

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

Canadian.

Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, has arrived in New York.

Wm. Fluse, a farmer near Eganville, Ont., suicided by hanging. No reason known.

John Ryan, of Queenstown, was found dead in his house and foul play is suspected.

Elisee Dionne, Legislative councillor, and formerly Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, is dead.

George Daniels, formerly of Hamilton, was run over by an engine at Chicago and will probably die.

The coroner's jury in the supposed abortion case at Wellandport found that Miss Mann had died of peritonitis.

Fred. Coveney, while drunk, was killed at Schaw station near Guelph. His remains were scattered eighty-five yards along the track.

The police are after Tim Carroll, of Ingersoll. He is accused of assaulting the daughter of the woman in whose house he boarded, in her mother's absence. She had been ill, and was too weak to defend herself. After the assault Carroll looked her in the house. She may not recover.

American.

New York City is reported free from small-pox.

Train robber Eugene Bursch was killed at Franklinton, La., while resisting arrest. He was an American captain.

Charles T. Vincent was killed and James Welsh wounded while both were attempting to escape from Sing Sing.

The first frost of the season has been reported at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

Philip McCauley, of Middletown, N. Y., is in his 103rd year.

When John L. Sullivan went to church on Sunday he put \$50 on the plate. He was sober, too.

Prince Michael's temporal, or legal wife, has obtained a divorce.

European.

The Hazaras have again defeated the Afghans.

The Queen is appearing in public more than usual.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been made a baronet and Sir Lyon Playfair a peer.

The French Government has ordered the removal of all monarchical emblems from public buildings.

Marquis Visconti Venosta, ex-Minister and Senator, has been appointed Italian member of the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission.

Dr. Koch has been sent by the German Government to Persia to study the new disease which accompanies cholera, though seemingly a distinct malady.

By a typhoon, landslide and earthquake in Japan 450 people were drowned, 3,000 houses swept away, and 25,000 people are being fed by the Government.

The Austrian Government has interdicted the circulation of Zola's "Le Debauche," on the ground that it tends to disturb public peace. The real reason, however, is that it paints the horrors too forcibly.

The Art of Getting There.

In business, as in a foot race, there are always two ends to the procession. One gets there, the other does not. The comparison holds good, not only in results, but in reasons. The winner may secure the prize on his merits as a leg manipulator, or he may handicap his competitors and win in a hippodrome, but be that as it may, success secures applause and a silver cup. It is so in business, the man who succeeds is seldom cross-examined as to his methods, and the fact of a stone front and a big bank account covers a multitude of sins. There is nothing in modern times that can redeem a reputation or give it a finish as can a greenback and a check book. In saying this we do not assume or imply that business successes is impossible with a fair amount of conscience and an approximate regard for the ten commandments, but we wish to emphasize the point that the public mind is so keenly appreciative of results that it insists on lifting its hat to success without a care whether the winner is a sinner or a saint. No one needs to go out of the corporation in which he lives to know this. This measure of a man is not made by a legitimate tape line, but is nevertheless the popular yard measure. When the man who made his business a success retires from his ledger to his coffin, he is honored generally, not for what he carries with him, but for the bulk he leaves behind him, and in death and in life it is the money more than the man to which the public makes a crook in its marrow bones. Those, however, who in the race are found at the tall end, are labelled as being "no good." Their biography is peppered with criticism, and as blanks in a lottery, they are disappointments and failures. Good qualities with no interests in the mint are overlooked, and no record of virtue or

honor can compensate for the inability to "get there." With this sarcastic and fallacious sentiment served up as choice diet on the public plate it ceases to be a surprise that the man who gorges on chicken should grow feathers, and that scores of men in business should have no higher aim in life than "getting there." Now it is perfectly right for a man to aim high, and to do his level best to make his business a success, but if he is morally indifferent as to the methods he uses, if his fortune should reach the upper story his soul is on the door mat. We cannot, of course, eliminate the ambition, but we can do a great deal with a broom in the methods. The law of legitimate success is based on integrity, industry, good judgement and persistent application. These are indispensable, and if they sometimes fail to make a fortune, they never fail in making a man. It is of this kind of stuff the national and individual character must be made, and to men on the threshold of business life their chances both of personal happiness and prosperity are dependent on their character. That uppermost, success can never demoralize a man, but that missing, there will be more money than man at the end of the race. In that sense, success is a misnomer, and "getting there" a case of suicide — Fred Woodrow.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

A union of lead glaziers has been formed in Boston.

