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## COLLOQUY

BETWEEN A FORESTALLER AND  
A TOILER.

(Written for THE ECHO, by Cyrille Horset.)

Forestaller—What is law?  
Toiler—Law is a process in metaphysics,  
whereby the rich invariably gain their ends,  
and the poor invariably get left.

F.—Too general. Be more explicit.  
T.—I don't know how I can be, but will  
try. Law is altogether on the side of the  
rich, and is so arranged that he who has the  
most money gets the decision or verdict favorable.

F.—This would seem to imply that judges  
and juries can be "fixed."  
T.—Yes, I know it does; but I can't help  
that.

F.—You appear to have imbibed some  
strange notions as to law. What are lawyers?

T.—I wouldn't wish to give the general  
opinion, but will say that they are twisters  
of the law, twisting one way to-day and  
another way to-morrow, according as they  
are retained.

F.—What is justice?

T.—A thing of unknown quantity and  
quality everywhere in this world, as far as  
its connection with law is concerned. But  
I respectfully refer this question to the Sul-  
tan of Morocco, a personage who seems to  
understand what justice is, and dispenses it  
without fear or favor.

F.—What is your opinion of our judges?  
T.—Do you mean as they run, taking  
them at large, as it were?

F.—Yes.

T.—Well, my opinion, expressed, would  
not be flattering to them. They care nothing  
for justice, and as for law, where that  
doesn't dovetail with the interest of their  
friends or their own prejudices, they proceed  
at once to make it dovetail, the elasticity  
of the article allowing them to do so  
with impunity. No man should be made a  
judge before sojourning a year in Morocco  
or in Turkestan, studying the Sultan or the  
Khan's method of administering justice.

F.—I think you are captious. What are  
laws for?

T.—Laws are framed to protect the  
crushed and trembling capitalists against the  
assaults of the arrogant and tyrannical toilers.

F.—Oh! you seem to be getting down  
to hard pan, as it were. You think law a  
benign thing, as generally administered, eh?

T.—Why, certainly, for those who can  
buy it regardless of price. It comes high  
at times, but it must be had, and is had.

F.—Heavens! I think you are an Anar-  
chist! Do you think really that law, and  
so judges and juries, can be bought?

T.—Same as bread, meat, vegetables and  
pickles.

F.—You astonish me!

T.—I should not. With your eyes and  
ears open, your observation not relegated to  
the dark cupboard of somnolence and  
apathy, you should not be in a position to be  
astonished at what I say in the premises.

F.—Good bye. I must ponder the sub-  
ject.

## WHY NOT AN EIGHT HOUR DAY?

When we consider the wonderful extent  
to which man's intellectual powers have  
within the present century assisted the  
physical man in providing the wants of life  
there would seem to be no reason whatever  
why his physical powers should be still re-  
quired to devote the same amount of time  
and toil to that end. It is estimated, for  
instance, that the steam engines now in op-  
eration do an amount of labor equal to the  
combined service of 1,000,000,000 of men, or,  
in other words, they do twice as much work  
as the combined manual labor of the whole  
world's population would aggregate. Why  
should man be required to struggle and toil  
for self-maintenance to the same extent as  
before after being reinforced by the loyal  
assistance of a force equal to twice his own?  
But steam is only one of the labor-saving  
forces at his command. The machinery  
operated by steam and water power saves a  
vastly greater amount of toil than the steam  
force itself.

And yet, though the old hours of labor  
have been reduced to some extent, the re-  
duction seems ridiculously small when com-  
pared with the amount of human labor  
saved by artificial means. It is true, the  
wants of man have multiplied with advanced  
civilization. His standard of living and de-  
gree of comforts have risen. It takes much

more of the products of labor to supply his  
daily demands. These are amongst the  
benefits resulting from the contributions of  
intellect to the common good. But the  
share of those benefits enjoyed by the pro-  
ducers must still be admitted to be relatively  
small, inadequate, and unjust, and the  
tendency to inequality in distribution re-  
quires a constant and vigilant bridle to pre-  
vent it from dangerous encroachment upon  
the liberties of the people, and no popular  
demand could be imagined more surely  
founded upon equity and justice than that  
which seeks to secure for the producers  
their full share in reduction of toil and in-  
crease of comforts of the benefits of the pro-  
gressive triumphs of civilization.—Irish  
World.

## MEN IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It is now pretty well established that the  
American horse is as good as any of his kin-  
dred in the world, as is proved not only by  
the race course, but by the wonderful caval-  
ry marches in which the sores part of the  
contest came upon the mounts of the soldi-  
ery. Our ordinary field sports have, ex-  
cept lacrosse, been derived from England.  
Even baseball, which appears as a distinc-  
tively American game, is but a modification  
of an English form of sport, which is really  
of great antiquity. The field sports which  
we may compare in England and America  
are the games of ball, in which baseball, be-  
cause of our customs, must take the place of  
cricket and football, which is identical in  
the two countries; rifle shooting, rowing,  
and the ordinary group of athletic sports in  
which single contestants take part. We  
may add to this the amusement of sailing,  
wherein, however, the quality of the struc-  
ture as well as the nerve and skill in man-  
agement play an important part.

