors.

Stripes

Designs Plain

Polka Colors All reduced and unequalled in beauty, design and quality.

EVERY SHADE

In All Wool Summer Dress Goods Extra wide witdth, at 9c yard. S. CARSLEY.

July Sale Summer Dress Goods. VERY SPECIAL LINE

Of Summer Tweeds, in Plaids and Plain Colors, 10c yard.

A BIG LOT

AN EXTRAORDINARY LINE Of Plain All Wool Meleta Serges, in all desirable Colors, 17½c yard.

A SPECIAL LOT

Of All Wool de Beiges, in all Shades of Fawns, Grays and a few Fancy Colors, 1210 S. CARSLEY.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS

For July Sale. AN EXTENSIVE LOT

Comprising a great number of pieces of German Plaid Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, and in all the most recherche colorings, 280

EXTRA SPECIAL

The remainder of those Cheap Nun's Veilings that were amongst the manufacturer's stock recently purchased have been reduced to

19c per yard,

Which is considerably less than half the original value. In all shades of Gray and

S. CARSLEY.

MORE BARGAINS FOR JULY.

A REGULAR PLUM.

Summer Tweed Effect Dress Fabrics, 44 inches wide and in several choice designs, only 121c yard.

ANOTHER LEADER Double width Cheviot Striped de Beiges,

in all colors, 19c yard. STILL ANOTHER All Wool Striped Bedford Cords, in all

the following choice colorings Heliotrope and Canary Black and Gray Gray and White

Reduced to 32c yard. S. CARSLEY.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.

Printed Muslin de Laines, 31 inches wide and in a very large variety of designs and colorings, reduced to 17½c yard.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Muslin de Laines in the city, specially reduced in price. The Stock comprises every novel and artistic design and coloring.

> Seaside Serges Reduced Summer Tweeds Reduced Bedford Cords Reduced Malabar Cloths Reduced S. CARSLEY.

RIGI

When falls the rain and winds are blowing.
I do not heed, I do not care,
With a Rigby coat out I am going,
I'm dressed for weather, wet or fair,
The rain may fall as from a fountain,
And turn the fields into a pool,
The east wind whistle of our the mountain The east wind whistle o'er the mountain, I wear Rigby, I'm no fool.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

QUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders,

"Stanley, the maurader, is having pretty hard time of it just now in Lambeth, where he is running in the Conservative interest as member of parliament," said Phil. "The workingmen of Surrey don't seem to have any use for him despite the fact that he is married to Miss Dorothy Tenant, who claims to be a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, and whom he trots out on every possible occasion to help him in his canvass. Stanley may take all right with men like Chauncey Depew or Jay Gould, or in a constituency of pot-bellied capitalists, whose abject slave he has always been, but the experience of the last few weeks must have taught both him and that relic of old decency which has unfortunately married him that intelligent workingmen regard his exploits in Africa far differently than the money bags who sent him there. The relief of Emin Pasha was a fake : Emin did not want to be relieved, and was in no danger except that which threatened him through Stanley, and Stanley knew it. It was a mighty good excuse, however, for the promoters of that raid to se- Semi-Annual Meeting-Election of cure a semi-official recognition by the English Government to their undertaking, which virtually amounted to a free license to rob and plunder without let or hindrance throughout the length and breadth of Africa. Cortez, large attendance of delegates, and the orders Pizzaro, De Soto and the other licensed | were gone through in a business-like manner. Spanish and Portuguese robbers who everran this hemisphere some centuries ago, perpetrated innumerable barbarities and crimes; but it was left to Stanley's expedition to encourage and dinal, of Typographical Union, No. 145, and incite the natives to canibalism for no Geo. McLeod, of the Plasterers' Association. other purpose than that of enabling one of his lieutenants to take sketches of the proceedings, presumably for the delectation of such audiences as greeted Stanley last year at New York. With the revolting deeds of his expedition still fresh in the memory of men, the bone and sinew of Lambeth regards his candidacy as an outrage on their feelings and an insult to their intelligence. The man who, at the behests of European landsharks and capitalistic thieves, devastated a continent with fire and sword is unfit to represent any constituency anywhere, not even if he had married a half a dozen great-greatgrand-daughters of such a staunch and honest Commoner as Oliver Cromwell was. It is one thing to rob and murder defenceless niggers and quite ano ther thing to justify your action before an English electorate. If Stanley were the shrewd and farseeing man which his admirers claim him to be, the protest which John Burns and his colleagues lodged against a public reception being tendered to him on his return would have been a sufficient indication of the feeling of the masses, and would have prevented him making a fool of himself at present in Lambeth. The only good thing about his candidacy is that his want of popular ity and tact will ensure the election of his opponent."

"The opposition to his candidature by the working classes is one of the most encouraging signs of the times,' said Brown, "for, take him all in all, Stanley is no ordinary man. He has any amount of pluck and determina- giving a reception to Mr. J. C. Hatton, tion, qualities which, perhaps more than any others, would endear him to all classes of Englishmen, for your truly British subject is more or less of Africa was such a daring expedition, successfully accomplished, that fifty or even twenty years ago with his record almost any constituency in England would have elected him to any position in the gift of the people without opposition. But now they question his motives, and finding that he was but the himself leader of an expedition and promised them all the assistance possible accomplished, that fifty or even twenty years ago with his record almost any constituency in England would have elected him to any position in the gift of the people without opposition. But now they question his motives, and finding that he was but their sanction as to the action they may deem it wise to take. The motion was carried, and Delegates Darlin.ton, Howard, Williams, McCleave and Farrell were appointed such committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The following have been elected officers of River Front L. A. 7628, for the ensuing six months:—M. H. Brennan, M.W.; John Condon, W.F.; John Kennedy, almoner; Joseph Warren, R. S.; Charles Parker, F.S.; Joseph Warren, R. S.; Charles Parker, F.

land rather than the relief of Emin Bey, they turn from him in disgust, and treat his candidacy as the trick of an unsc upulous adventurer. This and mechanic of England has been moral ground than he did a quarter of a century ago. Let him but continue to be guided by his own sound reasoning for another decade and the candiwill become an impossibility. Stanley is being judged by his record; if the public men of Canada were judged in the same way but few of them would ever again be elected to the positions published in last week's issue, was then read, they occupy at present. Stanley carried destruction and war among a peaceful and contented people for the purpose of robbing them of their heritage and enriching the capitalists who sent him. This is a henious crime and the darkest blot in the history of to 14. the nineteenth century, but the fastening of a set of horse leeches on the national life of our country is a crime as great and a blot as black as any that disgraced the civilization of our day."

BILL BLADES.

THE TRADES COUNCIL.

Officers-Labor Day Celebration, Etc., Etc.

