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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to P. C. CHATEL, Corresponding Secretary 127 1/2 St. Lawrence street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7628.
Rooms K, of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, May 15, 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 1/2 Craig street. Address all communications to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

No. 3862, K. of L.
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.
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TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, May 11, 1892.

In my letter of last week I referred in a few words to the fact that Mr. Phillips Thompson, who was a candidate at the recent bye-elections in this city as a "Labor Reformer," was very much annoyed and bitter of temper because of the very insignificant figure he cut after the polls closed. On Saturday morning, (the day after the election) the World made the announcement that, on being interviewed at the close of the contest, Mr. Thompson said:

"I am not at all disappointed at the result. We never for a moment supposed there was a possibility of winning the election. We had expected a somewhat larger vote, but the wholesale disfranchisement of citizens under the so-called 'Manhood Suffrage' Act disarranged all calculations. Our relative vote as compared to that of the other candidates comes fully up to our expectations.

"We went into the fight at the last minute simply in order to give Labor Reformers some one to vote for, as a protest against plutocratic party machine work. We had no money, no organization and no newspaper organ. Our total expenditure during the campaign has been less than \$75.

"The educational work of the campaign in bringing the principles of Labor Reform before the people has been amply worth all it has cost us in time and means. We are in the field to stay and intend that the Labor Reform Committee shall be the nucleus of an organization for political work in future contests. We now know who can be depended on, who are our friends and who are our opponents.

"The difficulty in Labor Reform campaigns hitherto has been that the leading men in the organizations have been identified with one or other of the political parties. This has prevented harmony in our ranks and sown the seeds of mutual suspicion and distrust. The campaign just closed has been remarkably free from anything of this kind. Those who took a leading part in the work had never been identified with party politics, and everything went smoothly. The days when men usually and habitually acted with the Grit or Tory parties can dictate the labor political movement are passed. We must keep free from party entanglements. The people will not believe in the sincerity and single-mindedness of the men who pose at one election as Tory or Grit heeled and the next as Labor Reformers.

"We have been told again and again that it is no use, because 'workmen won't stick together.' I for one never expected them to—that is as workmen merely. But every workman isn't a Labor Reformer by long odds. Labor Reformers do stick together. Ours is not merely a workman's party; it is on a much broader basis than that. Our aims are to bring about social reconstruction, not to stop at mere palliatives. Some people think the term 'labor reform' unfortunate; it is difficult to find a phrase that comprehends the idea without at the same time conveying a wrong impression.

"I must thank the press, and especially The World, for the fair, even generous, treatment accorded me during the short campaign."

All the "peculiar" judges are not in the Province of Quebec. We have one or more in the Province of Ontario also. How strikingly it affects the character of a man in any place of life—how he suffers in a person's estimation when he dogmatically essays to speak as an authority, and thus intimating that he is well versed as to the various phases of the subject he passes upon, when it becomes most evident to the most common-place of his hearers that he does not really understand what he is talking about. And this is much more the case when the character of a high court judge is at stake. To avoid "contempt of court" and consequent punishment, I must say I only pity the judge I am about to speak of. At the recent assizes in this city Judge Falconbridge presided. Among the cases which came before him was that of the City Engineer vs. a certain city alderman for libel. In dealing with this case his honor (can there be "honor" in prejudice, ignorance or untruthfulness?) took occasion to add that "there is a singular by-law of the City of Toronto by which the minimum rate of wages to be given a workman is fixed at 15 cents an hour, without reference to his capacity for work." In making the statement just quoted this judge must, or at least should, have known that he misquoted and misstated the fact. If this be true, he cannot clear himself of unpardonable prejudice, to say the least of it. If he did not know, then he made a judicial statement from his place on the bench without having taken the trouble to assure himself that his premises were unassailable as to fact. Under either phase his position is not creditable as a judge on

the bench. As a matter of fact there is no by-law, singular or otherwise, of the City of Toronto of the character or in the words used by him. This may be "news" to the "learned" judge, but it is true nevertheless. The fact is, however, that a committee of the City Council recommended that a minimum rate of wages of 15 cents per hour be paid on all city work, whether such work be by contract or by the city itself. The Council adopted this report, and its purport in this particular has prevailed up to date. But even if a by-law did exist in the words of the judge, he should have realized, if not blinded by a prejudice congenial to his own personal views, that the existence therein of the word "minimum" precluded the assumption of a "uniform" rate of wages, and that there was no limit as to a maximum rate or a grading upwards where extra ability of any kind justified such a step. I know it is rank heresy in the minds of some people to dare question a judge in any particular, but I can't help it—I'm made that way.

I observe that Abbe Dugas is credited with a letter in reference to the exodus of French-Canadians to the United States. In this letter he says "it is useless to deceive ourselves. We may boast as much as we wish of the prosperity of Canada, but the truth is that the tide of emigration towards the United States has never been so great as at the present moment." His trite and true remarks apply not alone to French Canadians, but to wage earners generally throughout the whole of Canada as well. So great is the depression in this city of Toronto that a large labor organization therein lately voted several hundred dollars to defray the travelling expenses of a large number to enable them to seek employment elsewhere, and mainly in the neighboring Republic. Labor organizations will heartily concur in the conclusions of the rev. Abbe, when he very logically remarks that Europeans must find it very strange if our Northwest is really what it is claimed to be that Canadians flock to the United States, and that while agents are sent abroad to secure immigrants, nothing is done to keep a good class of settlers at home. This is certainly of a nature to raise doubts in the minds of foreigners as to the truth of all that is said concerning our Northwest.

At last Friday evening's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, other routine business having been disposed of, as The News reports the proceedings, Secretary Cribben read a letter from the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, B. C., decrying the manner in which that place is being boomed as an Eldorado. A large percentage of men there were unemployed and had no immediate prospect of finding employment. It was asked that publicity be given to the statement.

A number of copies of the petition now being circulated in British Columbia against the allowance of Chinese immigration were received. Upon the motion of Delegate O'Donoghue it was resolved that the petition be signed by the president and secretary of the Council and that the official seal be attached thereto and forwarded for presentation to the House of Commons.

Speaking on his motion, Mr. O'Donoghue drew a striking picture of the results inevitable from the continued influx of almond-eyed Celestials. He believed in the total exclusion of them and pressed upon delegates to aid in the circulation of the petition.

Delegate J. Francis did not agree with the views of Delegate O'Donoghue, and thought the laws of the Dominion should be changed so that efforts could be made to assimilate and Christianize the pig-tailed Asiatics.

Delegate Watson and others having agreed with Delegate O'Donoghue, Delegate Francis was alone in his view and the motion was concurred in.

There was no report from the Legislative Committee (in fact this committee has made but two reports since its election last January.) Delegate Watson said this state of affairs was due to the fact that the chairman having resigned, the secretary had failed to summon a meeting. This admission called forth a reproof from the president and Delegate Watson promised a report for the next meeting.

Delegate R. Glocking, of the Municipal Committee, also reported. He announced, in terms of indignation, that the committee had a lengthy and valuable report concurred in, but that, at the last moment, Secretary John Armstrong notified them that because he had a friend from Quebec in his room as a guest he could not be present, and hence no report was on hand to

present. He reported verbally, however, and in that report the Police Court clerk came in for a mild measure of abuse from the fact that a man who had applied for a summons for a man who owed him wages was told to come back in a week. Upon returning it was found that it was too late to have recourse in the Police Court. As a parting shot Mr. Glocking remarked that for general incompetency the City Council for 1892 was certainly the equal of any previous Council.

Delegate A. Couter presented a valuable report from the Educational Committee, in which it was hoped that the newly-appointed truant officers would keep their eyes on the large stores in which so many young children were employed. The stand made by Ald. Orr in defending the management of the Technical School Board from the attacks of S. G. Curry was highly commended. The action of the City Council in cutting off supplies asked by the School Board for free books was strongly condemned.

Speaking to this report gave Delegate O'Donoghue opportunity to say in respect of City Council proceedings generally that "it depends altogether upon who you are, what you are, and how you move socially in the matter of economy at the City Hall."

After a lot of talk about amalgamating two departments and discharging a few poor devils who got bare living wages they found another place for the head of one of the departments because, forsooth, he had served the city faithfully, although no such argument was ever used in dealing with some or any poor man who worked for any number of years as a laborer in the city service, as an argument why he should get another job." As a representative of the T. Council on the Technical School Board Delegate O'Donoghue replied to a recent statement of Mr. A. G. Curry, of the same board who, while before the Executive Committee of the City Council as a member of the Ontario Artists' Association claiming aid from the city, took upon himself to say that the business of the Technical School was mismanaged and extravagant, and that he knew whereof he spoke. Mr. O'Donoghue said that as a member of the Technical School Board Mr. Curry agreed with every item of expenditure which the board had made. There was one exception; Mr. Curry had wished to obtain an engineer and caretaker for the magnificent salary of \$30 a month, but \$50 was decided upon. To offset the unfounded assertion of Mr. Curry, representing the Architects' Guild on the Technical School Board Mr. O'Donoghue presented the following details of the receipts and expenditure of that Board to date:

RECEIPTS.	
By cash in Imperial Bank by City Treasurer	\$1,628.50
Grant from City Council	6,000.00
Cash from sale of school supplies	44.17
	\$7,667.67
EXPENDITURE.	
Advertising, printing prospectus, &c	146.30
Office supplies for teachers and board	33.47
Sundries	10.41
Fuel, light and heat	165.94
School supplies, chemicals and chemical and electrical apparatus	325.21
Rent	300.00
School Board room and office furniture	505.82
Salaries of teachers and officials	1,640.49
Balance on hand	4,640.03
	\$7,667.67

This gratifying state of affairs existed in spite of the fact that 299 scholars were on the rolls, instead of the 150 anticipated.

Delegate Glocking then made an informal report of progress in the matter of preparing for the great labor demonstration which is to be held at the Exhibition grounds next September, after which the Council adjourned.

In the early part of the week the Executive Committee of our City Council, in an excessive fit of economy and by a large majority, struck out of the estimates of Public Schools expenditure for the present year the sum therein for free school books, despite that the electorate last January by an overwhelming vote at the polls declared in favor of the free text books. Well our T. & L. Council may be sneered at at times and its work go unappreciated by those most immediately interested but its utterances are taken note of sometimes. At its meeting on last Friday evening several delegates in discussing the report of the Educational Committee spoke out in very plain Anglo-Saxon English their condemnation of the conduct of the majority of the city's Executive in this particular, and

since then members of the T. & L. Council have not been idle in the matter, and they were able and without trouble to point out where judicious economy could be exercised, and the saving turned to providing the free school books. The result of their efforts to secure the \$5,000 will indicate itself somewhere further down in my remarks. The City Council held a special meeting on Tuesday evening of this week for the purpose of dealing finally with the estimates and to fix the rate for this year. The report of the proceedings in the News of next day said that after a good deal of discussion the estimates were passed in committee of the whole by 12 to 5, several of the members not taking the trouble to vote. Then the fight commenced when their adoption was recommended to the Council. Amendment after amendment poured in. Ald. Gowanlock wanted more money for the Waterworks Department, Ald. Graham for the Health, Ald. Orr \$28,000 for Queen's park, Ald. Stewart \$5,000 for clocks, and so on. But all were defeated but two.

Ald. Shaw—I beg to move, Mr. Mayor, that the old flag be printed on the front page of the estimates.

The Mayor—Ald. Bell will second that.

Ald. Bell (who had not heard the resolution)—What's that, Mr. Mayor?

The Mayor—Ald. Shaw, seconded by Ald. Bell, moves that the old flag be printed on the front page of the estimates.

Ald. Bell—That's all right; let it go.

Chorus—Carried.

The only other successful amendment was one granting \$5,000 to the School Board for free text books. The treasurer said he could find that money without raising the rate, and it was granted, only five members dissenting. Then Ald. Wm. Carlyle and Ald. Hallam wanted to change their nay votes to yea, and the change was made.

The Mayor—Ald. Saunders, do you want to change your vote, too?

Ald. Saunders—No, sir; I was told this morning that any alderman who voted against this grant would never get back in the Council again, and I would vote against it if for no other reason.

After the previous question had been twice moved to shut off hopeless amendments it carried, and the estimates passed on a vote of 12 to 8.

URIM.

Christopher Columbus' Early Home

In Genoa, Italy, there still stands to this day, on one of the narrow, crowded streets, the house in which Christopher Columbus passed his boyhood days. An effort was made to secure the building and bring it to Chicago for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition, but the Genoese still retain a great admiration for Columbus and his achievements and refused to permit its removal. They will themselves celebrate this year the great explorer's successful voyage, when all things belonging to him and his time will be on exhibition.

Columbus, during his boyhood and early manhood, gave no greater promise than many of his companions and associates of being the one to open to the world new continents, and prove to the men of science that their theories were false. In fact, the very theories that in after life he proved to be correct, by his successful explorations, made him the subject of ridicule. There were only a few who looked upon them with any favor whatever. Yet, through all the ridicule, disbelief and continued discouragements, he held steadfastly to his purpose of some day giving them incontrovertible evidence that he alone was right.

