

# THE ECHO.

A JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 1.—No. 24.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1891.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

## LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P.  
Armine D. Nicolls.

John S. Hall, Jr., Q.C., M.P.P.  
Albert J. Brown.

**Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown,**  
ADVOCATES,  
Barristers, Commissioners, &c.,  
TEMPLE BUILDING,  
No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal.  
Bell Telephone No. 42. P.O. Box 296.

Hon. H. MENGER, M.P.P. C. BRASOUBRE, M.P.  
F. X. OROQUET, B.C.L. P. G. MARTINEAU, B.C.L.

**MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU,**  
ADVOCATES,  
No. 76 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**DOHERTY & DOHERTY,**  
ADVOCATES,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,  
Savings Bank Chambers,  
180 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.  
T. J. DOHERTY. CHAS. J. DOHERTY, Q.C.

**CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,**  
ADVOCATES,  
Barristers, Commissioners, &c.,  
115 St. Francois Xavier St.,  
MONTREAL.

CHRISTOPHER B. CARTER, MAX WELLS GOLDSTEIN,  
Q.C., B.C.L. B.C.L.

**P. E. NORMANDEAU**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Commissioner & Justice of the Peace  
for District of Montreal,  
Conveyancer & Commissioner for Ontario  
& Manitoba.  
LOANS NEGOCIATED.  
90 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

**TUCKER & CULLEN,**  
ADVOCATES, &c.,  
Room 6. 162 St. James street,  
MONTREAL.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**B. E. MCGALE,**  
Pharmaceutical and Dispensing  
Chemist,  
2123 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m.  
to 6 p.m.; 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

**LAVIOLETTE & NELSON,**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
Corner of Notre Dame and St.  
Gabriel Streets,  
MONTREAL.

TRY  
**TAMARAC SYRUP**  
For Coughs and Colds.  
25c a Bottle.  
**Dr. GUSTAVE DEMERS,**  
2193 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

**LORGE & CO.,**  
Hatters and Furriers  
21 St. Lawrence Main Street,  
MONTREAL.

**E. HALLEY,**  
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL  
PLASTERER.  
Plastering repairs a specialty.  
Tenders on Contract Work given.  
Address: { 16 Victoria Square.  
{ 47 Cadieux Street.

**J. TIGH & CO.,**  
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.

Always on hand a Complete Stock of New  
and Second-Hand Household Furniture.

Particular attention paid to Auction Sales  
at Private Residences. Advances made on  
General Merchandise and returns promptly  
rendered.

Auction Sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY  
at ten o'clock a.m. and two p.m., at our rooms,  
305 St. James street, near Victoria square.

**J. TIGH & CO.,** Auctioneers.

## THE SOCIAL SYSTEM.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, in a recent lecture on "Democracy and Wealth," while denying that he was a Socialist, expressed sentiments and supported principles which were nothing if they were not Socialistic. Doctor Abbott started out on the old, familiar path by saying that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. It is easy to say that, but it is only half true. The rich are getting richer, but the poor are not getting poorer; they also are getting richer. They are not only getting increased compensation for their labor, they are not only living in greater comfort, but in greater luxury. They are better fed, clothed and housed than they ever before were. This does not apply always, of course, to a class of tenement dwellers, or to the idle, vicious population, but to the so-called poor or "plain people" of the entire country as a body. They not only earn more and live better, but they save more. The official reports of the savings banks of New England, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania have been made for the year 1890, and they show that \$65,000,000 more were deposited last year than the previous year, the total amount being \$1,279,000,000. The depositors number 3,520,000, or more than one in five of the total population of the several States named.

Dr. Abbott says that "a small body of men own the tools and a great body of men do the work." The system, he says, he believes will be succeeded by "industrial democracy," which he thus explains: "Democracy, in Lincoln's words, is a government of the people, for the people, and for the people." By industrial democracy I mean wealth of the people, by the people, and for the people." There is just that sort of democracy at the present time. The wealth of the people is held and enjoyed by the people, not as a rule without exceptions. With regard to the getting of wealth in this country, in which the field and the way is open to all, success, except in the rarest instances, depends upon the law of the fittest. The rich men of the United States to-day are commonly, almost always, men who entered manhood poor, or who were of poor parents. They have grown rich by superior intelligence, skill, endeavor, or enterprise. These so-called men who own the tools with which the many work invented the tools, or supplied the capital which bought them, or promoted the industry in which they are used.