The semi-annual meeting of the above Council was held on Thursday evening last, the President in the chair. There was After the reading and confirming of the minutes of the preceding meeting, credentials were read and accepted from Jas. Drury, H. Rush and L. Z. Boudreau, representing Typographical Union, No. 176; Henri Car-

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The election of officers for the ensuing six months then took place and resulted as fol-

President-L. Z. Boudreau. Vice-President-R. Keys. English Recording Secretary-P. J. Ryan. French Recording Secretary-Geo. Lesage. Corresponding Secretary-P. C. Chatel. Financial Secretary-V. DuBreuil.

Treasurer-Jos. Corbeil. Sergeant-at-Arms-P. C. Chatel. Organization Committee-E. Farrell, J. Mercier, P. J. Ryan, W. Sandilands and Geo. Holland.

Legislative Committee-U. Lafontaine, J. A. Rodier, R. Keys, A. Friedlander and W. Darlington.

Committee on Credentials-P. Howard, A. Gariepy, E. Farrell, Geo. Holland and W.

McCleave. Auditors-A. Deguire, Geo. Lesage and W.

Trustees-E. Farrell, A. Deguire and Jas. ORGANIZATION.

The Organization Committee then presented the following report:

"The Organization Committee beg leave to report having held a public meeting on Tuesday, July 5th instant, for the purpose of organizing the machine woodworkers into a union. We succeeded in securing the names and addresses of a large number who promised to join. The committee beg to return thanks to the gentlemen who, by their kind co-operation, assisted in making the meeting a success."

On motion of Delegate Lafontaine, seconded by Delegate Darlington the report was adopted as read.

THE WIDOW FLYNN VICTORY.

by Delegate Williams, that this Council apby Delegate Williams, that this Council appoint a committee of five for the purpose of giving a reception to Mr. J. C. Hatton, Widow Flynn's lawyer, on his arrival back from England, the said reception to be in whatever form the committee may think advisable, but if time and convenience allow the committee to represent the council for the next six months term: J. Donaldson, President; W. J. Graham, 1st Vice-President; Wm. Desermeau, 2nd Vice-President; T. Burke, Treasurer; Wm. Mc-Cleave, English Secretary; E. Roussel, French Secretary; P. Howard, Financial Secretary; J. Monger, Sergeant at-Arms. Trustees, Messrs. Gibeau, McCleave Howard and Cleave Howard and Cleave Howard and Council Messrs McCleave Howard and Council Messrs McCleave Howard and Cleave Howard and Council Messrs McCleave Howard and Cleave Howard the committee to report back to Council for a hero worshipper. His march through their sanction as to the action they may deem St. George.

he hired leader of an expedition and promised them all the assistance possible ren, John Condon.

whose real purpose was the robbery of in securing their just rights. The report was THE FIRE FIEND accepted and the committee discharged.

The Labor Day Committee reported progress, and read a communication from the Exposition Company containing the terms under which the Council could have the use shows that the character of the laborer of their grounds for the annual sports. It was decided to lease the grounds on the conelevated and that he occupies higher ditions contained in the letter. It was then moved by Delegate Darlington, seconded by Delegate Friedlander, that the Labor Day Committee be instructed to absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor and gambing of every description on the grounds on dacy of sycophants and time-servers Labor Day. The motion was carried unani-

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE DOMINION

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS. A communication signed by the President and Secretary of the Congress, and which was when it was moved by Delegate Darlington, seconded by Delegate Lafrance, that the com. munication be laid on the table till next meeting. In amendment by Delegate Rodier, seconded by Delegate Blondin, that the communication be acted on and delegates elected. The amendment was carried by 22

It was then moved by Delegate Lafontaine, econded by Delegate DuBreuil, that the Council be represented by three delegates at the Cogress in Toronto. Carried.

The balloting then took place and resulted in the election of U. Laiontaine on the first ballot, L. Z. Boudreau on the second and P. J. Ryan on the fourth.

PRINTING THE CONSTITUTION. It was moved by Delegate Corbeil, seconded by Delegate Cardinal, that a commit tee be appointed to get tenders for printing in French and English the Constitution as amended, 75 proofs of each to be ready for distribution amongst the members at next meeting. In amendment to the foregoing it was moved by Delegate Darlington, seconded

by Delegate Howard, that the printing of the Constitution be done at THE ECHO office.

A short discussion took place on the question, the whole of the speakers being in favor of the amendment. Delegates Blondin, Rodier, Brennan, Darlington and Howard took the ground that THE ECHO being the official organ of the Council, the only exponent of the claims of organized labor in this city, and an out-and-out Union establishment, it was entitled to all the printing at the disposal of

the Council. On a vote being taken the amendment was arried a vote of 34 to 2.

The meeting then adjourned.

COMING EVENTS.

The Coopers' Union intend holding grand picnic and games on Saturday, Aug. 13. An energetic committee has the matter in hand, and are leaving no stone unturned to make their first venture a success in every sense of the word.

The Labor Day Committee will meet this (Saturday) evening in the Ville Marie Hall. They will also meet Tuesday evening next at the same place.

Arrangements for the Montreal Typographical Union picnic are rapidly taking shape. Judging from the returns there will be a very good prize list, and the clerk of the weather is to be interviewed as to the weather. So if you want a day's fun go to Otterburn Park with the Typos on the 6th

The permanent committees of the Central Trades and Labor Council do not intend to let the grass grow under their feet. Arrangements are being made for the holding of meetings for organization purposes, and everything points to a most successful season.

The K. of L. Juvenile Band are now holding two practices weekly. This is to put the boys in fine "fix" for Labor Day.

We understand it is the intention of Black Dismond Assembly to hold an excursion to Quebec some time during the summer. The boys will be received right royally by their SOCIETIES, friends in the Ancient Capital, and will doubtless have a good time. This is a good idea, and we hope 1711 will be successful so cially, financially and otherwise.

Election of Officers.

At the general meeting of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union held Friday, the Delegate Darlington then moved, seconded 8th instant, the following officers were elected for the next six months' term: J. Council, Messrs. McCleave, Howard and

St. John's, N,F., Swept by a Terrible Conflagration.

The most disastrous fire in the history of St. John's, Nfld., broke out yesterday evening during a heavy north-west gale. It orihill, near the top of the mountain. The high

Everything in the path of the flames was wept before it. The whole centre of the city is one smouldering mass of ruins.

It is impossible to estimate the loss, but when communication was cut off with Halifax over 3,000 persons were homeless.

Patented for Purity.

IT IS CHEAPER and better to ding at a first-class House selling nothing but Bedsteads and bedding, the latter exclusively their own make.

Old Bed Feathers and Mattresses purified and made over equal to new at shortest notice

J. E. Townshend

No. 1 Little St. Antoine St. Corner St. James Street.

Bell Telephone 1906.

BAKING POWDER

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

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

All the best Grocers sell it.

McLaren's Cook's Friend the only Genuine.

Every Workingman SHOULD READ

A BRIGHT, NEWSY, EN. ERTAINING WEEKLY

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR.

Printing!