He asked the aid of kings and noblemen to further his proposed voyage, but met with refusals upon every hand, until finally, appealing to the Spanish Government, he gained the support of the beautiful Queen Isabella. She was advised against the undertaking by her counselors, and confronted with an empty treasury, but against all opposition she undertook the expedition, and was ready to pawn her royal jewels to provide the necessary money. The scene in the royal court of Spain, when the Queen offers her jewels and they are brought forth and placed upon the table before her, Columbus standing by, realizing that at last he had the means and support he had so long striven for, is the subject of a beautiful picture.

A detachment of the Salvation Army sent to Waterloo, Ont., on Thursday met with rather rough treatment. The soldiers were pelted with stale eggs and the big drum and other instruments smashed.

The Czar has signed a ukase permitting the exportation of oats and corn.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

STORY WITH A MORAL FOR SOCIAL THEORISTS TO ACT UPON.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THRICE HAPPY BOY.

A man of the world at forty-five seldom feels surprised at anything, unless indeed, like Moliere, he encounters virtue in unexpected quarters. This, however, was a thing so extraordinary that Lord Jocelyn gasped.

'Pardon me, Miss Messenger,' he said, recovering himself. 'I was so totally unprepared for this—this discovery.'

'Now that you have made it, Lord Jocelyn, may I ask you most earnestly to reveal it to no one? I mean to no one at all.'

'I understand perfectly. Yes, Miss Messenger, I will keep your secret. Since it is a secret, I will tell it to none. But I would ask a favor in return, if I may.'

'What is that?'

'Take me further into your confidence. Let me know why you have done this most wonderful thing. I hope I am not impertinent in asking this of you.'

'Not impertinent, certainly. And the thing must seem strange to you. And after what you told me some time ago, about—she hesitated a moment, and then turned her clear brown eyes straight upon his face, 'about your ward, perhaps an explanation is due to you.'

'Thank you, beforehand.'

'First, however, call me Miss Kennedy here; pray—pray, do not forget that there is no Miss Messenger nearer than Portman Square.'

'I will try to remember.'

'I came here,' she went on, 'last July, having a certain problem in my mind. I have remained here ever since, working at that problem. It is not nearly worked out yet, nor do I think that in the longest life it could be worked out. It is a most wonderful problem, for one thing leads to another, and great schemes rise out of small, and there are hundreds of plans springing out of one—if I could only carry them out.'

'To assist you in carrying them out, you have secured the services of my ward, I learn.'

'Yes; he has been very good to me.'

'I have never,' said Lord Jocelyn, 'been greatly tempted in the direction of philanthropy. But, pray go on.'

'The first thing I came to establish was an association of dress-makers, myself being one. That is very simple. I have started them with a house free of rent and the necessary furniture—which I know is wrong, because it introduces an unfair advantage—and we divide all the money in certain proportions. That is one thing.'

'But, my dear young lady, could you not have done this from Portman Square?'

'I could, but not so well. To live here as a workwoman among other workwomen is, at least, to avoid the danger of being flattered, deceived, and courted. I was a most insignificant person when I came. I am now so far advanced that a great many employers of women's labor cordially detest me, and would like to see my association ruined.'

'Oh! Lord Jocelyn,' she went on, after a pause, 'you do not know, you can not know the dreadful dangers which a rich woman has to encounter. If I had come here in my own name I should have been besieged by every plausible rogue who could catch my ear for half an hour. I should have all the clergy round me imploring help for their schools and their churches; I should have had every unmarried curate making love to me; I should have paid ten times as much as anybody else; and—worse than all, I should not have made a single friend. My sympathies, whenever I read the parable, are always with Dives, because he must have been so flattered and worshipped before his bride became intolerable.'

'I see. All this you escaped by your assumption of the false name.'

'Yes. I am one of themselves; one of the people; I have got my girls together; I have made them understand my project; they have become my fast and faithful friends. The better to inspire confidence, I even sheltered myself behind myself. I said Miss Messenger was interested in our success. She sends us orders. I went to the West End with things made up for her. Thanks, mainly to her, we are flourishing. We work for shorter hours and for greater pay than other girls; I could already double my staff if I could only, which I shall soon, double the work. We have recreation, too, and we dine together, and in the evening we have singing and dancing. My girls have never before known any happiness; now they have learned the happiness of quiet, at least, with a little of the culture, and some of the things which make rich people happy. Oh! would you have me go away and leave them, when I have taught these things of which they never dreamed before? Should I send them back to the squalid

house and the bare pittance again? Stay and take your luncheon with us when we dine, and ask yourself whether it would not be better for me to live here altogether—never to go back to the West End at all—than to go away and desert my girls?'

She was agitated because she spoke from her heart. She went on without waiting for any reply:

'If you knew the joyless lives, the hopeless days of these girls, if you could see their work-rooms, if you knew what is meant by their long hours and their insufficient food, you would not wonder at my staying here; you would cry shame upon the rich woman so selfish as to spend her substance in idle follies, when she might have spent it upon her unfortunate sisters.'

'I think,' said Lord Jocelyn, 'that you are a very noble girl.'

'Then there is another scheme of mine; a project so great and generous—nay, I am not singing my own praises, believe me—that I can never get it out of my mind. This project, Lord Jocelyn, is due to your ward.'

'Harry was always an ingenious youth. But pray tell me what it is.'

'I can not,' she replied; 'when I put the project into words they seem cold and feeble. They do not express the greatness of it. They would not arouse your enthusiasm. I could not make you understand in any degree the great hopes I have of this enterprise.'

'And it is Harry's invention?'

'Yes—his. All I have done is to find the money to carry it out.'

'That is a good part of any enterprise, however.'

'At this point the bell rang.'

'That is the first bell,' said Angela; 'now they lay down their work and scamper about—at least the younger ones do—for ten minutes before dinner. Come with me to the dining-room.'

Presently the girls came trooping in, fifteen or so, with bright eyes and healthy cheeks. Some of them were pretty; one, Lord Jocelyn thought of a peculiar graceful and delicate type, though too fragile in appearance. This was Nelly Sorensen. She looked more fragile than usual to-day, and there were black lines under her lustrous eyes. Another, whom Miss Kennedy called Rebekah, was good-looking in a different way, being sturdy, rosy-cheeked, and downright in her manner. Another, who would otherwise have been quite common in appearance, was made beautiful—almost—by the patient look which had followed years of suffering; she was a cripple; all the faces during the last few months had changed for the better; not one among them all bore the expression which is described by the significant words 'bold' and 'common.' Six months of daily drill and practice in good manners had abolished that look, at any rate.

The dinner was perfectly plain and simple, consisting of a piece of meat with plenty of vegetables and bread, and nothing else at all. But the meat was good and well cooked, and the service was on fair white linen. Moreover, Lord Jocelyn, sitting down in strange company, observed that the girls behaved with great propriety. Soon after they began, the door opened, and a man came in. It was one of those to whom Lord Jocelyn had spoken of the green, the man with the bushy sandy eyebrows. He took his seat at the table and began to eat his food ravenously. Once he pushed his plate away as if in a temper, and looked up as if he was going to complain. Then the girl they called Rebekah—she came to dinner on Saturdays, so as to have the same advantages as the rest, though she did not work on that day—held up her forefinger and shook it at him, and he relapsed into silence. He was the only one who behaved badly, and Miss Kennedy made as if she had not seen.

During the dinner the girls talked freely among themselves without any of the giggling and whispering which, in some circles, is considered good manners; they all treated Miss Kennedy with great respect, though she was only one workwoman among the rest. Yet there was a great difference, and the girls knew it; next to her on her left sat the pretty girl whom she called Nelly.

When dinner was over, because it was Saturday there was no more work. Some of the girls went into the drawing-room to rest for an hour and read; Rebekah went home again to attend to the afternoon service; some went into the garden, although it was December, and began to play lawn-tennis on the asphalt; the man with the eyebrows got up and glared moodily around from under those shaggy eyebrows and then vanished. Angela and Lord Jocelyn remained alone.

'You have seen us,' she said; 'what do you think of us?'

'I have nothing to say, and I do not know what to think.'

'Your ward is our right hand. We women want a man to work for us always. It is his business, and his pleasure, too, to help us to amuse ourselves. He finds diversions; he invents all kinds of things for us. Just now he is arranging tableaux and plays for Christmas.'

'Is it—is it—oh!—Miss Kennedy—is it for the girls only?'

'That is dangerous ground,' she replied, but not severely. 'Do you think we had better discuss the subject from that point of view?'

'Poor boy!' said Lord Jocelyn. 'It is the point of view from which I must regard it.'

She blushed again, and her beautiful eyes grew limpid.

'Do you think,' she said, speaking low, 'do you think I do not feel for him? Yet there is a cause—a sentiment, perhaps. The time is not quite come. Lord Jocelyn, be patient with me!'

'You will take pity on him?'

'Oh!' She took the hand he offered her. 'If I can make him happy—'

'If not,' replied Lord Jocelyn, kissing her hand, 'he would be the most ungrateful dog in all the world. If not, he deserves to get nothing but a shilling an hour for the miserable balance of his days. A shilling? No; let him go back to his penance. My dear young lady, you have made me, at all events, the happiest of men! No, do not fear; neither by word nor look shall Harry—shall any one—know what you have been so very, very good, so generous, and so thoughtful as to tell me.'

'He loves me for myself,' she murmured. 'He does not know that I am rich. Think of that, and think of the terrible suspicions which grow up in every rich woman's heart when a man makes love to her. Now I can never, never doubt his honesty. For my sake he has given up so much; for my sake—mine—oh! Why are men so good to women?'

'No,' said Lord Jocelyn. 'Ask what men ever do that they should be rewarded with the love and trust of such a woman as you?'

That is, indeed; a difficult question, seeing in what words the virtuous woman has been described by one who writes as if he ought to have known. As a pendant to the picture 'tis pity, 'tis great pity that we have not the Eulogy of the Virtuous Man. But there never were any, perhaps.

Lord Jocelyn stayed with Angela all the afternoon. They talked of many things: of Harry's boyhood; of his gentle and ready ways; of his many good qualities, and of Angela herself, her hopes, and ambitions; and of their life at Bormalack's. And Angela told Lord Jocelyn about her proteges, the claimants to the Davenant peerage, with the history of the 'Roag in Grano,' Saturday Davenant; and Lord Jocelyn promised to call upon them.

It was five o'clock when she sent him away, with permission to come again. Now this, Lord Jocelyn felt, as he came away, was the most satisfactory, nay the most delightful day, that he had ever spent.

The lucky rascal, Harry! To think of this tremendous stroke of fortune! To fall in love with the richest heiress in England to have that passion returned; to be about to marry the most charming, the most beautiful, the sweetest woman that had ever been made. Happy, thrice happy boy! What wonder, now, that he found tinkering chairs, in company, so to speak, with that incomparable woman, better than the soft divans of his club or the dinners and dances of society? What had he, Lord Jocelyn, to offer the lad, in comparison with the delights of this strange and charming courtship?

CHAPTER XL.

SWEET NELLY.

In every love story there is always, though it is not always told, a secondary plot, the history of the man or woman who might have been left happy but for the wedding-bells which peal for somebody else and end the tale. When these ring out, the hopes and dreams of some one else, for whom they do not ring, turn at last to dust and ashes. We are drawing near the church; we shall soon hear those bells. Let us spare a moment to speak of this tale untold, this dream of the morning, doomed to disappointment.

It is only the dream of a foolish girl; she was young and ignorant; she was brought up in a school of hardship until the time when a gracious lady came to rescue her. She had experienced, outside the haven of rest, where her father was safely sheltered, only the buffets of a hard and cruel world, filled with greedy task-masters who exacted the uttermost farthing in work and paid the humblest farthing for reward. More than this, she knew, and her father knew, that when his time came for exchanging that haven for the cemetery, she would have to fight the hard battle alone, being almost a friendless girl, too shrinking and timid to stand up for herself. Therefore, after her rescue, at first she was in the Seventh Heaven; nor did her gratitude and love to

ward her rescuer ever know any abatement. But there came a time when gratitude was called upon to contend with another feeling.

From the very first Harry's carriage toward Nelly was marked by sympathetic and brotherly affection. He really regarded this pretty creature, with her soft and winning ways, as a girl whom he could call by her Christian name and treat as one treats a sweet and charming child. She was clever at learning—nobody, not even Miss Kennedy, danced better; she was docile; she was sweet-tempered and slow to say or think evil. She possessed naturally, Harry thought—but then he forgot that her father had commanded an East Indianman—a refinement of thought and manner far above the other girls; she caught readily the tone of her patron; she became in a few weeks, this young dress-maker, the faithful effigy of a lady under the instruction of Miss Kennedy, whom she watched and studied day by day. It was unfortunate that Harry continued to treat her as a child, because she was already a woman.

Presently she began to think of him, to watch for him, to note his manner toward herself.

Then she began to compare and to watch his manner toward Miss Kennedy.