It is now clear, however, that in them all  
the American is not a bit behind its trans-  
atlantic cousins. The most of the people  
have the same spontaneous interest in sports  
as their forefathers, and they pursue them  
with equal success. It is unnecessary to do  
so, but we might fairly rest the conclusion  
as to the undecayed physical vigor of our  
population on that spontaneous activity of  
mind without which games are impossible.  
Among its many beneficent deeds the United  
States Sanitary Commission did a remark-  
able service on anthropology by measuring,  
in as careful a manner as the condition of  
our knowledge at the time permitted, about  
250,000 soldiers of the Federal army.

The records of these measurements are  
contained in the admirable work of Dr. B.  
A. Gould, a distinguished astronomer, who  
collated the observations and presented  
them in a great volume. Similar measure-  
ments exist which present us with the phys-  
ical status of something like an equally  
large number of European soldiers, particu-  
larly those of the British army. From Dr.  
Gould's careful discussion of these statistics  
it appears that the American man is on the  
whole quite as well developed as those who  
fill the ranks of European armies.—Scrib-  
ner's Magazine.

## TRAINED CATS AND RATS.

Wonderful Results Secured by Edu-  
cation

There is a remarkable show at the Crystal  
Palace, London, which represents the mil-  
lennium on a small scale. The lion does not  
lie down with the lamb, but the cat and the  
rat, the mouse and the canary, all live in  
peace and harmony together and enjoy the  
benefits of a good education. The educator  
of the animals is Miss Tina, who has taught  
them some remarkable feats. The cats  
walk the tight rope, which has white rats  
and mice and chirping canaries strewn all  
over it. The cats pick their way among  
their natural prey without molesting them,  
and will even carry some of them on their  
backs without being once tempted to gobble  
them up. They walk over the tops of chairs  
pick their way among a mass of champagne  
bottles without displacing a single one of  
them, and jump through rings of fire with-  
out the slightest hesitation.

Miss Tina trains her cats, rats, mice and  
birds from a very early age. She begins  
with a kitten when it is about four months  
old and manages them by kindness. She  
never beats them and says they can be  
trained to almost anything by perseverance.  
The rats and mice become accustomed to  
the cats and lose all fear of them. All are  
well fed and seem to enjoy their life.

Men sprang from monkeys; women  
spring from mice.

## RETROSPECTIVE.

A few years ago there was a general move-  
ment by the large employers of labor in fac-  
tories, mills, mines, workshops and in the  
building trades to destroy trade unions, to  
prevent their employees from combining. Labor  
organizations were regarded by the short-  
sighted employers as dangerous innovations  
on our boasted American freedom. Members  
of trade unions were called socialists, anar-  
chists, communists, nihilists. In the opinion  
of many so-called conservative capitalists,  
trade unionists were quasi criminals, liable to  
become dangerous because they possessed  
more than the average intelligence. It would  
never do to encourage the organization of la-  
bor. The wrath of the minister in his pulpit,  
the venom of the hired slaves of the metro-  
politan press, the rascality and perjury of the  
Pinkerton thug, the knavery of lawyers and  
the purchased influence of legislative, judicial  
and executive branches of government were  
all directed to the one end: the destruction  
of these institutions, that have accomplished  
so much for the working classes in the twilight  
of the nineteenth century. Finally, as a cul-  
mination of the hatred and spite of the  
wealthy classes, came the Haymarket riot in  
Chicago. A few fanatics were hanged, a few  
more imprisoned for life. It was thought by  
many that labor organizations had received  
their death blow. But in tribulation they  
have prospered, and being persecuted they  
have grown great. As we enter the last de-  
cade of the nineteenth century we find labor  
organizations stronger, more powerful and  
more influential than at any other period of  
the world's history. They are a recognized  
factor in our civilization. Capitalists and  
employers submit with as good grace as pos-  
sible. Politicians cater to them as an influ-  
ential political quantity, and are ready to  
promise anything in return for their support.  
The social and political results of trade unions  
may be estimated by contemplating the in-  
creased wages and home comforts of their  
members, the increasing interest of legisla-  
tive bodies to their demands.

In the meantime another factor that is des-  
tined to be more potent than even trade  
unions in the solution of the industrial prob-  
lem has forced itself into the political arena  
of the country. The farmers' movement,  
which may properly be designated one of the  
results of the great labor movement, is here  
to stay. Large bodies move slow, but when  
they do move the effect is crushing. The  
farmers, heretofore regarded as the most con-  
servative, are become the most radical in their  
demand for reform. They have also realized  
the power of organization, and in their various  
forms have completed combinations that wield  
a powerful influence.

It may be confidently assumed that these  
two elements of the producing classes will,  
before the close of the present century, unite  
on common ground and recover from those  
who have been heretofore entrenched behind  
legalized privilege the immense heritage of  
which the people have been plundered. We  
have been and are still moving with a rapidity  
that is hardly conceivable, and the crisis may  
be upon us much sooner than we anticipate.—  
Rights of Labor.