LODGES

ASSEMBLIES

- AT -

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

BARGAIN-HUNTING

mg during a heavy north-west gale. It originated in a small wooden building on Long's hill, near the top of the mountain. The high wind carried live embers in all directions, and soon a score of conflagrations were spreading destruction.

Bargain-hunting is exciting! It has little in common, of course, with "potting" tiggres in the Indian jungle or shooting elephants in the depths of an African forest. But it yields almost as much pleasure to the gentler sex as a fishing expedition does to the "lords of creation." It also abounds in disappointment of course, with "potting" tiggres in the Indian jungle or shooting elephants in the depths of an African forest. But it ment—so does fishing. But the fault almost invariably rests with the bargain-hunter, and the failure to catch with the fisher. Fish are always willing to be caught—somewhere. And bargains—real, genuine, bonafide bargains—are always on hand at the right place. The right place, at present, is undoubtedly

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

GREAT BARGAINS

Colored Black and

- PRINTED PONGEE SILKS. Assorted Colors and Patterns and Pure Silk. Cheap Sale Price only

30c per yard.

A LOT OF COLORED PONGEE SILKS. All New Shades, All Silk. Cheap Sale Price only

25c per yard.

A LOT OF COLORED SURAH SILKS. About 20 colors. All Pure Silk, This is a great bargain. Cheap Sale Price only

33c per yard.

A LOT OF SERGE SILKS. 24 inches wide and Pure Silk. All colors to select from. Cheap Sale Price only

48c per yard.

A LOT OF FANCY SILKS. Former prices 80c, 90c, \$1,00. Cheap Sale

50c per yard.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SURAH SILKS.

Assorted Checks. Washing Silk; extra fine

quality. Cheap Sale Price only 65c per yard.

ALL COLORS IN SHOT SILKS. Warranted Pure Silks. A great bargain.

Cheap Sale Price only 72c per yard.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. We shall offer special value during our cheap sale in Black Silks. Reduced prices

48c per yard.

BLACK BROCHE SILKS,

All reduced in price. Cheap Sale Prices

50c per yard. For the greatest Bargain in all kinds of SILKS, attend our Cheap Sale now going on.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781, 1783

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

FIRE

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000 Total Invested Funds . . \$8,000,000 Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in all the principal towns of the Dominion.

Canadian Branch Office:

COMPANY'S BUILDING. 107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

E. D. LACY,

your Property and Household REEffects, also your Places of Business and Factories, against Fire, with the old, Reliable and Wealthy

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO'Y, OF HARTFORD.

. \$ 2,000,000 00 PREMIUM INCREASE 1891...... 3,007,591 32 LOSSES PAID TO DATE...... 29,027,788 02

Head Office for Canada: 114 St. James Street, Montreal.

GERALD E. HART, General Manager.

G. MAITLAND SMITH, Montreal Agents. | Sub-Agents - G. M. DUPUIS, GABIA and PERRAS. AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

James Robinson, of Toronto, committed was very ill. These facts preyed on his owner of the factory, was killed, and his mind to such an extent that he drowned

The deficit in the accounts of ex-County Treasurer Wright, of Windsor, is found to be \$22,950. Referee Jewell has just completed the work of investigation and with Wright's bondsmen may be proceeded books from the university library. against.

It was announced in St. Mary's Cathedral at Kingston on Sunday that Archbishop Saturday on the charge of forging bills of Cleary would issue a circular for distribu- lading with intent to defraud the Chartered tion throughout the diocese asking for con- Mercantile Bank of India. Bail in the sum tributions to assist in the Irish elections. of £100,000 was offered, but it was refused The other Archbishops of the province will do the same thing. Already several amounts have been handed in to the fund.

Col. Salter M. Jarvis, a retired lawyer of Chatham, formerly of Toronto, was acciof his house while inspecting it. It is sup. the Langson Railway, near Bacle, and that posed that he fell into the water while suffering from a weak spell, due to a recent severe his release have so far proved futile. illness from which he had not fully re-

Island in a war canoe, over thirty feet in fatally wounded. length. On their return home and when opposite St. Lambert's the canoe was capsized. Some people went to their rescue, high treason. They are charged with disbut only succeeded in saving eleven of the tributing fly sheets to soldiers. The Govmen. These who were drowned are: Thomas O'Brien, Howard Ransom, Ernest Lee, far the troops are permeated with Anarchist Edwin Sleep, J. Milligan and Percy Madden. ideas, and what soldiers assisted the prison-Most of the young men lived in Point St. ers in circulating the fly sheets. Charles. Two young men (French-Canadians) were also drowned near Nun's Island Sunday morning by their boat cap-

Margaret Mather, the actress, has been granted a divorce by Judge Vail, of Chicago, from her husband, Emil Haberkorn, on the ground of desertion and non-support.

August Banaphy, 29 years old, fell into a large vessel of hot porter at Lynch's brewery, at Philadelphia, and was so severely scalded that he died shortly afterwards.

Mr. W. R. Hightower and his son, James, 11 years of age, of Pensacola, Fla., lost their lives by drowning. They were boating when this year of our Lord one thousand eight the boom swung around and knocked the hundred and ninety-two. boy overboard. In the effort to save him the father also lost his life.

The National People's Party met in convention at Omaha to nominate an independent candidate for the Presidency. H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, was made permanent Chairman. Gen. James B. Weaver. of Obio, was nominated on the first ballot,

A wreck occurred on the Wabash one mile east of Keeler's station, Ind., which resulted in the complete destruction of the locomotive and the death of five men who were riding on it. The men were testing the season, which takes place on the Shamone of the new heavy locomotives recently rock grounds this afternoon. The Montirchased by the company. The wreck was caused by the washing out of a four foot the Shamrock twelve will be the same as stone culvert. The bodies have all been re. defeated the Capitals and Torontos. covered.

The balloon ascension from the Common at Boston, one of the features of the clebration of the Fourth prepared by the city government, had a sad ending, the æronaut, Pco. Geo. A. Rogers, of Malden, Maine, meeting his death almost instantly; his assistant, Thomas Fenton, dying later and the third occupant of the balloon being now in the hospital suffering from the shock and inhalation of gas. Prof. Rogers attempted to open the valve when up a few hundred feet, as the balloon was getting out to sea. In his efforts to move the valve he made a rent in the side of the balloon. The immense bag descended at a terrible rate and as it struck the water collapsed entirely. Rogers sank at once and his body has not been recovered. Fenton and Goldsmith struggled hard and were finally rescued, but Fenton died before he reached the city.

European.

Herr Werth, editor of the Zeitung, Berlin, has been sent to gaol for three months for stating in his newspaper that Emperor William shot two stags during the close

At a meeting of the French Cabinet ond. Saturday, a project for holding an International Exhibition in 1900 was approved.

adopted a resolution to blow up the Mont Brisson prison and rescue Ravachol.

All the pawnshops in Moscow owned by Jews will be closed next month by order of the government. Six months will be allowed sor street, this afternoon, commencing at 2 the proprietors in which to wind up their o'clock. affairs.