Then she began to wonder if he was paying attention to Miss Kennedy, if they were engaged, if they had an understanding.

She could find none. Miss Kennedy was always friendly toward him, but never more. He was always at her call, her faithful servant, like the rest of them, but no more.

Remember that the respect and worship with which she regarded Miss Kennedy were unbounded. But Harry she did not regard as on the same level. No one was good enough for Miss Kennedy. And Harry, clever and bright and good as he seemed, was not too good for herself.

They were a great deal together. All Nelly's evenings were spent in the drawing-room; Harry was there every night; they read together; they talked and danced and sung together. And though the young man said no single word of love, he was always thoughtful for her in ways that she had never experienced before. Below a certain level, men are not thoughtful for women. The cheapeners of women's labor at the East End are not by any means thoughtful toward them. No one had ever considered Nelly at all, except her father.

Need one say more? Need one explain how tender flowers of hope sprung up in this girl's heart, and became her secret joy?

This made her watchful, even jealous. And when a change came in Miss Kennedy's manner—it was after her first talk with Lord Jocelyn—when Nelly saw her color heighten and her eyes grow brighter when Harry appeared, a dreadful pain seized upon her, and she knew, without a word being spoken, that all was over for her. For what was she compared with this glorious woman, beautiful as the day, sweet as a rose in June, full of accomplishments? How could any man regard her beside Miss Kennedy? How could any man think of any other woman when such a goddess had smiled upon him?

In some stories, a girl who has to beat down and crush the young blossoms of love, goes through a great variety of performances, always in the same order. The despair of love demands that this order shall be obeyed. She turns white; she throws herself on her bed, and weeps by herself, and miserably owns that she loves him; she tells the transparent fib to her sister or mother; she has received a blow from which she never will recover; if she is religious, it brings her nearer to Heaven—all this we have read over and over again. Poor little Nelly knew nothing about her grander sisters in misfortune; she knew nothing of what is due to self-respect under similar circumstances; she only perceived that she had been foolish, and tried to show as if that was not so. It was a make-believe of rather a sorry kind. When she was alone she reproached herself; when she was with Miss Kennedy she reproached herself; when she was with Harry she reproached herself. Always herself to blame, no one else, and the immediate result was that her great limpid eyes were surrounded by dark rings and her cheeks grew thin.

Perhaps there is no misfortune more common among women—especially among women of the better class—than that of disappointed hope. Girls who are hard worked in shops have no time, as a rule, to think of love at all. Love, like other gracious influences, does not come in their way. It is when leisure is arrived at, with sufficiency of food and comfort, and comfort of shelter and good clothing, that love begins.

To most of Angela's girls, Harry Goslett was a creature far above their hopes or thoughts. It was pleasant to dance with him; to hear him play, to hear him talk; but he did not belong to them. It was not for nothing that their brothers called him 'Gentleman Jack.' They were, in fact, 'common girls,' although Angela, by the quiet and steady force of example, was introducing such innovations in the dressing of the hair, the carriage of the person, and the style of garments, that they were rapidly

becoming uncommon girls. But she occupied a position lower than that of Nelly, who was the daughter of a ship's captain now in the asylum; or of Rebekah, who was the daughter of a minister, and had the key to all Truth.

To Nelly, therefore, there came for a brief space this dream of love. It lasted, indeed, so brief a space—it had such slender foundations of reality—that when it vanished she ought to have let it go without a sigh, and have soon felt as if it never had come to her at all. This is difficult of accomplishment, even for women of strong nerves and good physique; but Nelly tried it and partially succeeded. That is, no one knew her secret except Angela, who divined it—having special reason for this insight; and Rebekah, who, perhaps, had also her own reasons; but she was a self-contained woman, who kept her own secret.

'She can not,' said Rebekah, watching Angela and Harry, who were walking together on the green, 'she can not marry anybody else. It is impossible.'

'But why,' said Nelly, 'why do they not tell us, if they are to be married?'

'There are many things,' said Rebekah, 'which Miss Kennedy does not tell us. She has never told us who she is or where she came from, or how she gets command of money; or how she knows Miss Messenger—or what she was before she came to us. Because, Nelly, you may be sure of one thing—that Miss Kennedy is a lady born and bred. Not that I want to know more than she chooses to tell, and I am as certain of her goodness as I am certain of anything. And what this place will do for the girls if it succeeds, no one can tell. Miss Kennedy will tell us, perhaps, some day, why she has come among us, pretending to be a dress-maker.'

'Oh!' said Nelly, 'what a thing for us that she did pretend! And oh, Rebekah, what a thing it would be if she were to leave off pretending! But she would never desert us—never.'

'No, she never would.'

Rebekah continued to watch them.

'You see, Nelly, if she is a lady, he is a gentleman,' Nelly blushed, and then blushed again for very shame at having blushed at all. 'Some gentlemen, I am told, take delight in turning girls' heads. He doesn't do that. Has he ever said a word to you that he shouldn't?'

'No,' said Nelly, 'never.'

'Well, and he hasn't to me; though, as for you, he goes about saying everywhere that you are the prettiest girl in Stepney, next to Miss Kennedy. And, as for me and the rest, he has always been like a brother; and a good deal better than most brothers are to their sisters. Being a gentleman, I mean he is no match for you and me, who are real workgirls. And there is nobody in the parish except Miss Kennedy for him.'

'Yet he works for money.'

'So does she. My dear, I don't understand it—I never could understand it. Perhaps some day we shall know what it all means. There they are, making believe. They go on making believe and pretending, and they seem to enjoy it. Then they walk about together, and play in words with each other—one pretending not to understand, and so on. Miss Kennedy says, 'But then I speak from hearsay, for I am only a dress-maker.' And he says, 'So I read, because, of course, a cabinet-maker can know nothing of these things.' Mr. Bunker who ought to be made to learn the Epistle of St. James by heart, says dreadful things of both of them, and one his nephew; but what does he know?—nothing.'

'But, Rebekah, Mr. Goslett can not be a very great gentleman, if he is Mr. Bunker's nephew; his father was a sergeant in the army.'

'He is a gentleman by education and training. Well, some day we shall learn more. Meantime I, for one, am contented that they should marry. Are you, Nelly?'

'I, too,' she replied, 'am contented, if it will make Miss Kennedy happy.'

'He is not convinced of the truth,' said Rebekah, making her little sectarian reservation; 'but any woman who would want a better husband must be a fool. As for you and me, now, after knowing these two, it would be best for us never to marry rather than to marry one of the drinking, tobacco-smoking workmen who would have us.'

'Yes,' said Nelly, 'much best. I shall never marry anybody.'

Certainly it was not likely that more young gentlemen would come their way. One Sunday evening, the girl being alone with Miss Kennedy, took courage and dared to speak to her.

In fact, it was Angela herself who began the talk.

(To be Continued.)

Over 4,000 men in the building trade in Cardiff are on strike for increase of wages.

Thirty thousand strikers at Lods, Poland have made many attacks on Jews there, and several persons have been killed.

Official denial is made of a report that the Sultan of Turkey is suffering from a serious nervous illness.

A Voice From British Columbia

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 26, 1892.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

DEAR SIR,—THE ECHO readers, even out here beyond the Rockies, and organized labor in Vancouver recognize its value in the labor cause in the East. This being so, I offer no apology in troubling you at so great length as to one or two matters which are of vital importance to those who are obliged to work for wages in this part of the Dominion. The first subject to which I desire to refer is best outlined and most pointedly, in the following from the published proceedings of the Trades and Labor Council of the 22nd inst., and may be of some service to workmen in the eastern part of the Dominion, viz.:

"The matter of the construction of the new post office building was brought up, and it was stated that contractor Tompkins wanted the men to work for ten hours daily, and was sending east for workmen. The secretary was ordered to communicate with Mr. Corbould, M.P., and ask him to have the nine hour law observed in this province in the district represented by him. The secretary was also instructed to communicate with the Trades Councils of Toronto, Montreal, Brockville and Belleville, stating what the state of trade here actually is. This was to correct the wrong impressions created by the publication of letters from this city in papers there, which had been sent by men interested in bringing more men out."

The next subject is best explained in the following articles and communications in our city papers. The Vancouver Telegram, in its edition of the 22nd inst., contains the following leading editorial, and there is no mistaking its tenor, whatever the incentive which led to its being written and published (C. P. R. shadow somewhere.) The Telegram says:

The New York Sun in a recent issue says: "The resolution as to the Chinese, which was adopted unanimously yesterday by the New York Methodist Conference, is thoroughly and eminently Christian in spirit and purpose. It is returning good for evil. These representatives of 50,000 Methodists earnestly protest against further legislation discriminating against the Chinese people. The Chinamen now in this country, they say, are 'among the most quiet and inoffensive of the immigrants here,' and instead of driving them away, our Christian duty is to do them good. Immigration laws for the purpose of keeping out immigrants of bad character they approve, but they would have them made applicable to people of all races and nationalities, and not the Chinese merely. This is the answer of the Methodists to the blasphemous and physically violent assaults of the Chinese at home on Christianity and its founder and preachers; and it is a Christian answer. They obey the injunction of the Sermon on the Mount: 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you.'

It is certainly a Christian answer, and does the Methodists honor. A similar answer, we think, would be given by all our churches, if the Chinese question were placed before their representative bodies. The treatment which the Chinese often receive on this continent is a disgrace both to Christianity and civilization, and totally contrary to the spirit of both. The number of Chinese who have arrived in this country or in the United States is not large enough to menace the interests of any class, much less the interests of either nation. Besides they are birds of passage, and do not come to stay. If the Chinese were coming in hundreds of thousands, bringing their women with them, to settle in the country, and threatening to Mongolianize it, it would be different. The law of self-preservation would then come into force, and the Chinese would have to be excluded at all hazards; for both Canada and the States must be kept Anglo-Saxon. The northern half of this vast continent belongs to the Anglo-Saxons; it is the heritage of the race, and they mean to hold it against all comers. The 10,000 Chinese who are in Canada, and the 100,000 or less who are in the United States, are only a drop in the bucket of Canadian and American humanity—about one to every 670 whites to scream out that they are hurt by one little yellow man. The latter is not yet enough to do their washing. He is often useful, generally quiet and submissive, and ought to be let alone. He is not numerous enough to threaten seriously the interests of any class. When he does so it will be time enough to take steps to shut him out altogether. Labor agitators who are so fond of making a fuss about the Chinese are not acting the part either of men or Christians. Their conduct, on the contrary, is dictated by the pure spirit of hogfishness. They want the whole trough to themselves.

As regards the United States, we offer no advice. The people there will manage their own affairs as they see fit. They can shut out the Chinese from the United States altogether if they choose, and the Chinese in return can retaliate in kind by shutting out the Americans from China and its commerce. That is their affair on both sides, and they can settle it to suit themselves. But it would be the height of folly for Canada to imitate the Americans, if the latter adopt the policy of complete exclusion of the Chinese. The China trade is becoming every year more important to Canada, and no wise Government of this country will do anything to check it. If the Americans adopt the policy of exclusion, it will act as a stimulus to the large trade Canada is now doing with China. That trade will become larger still in such case, and may even be increased many times. The inconvenience or loss caused to any class by the presence of a few Chinese in Canada is a very small matter indeed to the loss the country would sustain if the Chinese trade were checked or ruined by our Government adopting a policy of rigid exclusion of the Chinese. Such

a policy would be especially injurious to this port, and every interest in it, including the interests of the workmen. Therefore the agitators among the latter who are forever making a row about the Chinese, every opportunity, are simply acting the part of mischief makers. Their policy if adopted would ruin Vancouver, and would injure their own class as much as any other. They should not be listened to by men of sense of any class."

To the above the Vancouver Evening World of the same date answers as follows

The Chinese Blight.

We must confess to a feeling of bewilderment at the position taken by a local morning paper to-day in the matter of Chinese exclusion. It is not our intention to dwell on this matter at length, because we believe that nine-tenths of the people of this Province hold views entirely contrary to those expressed by our contemporary. We do, however, enter a general and decided denial to the opinions advanced, in order to offset any weight they may carry outside of British Columbia, and especially at Ottawa, where the question is not understood except by a very few. The hope of this country lies in the Caucasian race, and until its members settle the waste places in this vast extent of country we cannot expect very great progress to be made. The Mongolians are fast gaining a foothold, and the Dominion Government cannot take too prompt steps to prevent their becoming a permanent. We declare emphatically that the prevailing sentiment is against the coolies, and any Administration that would favor them may expect the condemnation of the electorate. There are too many here now, and their entrance to our ports should be further restricted.

Besides the editorial of the World just given, the same issue of that journal contains the following letter from a gentleman who took a prominent part in the anti-Chinese crusade in Australia, and the biting sarcasm is most conclusive of having the "whip hand" of the argument. The writer does not mince matters—he does not call a spade an agricultural implement, he simply calls a spade a spade, that is to say:

A New Judas.