The typewriters of Chicago are about to organize a trades union.

Overtime has been practically abolished in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Union barbers at Haverhill, Mass., have agreed not to shave non-union men.

Owing to the Homestead strike the price of structural iron advanced \$4 per ton.

Workingmen are boycotting the New York Sun because of its hostility to organized labor.

Farmers in the West are offering as much as \$2.50 a day to men to help them harvest the grain crop.

The government is preparing to enforce the eight hour day law on governmental contract work.

The cigarmakers of Philadelphia have won a stubborn fight against three firms that desired a reduction of wages.

The plaining mill men's strike was decided off last week, and the men returned to work at the old rate of wages.

The composition roofers of St. Louis, Mo., gained a strike that guarantees them \$2.25 for a day's work of eight hours.

Chicago Trades Assembly have decided not to buy clothing from any salesman not a member of the Retail Clerks' Union.

The Farmers' Alliance has offered to furnish the Homestead men all the flour they need. There will be no starving this time.

A machine is being built in Belfast, Me., to cut granite columns in the same manner as wooden ones are turned on a machinist's lathe.

Servant girls in California receive on an average \$25 per month. Nurse girls are paid \$12 to \$20, and good cooks from \$30 upward.

Boilermakers at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, struck last week because of the employment of a non-union man in the department.

A Concord, N. H., granite manufacturer states that it will take ten years to restore the granite business to where it stood before the strike.

According to Secretary Cooper, of the Iron League, the Board of Walking Delegates costs the workmen of New York City \$150,000 a year.

Drought sufferers from Mexico are coming into the United States in great numbers, and are offering to labor for their board or for twenty cents a day.

The bricklayers and stonemasons of Tonawanda are fighting against a lockout, which is aimed to break the nine hour work day established last year.

Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly have engaged the services of a lawyer, and will enter upon an active warfare to prosecute the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

The Chicago Building Trades Council on the 19th of July, for the first time in its history as an organization, called a general strike of all the tradesmen at work on a job in order to force a contractor into terms.

The Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, in session at Columbus, O., provided for organizers in each State, and ordered that any person in the union who becomes intoxicated shall be summarily dismissed.

During the last five years the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has reduced the hours of labor and advanced the wages of its members in 200 cities. The receipts at the general office were \$32,720.59, and the expenditures amounted to \$21,918.87.

SLAVERY IN THE AUSTRALIAS.

Atrocious Contracts Made With Capitalists.

(Special Correspondence of The Voice.)

NORTH SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, July 9.—Political events change with astonishing quickness in the Australias. Two months ago labor was gaining one advantage after another; now, however, a change has come over the scene, and what it will eventually lead to is hard to foretell. One of the blackest pages in Australian history has been turned within the past six weeks, being nothing more nor less than the reintroduction of the practical enslavement of Pacific Islanders known as Kanackers by the government of the Colony of Queensland. The South Australian Government is following suit by introducing coolie or Hindoo laborers under contract into its northern territory, and the West Australia Government has gone still further and practically enslaved Kanackers, coolies, Chinese and aborigines alike.

As far as the Queensland and South Australia Governments are concerned, they are simply "running amuck." They both have but a short time before they must face the general elections, and as so many of the recent bye-elections in those colonies have resulted in favor of labor candidates, the two governments evidently intend to enact as many plutocratic measures as possible before the labor deluge comes upon them, and hence the hurried manner in which they have hastened to declare themselves slave States.

Slavery it surely is, for the black labor traffic means nothing short of kidnapping and compulsory labor. The wretched blacks are, from well authenticated evidence, decoyed on board the so-called labor vessels, or if they are not decoyed they are kidnaped and carried off by force. On arriving at the northern Queensland ports the unfortunate islanders are marched up-country to the sugar plantations, overseers for the planters keeping them together, and on arrival at the plantations the poor creatures work from sunrise to sunset in the cane for the paltry sum of \$60 a year and "keep," the keep consisting of coffee, molasses and rice, with occasionally an old sheep thrown in for a change or a treat.

The contract having been made by the government with the sugar planters for a term of years, the planters will as a matter of course claim compensation for the loss of the slaves should the Labor Party succeed in ousting the existing capitalistic government of Queensland.