Etienne. The police are tracing the guilty they could find.

A boiler in a celluloid factory at Niedersuicide by jumping into the Don River. He lischen, Prussia, exploded recently, wreckwas in destitute circumstances and his wife ing part of the factory. Herr Geisler, the son-in-law, Lieutenant Klemm, and five to-day should the weather prove favorable. ble of resisting all ordinary assaults, -Exworkmen were seriously injured.

William Abbit, B. A., of Downing College, Cambridge University, who recently took high honors in mathematics, has been sentenced by a police magistrate in London his fees the total amount is \$24,650. to eight months' imprisonment for stealing

> C. A. Beyts and G. C. Grant, merchants. were arraigned in the London Guildhall and the prisoners were remanded.

The French Government has received a telegram from Ha-Noi, the largest city of Annam, in Southeast Asia, to the effect that twenty dissatisfied Chinese workmen have dently drowned in a cistern in the basement kidnapped M. Vezin, a sub-contractor on the efforts which have been made to secure

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill to indemnify sufferers from There was a frightful boating accident Anarchist outrages. The bill also provides afternoon, by which six lives were lost. daughters of M. Very, the proprietor of the Seventeen members of the Grand Trunk restaurant which was destroyed by the Boating Club rowed over to St. Helen's dynamite explosion in which M. Very was

Five Anarchists are undergoing trial before the imperial tribunal at Leipsic for ernment hopes to obtain evidence as to how

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

Says the Toronto Mail: The aggregation this year playing under the name of Shamrocks are a marvellous team. They are firet footed, strong, young, plucky, and as stick handlers perfect. The whole team play as one man, and it was not a common thing for a ball to be passed six times without a Toronto touching it, and the Torontos were not slow either. The Shamrocks seem to have a deathly clinch on the championship

The first lacrosse game of a series of three games between the New York Athletic Club and the Manhattan A. C. was played Saturday afternoon at the Polo grounds. New York won by 2 to 1.

A twelve of the Toronto Lacrosse Club played the Schuylkill Navy Club of Philadelphia Saturday afternoon on the Rosedale grounds. The game was strongly contested, but the home team won in a score of 4 to 1.

Both the Shamrock and Montreal clubs are practising hard for their first meeting of realers will likely play a strong team, while

Barney Quinn, of the Capitals, and Turner of the Cornwalls, have been retired for the season by the committee of the C. A. A. A., on the ground of professionalism.

The scheduled match of the old-time rivals, Montreal-Shamrock, falls to be held this afternoon on the grounds of the latter club.

The following matches have been played during the week:

Intermediate Championship- (St. Gabriel vs. Crescents)-Won by the former, 3 to 1. Ivy Leaf vs. Cote St. Paul-Won by Ivy Leaf, 3 to 1.

Emmets vs. Junior Shamrocks 2nd XII-Emmets got three straight.

White Stars vs. Mechanics-Stars won

Silver Leafs vs. Sarsfields-Three to one for the former.

Victorias vs. Lilacs-Victorias 3 to 2. Orients vs. Lillies-Orients 3 to 1. AQUATIC.

The single scull race at Digby, N. S., for the championship of the Maritime provinces, in which Dalton and Ross, of St. John, and Louis Levitt, of Halifax, entered, resulted in Levitt taking first place, with Ross sec-

Hanlan beat Hosmer about 10 feet on Monday in a three mile race with three A meeting of French Anarchists has turns on the Connecticut river. Time, 18.55.

> QUOITING. The friendly challenge match between the Caledonian and Montreal Quoiting Clubs takes place on the Montreal grounds, Wind.

The annual club matches of the Dominion | Quart; Treasurer, Michael Power, re-elect-A large number of Anarchist placards, Quoiting Club took place on Saturday on urging the people to revolt against the gev- their grounds, corner Atwater avenue and sistant Secretary, J. O'Farrell.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK ernment, have been posted throughout St. St. Autoine street. The weather being fine attracted a large crowd of spectators. Mr. parties and have destroyed every placard Chas. E. Stewart was referee, and gave grain of sand in a vast desert. In the mad every satisfaction. The following were the struggle for existence there are none to nowinners in the first series: 1, J. Chipchase; tice if he be buried out of sight. Let him 2, W. H. Taylor; 3, J. Kane; 4, F. Marsh; join the trade union. He finds himself one 5, D. McBride; 6, B. Clowes. The compe- of the countless grains of sand transformed tition in the second series will be concluded into the solid rock, in its very nature capa-

CRICKET.

An interesting match was played Tuesafternoon between the Thistle Cricket club and Mr. R. Lawrence's eleven, which resulted in a victory for the former team. Some remarkable bowling was witnessed, when the captain of the victorious team put down three wickets in three successive balls, he also taking four more of the remaining seven wickets.

Warren Lewis, the well known sporting man and backer of pugilists, has sailed for England on the City of Rome. Lewis goes to England to attend the prize fight between Ted Pritchard and Jim Hall, who are to fight on August 22 for a purse and \$5,000 a side. Lewis carried a draft on Brown Bros. for \$10,000, and he stated that he might bet half that amount on Hall if the latter was in condition.

Joe Goddard, the Australian, defeated Joe McAuliffe at San Francisco, Cal., in the fifteenth round. Goddard weighed 190 lbs and McAuliffe 219 lbs. The betting was 20 opposite the city of Montreal on Saturday for the pensioning of the widow and to 17 in Goddard's favor, and about \$50,000 was wagered on the result.

Inspector Stark, of the Toronto Police Force, has accepted the invitation of Sergt. Loye for a return visit of the Toronto police tug-of-war team. The games will take place on some date after August 17.

AND WAGES

AMERICAN.

Chicage gas fitters work eight hours and get \$3.75.

Cheap Japanese are being imported to California.

New York cash girls get all of a dollar and

People's party of Illinois will patronize only union offices.

Chicago Waiters' Association has dropped into the A. F. of L.

A new building trades council has been organized at Boston. Chicago Labor Day celebration is to be

made the largest ever held. up with the men on top and reinforced by a

hundred new members. Furniture workers of Boston have won

Knights of Labor organized two assemblies last week at Akron, O., barbers for one, street car drivers for the other.

firms have signed the agreement.

Census reports show that the farm mortgages of the United States amount to over \$19 a head for the total population.

The big street car strike in New Orleans resulted in a reduction of four hours a day for the employees, with same pay as hereto-

The big strike of roustabouts and steamboat firemen and engineers at St. Louis is still on. The levee is guarded by police, fed on rich steamboat grub, free. The steamboat men demand that the engineers draw out of the Federation. The latter swear that the river will run up stream before they do.

EUROPEAN.

The Austrian Socialists have started a daily paper.

Union boilermakers and shipbuilders 37,000.