EDITOR WORLD: If the object that the editor of the Telegram had in view was the arousing of a feeling of disgust in the minds of its readers, he certainly succeeded in his attempt in a, for him, unprecedented manner. His editorial headed the Chinese Exclusion Question may well rank as a masterpiece of shameless raving. Truly does the Telegram "set its sail to each passing breeze" and it needs no great gift of divination to guess "the power behind the throne." In the issue in which was published the report of the initial meeting of the anti-Chinese League last February the paper published the following comment on my speech: "He spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, and certainly made out an excellent case against Mongolian immigration. The favor shown to the utterances of the speakers as well as the eagerness displayed at the close of the proceedings to sign the document pledging subscribers to assist the movement, clearly indicated the feeling which prevails among the people here on this much discussed question. The hall was crowded to the doors."

Such were the sentiments of the Telegram then! To-day, April 22, we have this: "Therefore the agitators who are forever making a row about the Chinese, every opportunity, are simply acting the part of mischief makers. Their policy, if adopted, would ruin Vancouver and would injure their own class as much as any other. They should not be listened to by men of sense of any class."

Is not this delightfully shameless. An open and avowed foe is more to be desired than a secret enemy but seeming friend, and therefore the Telegram is to be congratulated on its change of front. Without any more than a passing reference to the hideous grammar and construction of the leader, it may be profitable to deal with the leader as one would deal with a pet dog that suddenly bit the hand that fed it. The men of this city ought to be no longer in doubt as to which paper is the most honest on this question. When the tide was setting against the Chinese the Telegram posed as anti-Chinese. Now that public interest in the question seems to have abated we have the unique spectacle of a so-called labor paper openly defending, upholding and praising the Chinese. But in his infantile attempt to do the bidding of "the power behind the throne" the editor of the Telegram defeats his own ends. The only effect that this article will have will be to rearouse public feeling on the matter, and he may rest assured that this time he has overstepped the delicate line of training he has hitherto followed and, like Esop's dog, has snatched at the shadow and lost both substance and shadow. As a flaneur, a pocket pistol to fire the cartridges of his master, he is admirable; as an honest, responsible journalist he is utterly contemptible, and he will hereafter be quoted at his true value—1. No man can serve two masters.

LOCKSEY LUCAS.

On the 25th April Mr. Lucas follows up his argument in the World with the following equally pointed letter to the editor of the Telegram:—

LAISSEZ-FAIRE.

"A shifty sort of man and crafty all in all." Having waited 48 hours for inspiration and advice the Telegram has, with great travail, been delivered of an answer to its impeachment by both of its contemporaries. Opposed to one another in politics as are the senior morning and the evening dailies, it speaks exceedingly well for the uprightness of the gentlemen who edit those newspapers, that they agreed to refute the nauseous verbiage of the Telegram. But here our captious critic steps in and finds fault with the arrangement, and this objection of his is on a par with his scale for ascertaining the value of a representative, than which no more parochial idea was ever formulated. Neither of the papers touch the real issue, do they not? You say that Chinese exclusion will mean the loss of China's trade

with Vancouver. Have you forgotten that Mr. Shaughnessy was publicly offered \$50 if he could prove that China was discriminating against Australia and the United States on account of the anti-Chinese laws of those countries? That challenge was never accepted, and why? Because the assertion was baseless. Facts are stubborn opponents and here are some. Australia's trade with China has increased 28 per cent. since the Chinese poll tax was imposed. In no year has the United States done so large a trade with China as in 1891. How do you reconcile these two facts with your repetition of the above noted misstatement? You say that the "demagogues" who advocate exclusion are supported by "ill-informed voters," and then you alluded to the workman in flattering terms, Taffy and senna together! It is a supreme piece of impudence on your part to even hint that the supporters of anti-Chinese measures are "ill-informed." You would be the better for some of their brains and sense. Your appeal to the 'longshoremen was ingenious but it failed. They understand, only too well, the irresistible force that compels you to go back on your February utterances. You take good care not to allude to my quotation of your own words. It is so much easier, and withal safer, to make vague general assertions. When one comes down to items, one has to be truthful, and has not Rudyard Kipling told us how uncomfortable that is. Of course your read excuse is that you only recognized the utterances of journalists who are established. A free lance disturbs your camp and throws consternation into the ranks of your well-drilled party. But rest assured that you are being appraised by the public. You dare not argue the question fairly and openly. The gage of battle is thrown down before you and with a pitiful wail of conscious weakness you exclaim "Don't believe him!" It is you who are attempting to deceive and flatter, not the men you vilify. Your contemporaries are honest and consistent; you are inconsistent and a traitor. Some one has asked what is being done by the anti-Chinese League towards fulfilling our scheme. This—An exhaustive article on the Chinese question will appear in the leading English magazine for June. This magazine has a sworn circulation of 370,000 copies and reaches over 100,000,000 readers. When that appears I fancy we shall have an increase in the Chinese poll-tax.

LOCKSEY LUCAS.

Now, Mr. Editor, having told our brothers in the East what is troubling us most out here in British Columbia will they do their best to help us—we believe they will. Time will tell, but in the meantime permit me to offer my apology for asking so much of your space for so much matter in one letter, but I plead the excuse that desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

G. B.

THE SPORTING WORLD

MISCELLANEOUS.

The racing cutter Zelma, designed by William Fife, of Scotland, for N. B. Dick, has been launched.

Edward James, an old-time writer on sporting matters, is dying from nervous prostration. Mr. James was for years pugilistic editor of the New York Clipper.

The Toronto's practice has been very encouraging to the committee, as no less than thirty were out wielding the 'crosse with an earnest that augurs well for the success of both the senior and junior teams this season.

John Kelly, the ex-umpire, thinks Boston sure pennant winners, and offered to make the following bets:—\$1,000 against \$2,000 that Boston will come in first; \$500 even that Boston would not lose five games out of twelve to be played on this Western trip, and \$500 that they would not lose two straight to any team.

The following cablegram has been received:—The date for the Jackson-Slavin fight will not be settled until the arrival of Charles E. Davies, Jackson's manager. Probably second week in June. Fritchard went into training for his fight with O'Brien to-day. Wilkinson will fight winner of Kelly-Plimmer fight, America, for purse in any club.

A team of New Zealand's crack amateur athletes is expected to arrive in England this week, and a tour of Great Britain has been arranged, in which the Antipodeans will meet their English brethren. Among the party are two sprinters who hold the world's record of 9.4.2 seconds for 100 yards jointly with John Owen, jr., of Detroit. The leading members of the visiting team, with the following authenticated performances, are: W. T. Macpherson, 100 yards, 9.4.5 seconds; 250 yards, 24.3.5 seconds, world's amateur and professional records; 440 yards, 50.2.5 seconds. J. H. Hempton, 100 yards, 9.4.5 seconds. H. W. Batger, 120 yard high hurdle race, 16 seconds; 440 yard high hurdle race, 1 minute 1.2.5 seconds, world's record. D. Wood, half a mile, 2 minutes; 1,000 yards, 2 minutes 24.2.5 seconds. P. Wood, 250 yards, 26.3.5 seconds; 440 yards, 52.1.5 seconds.

The Crescents, of this city, intend going to Granby on May 24th, to play an exhibition game with the team of that town.

Baseball has taken a strong hold on the lovers of outdoor sports in England. For two years past the games played there have been largely attended. In fact, the tour of the Chicago-All America combination created a craze among the Englishmen. A short time ago a meeting was held in Sal-

ford and steps were taken toward the organization of an English league.

Owing to a fall which Zimmerman received, his wheel breaking under him, he was unable to ride at the meet of the Surrey club. He was only slightly injured, however, and will be able to keep the balance of his engagements.

London's latest weight-lifting star, Romulus, is but 5 feet 2 inches tall, but he is knocking the record tables edgewise. He scales 170 pounds. He is a Sicilian by birth, and made his first appearance at the South London Music hall, where Louis Cyr, the Canadian strong man was performing. He picked up Cyr's 104-pound dumb-bell and held it out at arm's length (right hand), thus equalling the Canadian's feat. On February 20th, 1892, Romulus beat all records for this style of dumb bell work by holding out a bell weighing 109 pounds.

The following was received at the Police Gazette office yesterday from Chicago, Ill.: Billy Myer has signed the articles of agreement for his fight with Jack McAuliffe for \$5,000 a side and a purse of \$10,000, which President Noel, of the Olympic club of New Orleans, sent, signed by McAuliffe. Myer before signing stated the articles were not ironclad enough and did not come up to his expectations.

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THE ECHO is mailed to subscribers at a distance every Friday evening, and delivered in the city early on Saturday. Parties not receiving their paper regularly should communicate with the office.

THE SEIZURE OF WAGES BILL.

The absolute necessity for the passage of Mr. Stephens' bill has been amply borne out by the publication, during the week, of examples of abuses and extortions exacted in the name of law from poor debtors. In almost every case the original debt was buried out of sight by the enormous bill of costs heaped upon it, three hundred per cent. of the original debt being the minimum of costs charged, and more frequently this figure was greatly exceeded. Several instances have been brought under our notice wherein it appears clear to us that downright roguery and extortion has been practiced by the prosecuting attorney. In one particular case the circumstances attending the collection of the debt, as related to us, reveal proceedings of so extraordinary a description that we are surprised the patient debtor did not at the time expose the whole transaction through the public press and endeavor to obtain redress in this way instead of quietly submitting to be bled as he was. It was the evident intention of the attorney to terrorize the unfortunate debtor, who is a sober, respectable and hard working man, into paying his board and whiskey and cigar bill for two or three weeks, and not to secure the rights—if he was possessed of any—of his client. The circumstances of the case are nearly as follows: Our informant had been in the practice of getting milk from a regular milk seller who, without any notice whatever, left off serving him, and it subsequently appeared he had gone out of the business. At the time the milk seller ceased his rounds our informant was owing to him \$3.40. He was naturally surprised that the milkman did not show up as usual, and more so that he did not call for the money owing him, but concluded he must be sick and waited for the turn of events. He was not long left in doubt. About one month after the events narrated our informant received a summons to attend the Magistrate's Court or pay the sum of \$3.40 and costs incurred. He responded to this by visiting the lawyer whose name appeared on the citation and explained the circumstances, descending upon the hardship of not being given the opportunity to settle without incurring the expense of a summons, at the same time tendering payment of the debt. This was re-

fused, and he learned for the first time that the milkman had gone out of the business and sold all his book debts to a professional debt collector. Our friend says he went to the court on the day set down in the summons and sat out the whole proceedings but did not hear his case called. Being averse to publicity, he did not confide his troubles to anyone, and it was not until a week or so afterwards that he was made aware of the next move. One day he was informed by his foreman that a seizure had been placed on his wages, and as it was against the rules of the concern (he was working for a quasi-public company) to be bothered with cases of this kind he must accept his walking ticket. He went back to the lawyer and pleaded for mercy, which, after a good deal of haggling was granted him to this extent, that he was to be allowed to pay by instalments. One or two interruptions of the weekly payments brought threatening letters (more costs), and the sum of the whole matter was that, in addition to the original debt, he had to pay the sum of \$33.59. We have seen his receipts and can therefore vouch for the correctness of the amount paid.

From the circumstances attending the above case, the truthfulness about which there is not the slightest reason for doubting, it must be patent to everyone that there is something seriously wrong in the machinery of the law when facilities are given for the perpetration of so much wrong and injustice, and as a case of legal robbery we are afraid it does not stand alone. All lawyers may not take full advantage of the little technicalities involved in the Debts Recovery Act to increase their bill of costs, but the above case could easily be duplicated, otherwise how can the swarm of embryo Blackstone's who daily haunt our court house live? Mr. Stephens' bill will help to kill the indiscriminate credit system without injury to those who honestly desire to liquidate their obligations. The real sufferers under the present system are the children of the debtor who, if the bread-winner is discharged from employment through a seizure placed on his wages, must necessarily, for a time at least, be deprived of many home comforts. There is a singular unanimity of press opinion as to the desirableness of Mr. Stephens' measure, and employers of labor have also freely expressed their approval of it, and it now remains to be seen whether a pack of pettifogging lawyers can control legislation, injurious, harassing and unjust to a large section of the public, against their expressed wishes and the desire of a large majority of manufacturers and employers of labor.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

The reports of the various Factory Inspectors in the Province of Quebec for 1890-91 has just been printed and submitted to the Legislature. This year, instead of being entombed in an enormous blue book issued under the authority of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization these reports are issued in a handy form and, on the whole, make very interesting reading. This form of issue may be set down to the recommendation of Mr. Louis Guyon, inspector for the western division of Montreal, who we notice draws the attention of the Government in his report to the fact that the importance of the subject of factory inspection demands its publication in a form which can more easily be circulated amongst the general public than an unwieldy blue book. The first report is that of Mr. Chas. T. Cote, who has a good deal to say about boiler inspection and the various theories as to the causes of explosions, and also reproduces in extenso Mr. Mercier's speech of last year on the protection of employees in factories in moving the second reading of the bill

amending the act. Coming to Montreal we find exhaustive reports from Messrs. Guyon and Mitchell, and it seems impossible with the wide district under their supervision that anything but a cursory inspection of all the factories in that district can be given. For instance, Mr. Guyon's territory embraces the western division of Montreal in which there are said to be 296 factories, and the counties on the north shore to Berthier, and on the south, the counties of Yamaska, Riche-lieu, Bagot, St. Hyacinthe and Vercheres, in which it is stated there are 400, making a total of 696 factories to inspect. It must be obvious, therefore, to any intelligent person that he is overtaxed, and makes plain the urgency there is for an additional inspector or inspectors for the country districts. In this connection Mr. Guyon says: "If we take into consideration that most of the country mills are hard to reach, except in the summer season, on account of their being mostly situated on the banks of rivers, frequently far from all railroads, and only worked during four or five months of the year, it will be easy to understand that it is almost impossible to inspect them each year. In Mr. Mitchell's district there are fully 600 factories to inspect, so that in respect to overwork this gentleman is not much better off than his brother officer. In regard to the sanitary conditions of the factories under their supervision Mr. Guyon "is happy to be able to state that a marked improvement has taken place," and in regard to the dust plague in certain classes of factories he says that eleven manufacturers have fitted up centrifugal ventilators and other improvements, but he naively adds "these reforms are obtained only after much trouble on the inspector's part." This of course implies that the majority of manufacturers are callous to the comfort and health of their employees and oblivious to the fact that a workman is more profitable under favorable hygienic conditions. The number of accidents reported to Mr. Guyon during the year was 31, five of which proved fatal, or an increase of 14 on the previous year. In stating this fact Mr. Guyon very suggestively says: "I am certain that a large number of accidents occurred, both in the city and in the country, which were not reported," a conclusion which those accustomed to read the papers will readily agree with.