It is one of the gross errors of Socialism that it cannot perceive that the capitalist is as necessary as a social and economic factor as the laborer. It is the former that gives work and wages to the latter; and if he gives fair wages for the other's fair day's work, he is not an evil but a good social agent, a benefactor to society. To make a personal application of the question of rich and poor, among his class Dr. Abbott is of the former kind. His annual salary is equal to that of a dozen or score of ministers of the Gospel, who work as hard as he does but in small, poor, obscure parishes. He is preaching in Plymouth Church for a very large salary, because his services are worth all that is paid for them. He is one of the fittest, and his success is due to his intelligence, energy and enterprise. In his way he is a capitalist—compared with some of his brethren, a "bloated" capitalist.

There are undoubtedly rich men in this and every country who have not got their wealth by absolute deserving, or by means that can be justified, but they are the mere exceptions to the rule. The time since civilization began never was and never will be when all classes and conditions of men were rich and poor alike. It is impossible, unless all men should come to be exactly alike, that any such condition can obtain. The man of brightest mind, of greatest skill, of superior strength, of more determined enterprise, higher ambition will always pass on the road to wealth the dull, unskilful, timid, unambitious or indifferent one. In armies there must always be great captains and in the field of social economy there must always be the capitalists. Only one man can command the ship, but many men go to the making up of her crew; but if there be among them one who develops the power to sail a ship and the ambition to do it, the chances are that, though he is now before the mast, he will rise from post to post until he gets the command.

That is the real law of social democracy, the law that decrees the success of the fit-

test—not always, but as a rule. Some men are fit to be capitalists, and hosts are content to be employed by them. So it has been always, and so is it always likely to be. The only question worthy of consideration in the matter is whether or not the laborer who is worthy of his hire always gets all the hire of which he is worthy. Publicists may well deal with that question, but when they come to deal with the larger one of dividing the aggregate wealth, share and share alike, among all the men in the nation they are preaching not folly, but mischief.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Lake Erie Wages.

The new schedule of wages and hours on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youngioghny railroads, which went into effect last week, is satisfactory to the men as it grants them a regular working day and pays for overtime, which they had asked for as well as an increase in wages of 5 to 15 cents a day. The new rates are as follows: Passenger conductors, \$3.40 a day for 10 hours or less, over 10 hours, 34 cents an hour, and if the run is over 136 miles, 1½ cents per mile; through baggage master, \$2.05 a day, and 20½ cents per hour after 10 hours' work; passenger brakemen, \$1.80 per day and 18 cents per hour overtime and 13 100 cents per mile; freight conductors 30 cents per hour, freight flagmen \$1.90 a day and 20 cents an hour overtime, freight brakemen \$1.80 a day and 20 cents an hour overtime, working train conductors \$2.75 a day and 23 cents an hour overtime, brakemen on working trains \$1.85 a day and 16 cents an hour. The yardmen's wages were made the same as in other Pittsburg yards, as follows: Day conductors 24 cents an hour; night conductors 25 cents an hour, day brakemen 18 cents an hour, night brakemen 19 cents an hour. Yardmen's wages and some other advances were granted without solicitation.

## THE STATE OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

### DULL.

Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Des Moines, Ia.; Orange, N. J.; Portland, Or.; Columbus, O.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Albany, N. Y.; Kansas City, Mo.; Tacoma, Wash.; Burlington, Ia.; Long Branch, N. J.; Mobile, Ala.; Anderson, Ind.; Austin, Tex.; Newport, R. I.; St. Catharines, Ont.; New Orleans, La.; Lebanon, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Houston, Tex.; Fair Haven, Wash.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vancouver, B. C.; Port Richmond, and all parts of Staten Island, N. Y.; St. Ignace, Mich.; Bay City, Mich.; Kearney, Neb.

### MODERATE.

Fall River, Mass.; Newport News, Va.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; Riverside, Cal.; Sharon, Pa.; Buckhannon, W. Va.

### GOOD.

Jacksonville, Fla.; New Bedford, Mass.; Jackson, Miss.; Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Halifax, N. S.

WHEELING, W. Va.—There is but very little doing among the different building trades in this city at present, but there is a very favorable outlook for the near future. The number of contracts that have already been let for large buildings to be erected this season are quite large. Carpenters are already as busy as the weather will permit, although trade is almost at a standstill as yet with the painters, but there is every indication for a phenomenally good year; this will, of course, be hailed with pleasure as it will in a measure offset the losses caused by the prolonged building strike of last year, but the boom is not likely to begin before April 1.

## Tight Collars.

A careful observation of some 300 cases of short-sightedness in children, conducted by Prof. Foster, director of the university ophthalmic clinic of Breslau, led him to conclude that too tight collars were in a large number of cases responsible for the trouble. He found the patients suffering from a chronic complaint, brought on by a disturbance in the regular and normal flow of blood, which he traced to the wearing of collars that were not sufficiently loose, and parents and teachers were cautioned to guard against continuing their use. The warning may be serviceable in similar cases everywhere.