The trouble between the Shoemakers' Federation in Leicester and the manufacturers, arising from the employment of boy labor, is in a fair way for settlement. The Mayor of Leicester has induced the Federation and the manufacturers to submit the questions at issue between them to arbitra-

The London Domestic Servants' Union held a meeting in Hyde Park lately, and George Augustus Sala, whose paper has been attacking the union, went to see what sort of a turnout it was. The crowd began pelting Sala with stones and dirt. The crowd pressed upon him and Mrs. Sala, pulling and hauling them about until the police rescued them. Sala was minus his hat and Mrs. Sala's clothing was badly torn. Sala looked terribly scared and his wife was nearly faint-CANADIAN.

At the general meeting of No. 1 Section of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benovolent Society held on Monday evening, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year : President, G. Mulrooney, reelected unanimously; Vice President, Geo. ed; Secretary, A. Askins, re-elected; As-

The unorganized workman is merely a

Aware as we are of the benefits to the trade that could result from an amicable relationship between an honest organization of employers and union journeymen print ers, conservative members of the craft have always been favorable to such an alliance: but the mendacity of the United Typothetæ in the hands of less than a score of rat employers has bred nothing but contempt in the minds of our craftsmen.-The Union

As a matter of fact the American workingman, so far as politics is concerned, is a nere shuttlecock kept constantly in the air between the battle doors of high tariff and free trade. His vote is eagerly sought after but his real rights are beclouded and lost in the smoke of the battle between the protectionists who want cheap labor and the free traders who want cheap material which is only another name for cheap labor.-Age of

The frequent appearance of advertisements for scab and non-union workmen is an evidence that the power of the organized labor bodies is increasing and that such help is more difficult to obtain than formerly. Even among the non-union element a large majority shrink from the odium that follows a man who will take the place of unionists striving to better conditions, which they also reap the advantage of without bearing any of the expense and privation.—The Painters' Journal.

Gamblers in Rome Centuries Ago,

So intense was the love of the Roman for games of hazard, that wherever I have excavated the pavement of a portico, of a basilica, of a bath, or any flat surface accessible to the public, I have always found gambling tables engraved or scratched on the marble or stone slabs, for the amusement of idle men; always ready to cheat each other out of their money, says Prof. Lanciani, The evidence of this fact is to be found in the Forum, in the Basilica Julia, in the corridor of the Coliseum, on the temple of Venus and Rome, in the square in front of the Portico of the Twelve Gods, and even in the House of the Vestal after its secularization in 393. Gaming tables are especially abun-Tinners' strike in Chicago about wound | dant in barracks, such as those of the seventh battalion of vigiles near S. Critogono, and of the police at Ostia and Porto, and of the Roman encampment near Guise their strike for nine hours. Thirty-five in the Department of the Aisne. Sometimes when the camp was moved from place to place, or else from Italy to another frontier of the empire, the men wouldn't hesitate to carry the heavy tables with their luggage. Two of pure Roman make have been discov ered at Ruicade in Numidia and at Ain Kebira in Mauretania. Naturally enough they could not be wanting in the Prsetorian camp, and in the taverns patronized by its turbulent garrison, where the time is spent in revelling and gambling and in riots ending in fights and bloodsh ed.

> St. Louis machine woodworkers have secured a new and advanced scale of prices, and gained over a hundred new members.

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The cheapest first-class house in Montreal. European and American Plans.

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DRINK ALWAYS THE BEST !

MILLAR'S Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale Cream Soda Cider, &c GLADSTONE!

He Best of all Temberance Drinks. To be had at all First class Hotels an Restaurants.

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Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known brand

Of the Highest Quality and Purity.

Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best Machinery, not surpassed anywhere. LUMP SUGAR. In 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

CROWN" Granulated. Special Brand, the finest which can be

EXTRA GRANULATED. Very Superior Quality. CREAM SUGARS.

YELLOW SUGARS. Of all Grades and Standards. SYRUPS.

Of all Grades in Barrels and haif Barrels. SOLE MAKERS. Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

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mbrace every requisite

ecessary to

elight the good housewife.

n manufacturing them

either time or money is spared,

othing overlooked. Our

ndeavor to make a stove second to

one, and the popular verdict is we ET THERE!"

What say you, Sir Knight (or his wife)?

Sale rooms:

524 CRAIG STREET.

319 ST. JAMES STREET.

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Inspection invited The Dominion Pants Co., 364 St. James st. Montreal.

It will pay you to advertise in THE ECHO. It circulates extensively in the homes of the most intelligent workingmen in the City of Montreal and other Towns and Cities throughout the Dominion.

THE MOAN OF LABOR.

We delve in the mine so deep For coal we must not burn; We work on the hill so steep, But others take what we earn.

We till the prairies so wide, But the mortgage eats the grain; We toil on the rolling tide, But not for us is the gain.

The soft, fleecy wool we spin,
And weave fabrics rich and rare;
But our clothes are old and thin, Our work is not for our wear.

We fashion with cunning skill The great wheels that grind the grain; But wearily leave the mill Faint and weak with hunger's pain.

We delve, we slave and we moil In mine, factory and shop; But all in vain is our toil, For the wealth to us comes not,

Alas! we hunger and freeze, And labor with heavy pain, That others may live at ease And reap from our work the gain.

Oh! ye who wear the crown, And pack the heavy load That grinds the laborer down, Beware how far ye goad!

Our blood is pale and thinning,
And our nails grow strong and fast,
From hunger's bitter pinching,
And our patience may not last.

Beware lest the slave ye spurn And trample in dust to-day, Driven by hunger, shall turn In wrath, and the master slay. -Mrs. M. T. Hancock.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

A good material for a baby that cannot walk-crepon.

or a horse can drive a man.

A row of pins amounts to a great deal to the man who sits down on them.

a tailor. The sphere of woman may indeed be boundless, but she has to stop when she

comes to a barbed wire fence. Somebody asked the four-year-old son of a friend what he would do if his tather died. Why, said the youngster, I'd wear my new

boots to the funeral. philosopher, but there is only one way to ling. heaven. Right, said the dairyman, and that's the milky way.

Woman of the world to youthful admirer life. Are you married? Smith (with a blase air)-No; but my father is.

Mr. Mixup (to his son at a concert during the performance of a duet)-D'ye see, Tom, now it's getting late, they're singing two at a time so as to get home sooner.

Mrs. Youngwife (at breakfast)-There is no bread on the table, Nora. Nora-Sure there's none in the house. Mrs. Youngwife (severely)-Then make some toast.

matter with my eyes. Do they seem to you to have a filmy appearance? Mr. Swiftleigh-Just about as usual, my dear. "They fill me with rapture.

editor, and the interview was at an end,

disturbed. Visitor-Why not? Jail Officharged with embezzling a million dollars.

Did you take much pressing before you accepted Jack? asked one young lady of her friend, who had just got engaged. Oh, a lot. And then Jack is so strong, you know. He nearly squeezed all the breath out of my body.

but I hardly know what to say. Papa objects. The Youth-He's a good Democrat, isn't he? Yes, he's always been a Democrat. Then, it's all right. You and I are for. He's against. We've got the necessary two-thirds majority, and it goes. He'll kick, Lucy, but he'll come in.