In regard to "accidents" in metal stamping establishments, Mr. Guyon says they have greatly diminished in number since the amendment prohibiting boys under 16 and girls under 18 years from being employed at this industry came into force. Speaking of child labor Mr. Guyon says:

"It is difficult to convince the manufacturers of the importance of keeping registers, of the use of certificates, etc., etc. I however hope that frequent inspections will improve this state of affairs which is an obstacle to the success of the service."

"On examining these bundles of certificates of age, most of which bear crosses as signatures, I ask myself if the Government, which at the present day shows so much solicitude for the education of the workman, will not adopt some measure to render obligatory the elementary education of children, before permitting them to work in factories?"

What a commentary upon the state of education in this province, and what food for reflection is afforded by the mere statement that most of the children employed in our factories, either through the greed or necessities of their parents, can neither read nor write. If it is to the latter cause then the blame falls upon the capitalistic system and the baneful effects of over competition—a competition which is greatly promoted by the entry of prison and reformatory labor into the field. In regard to child labor, Mr. Mitchell has this to say:

"Employers of children are not disposed to evade the law, as all agree that the standard is low enough; and I am persuaded that it is high enough until some scheme is adopted to compel parents to send their

children to school, as they are as well off in the factory as on the streets, growing up in ignorance and vice."

Mr. Mitchell is evidently not in sympathy with those who desire to see women inspectors appointed, for he says:

"The appointment of women as inspectors has been agitated a great deal of late, France, England, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts having fallen into line, but I am not convinced of their suitability for the work unless, perhaps, in large cities, in millinery or dry goods establishments or where machinery is not used, and in no case, unless subordinate to men."

We have no hesitation in saying that, in acknowledging this much, Mr. Mitchell takes ground with the minority of those who make social reform a study. It is generally conceded that a woman will more readily gain the confidence of her own sex than a man, and if she is mentally endowed and otherwise fitted by experience to judge whether the requirements of the law are being carried out then her success as an inspector is greater. Her zeal in good works certainly cannot be questioned. The public are indebted to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. for the latest additions to the Ontario Act, as it was through them the exposures before the legislative committee of the Ontario Assembly were made. There are many other interesting matters in the reports which might be referred to, but space forbids us noticing them at the present time.

Mr. A. W. Morris' bill to provide for the appointment of gear and tackle inspectors will receive the hearty endorsement of the whole laboring classes, and especially those who work around our wharves, who are more exposed than any other class to the dangers of defective gearing. A great many of the accidents which annually occur on the wharves are preventible if precautions are taken to ensure the use of sound gear and tackle. The appointment of such an inspector has long been sought for in labor circles, and we hope that Mr. Morris will be successful in his efforts to obtain this much-needed boon to longshoremen.

The special committee on Colonel Amyot's bill to make voting compulsory have approved of its principles, but inserted a clause allowing religious scruples to be used as an excuse for not voting.

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(CUT PLUG)

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Silk Gaunlettee Gloves in all the following shades, Silver Gray, Fawns, Drabs, Tans, Beaver, Gold,
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Kid Finger Tips superseded by Trebly Woven Milanese Silk
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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"If the Government of this Province will pass and enforce a few such laws as those introduced by Morris and Stephens it will do more to keep Canadians in Canada than all the repatriation schemes which have ever been brought forward put together," said Brown. "Just you let a man understand that if ever he gets into 'queer street' in this country his wages will be absolutely secure to him and he'll stop right here, and don't you forget it. But go on as we have been doing, and allow a lot of shyster lawyers who could never secure a decent client to pile costs on to some unfortunate man who falls into their clutches by seizing his wages again and again, and in ten years from now there won't be anybody to be counted in this Province by the census man when he calls. Go to Fall River or Lawrence or Holyoke or anywhere where Canadians have settled in large numbers and ask them why they don't go home, and in ninety cases out of a hundred they will tell you that it is because Quebec is two hundred and fifty years behind the times—and the worst of it is, they are right. I question whether there is another country on the face of the earth that has such an outrageously one-sided law as our Masters and Servants' Act. When a man can be imprisoned in this Province for leaving his work without permission of his master, then it ought not to surprise anybody that workingmen leave this country; intelligent men don't like to be slaves if they can help it, and as our lawmakers haven't the gumption to abrogate these old laws, which smack more of feudalism and the middle ages than of the nineteenth century, they simply get out. If, however, our legislators will imitate the example set them by George Washington Stephens and Alexander Morris, and enact laws that will prove a benefit to the whole people, then our people will stop here; otherwise they won't."

"This proposed law of Stephens's to exempt wages from seizure will be hailed with satisfaction not only by workingmen but also by employers of labor," said Phil. "The laborer who unfortunately finds himself in debt will save all the money which now goes as costs to hole and corner lawyers, to whom this class is legitimate prey, and the employer will save the time and expense involved in dancing attendance at court or trying to effect a settlement between the parties, by himself guaranteeing the payment of the debt, which I have seen done in more than one instance. The only parties to whom this law will prove a hardship are the lawyers, and I'll bet dollars to matches that they'll oppose. For this reason I believe it is necessary for all who take an interest in this matter to strengthen the hands of Mr. Stephens by petitions and depositions so as to convince the Government that this measure is something which all of us want."

"The same applies to the two measures which Morris intends to handle: the inspection of gear and tackle and the abolition of the Council," said Sinnett. "The inspection of gear and tackle is a measure which will commend itself to anyone who knows anything at all about the dangerous and risky nature of the work along our wharves, and it will certainly receive the support of all branches of organized labor. We have demanded it for years, and if Mr. Morris can secure it for us he is entitled to the gratitude of all who work for wages. That he intends to bring up a resolution in the House to abolish the Council proves that he is the right man in the right place. There is a lot of expensive monkey business connected with the working of the Legislative Assembly which should also be

abolished. If he and a few more level headed men like him can induce the Government to conduct the business of this Province in as practical a way as business men conduct theirs, he will have accomplished something which will greatly relieve the taxpayers, and at the same time make a name for himself."

"That's all right as far as it goes," said Phil, "but I take mighty little stock in this resolution to abolish the Council. Just now that body has a majority of Liberals in it and, apparently, they ain't in a hurry to make room for others; now, this isn't an altogether pleasant situation for De Boucherville and his crowd to be in. I think that this resolution of Morris's is calculated, not so much to abolish the Council, as to give that crowd to understand that they will have to be on their best behavior while De Boucherville rules the roost or they'll be wiped out altogether. Formerly with a change of Government the Council was reorganized; a few members would be coaxed to resign, for a consideration, and their places would be filled with men who bound themselves to support the new Government. But with an empty public treasury this can't be done, and hence this bombshell of a resolution; no, I don't take much stock in that, though I have no doubt that Morris himself is sincere in bringing it up; he'll find, however, too many men willing to jump into dead men's shoes for that resolution to pass just yet."

BILL BLADES.

QUEBEC NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, May 12, 1892.

The representatives of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress had an interview with the Provincial Government Minister to-day. The delegation was composed of George Gale, Secretary of Provincial Executive Board, and Luc. Routier, Chairman of the Board. They had also invited the President and Secretary of the Quebec Trades Council to accompany them. Delphis Marsan, the President of the Council, could not attend and the Trades Council was represented by its secretary, P. J. Jobin.

The result of the interview, as far as could be learned from the members of the delegation, who by the way give of the new Provincial Premier the following description: That he is another edition of the late Sir John Macdonald. They were kindly and courteously received and before entering upon the actual business of the Congress they were asked their opinion of the bill presented by George Washington Stevens, re seizure of wages. Needless to say that they expressed themselves heartily in favor of the measure. The next in order was an Employers' Liability Act similar to that existing in the Province of Ontario. This was very ably supported both by Geo. Gale and Luc. Boutier.

2. The facilitation of the means whereby labor organizations may obtain legal recognition through incorporation. This too was ably supported. The Secretary of the Trades Council, P. J. Jobin, ably pointed out that labor organizations had come to stay; that protective organizations were largely in the majority; that they would continue to exist whether recognized legally or not; that it was unfair to levy such an exorbitant charge as the present because it made it impossible for the said organizations to obtain charters; that as at present they were compelled to submit to a manifest injustice, because in the event of their contracting a debt each and every member was held responsible and compelled to pay by legal process, still they could not take any proceedings and had to submit to any imposition of the dishonest or fraudulently disposed.

3. The nomination of female factory inspectors. Of this I may say that it was favorably looked upon by the government who have the power under the act of 1885 of naming inspectors. There seemed to be but one drawback, it was the clause that says: "That in making such appointments the wishes of the labor bodies be consulted." The whole question of factory inspection and the competency of our present inspectors was pretty well handled. Perhaps I should have said lack of competency or intent.

4. To name inspectors for the factories outside the large cities.

5. To amend the Municipal Act so far as it pertains to the Master and Servants' Act, uniformity being desired.

6. The competition of prison and reformatory school labor with outside labor. This is

a question that was aptly handled and which will be made the subject of some minute and searching inquires later on.

7. (Of particular interest to Union printers). That in future no work in the printing line be given by the government to non-union shops. A list of the Union printing establishments in the Province was asked for. Some of the non-union ones were named, and, well I believe they are out of it.

8. The abolition of the property qualification for municipal honors. This will have to be obtained through the municipalities whose charters will have to be amended. If there are any amendments to civic charters asked for during the session then the citizens should see to it that amendments in this direction be likewise inserted.

The above list is for the purpose of amending existing laws, and here comes another asking for new laws.

First on the list stands forth universal suffrage and the half holiday question upon voting days. This is a political question and must be handled gingerly. Action will be consequently deferred until some future period.

2. To fix the maximum hours of labor for women employed in factories or workshops at nine per day.

3. The payment of employees weekly and in current money.

4. To make the books in our Provincial primary schools uniform.

5. The adoption of a law treating of the erection of scaffolding and the proper inspection thereof by a competent inspector.

6. The opening of a Public Library in the city of Montreal.

This constitutes the whole bill of fare as nearly as I could make it out, and regarding the answers received from what I could learn they were remarkably non-committal. Upon one point, however, the delegates were agreed. That they had received a patient and considerate hearing and an interview that lasted for nearly two hours. Upon one point, however, the ministers scored a decided victory. It was that clause in one of the amendments treating of compulsory voting. The arguments made use of against this was:

1. That it was an impossibility in the first place. A law could be made compelling citizens to come to the polls but how make them vote.

2. In the event of two candidates in a constituency and some of the voters believing conscientiously that one of the said candidates was bad and knowing that the other was worse would it not be a manifest injustice to compel a citizen to vote for either.

3. Without the abolition of the ballot system how could men be compelled to vote.

4. In the event of sickness what trouble and inconvenience would it not be to the citizen obliged to vote.

5. To enforce the law how many prosecutions would have to take place after each election.

6. To what inconvenience and expense would not certain parties, be at times placed in proving their absence and its cause. This would mean virtually punishing the innocent, because, whether innocent or not, if accused they would have to bear legal costs as well as loss of time.

7. Why boast of a free country and popular Government if the citizens are obliged through fear of incurring a penalty to do their duty as citizens.

Whatever good results may be derived from this interview hereafter remains to be seen, and I can only add that the delegates feel highly grateful to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, L. P. Pelletier and to the Hon. the Premier, C. B. De Boucherville, for their kind reception.

ATLAS.

TORONTO TRADE GOSSIP.