## THE PULSE.

How the Blood is Pumped Through  
the Human Body.

The blood is in a state of constant circula-  
tion through the system, propelled by the  
heart through the arteries and returned to the  
same organ through the veins. The arterial  
current conveys material for nutriment, heat  
and force to all the tissues; the venous cur-  
rent receives the dead waste of the tissues  
and conveys it to the different eliminating  
organs.

The propulsive action of the heart is due  
to its successive contractions. These con-  
tractions occur about seventy times a minute  
in a healthy male adult, more frequently in  
women, and much more frequently in infants  
and children, being at birth from 130 to 140,  
and gradually sinking to about 100 at the  
sixth year and to 90 or 85 at the tenth.

The arteries are unlike the veins in that  
they share in the beating of the heart, but  
the beating of the heart is readily perceived  
only where an artery passes over a bone near  
the surface, or when some inflammation of a  
part causes an enlargement of an artery and  
an unusual sensitiveness of the accompanying  
nerves. In its normal condition the pulse is  
most conveniently felt at the wrist.

The blood is the natural stimulus of the  
heart, and when the poison of disease changes

the character of the blood the action of the  
heart is correspondingly affected. It is also  
affected by organic disorders of the heart and  
arteries, by general weakness, by nervous ex-  
citement, by the state of the stomach and by  
stimulants or depressants of various kinds.  
Hence, as the heart beats and the arterial  
beats accord, the character of the pulse is of  
great service in determining the patient's  
physical condition.

It will be seen that, in feeling the pulse,  
age and sex are always to be taken into the  
account. Further, one's pulse when lying  
down is about five beats slower, and when  
sitting about ten beats slower, than when  
standing up. The pulse is slower at night  
also, and during sleep. A tall person has a  
slower pulse than a short person.

An increased pulse rate indicates a feverish  
condition, as it rises with every increase of  
temperature.

There is often an omission of a beat. Some-  
times this is at regular intervals, say the  
tenth or twentieth; at other times the omis-  
sion is irregular. In some persons such  
omissions are habitual and without signifi-  
cance; more generally they indicate some  
disease, nervous or otherwise.

When the pulse is under sixty it is re-  
garded as slow. In not a few persons this is  
natural. The pulse is slow also in persons  
recovering from a feverish condition, the  
heart being weak and exhausted, like the rest  
of the body; also in digestive diseases and  
jaundice. Certain poisons slacken the pulse,  
while others quicken it. The dying condition  
is characterized by a very rapid but feeble  
pulse.—Youth's Companion.

## DIPHTHERIA OF THE EYE.

A disease known as diphtheria of the eye  
has lately shown itself in the vicinity of  
Boston. As yet it has not gained much  
headway, but eye specialists are on the  
lookout for such cases in the hope that its  
progress may be effectually checked.

In conversation with a leading eye phy-  
sician of this city a day or two since it was  
found that the disease up to the present  
time had been a very rare one, but a very  
few cases being known to him in the past  
eight or nine years in this part of the coun-  
try. These, however, have in nearly every  
instance resulted in the loss of the member  
affected, and often in the loss of the entire  
sight.

The disease, which is considered a very  
serious one, is peculiar to Germany, in the  
vicinity of Berlin, where many people have  
suffered from its effects. In nature it is  
precisely the same as throat diphtheria,  
and may be caused by coming in contact  
with that disease, if the person's eyes have  
been at all sore or inflamed from any cause.

At the present time there is one case  
under treatment at the Massachusetts Eye  
and Ear Infirmary, on Charles street, this  
city, the patient being a little girl; but as  
it is a comparatively new case, hopes are  
entertained that it may not result seriously  
and that her present impaired sight may  
be restored.

The most difficult trouble encountered in  
the treatment of this disease by the spe-  
cialist is to keep the unaffected member  
tightly bound and hooded, that it may not  
draw the inflammation from the diseased  
eye to itself, for, if this should happen  
there would be scarcely any hope of the pa-  
tient recovering.

As yet there is no cause for extreme  
alarm, as most cautionary measures are be-  
ing taken to reach these cases before they  
shall be imparted to others.—Boston Her-  
ald.

Strange to say, no man ever gets tight  
unless he is loose in his habits.

The Bank of England contains silver in-  
gots which have lain in its vaults since the  
year 1696.

In some parts of France betrothed ladies  
wear a scarlet bow on the left shoulder. In  
this part of Canada they wear a green beau  
on left and right shoulder alternately.

The New York Herald says that the  
Prince of Wales is like the Republican  
party—he began with a surplus but is now  
\$1,000,000 in debt.

There are three kinds of people in the  
world—the will's, the won't's and the  
can't's. The first accomplish everything,  
the second oppose everything, and the third  
fail in everything.

Prof. Huxley says: There was a time  
when men walked on all fours. He prob-  
ably alludes to that interesting period in the  
life of us all when we approached a neigh-  
bor's orchard from the back way.