Robber Rockefeller's donation calls out a good story from the Midland Mechanic:-Chicago University "as a thanks offering to Almighty God for Rockefeller's restoration to health" makes us feel like the old Scotch deacon did at the meeting called to raise money to repair the church. An exceedHe Got His Receipt.

What are you waiting for ? said one of our local lawyers the other day to an Indian who paid him money. Receipt, said the Indian. A receipt, said the lawyer, a receipt! What do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a receipt? Tell me the nature of one and I will give it to you.

S'pose mabe me die; me go to heben; me Want to get in. You pay A. that money? I've had more than one touch of fever here." What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all over hell to find you.

Not Particular.

Any situation vacant on this paper? asked the caller, a slender, wiry pilgrim with an intellectual face and a wilted col-

What kind of situation? said the editor. Heavy editorial.

None vacant.

He got his receipt.

Literary criticism—any chance in that department?

No. sir.

need an art critic? I am sorry to say I have no vacancy in that department either.

The caller hesitated a moment and then rose with dignity.

I have had considerable experience, he said, in other branches of newspaper work. Do you need a man to clean the presses?

The Minister Got His Glass.

A temperance minister, who was very particular about his toilet, went to preach one Sunday for a brother minister in a parish church in Kınross-shire, Scotland. On entering the vestry he looked around in search of a mirror to see that his toilet was Many a woman who cannot drive a nail right before entering the pulpit, but failing to find one, he said to the beadle:

John, can I not have a glass before entering the pulpit?

Certainly, sir, replied John. Jist bide Jason says there is only one man who can awee, and I'll get ane for ye immediately, beat a lawyer lying about a suit, and that's and he left the vestry at once. On his return the minister said:

Well, John, have you succeeded? Yes, sir, replied John; I've brocht a gill. That'll be a glass for the forenoon and anither for the afternoon.

Almost a Native.

Are you a native of this parish? asked a Scotch sheriff of a witness who was sum-There are a good many creeds said the moned to testify in a case of illicit distil-

> Maistly, yer honor, was the reply. I mean, were you born in this parish?

Na, yer honor. I wasna born in this -You seem to know a great deal of married parish; but I'm maist a native, for a' that. You came here when you were a child, I suppose you mean, said the sheriff.

No, sir; I'm jist here about sax year noo. Then how do you come to be nearly a native of the parish?

Weel, ye see, when I cam' here, sax year seventeen stane noo, sae ye see that about than once in a lifetime." nine stane o' me belongs to this parish an' the ither eight comes from Camlachie.

Miss Droop-Why, I wonder what is the | The Man Who Lost and Found Him-

Dinkelspeil was so absent minded that he was forced to write on a slip of paper the position of his clothing on retiring, so that My honor is at stake ! exclaimed a noto- he could find it again in the morning. One rious political heeler to the editor of the night he made out his slip as usual in this Uptown Advocate he was trying to work. this style: Shoes on floor, trousers, etc., It's blamed rough on the stake, replied the and finally Dinkelspiel in bed. On arising he found everything just where he had Jail Official-Oh, dear, no! You can't placed it, until he came to the bed. Hor see the man in that cell. He must not be rors! it was empty. A strange fear overpowered the man. Had he been kidnapped cial (in an awe struck whisper) - He's during the night? It was evident, since he was no longer in the bed. Hastily stirring himself, he ran to the police headquarters to give the alarm. Dinkelspiel was missing and must be found. Terror at his awful fate completely unnerved him, He tottered home and went to bed, a prey to high fever. When the police arrived at the house to look up a clew they found Dinkelspiel in The Maiden-Of course I like you, Fred, bed. The poor man's joy at being recovered can more easily be imagined than described.

The efforts now being made in several localities by the bakers' organizations to secure the privilege of working in the day instead of at night should receive the earnest support of organized labor, for they have suffered from most unjust conditions and Rockefeller's donation of \$1,000,000 to the persecutions of employers. Night work deprives them of the happiness and pleasures of their home circle, makes them, indeed, almost strangers to their own children.-The Brassworker.

The eight hour move is gradually becomingly closefisted old fellow gave ten pounds ing a law, and it is only a question of time and just as his subscription was announced when it will be universal in America. Keep a piece of plastering fell from the ceiling, on agitating It is coming slowly but surestriking him on the head, whereupon he ly. Soon labor organizations will score called out: "Make it twenty pounds." The another grand and glorious victory that our preacher was astonished at the exhibition of lives may be of more pleasure to our loved liberality and shouted : "Oh, Lord, hit him ones, to ourselves and our God .- Midland Mechanic.

Two men-one young, the other about fifty -sat on the veranda of a small bungalow. It was after breakfast. They lay back in bamboo chairs, each with a cigar. It looked as if they were resting. In reality they were talking business, and that very seriously.

"Yes, sir," said the elder man, with some find the gate locked; me see 'Postle Peter; how taken a fancy to this place The situathing of an American accent, "I have somehe say, Jim, what you want? Me say, tion is healthful." "Well, I don't know.

"The climate is lovely." "Except in the rains."

"The soil is fertile." "I've dropped five thousand in it, and they

haven't come up yet."

"They will. I have been around the estate and I see money in it. Well, Sir, here's my ffer: five thousand down, hard cash, as soon as the papers are signed."

Reginald sat up. He was on the point of ccepting the proposal when a pony stopped at more, my dearest Rose. You remember what the house and the rider, a native groom, jumped off and gave him a note. He opened a d read it. It was from his nearest neighbor, just as good?" I can write intelligently on art. Do you only two or three miles away.

"Don't sell that man your estate. Gold has been found. The whole country is full of gold. Hold on. He's an assayer. If he offers to buy, be quite sure that he has found gold on your land.

F. G."

He put the note into his pocket, gave a verbal message to the boy, and turned to his guest without betraying the least astonishment

"I beg your pardon. The note was from Bellamy, my next neig bor. Well, you were saying ?"

"Only that I have taken a fancy-perhaps foolish fancy-to this place of yours, and I will give you all that you have spent upon it. if you like."

"Well," he replied reflectively, but with a ittle twinkle in his eye, "that seems hand- their five or six thousand a year the young some. But the place isn't really worth half couple could just manage to make both ends of what I have spent upon it. Anyhody would tell you that. Come, let us be honest, whatever we are. I'll tell you a better way. We will put the matter into Bellamy's hands. He knows what a coffee plantation is worth. He shall name a price, and if we can agree up on that, we will make a deal of it."

The other man changed color. He wanted to settle the thing at once, as between gentlemen. What need of a third party?

But Reginald stood firm, and he presently planter too would have heard the news.

A month later the young planter stood on the deck of a steamer homeward bound. In his pocketbook was a plan of his auriferous estate, in a bag hanging around his neck was a collection of yellow nuggets; in his boxes your old parish—you remember him and me. was a chosen assortment of quartz.