Toronto Typo. Union has decided to take part in the Labor Demonstration to be held here in September on the assembling of the Dominion Trades Council.

The Union has adopted a scale for machines as follows: Day work, 9 hours, \$14. Night work, 7½ hours, \$16.50.

The Mail is still using the Rogers machine on trial, but will discontinue them shortly.

There promises to be trouble in the combined city and court house buildings in progress of erection here. Contractor Piggott has brought workmen from Hamilton, while there are in Toronto, according to Architect Lennox, hundreds of idle workmen who would be glad to get the work.

The Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Winnipeg, writes that as a great many mechanics, particularly carpenters, are going to Winnipeg this spring, attracted by glowing reports of high wages and plenty of work, they beg to state that there are more carpenters there now than can find work and would advise all such to stay away at present.

H. F.

The man who catches the largest fish is not necessarily the biggest liar.

ON THE MOVE.

Items of Interest to Organized Men.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 376 will hold a mass meeting in their new hall, 662½ Craig street, on Monday evening next, which will be addressed by several prominent labor reformers and at which a large attendance is expected.

Montreal Typographical Union No. 176, at its last meeting decided to hold a picnic this summer, and a committee was struck off to make the necessary arrangements.

The K. of L. Juvenile Band has now settled down to steady practice, and hope to be able to electrify the public in a short time. The calculation is to have its debut on Labor Day next, when it will head the parade, and will, no doubt, be the principal feature of the demonstration.

We are sorry to note that D. A. 18 K. of L. has had to abandon their intention of holding a picnic on the Exhibition Grounds Dominion Day. We understand this was principally owing to the modest sum asked by the Exhibition Company for the use of their grounds on that day—\$300; not so bad when you consider that they pay the government nominal rental of \$1 per year.

The Machinists Union held a joint meeting in the Craig street hall Monday evening, when a large amount of business was transacted.

The Joint Hall Committee of the Knights of Labor in charge of the hall on Craig street, are making arrangements for the establishment of a reading room and library in connection with the hall. There is no doubt but something of this kind is badly needed.

The next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council ought to be a lively and interesting one. St. Mary's election committee's report is the first order and the revision of the constitution the second order. There should be a very large attendance.

A Queer Barometer.

One of the most curious of the many natural barometers consists of a half pint glass half full of water, a piece of muslin and a leech. The leech must be put into the water and the muslin tied over the top of the glass so that the creature cannot get out again. When fine weather is to be the order of the day the leech will remain at the bottom of the water, coiled up in spiral shape and perfectly motionless. If rain is to be expected it will creep up to the top of the glass and remain there until there is a likelihood of more settled weather. If there is to be a storm of wind the little animal contorts itself violently and squirms about. For some days before thunder it will keep out of the water almost all the time and will occasionally move its body in a convulsive fashion. For frosty weather it behaves in the same manner as for fine, and it foretells snow in the same manner as it does rain.—Court Journal.

Anarchists at Work.

LONDON, May 13.—A shell loaded with gun cotton was found yesterday beneath the Highgate Archway. The fuse had been half burned, and there was every indication that whoever placed the shell where it was found had been disturbed at his work. The affair caused no commotion beyond inciting the police to keep a closer watch on the Anarchists, a large number of whom have flocked to London in consequence of the rigorous measures taken against them in the continental countries.

PARIS, May 13.—A despatch from Lens, Department of Pas de Calais, states that great damage was done yesterday to the house of the overseer of one of the mines by an explosion of dynamite. The inmates escaped. The explosion is attributed to some employee with a grievance against the overseer. At Aisne assizes to-day an Anarchist named Martinet was condemned to a year's imprisonment for making a violent speech.

There was a riot Thursday in Semotz, Bohemia. The rioters sacked a number of stores, stealing money and goods.

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58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Sq.,
MONTREAL.

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USE NO OTHER FOR ALL KINDS OF
CAKES, PASTRY AND BISCUIT.

Ask for it and see that you get it.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WIZARD

(According to Campbell, the poet) informed Loebel that "coming events cast their shadows before." It would hardly be correct to say that the last few days cast much shadow of any kind. They indicate pretty plainly, however, what we may expect in the coming summer. Shadow will be at a premium! Ladies will do well to lay in something equivalent ready-made. In other words, they must carry their shadow with them. Our magnificent assortment of SUNSHADES and PARASOLS will supply the necessary article. To make their equipment complete they should add a neat UMBRELLA and a MELISSA COAT for the inevitable thunder shower. That the prices are right is a truism! That the goods are right goes without saying. To secure something choice we invite an early call.

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From 50c up to \$10.

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Colored Tape Border. Price \$1.90, worth \$3.

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From 35c to \$10.50.

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MAY AND MELISSA.

Melissa is adapted to every month in the year. In shine or storm—as rain or dust protector—it is equally a boon. Our stock of these incomparable Garments is always complete, and the prices defy competition.

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Strachan's
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Is an absolute necessity
in every
well regulated Home.

A PERFECT ARTICLE!

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.

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

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

All the best Grocers sell it.

McLaren's Cook's Friend the only Genuine.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court No. 2566.—Dame Jeanne, alias Felicia, Chataignier, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Pierre Jean Baptiste Monier, journalist, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.
Montreal, 6th February, 1892.
LAMOINE & TRUDEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

Canadian.

A man named Deltaire, a roofer, on St. John street, Quebec, while working on the roof of the Beauport asylum fell to the ground from a height of about 40 feet, and was very badly injured.

The body of a man was found in the river at Quebec on Tuesday and taken to the morgue. It is that of a heavy set, stoutly built man of about 50 years of age. The body has apparently been in the water for some time as decomposition has set in.

An Esquimaux village is to be a feature of the World's fair, the families going thither from Labrador.

Subscription lists have been opened in St. John, N. B., for the sufferers by the recent fire in Fairville, a suburb of that city.

Victor Chaine, a young man, was killed near Stoney Point, Ont., Tuesday night, by being struck by a train while he was walking on the track.

Hamilton is revelling in a social scandal involving the good name of the wife of the well known architect, James Balfour. The case will likely be ventilated in the court, the wife suing for \$100 a month alimony.

Lord and Lady Stanley will be in Toronto on Queen's birthday, where, with the viceregal suite, they will review the new Highland regiment and the Thirteenth of Hamilton.

In the bye-election in East York on Wednesday Mr. McLean, the Conservative candidate, was elected by a majority of 227 over Mr. Leslie, the Liberal.

American.

A Seattle despatch says: This afternoon a terrible gas explosion occurred in the slope of Mine No. 2, of the Northern Pacific Coal company, in which the loss of life has exceeded in number that of any other disaster that has ever been chronicled in the Northwest. The exact nature of the explosion or the circumstances that led to it will probably never be known. The mine has a capacity of 2,000 tons a day. The explosion occurred just as two gangs were shifting at 1.30 o'clock. Two boys who were in the tunnel escaped but they are the only ones from either gangs so far recovered. Reports so far received indicate that the explosion has closed up the shaft, that the mine is on fire and that it is impossible to recover the bodies.

Shortly after midnight on Tuesday three burglars were found in the Bishop's residence at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hartford, Conn. About \$40,000 worth of silver articles had been received from New York that day for dedication on Sunday, and it is presumed that the thieves came up after this. Father Andrew Hartly pursued the men through the hall, and cornered one in a passageway where he held him at the muzzle of a pistol till the police came. The man called himself Frank Harris, and in the Police Court he pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and was bound over to the Superior Court.

Traffic Manager Leeds, of the Missouri Pacific railway, has been dismissed for countenancing irregularities in rates.

The Pacos Valley railway, a valuable line controlling the trade of southeast New Mexico, has past into Jay Gould's hands.

In Anderson county, S. C., Wednesday, William Wilson cut his wife's throat, killing her instantly. He then cut his own throat and will die. Cause, jealousy.

European.

The execution of Deeming has been fixed for May 23.

Four waiters were burned to death in a fire in Scott's oyster house, Coventry street, London, Saturday night.

In consequence of the receipt of threatening letters by a prominent Paris financier the Bourse is strictly guarded by police.

M. Gressor, prefect of St. Petersburg, is dying from the effects of poison administered by unknown persons. The police are actively engaged on the case.

The military students at Shun King, China, have taken measures to expel the British missionaries from that city. It is claimed their action is taken with the connivance of the viceroy.

Colonel Wendrich, overseer of the grain transportation to and in the distressed Russian provinces, has been appointed inspector of the whole system of Russian railways. The appointment of a military officer to this position has caused a sensation.

The French steamer Chili, homeward bound, was totally wrecked Sunday night at the entrance to Talcahuano Bay, Chili. No lives lost.

A force of Venezuelan rebels has been defeated near Los Tehues by Government troops. The rebels left two-thirds of their force on the field dead or dying.

The Federation League committee having the matter in charge have selected the design of George Wade from three submitted for the Sir John Macdonald memorial in St. Paul's.

The two men, Merdjan and Christo, who were charged with the murder at Constantinople of Dr. Vulkovitch, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent to Turkey, have been found guilty and condemned to death.

The London grand jury has returned a true bill against Hon. Patrick Greville Nugent, who is charged with having assaulted Marion Cymetta Price in the compartment of a carriage on the London, Brighton & South Coast railway on the night of April 18th. At a sitting of the Police Court he pleaded guilty to simple assault, and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months with hard labor.

Deeming has confessed that he made four attempts to murder Emily Mather. The first attempt was made in London shortly after their marriage. The second attempt was made in a coffee-house in Melbourne. Two other attempts were made in Andrew street, Windsor. Three weeks after taking the house in Windsor he tried to cut his wife's throat while she slept, but she awoke and thwarted him. At 2 o'clock the following morning he awoke and found his wife peeling an apple with a large clasp-knife. He seized that weapon and with it cut her throat. He then fled from the house terrified at what he had done in obedience to his mother's spirit.

The Osservator Romano publishes a letter addressed to the American bishops by the Propaganda relating to the development of Archbishop Ireland's plan in regard to parochial schools.

The French Cabinet has voted 300,000 francs to pay indemnities for losses resulting from the recent dynamite outrages, including a provision for the widow and daughter of the restaurant keeper, Very, whose restaurant was blown up by Anarchists.

Lord Salisbury, Colonel Sanderson and Lord Halsbury were among those present at the House dinner at St. Stephen's club on Wednesday evening. Colonel Sanderson waved the bloody shirt for the Ulster men. There would be no obedience in Ulster, he said, for an Irish Parliament. "If it should be established," he said, "the men of Ulster would simply demolish it." He added that it was time for everybody to understand that British subjects in Ulster intended to remain British subjects with all the privileges which they enjoyed to-day. The rest of Ireland might as well understand at once that Ulster men would never bow their necks to the hated yoke of a Dublin Parliament. The British Parliament had no right to hand them over to another law making power to which they never would nor could give their allegiance.

Marriage and Working Women.

In London one fifth of all the women between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five are single. In all England one-sixth of such women are single. This being so necessarily, apparently, since there are not men in Great Britain to go around to provide husbands and a maintenance for them. Clara E. Collet, writing in The Nineteenth Century, urges that some systematic provision should be made whereby they may earn their own living and be independent. After the age of thirty-five the chances are almost certain that they will never marry.

Miss Collet finds a rather curious fact in the course of her investigation. It is that the expectation of marriage really works against girls industrially. If they look forward to getting husbands to support them, they may perhaps work indifferently a few years, merely for enough money to buy clothes and furnish pocket money. They do not take pains to learn anything well, because they expect soon not to be obliged to earn money at all. Many of them never marry. They have not trained themselves to any occupation, consequently their lot in after life is a pitiable one. The remedy, Miss Collet says, will be in carefully training all women of the poorer and middle classes to some occupation. She writes: If any one objects that women who are intensely interested in work which also enables them to be self supporting are less attractive than they would otherwise be, I can make no reply except that to expect a hundred women to devote their energies to attracting fifty men seems slightly ridiculous.

What a Bright Little Girl Said.

"Last Summer," said a Harlem woman. "I sent my children to Maine to see their grandmother. Ethel, you know, is seven and Mary is five.

"They are original children and mother had a great time answering their questions. One of the odd queries was about God's being everywhere. Mother had told them about it, and, of course, that was sufficient for them. Imagine her horror one morning on overhearing the following conversation:

"Ethel," said May, "grandma says God is everywhere, but I don't think so, for I never see Him, and if He was everywhere I must see Him somewhere."

"This was rather a poser for Ethel, when a bright thought struck her, and she answered: "Well, May, I guess you don't get up early enough in the morning, for you know He says, 'They that seek me early shall find me.'"

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM.

SURPLUS VALUE.

Q. In whose interest is present production carried on?

A. In that of the employing classes.

Q. Explain this.

A. The laborers produce the machinery, which the employers take away from them as soon as it is made. The laborers are then employed to work it, in order to produce profit for their masters at a faster rate.