As far as the other colonies of the Australian group are concerned, large public meetings have been held protesting against the introduction of practical slavery into the Australias. Christian ministers of all denominations have also preached sermons and written against the traffic. In Queensland itself the workers are terribly excited, and it would take but little to stir up a rebellion or civil war. In the event of civil war, it is needless to state that the workers throughout Australia would assist their fellow workers in Queensland in suppressing the slave traffic.

PLUTOCRATIC VIEWS.

The Stuttgart New Zeit, socialist, in an article on the Labor Movement in America, reproduces the following citations from the plutocratic press and kindred sources in this country:

From the Indianapolis Journal, Republican: "There is too much freedom in this country rather than too little."

From the Indianapolis News, Democratic: "If the workingmen had no vote they might be more amenable to the teachings of the times."

From the N. Y. Tribune, Protectionist: "These brutal creatures (strikers) can understand no other reasoning than that of force and enough of it to be remembered among them for generations."

From the N. Y. Times, Free-Trader: "There seems to be but one remedy, and it must come—a change of ownership of the soil and a creation of a class of land owners on the one hand and of tenant-farmers on the other—something similar to what has existed in the older countries of Europe."

From the Chicago Tribune, Protectionist: "The simplest plan, probably, when one is not a member of a humane society, is to put strychnine or arsenic in the provisions furnished to tramps. This produces death in a comparatively short time and is a warning to other tramps to keep out of the neighborhood."

From the Chicago Times, Free-trader: "Hand grenades should be thrown among these union scoundrels who are striving to obtain higher wages, as by such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson and other strikers could take warning from their fate."

From the N. Y. Herald, Clap-trap: "The American laborer must make up his mind, henceforth, not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be contented to work for less wages. In this

way the workingman will be nearer to that station in life to which it has pleased God to call him."

From the N. Y. World, Catch-penny: "It is very well to relieve distress wherever it exists, whether in city or country; but the best meal that can be given to a regular tramp is a leaden one and it should be supplied in sufficient quantity to satisfy the most voracious appetite."

From the "Rev." Dr. Hitchcock, Brooklyn, Pharisee:

"The battle with Socialism will be brief but it will be very hot. No quarter will be given until it is ended."

From the "Rev." Kugler, Hoboken Pharisee:

"All we owe a tramp, is a funeral."

From Tom Scott, ex-President of the Pennsylvania railroad:

"Give them the rifle diet for a few days and see how they like that kind of bread."

Geo. A. Vest, U. S. Democratic Senator from Missouri:

"Universal suffrage is a standing menace to all stable and good governments: its twin-sister is the Commune with its labor unions, workingmen's league, red republicanism and universal anarchy."

Henry Ward Beecher, Pharisee:

"Is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread? Water costs nothing and a man who cannot live on bread is not fit to live. A family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats bread in the morning with good water, and water and good bread at noon, and water and bread at night."

Jay Gould, Republico-Democrat:

"We shall shortly find ourselves living under a monarchy. I would give a million dollars to see Grant back in the White House"....

Mary A. Livermore, woman suffragist:

"Tramps have no claims on human sympathy. When they invade my house and ask for bread I bid them be gone without ceremony. The hand of society must be against these vagrants, they must die off and the sooner they are dead and buried the better for society."

One of the Problems.

The subject of "working for pin money" is one that admits of discussion on both sides. It is all right for daughters of well to do parents to learn to be self supporting and thus provide for the contingency of what we call a "rainy day;" but on the other hand every position given to those who work only for pin money crowds out some deserving person who may be in actual need.

An editor in southern California argues that in making selections for public offices the qualifications and not the financial status of the applicant should be the principal consideration. That is undoubtedly true; but when positions are bought and paid for, as they often are, either by return of political favor or coin, the qualification clause cuts no figure. The recent discussion about married teachers in public schools of Oakland has caused considerable comment. One of the directors has expressed admiration for the married teachers. Of course it is quite a help to the bank account when a wife turns breadwinner, but the vast army of single women who must work or starve are often driven to the latter alternative—or worse. Every year a large number of young women who have studied faithfully and well, earned a right to positions in our schools are compelled to seek occupations for which they are not fitted, while women with husbands, who should be willing to support them, are given the positions. If a man is crippled or unable to labor it is noble in a wife to support him; otherwise it is demoralizing to the marriage institution and an injustice to single women.—San Francisco Examiner.

Some men only join a union when they get in a tight place.

The latest reports to the general office of the Knights of Labor from Australia say that the Order is growing wonderfully in that country.

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