"Well, sir," said the financier, "you have brought this thing to me. You want my advice. Well, my advice is, don't fool away the only good thing that will ever happen to prospectus—to invest everything in a new and sin', I jist weighed eight stane, and I'm you. Luck such as this does not come more rich gold mine. Everything-and the mine

> "I have been offered ten thousand pounds for my estate."

> "Oh! Have you? Ten thousand? That was very liberal-very liberal, indeed. Ten thousand for a gold reef."

"But I thought as an old friend of my father you would, perhaps-"

waiting for you, I suppose, round the corner, wickedness which deluded me, and I know with a bottle of fizz ready to close ?"

"He is."

"Well, go and drink his champagne. Always get whatever you can. And then tell him that you'll see him-"

"I certainly will, sir, if you advise it. And your mother's friend, your own old friend."

"And then leave it to me. And, young nan, I think I heard, a year or two ago, some thing about you and my girl Rosie."

"There was something, not enough to trouble you about it."

"She told me: Rosie tells me all her love

"Is she—is she unmarried?" "Oh, yes, and for the moment I believe she

is free. She has had one or two engagements, but somehow, they have come to nothing. There was the French count, but that was knocked on the head very early in consequence of things discovered- And there was the boom in Guano, but he fortunately smashed, much to Rosie's joy, because she never liked him. The last was Lord Evergreen. He was a nice old chap when you could understand what he said, and Rosie would have liked the title very much, though his grandchildren opposed old man alive for his own wedding. Science did all it could, but it was of no use. The ways of Providence are inscrutable. He died, sir, the day before." And the financier sigh-

"That was very sad." "A dashing of the cup from the lip, sir. My daughter would have been a countess. Well, young gentleman, about this estate of

A BUSINESS TRANSACTION yours. I think I see a way-I think, I am sure. He's a regular novelist. Oh, here you not yet sure—that I do see a way. Go now. | are, you lazy boy!" See this liberal gentleman and drink his champagne. Come here in a week. Then, if I as Apollo, and as cheerful. "I wish all the still see my way, you shall understand what it world was as happy as you and me. Heigho t means to hold the position in the city which is mine."

> "And may I call upon Rosie?" "Not till this day week, not till I have

made my way plain."

"And so it means this. Oh, Rosie, you look lovelier than ever, and I'm as happy as a king. It means this. Your father is the greatest genius in the world. He buys my property for sixty thousand pounds. That's over two thousand a year for me, and he makes a company out of it with one hundred and fifty thousand pounds capital. He says that, taking ten thousand out of it for expenses there will be a profit of eighty thousand pounds. All that he gives to you-eighty thousand, that's three thousand a year for you; and sixty thousand, that's two thousand or to exchange. you said, that when you married you should step out of one room like this into another

"Oh, Reggie," she sank upon his bosom, "you know I could never love anybody but you. It's true I was engaged to old Lord Evergreen, but that was only because he had one foot, you know-and when the other foot went in, too, just a day too soon, I actually laughed. So the pater is going to make a company of it, is he? Well, I hope he won't put any of his own money into it, I'm sure, because of late all the companies have turned out so badly."

"But, my child, the place is full of gold." "Then why did he turn it into a company, my dear boy? And why didn't he make you stick to it? But you know nothing of the city. Now, let us sit down and talk about what we shall do-don't, you ridiculous boy."

Another house just like the first. The bride stepped out of one palace into another. With meet. The husband was devoted, the wife had everything that she could wish, Who could be happier, than this pair in a nest so luxurious, their life so padded, their days so full of sunshine?

It was a year after marriage. The wife, contrary to the usual custom was the first at breakfast. A few letters were waiting for her-chiefly invitations.

She opened and read them. Among them lay one addressed to her husband. Not lookrode away, quite sure that in a day or two this ing at the address, she opened and read this as well:

> "DEAR REGINALD-I venture to address you as an old friend of your own and schoolfellow of your mother's. I am a widow with four children. My husband was the vicar of

"I was left with a little income of about two hundred pounds a year. Twelve months ago I was persuaded, in order to double my income-a thing that seemed certain from the has never paid anything. The company-it is called the Rynard Gold Reef company-is in liquidation because, though there is really the gold there, it costs too much to get it.

"I have no relatives anywhere to help me. Unless I can get assistance my children and I must go at once-to-morrow-into the workhouse. Yes, we are paupers. I am ruined "Young man, don't fool it away. He's by the cruel lies of that prospectus and the not how many others, out of my money. I have been foolish, and I am punished, but those people, who will punish them?' Help me, if you can, my dear Reginald. Oh, for God's sake, help my children and me! Help

"This," said Rosie, meditatively, "is exactly the kind of thing to make Reggie uncomfortable. Why, in might make him unhappy all day. Better burn it."

She dropped the letter into the fire.

"He's an impulsive, emotional nature, and he dosen't understand the city," she continued to muse. "If people are so foolish. What a lot of fibs the poor old pater does tell, to be

"Kiss me, Rosie." He looked as handsome Some poor devils, I'm afraid-" "Tea or coffee, Reg ?"

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Workingman

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BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892:

very much, though his grandchildren opposed the thing. Well, sir, I suppose you couldn't understand the trouble we took to keep that old man alive for his own wedding. Science 7th and 20th JANUARY. 3rd and 17th FEBRUARY. 2nd and 16th MARCH. 4th and 18th MAY. 1st and 15th JUNE. 6th and 20th JULY. 3rd and 17th AUGUST. 7th and 21st SEPTEMBER. 5th and 19th OCTOBER. 5th and 19th OCTOBER. 7th and 21st DECEMBER.

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Long Hours Largely Responsible for Now Prevailing.

Of all the industrial problems which challenge the attention and thought of the world, none are worthy of more universal study or likely to be attended by graver consequences than the question of securing a limitation of the hours of labor. The strenuous opposition with which every movement in this direction has been met in the past must be regarded as conclusive evidence that the representatives of capital in most industries regard a curtailment of the hours with the greatest apprehension and alarm, and as something altogether inimical to their business interests. They ignore altogether or fail to profit by the experience of those lines of business or mechanical pursuits where the eight-hour workday has been successfully established, and where its permanent continuance is favored by interested capital and labor alike. The conviction shared by the class of employers and capitalists referred to as to the danger attending the adoption of this measure must be genuine and deep-rooted, or those who hold to the belief would not be so altogether above argument and beyond conviction. Few of them will listen to the most reasonable proposition or see any virtue in the practical demonstrations that may be laid before them. Their aims and objects are directed to the accumulation of every obtainable scrap of evidence likely to discourage the friends and promoters of the movement. In spite of all this there are unmistakable signs that the opposition is wanting in that solidity of front formerly observable. This is evidenced by the fact that here and there in their ranks are to be found men who doubt the correctness of their position on this question, some of them even going so far as to scknowledge that they are now convinced that the adoption of the measure can be brought about without causing any serious disturbances. This is one of the results of agitation.