Q. What interest have the laborers in the continuance of capitalism, that is, the capitalist system?

A. Manifestly none.

Q. Is capital, therefore, useless?

A. Certainly not. The way in which it is used is attacked by Socialists, not the thing itself.

Q. How is it possible that it should be used in the laborer's interest?

A. Only by means of a democratic State, acting in the interest of the producers.

Q. In what way would the State effect this?

A. By taking into its own hands all the land and capital, or "means of production," which are now used as monopolies for the benefit of the possessing class.

Q. Is there any precedent for this?

A. As the State has already taken over the Post Office and the Telegraphs, so it might take over the Railways, Shipping, Mines, Factories, and all other industries.

Q. Is the Post Office worked on Socialist principles?

A. Certainly not. There is no pretence that the interests of its laborers, the postmen, are considered at all.

Q. What principle regulates their employment?

A. That which regulates the employment of all other laborers, competition, reducing their wages to the lowest possible point, except in the case of the higher officials, who are paid much more than would willingly be accepted by equally capable men.

Q. Cannot the workers combine together by co-operation to defeat this principle of competition?

A. Co-operative societies cannot defeat this principle, unless the whole body of workers are included in one society, and that is simply Socialism.

Q. Why cannot different societies defeat competition?

A. Because they are compelled to compete against each other, to exploit those laborers who are not members of their body, and to be exploited by others in their turn.

Q. What do you mean by the word "exploit"?

A. To exploit is to get more than one gives in a bargain.

Q. To what extent is the exploitation of the laborers commonly carried?

A. The employers give them a bare subsistence, and take from them all the rest of the fruits of their labor.

Q. What is the difference between the two called?

A. A surplus value.

Q. What proportion expresses its amount?

A. The proportion between the two or three hours of necessary labor, and the ordinary ten, twelve, or more hours' work.

Q. What do you mean by necessary labor?

A. That which would feed and clothe and keep in comfort the nation if all took their part in performing it.

Q. Is any individual employer responsible for the exploitation of the laborers?

A. No, the blame applies to the whole class. Individual employers may be ruined, but the employing class continue to appropriate the surplus value.

Q. How do you account for this?

A. Because competition is as keen among the capitalists as among the laborers.

Q. How does it act with them?

A. It determines the division of the spoil, different sets of people struggling to get a share of the surplus value.

Q. How does this competition above affect the laborers below?

A. It does not affect them at all. It is assumed that the plunder is to be shared among the "upper classes," and the only question is in what proportion this shall be done.

Q. How do the upper classes label this plunder?

A. By many names, such as rent, brokerage, fees, profits, wages of superintendence, reward of abstinence, insurance against risk, but above all, interest on capital.

Q. Are all these deducted from the laborers' earnings?

A. There is no other fund from which they could possibly come.

Q. Is surplus value paid for at all?

A. By no means. It is the produce of unpaid labor, and is simply taken for nothing, just as a thief accumulates his stolen goods.

Q. Does not the progress of civilization decrease the amount of the surplus value?

A. On the contrary, it largely increases it.

Q. How is this?

A. Improvements in agriculture, method and machinery, which civilization renders possible, multiply manifold the productive power of the laborer's toil; but competition among the laborers prevents them from reaping the benefit.

Q. Does not competition among capitalists in the same way lower the rate of interest?

A. Certainly it does, but the rate of interest has nothing whatever to do with the rate of exploitation or of surplus value.

Q. What is interest?

A. Interest is a fine, paid by the private organizer of labor out of the surplus value which his laborers supply, to the idle person from whom he borrows his capital.

Q. What is the tendency of the two rates of interest and surplus value?

A. The rate of interest falls, while the rate of surplus value rises.

Q. Why is this?

A. Because with the storing up of the increased surplus value by the capitalist, or in other words, with the accumulation of capital, the competition among capitalists who are anxious to lend on interest becomes keener, and each individual is obliged to be content with less.

Q. Does not this lessening of the rate of interest benefit the laborer?

A. No; since it is only due to the multiplication of those who share in his surplus value, the result being the same as it would be if he were allowed to pay a penny to six people instead of sixpence to one.

Q. How do the capitalists adjust their own conflicting claims?

A. It is a question of division of spoil among plunderers. If the surplus value is high, there is more to divide among the capitalists, but if the capitalists are numerous, there is so much less for each individual among them.

Q. Explain this by an example?

A. Take the case of Belgium. The laborers are there exploited to the uttermost, there being no "factory laws" to restrain the greed of the employer, but since capital is plentiful, the surplus value is shared among many capitalists, and the rate of interest is low.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Training the Memory.

A splendid way to improve the memory is to begin by treating it as if it were another person, and then charging it, upon penalty of a severe upbraiding, to keep until wanted the information, fact, date, name, or whatever is to be remembered. By this course you unconsciously do two things—you sort out things worth while to know, and you impress them upon the memory in such a way as to cause it to grasp and keep them.

The latter is a most important thing to do. Half of one's forgetfulness comes from failure to properly grasp what it is that you are to remember. It is said of Thomas B. Reed, the famous member of Congress from Maine who was speaker of the House of Representatives for two years, that he considered it a great hardship to have to tell a man the same thing twice.

You ought never to cause any one such hardship.

The Only Explanation.

The man came in and said he wanted to see the city editor and that gentleman responded.

I heard something to-day, said the visitor, that I think ought to be printed.

What is it? queried the city editor.

Well, to begin, it is perfectly inexplicable to me, and if you can explain it I'll be obliged.

I have to hear it first observed the city editor.

That's so; excuse me. It's this: A man told me only this afternoon that he had travelled on a Pullman car last night, and this morning the porter refused to accept the customary quarter.

Possibly he was high toned and wanted a half dollar, suggested the newsman.

No, that wasn't it. There was no gag about it. It was perfectly straight. He said he offered the porter a half dollar, but it was refused on the ground that he (the porter) was receiving fair pay from the company; that it was his business to be attentive to Mr. Pullman's patrons, that he considered it both a duty and a pleasure to be polite to all passengers who were on his car, and so on through a whole category of unexpected virtues. Now, continued the visitor, after a brief rest, what do you think of that? Isn't it worth publishing?

It certainly is, ventured the city editor, thoughtfully.

Can you explain it?

Easily, asserted the city editor, with easy grace and profound confidence.

The man's face was a perfect picture of incredulity.

Come off, he said bluntly.

But I can, protested the man at the desk.

How?

The man who told it to you was a liar.

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THE FARM ON THE LINKS.

Gray o'er the pallid links, haggard and forsaken,
Still the old roof tree hangs rotting overhead,
Still the black windows stare sullenly to seaward,
Still the blank doorway gapes, open to the dead.

What is it cries with the crying of the curlews?
What comes apace on those fearful, stealthy feet,
Back from the chill sea-deeps, gliding o'er the sand-dunes,
Home to the old home, once again we meet?

What is to say as they gather round the hearthstone,
Flameless and dull as the feuds and fears of old?
Laughing and frowning still, menacing and mocking,
Sadder than death itself, harsher than the cold.

Woe for the ruined hearth, black with dust and evil,
Woe for the wrong and the hate too deep to die!
Woe for the deeds of the dreary days passed over,
Woe for the grief of the gloomy days gone by!

Where do they come from? furtive and despairing,
Where are they bound for? those that gather there,
Slow, with the sea-wind sobbing through the chambers,
Soft, with the salt mist climbing up the stair?

Names that are nameless now, names of dread and loathing,
Banned and forbidden yet, dark with spot and stain;
Only the old house watches and remembers,
Only the old home welcomes them again.
—Graham R. Tomson in The Standard.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Better late than never—going to bed.
Pat, Pat! you should never hit a man when he is down. Begorra! what did I work so hard to get him down for?

The man who doesn't love his brother on the other side of the earth doesn't love his brother on the other side of the street.

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

Her Sister's Intended—Minnie, if you'll come and sit on my knee I'll give you a nice present. Minnie (aged five)—It's that what made you give thitther a diamond wing?

Filkins—Dr. Killum has paid five visits to our house. Bilkins—My! at ten dollars a visit! That's expensive. Filkins—It's only ten dollars. The last four he was after his money.

School Teacher—What little boy can tell me where is the home of the swallow? Bobby—I kin. School Teacher—Well, Bobby? Bobby—The home of the swallow is the stummick.

Said a revivalist the other day—I like to hear a man say that he owes a great deal to a woman, when he means his mother or his wife, but not when he means his landlady or his washerwoman.

I had to be away from school yesterday, said Tommy. You must bring an excuse, said the teacher. Who from? Your father. He ain't no good at making excuses. Ma catches him every time.

Only one word, Gladys! he pleaded. One little word! The young woman looked at the slender shanked youth on his knees before her and then she opened her beautiful lips and softly said: Rats!

Lawyer (sharply)—How is it that you know the watch has been in your family thirty years and yet cannot remember your age? Witness (slyly)—Oh, sir, the watch has kept time; I have not.

Said a Mount Vernon preacher last Sunday night: Confer, oh, Lord, your richest blessings upon this community. A critical moment approaches for our village—pardon me, oh, Lord—I mean our city.

Mrs. Lackadase (wearily)—Oh, if I only had an object in life! Mr. L. (testily)—There you go again! Object in life? Have you not got me? Mrs. L. (forlornly)—But I mean some object worth living for.

Mother (proudly)—And so you got to the head of the spelling class to-day? Little Son—Yes'm. The whole class missed on spellin' a word 'cept me. And you didn't? No'm, there was only one way left to spell it.

Young Husband—Well, my dear, did you succeed in finding a stove to suit you? Young Wife—Indeed, I did. Such good luck! I got a stove that will never cost us a cent for coal. The dealer said it was a self feeder.

A Competent Witness.

In one of our courts a nine year old boy was placed on the witness stand, but before he began to testify, the defendant's counsel objected and would not allow him to give

his evidence, asking the court to pass on his intelligence and his idea of his responsibility of an oath.

Question him on those points, was the judge's reply.

How old are you? began the lawyer. Nine years old.

Work or go to school? Do both—sell papers and flowers.

Do you know what an oath is? Tell the truth in this case, sure.

Now, if you should not state the truth and tell a lie, what would become of you in the next world?

The boy, after hesitating for awhile answered: I don't know what will become of me in this world, let alone the next.

Proceed, Mr. Attorney, said the judge; the boy seems to have more than ordinary intelligence.

A Hint to New York Property Owners.

Jacob Oppenheimer and Sam Wolf, two New York Israelites, were discussing the insecure condition of New York.

Mine Gott, Sam, did you read dot Herald in about how a man-of-war might choost anchor himself dot Coney Island off and destroy brobertry dot Forty-second street on?

Yah, dot vash tam pad, replied Wolf. Pad! I should schmile, ven I own brobertry dot Thirty-sixth street on. I would lose all mine brobertry mit dose pompshells.

I say Schacob, ven you vash afraid you loses your brobertry vy don't you put it in your vife's name?

Not as Attentive as They Might Be.

At one little schoolhouse among the mountains an old fashioned Irish school-master was once employed who kept his boys grinding steadily at their tasks, but gave them permission to nibble from their lunch baskets sometimes as they worked.

One day, while the master was instructing a class in the rule of three, he noticed that one of his pupils was paying more attention to a piece of apple pie than to the lesson.

Arrah, there, said the master; Jack Bales, be listenin' to the lisson, will ye? I'm listening, sir, said the boy.

Listenin', is it! exclaimed the master, then it's listenin' wid one ear ye are an' atin' poi wid the other.

Who Made the Fuss?

Four-year-old Frances and her mamma got into a heated controversy about wearing a certain garment which mamma wanted to put on the baby and which the latter objected to. Finally, after the affair had distressed the entire family and the garment was safely on, amid much wailing and scolding, mamma asked:

Now, darling, would it not have been better for you to obey mamma in the first place, and so served all this fuss and worry? But, mamma, came the plaintive reply, how was I to know in de first place oo was goin' to make all dis fuss and worry?

Why He Accepted Salvation.

So old Grabhard, the miser, has got religion? Well, well, wonders will never cease. It must have been an eloquent tongue that reached his heart. Who was it that led him to embrace Christianity?

Nobody. It was a hymn converted him. A hymn?

Yes. He was passing the church one evening when they were holding a praise meeting and he heard them singing "Salvation is Free." He could not let anything go that could be got for nothing, so he went right in and got religion at once. You don't catch old Grabhard letting anything pass him that's free.

Earning His Money Easily.

A Scotch laddie delivering milk was stopped the other day on his rounds by two police officers who asked him if his employer ever put anything in the milk.

Oh, ay, was the innocent answer. The officers, thinking they had a clear case of adulteration, offered the boy sixpence if he would tell them what was put in it.

Ah, said the boy with a grin, ve wadna gie's the sixpence though I tell't ye.

Oh, yes, we will, said the officers. Gie's it then, said the little fellow.

The sixpence was duly handed over with the question, Now, what does your employer put in the milk?

Why, said the boy with a cunning look, he puts the measure in every time he tak's any out.

Organization and Wages.

Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, is preparing a work on the effect organized labor has upon wages. Mr. Peck proves by statistics that as a rule the trade most thoroughly organized reaps a share of the benefit of any improvement in its own line, and is the last to suffer from a depression. He also shows that where organizations have not been thorough or effective wages have not increased, and where there was no organization wages have decreased.

Mr. Peck's book promises to be a good propaganda for the unions to scatter.

LABOR AND WAGES.

CANADIAN.

Grain shovelers at Kingston are making from \$16 to \$20 per week.

There is still no prospect of a settlement of the Hamilton moulders' differences with the foundrymen.

Twenty men in the Grand Trunk shops at Brantford were discharged lately, making 60 in all with the last batch.

The lumber yards of Buel, Orr, Hurdman & Co., Ottawa, were the scene of another strike on Monday morning, over fifty men refusing to begin work when the six o'clock whistle blew. The cause of the trouble is due to the shippers and yardmen being asked on Saturday evening to begin work at six instead of seven o'clock in the morning, thus working eleven hours each day instead of ten hours, as they did last season. When six o'clock came Monday morning all the men were at the yards, but only a few obeyed instruction and began work. The men were asked why they did not obey orders, and in reply they said that they would not work until seven o'clock unless they got an increase in their wages. When the usual hour to begin work arrived they all took off their coats, but the foreman told them that if they persisted in working a ten hour day their wages would in consequence be reduced from \$7.50 a week to \$6.50. At this intimation the men became furious and congregated together, marching in a body to the firm's office, around which they gathered in full force, crowding the sidewalk and the street. There they remained in a body till about ten o'clock, when they began to separate in small companies, where they loudly talked about the situation. In conversation the strikers said that they would not give in to their employers' terms. To work for \$6.50 a week was a thing they would never consent to. The firm say they will close down unless the men give in.

AMERICAN.

At Detroit Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union No. 1 has decided to give the striking bakers a boost by helping the boycott.

About sixty composers employed by J. B. Lyon, State printer, Albany, went out on strike on Tuesday. The cause of the trouble is the discharge of a union man.

All the lumber shovers on Chequamegon Bay, Wis., struck Monday for an increase of 10 cents per hour, having been getting 40 cents. The lumbermen granted their demand.

The Employees' Relief Association of the Baltimore & Ohio Road has 22,303 members. During the eleven years it has been in operation over \$3,000,000 have been distributed in benefits.

More than half the journeymen plumbers of Boston who asked for an eight hour day on Monday have had their request granted, and it is expected the others will be successful in a day or two.

The Detroit Free Press has contracted for fourteen Mergenthaler type-setting machines to be used in the composing room. Keyboards have been received and are being practiced upon by the men.

The bakers of Detroit and Cleveland have struck for the abolition of night work, but up to the present have not made much headway. Scab workmen from other cities are gradually filling up the vacant positions and it looks like a losing battle.

Samuel Gompers has issued circular letters to all the hodcarriers' and builders' laborers' unions in the country for the purpose of bringing about a national union in that occupation. He has also done the same among the 'longshoremen and vessel unloaders.

A convention of cloakmakers, including operators, pressers and finishers, met in New York to form an international organization. Delegates were present from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago and Brooklyn, representing about 18,000 cloakmakers. The convention proposes, among other things, to abolish the sweating system, to open a national strike fund, to organize a central executive board and to appoint general organizers.

The strike of carpenters, stonemasons, and bricklayers' helpers at Scranton, Pa., is in full force. When the men returned to work they asked their employers for an increase of wages and a nine hour day. They were informed that no concessions would be made, and immediately went on a strike. There are now about 1,000 carpenters and stonemasons out. The painters have been on strike for two weeks, and the bricklayers will certainly go out before the end of the week. The plasterers met and decided that they will do no work unless the material is furnished by union men. They are also after a nine hour day.

Owing to the strike of the street cleaners at Havana, the streets are dirty and an epidemic of typhus fever is feared.

The Union Silk Mill at Catasaugus, Pa., has been closed because fifty-one weavers struck for higher wages; 170 employees are affected.

At a conference of delegates from the labor unions on the Pacific Coast recently held in San Francisco, it was decided to carry the question of the constitutionality of the eight hour law to the United States Supreme Court.

In 1872 Denmark had 3,000 members of labor organizations. There are now over 50,000. When candidates for the Riksdag were nominated in 1872 they received 315 votes in five districts. In 1890 ten candidates received about 17,000 votes, and three were elected.

John Goode, the millionaire cordage manufacturer, has broken with the National Cordage Trust. He has a big plant at Ravenswood, L. I., where the rope output is 10,000 pounds daily, and also has works in Brooklyn for the manufacture of rope and twine machinery. He employs three hundred men.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers which was inaugurated at Lebanon, Pa., on the 18th of last July, and continued ever since, has been declared off, and the men are now at liberty to resume work wherever they may get it. The benefits of single men were cut off by the National Association which led to this action on the part of the three lodges in Lebanon.

There are eleven trades union men who are members of the Ohio Legislature, and their work is demonstrated by the passage of a number of laws generally regarded as being in the special interest of labor. Among the bills of this character that passed were those to protect the use of the union label, creating a penalty for disobeying a factory inspector's orders, to protect building trades workmen by scaffold guards, and regulating the employment of convicts.

The cigar manufacturers claim that they cannot raise the wages of their employees because of the high duty placed on Sumatra leaf tobacco. Before the McKinley bill passed the duty was thirty-five cents per pound; it is now two dollars. Yet they can get no more for their cigars. If the higher tariff thus compels the manufacturers to pay low wages how would it have been if the tariff had been abolished altogether and the tobacco admitted free? By their own reasoning, they could have afforded to pay higher wages. How, then, does "protection" protect American labor?

Crazy Monarchs.

King George III is the only British monarch who in modern times has been placed under restraint and deprived of his authority for insanity. Similar measures were on the point of being adopted at one time with regard to his son William IV, whose conduct while on the throne was characterized by an eccentricity that bordered on lunacy. Czar Paul, who reigned in Russia at the beginning of the present century, was a dangerous mania, so much so, indeed, that the members of his household who assassinated him with the connivance of his sons, were regarded as public and national benefactors rather than murderers and traitors. A similar fate overtook that gloomy fanatic Abbas I, of Egypt, the record of whose insane cruelties constitute the darkest pages of Egyptian history.—New York Tribune.

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FORCED INTO VICE.

Chicago Laborers Debauched and Robbed by the Saloon Pay Office.

One of the abuses of capitalistic power none is worse than the practice of paying laborers in saloons. This is not done so much by reputable contractors, members of reputable contractors and carpenters' associations and unions, as by the small contractors in the foreign quarters of the city whose workmen are foreigners who have not the power of throwing of their yolks. Not only are workmen compelled to go to distant saloons for their wages, but they spend a large portion of their earnings over the bar in treats to their employer and fellow employees.

These small contractors are either saloon keepers themselves or they receive a percentage from the saloon in which they pay off their men. For this reason they not only compel their workmen to walk long distances to the pay office saloon, but give them to understand that unless they spend money liberally while there they will no longer be employed. To aggravate the evil and place additional temptations in the way of their workmen they establish a credit system by which all their workmen can get all they wish to drink, to be taken from their next pay envelope, which will be given to them in that saloon and nowhere else. It is a known fact that men, and especially the ignorant, will spend more money when they can do it on credit than if they had to pay out the hard cash. This fact is further brought into practical use by those contractors who pay fortnightly instead of weekly, as the law provides.

The result is that by the time the fortnightly pay day comes around half the two weeks' earnings are spent in advance, and by the time the workman staggers out of the saloon at midnight the other half is gone. Meanwhile his family is starving.

The evil has reached its most violent form among the Polish people of the northwest side. These people form a colony by themselves, and some of the residents in the colony are as ignorant of the language and customs of America as they were before they left their native land. For this reason they have become the dupes of slyster politicians, who consider them legitimate prey.

Here the partnership between the contractor and the saloon keeper is seen in its most aggravating forms. Almost every Polish contractor will acknowledge in the most matter of fact way that he pays his men in saloons and gets his own drinks free as a consequence.

Joseph Piatkiewicz, one of the larger Polish contractors, described a peculiar and novel system of bookkeeping in vogue among certain saloon keepers whose places had been selected as headquarters by the contractors. Pay day with the Polish carpenters comes usually every other Saturday night, or even at longer intervals if the contractor has failed to get his money from the owner. During the long intervals between pay days the workmen have credit at the pay office saloon, and any day a beer-pail procession can be seen travelling a beaten path from the "job" to the saloon. And here is where the queer bookkeeping comes in. Each workman upon calling for drinks writes his name and the amount of his purchase on a block of wood and hands it over to the bartender. These blocks are tossed into a huge clothes basket kept behind the bar for the purpose. When pay day comes around the basket is full, and the blocks are dumped out on the bar, sorted and stacked, and the amount of the indebtedness is subtracted from each workman's wages before they are paid over to him by the contractor.—Chicago Tribune.

Lord Bramwell's body was cremated yesterday in London.

RUTS.

Next to petitioning that he may love his neighbor as himself, the one good that every human being ought to pray for is to be delivered from ruts. Ruts are fatal to life, health, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The man who wears a big sideboard collar with a little skimpy black necktie because he got used to it when he was young may be sure that he is getting old and behind the times. There is no surer sign that a man is outliving his usefulness than that he is unwilling to change the fashion of his garments to keep pace with the prevailing moods.

As he falls behind in the fashion of his clothes, so he falls behind in his business methods and will be bankrupted. One thing that is absolutely fixed in this life is that all things are constantly changing. This is the meaning of the spirit of the times. The man who does not follow the current changes, whether in newspaper management, literature, commercial enterprise or manufacturing, is left. Wide awake and move on is the word. Feel the pulse of the time and change accordingly.

The man and woman who think the thoughts of their youth and never change them grows old. This is what age is—when one cannot learn new things any more. Mourning over past griefs and losses destroys us. The losses and griefs are past, let the sorrow for them be past also. The world is full of beauty and brightness, more and more full of joy and richness every year. Turn your face to the light and move on in the swim.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Defeat of Engineers—John Burns' Sacrifice—Tom Mann on Co-operation.

The engineers' strike in the north of England, which has lasted 13 weeks, is now practically at an end. It has cost the strikers £80,000 and terminates in their absolute submission to the masters' terms. There is a moral somewhere in this. All the hands cannot be at once employed, owing to work having been sent away, and to the loss of contracts.

An amicable arrangement has been arrived at between the Salvation Army and the woodcutters, who complained of being undersold by cheap "rescued" labor. The Army bundles of wood will be of the same size and price as those of the regular trade hereafter.

The news-vendors and booksellers of England have formed a union, as a trade protection against the action of the big publishing houses and newspapers, who frequently force the small retailers to accept very hard terms. The new union is already 2,000 strong, and has abolished the discount system in several towns. London is now being stirred up, and a powerful daily which persistently refuses to adopt the "returns" system offers a fine object for the society's energies.

Tom Mann has been speaking of the new alliance between co-operators and trade unionists. Most of the trade organizations are regularly discussing co-operative principles, with a view to applying them on an voluntary basis, either as an offshoot of the union direct, or through the agency of the Wholesale Co-operative Society. Mr. Mann has been calling attention to the necessity of not only organizing as wage earners to get fair pay, but also the equal necessity of organizing as wage spenders, as a guarantee the trade unionists shall not be participating in upholding anything that can be covered by the term of "sweating." The co-operative movement is the best agency to carry this out. In some districts where trade unions have secured higher wages prices have gone up, and the wage earner has been no better off. What has been gained by the organized wage earner has been lost by the unorganized wage spender, is the explanation of Mr.

Mann to a Weekly Star interviewer.—M. Q. Holyoake's Special Correspondence to The Voice.

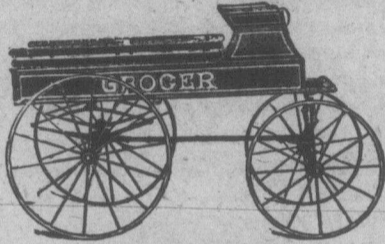
TO PROMOTE PROFIT-SHARING.

"The Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing" has recently been formed in New York City. United States Labor Commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, is president, the two vice-presidents being President F. A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and N. O. Nelson, a prominent manufacturer in St. Louis. The secretary and treasurer is Nicholas P. Gilman, of West Newton, Mass., author of the well known work on "Profit-Sharing." The Executive Committee consists of a railroad director, four manufacturers, who, like Mr. Nelson, practice the system in their business, and a professor of political economy in a Pennsylvania college.

It is the intention of the Association to establish a bureau of information for the benefit of firms interested in profit-sharing, and by various publications and addresses before commercial and other clubs to promote the discussion and extension of this industrial reform.

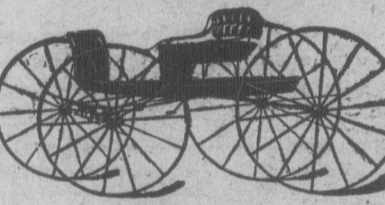
The annual fee for membership, open to all interested, is \$3. All communications should be addressed to the secretary.

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