The determination to gain a shorter workday is regarded of the first importance by most trades. This imparts an earnestness to their efforts that cannot fail of ultimate success, at the same time serving as an incentive to men of less determined purpose. Tat the agitation kept afoot in this way will be attended by the best results is certain. Evidences multiply that a more liberal Just at that moment those funds might spirit and a better informed policy have turned the strike into a victory will be manifested by employers in for the miners. His statement dealing with this matter in the future. The chief reasons for a reduction of the matter-except, I may add, to send the hours of labor rest upon the overcrowded condition of the labor market and the introduction of labor-saving machinery .- Hollisters' Eight Hour Herald.

MONEY OR A LIVING.

"To make money is one thing; to make a living is a better," says Edward Everett Hale at the close of his paper in The Cosmopolitan entitled "Making a Living." It is a sort of sketch story, and is a charming bit of what one might call realistic fiction. For fiction it is in one sense, and realism it certainly is in another.

Mr. Hale supposes the case of a couple that had to show for seventeen years of married life six children and an income from their savings of \$400 a year. The older children were fifteen and thirteen, with their clothes becoming more expensive and their appetites at the maximum. The father earned \$1,000 a year as a bookkeeper, the mother economized a little more every year, with the result that both lost their vim and elasticity of spirits, both were growing year by year more anxious and careworn, so that the more "manufactured sunshine."

At last, at the end of the seven-shifts of eight hours apiece, leaving the mer.

FOR A SHORTER WORKDAY teenth year, the two heads held a family council and decided at one stroke to win or lose all. He would resign Much of the Enforced Idleness his bookkeeper's place, they would rent results of the experiments are now children at the same time. How they came out we are to be told in the about two in a hundred. That is procountry people who go to the city for like purpose do is to break themselves financially. They may or may not succeed finally, according as they have perseverence and capacity for learning new things.

But one argument Dr. Hale brings forward for sending his fictitious family into the country to make a living is that some of the very states which are supposed to contain the largest number of abandoned farms are the ones increasing most rapidly in population. and that this increase is in the agricultural districts. Dr. Hale tells the truth, too, only he does not mention that the reason of it is that general farming has been largely abandoned, and fruit, dairy and vegetable farming has taken its place. By means of these a living, and a very happy one, can be made in New England .- Fort Wayne Labor Herald.

LABOR AND CAPITAL IN SCAN-DINAVIA.

The Norberg iron miners, who to the number of about a thousand have been on strike for about eight months against contracts that did not allow them to organize, had to surrender about & fortnight ago. Over \$10,000 were to them from all parts of the county and from Swedes working in the United States. A number of the latter living in Chicago sent \$150 to the Swedish Secretary of State, E. G. Bostiom, asking him to hand the money over to the striking miners. But this noble gentleman, a mine owner him self, and member of the protectionist party that came into power through election frauds, returned the money. that he would have nothing to do with police and troops against the men.

The Norberg strike, the biggest of its kind so far in Sweden, is the first sign of life among that extensive class of workers that is toiling twelve and fourteen hours a day for 35 cents. The capitalist papers are jubilant that the trouble is over, but indeed this is only the beginning of the thing, not its end.

The Socialist proposition, to convoke a people's parliament for the purpose of obtaining universal suffrage, has been adopted by the radical wing of the capitalist party too; most people are tired of the present reactionary protectionist government. The proposition will be submitted to a referendum vote of the people-20,000 will be requisite for its adoption. - "Argus" The People.

> EIGHT-HOUR TRIAL IN ENGLAND.

The working of the eight hour sys-Brunner, Mond & Co., at Norwich, object lesson in the economic effects of an eight hour day. When Mr. Brun- There is nothing in the situation of the the other's presence became more and erage fourteen hours a day. Mr. Brun-

wages of the laborers at the old figures, but reducing those of the more skilled workers from 1s 6d to 2s a week. The one of the little abandoned farms in fairly complete. They are: First, a New England and see if they could slight increase in the number of those make the children count in the strug- employed; to-day the proportion is as gle for a living, and do better for the nine to eight; second, the rise of the wages to the old level, the temporary reduction having been abolished; future. Dr. Hale says the plan they third, a great improvement in the chose is not what some foolish people health of the men, the calls on the sick suppose it to be-a panacea. Of all fund having been greatly diminished. the masses of struggling humanity that To these results a fourth must obviousare driven to the wall in cities, it is ly be added, viz., an increase in the his opinion that going to the country profits of Brunner, Mond & Co., othand farming would be advantageous to erwise the reversion to the old rate of wages would never have been atbably a very fair average. The first tempted. We see that a reduction of thing generally that city people who go the hours of labor is, in itself, poweron a farm to better themselves and erless to weaken the system of capitalist exploitation. But it will help to build up a healthier generation of workers who will eventually rebel against it.

LET US PULL TOGETHER.

Robert Johnson, director of the Colonial College, England, in the United Service Magazine thus sets forward the future of our race:

"Looking forward but a few short years, is not the following a forecast? Can we not see the great English family occupying the whole of North America, Australia, New Zealand, a great part of South Africa and many other parts of the world as well? In America, Canada and the United States, hand joined in hand, command alike the Atlantic and the Pacific. The United States of Australia and New Zealand, and the United States of South Africa command the Indian and the Southern seas, while all are united in firm and indissoluble alliance with the mother land from which they sprang, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and England. Thus strong in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, this confederation of a race which has ever been in the van of political, social and religious freedom, may work out a glorious mission and keep the peace of the world."

It is a glorious prospect! Are not the men who constantly endeavor to magnify the differences between the several sections of the English-speaking people, and to keep them as wide apart as possible, the enemies of the

CLUMSY DODGING.

the advocates of monopoly tariff taxation is the final one that there is something peculiar about the United States that makes protection necessary here. From every other rampart the defenders of unjust and unwise laws can be driven. When it is shown that tariff taxes do not increase wages, they re tort that laws cannot be supposed to regulate a matter that is wholly con trolled by supply and demand. When it is shown that tariffs increase prices, they declare that prices are higher because wages are higher. When confronted again by proof that wages are not higher, they assert that tariffs make prices lower. When it is demonstrated that wages have increased in England under free trade, the answer is that that is due to the peculiar situation of England-a situation that demands free trade just as the American situation démands protection.

Of course, all this is the dodging of clumsy defenders of a wicked system which admits of no rational excuse or palliation. Tariffs are taxes. The taxation of everybody for the benefit of tem in the great chemical works of somebody is a moral wrong, and being such, it is just as reprehensible in the England, offers on the whole a striking United States as it is in England; it is as wicked in Germany as it is in Italy. ner initiated the change the mass of United States or in the character and cheerful air each invariably wore in his employees were working on an av- occupation of their people that makes a thing that is vicious in itself more praiseworthy here than it is elsewhere ner placed the entire works on three on this planet.—The American Far-



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