## SHOULD THE MAJORITY RULE?

There is an old superstition that a righteous majority can do as it sees fit. But it is a superstition that is bound to fade away. It is the logical outgrowth of previous superstitions. Time was when everyone believed in the divine right of kings to rule. A few heretics arose and demolished that idea. The next step was a constitutional government with perhaps an emperor or ruler as executive. Then came the elective executive as we know it in the United States. It was certainly morally wrong for a single man to rule half a million, but people have concluded that it is morally right for a million to rule a single man. This is a superstition, and I am fully aware that he who objects to it will be designated a social heretic. But this is to be expected. Without the brave heretics where would we be? Still in the dark! We boast of the sovereignty of the people, but he can never be a sovereign who must submit to the will of another. One portion of our people are sovereign, the other portion are slaves. The majority is the sovereign, the minority the slave. The point I wish to make clear is that the majority has no natural or moral right to rule a minority, except the right of force, and if we admit that a rule of force is natural, then, of course, the rule of a majority is O. K. At the same time the majority should not kick when a good sized minority makes it unpleasant for them by the use of the same force. It is not right to term them traitors, rebels, disturbers of the peace and utterly vile; they are as good as the forceful majority, only not quite so strong. It will be a welcome day when men realize their relative positions to each other. Then a majority will mind its own business and the minority will do likewise. The great trouble to-day lies in the fact that somebody is always trying to mind the other fellow's business. No sooner does an individual get an idea into his head than he runs to the law makers and asks them to force its acceptance onto everybody else. Some good citizen, for instance, concludes that it is unwholesome to eat pork, it being a trifle more indigestible than many other articles of food, or he may appreciate the demoralizing influence of opium or rum. Immediately he hies himself into the presence of our august representatives (?) and there he refuses to rest easily till the august representatives pass a law prohibiting the eating of pork, smoking of opium and drinking of rum. The aforesaid good citizen is not content to abjure these pernicious agencies himself, but he must compel others to do likewise. I am perfectly aware that no law has been yet made that prohibits the eating of pork, but there are measures on our statute books equally as absurd. Thus the shameful farce of legislation goes on from time out of mind till we will probably hear of the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds.

## Antiquity of the Carpenter's Plane.

A very interesting discovery has been made in the Roman city of Silchester. The excavators came across a dry well, which, on being explored, proved quite a little museum of antiquity. Some fifteen feet down a Times correspondent says, the diggers found an urn-shaped pottery vase about a foot in length, quite intact, and, curious enough, protected by lumps of chalk being built around it. The vase, which probably originally contained some precious substance, was, however, quite empty. About it were deposited a great number of iron implements, most of which were in a wonderful state of preservation. They seem to have been the tools of a carpenter and a cooper or silversmith, with some miscellaneous objects of blacksmith's work thrown in. The principal specimen is a carpenter's plane of modern type, although unquestionably more than 1,500 years old, three or four axes retaining their fine cutting edges and still quite serviceable, a number of chisels and gouges of all shapes and sizes, hammers, adzes, saws, files, etc. In the smith's department may be specified a brazier for burning charcoal, quite complete, two or three anvils of different sizes and shapes, a fine pair of tongs adapted for lifting crucibles, a curious tripod candelabrum lamp, or candlestick, and several other curious objects, the precise uses of which have not yet been determined. In addition there were several large bars of iron, a couple of plowshares, and a broken sword.

You can always be happy if you are willing to rejoice with others.

## Kansas Philosophy.

A woman will give up anything for love except the man she loves.  
You can make a martyr of the meanest man on earth by killing him.

Wet his whistle often enough and you will make a musician of any man.

If a man meets nothing else in a day's journey, he will meet his turn to tickle.

The only way to win a victory is to go to war and run the risk of being whipped.

After a man has met his disappointment he is very apt to confound it with sarcasm.

Humanity is a good deal like the cat that is never so affectionate as when it is hungry.

Something more than gray hairs is required in old age in order that it be revered.

For every man in love there are nine hundred and ninety-nine men who think they are.

The smaller the town you live in the more people there are interested when you get your hair cut.

If there is anything harder than being polite when you don't feel like it we don't know what it is.

When a sheep-killing dog is safe at home he is a great dog to give alarms. He is thinking of himself.

Everyone knows how to cure sorrow, but everybody has it. The principal thing recommended is "not to think of it."

There is no disguising the fact that more men are on the way to the bad place than are travelling the road to the good place.

Experience goes to prove that there is more domestic unhappiness when the wife does not trust her husband's judgment at all than when she trusts it too much.—Atchison Globe.

## Bounties.

Honestly, we regret that the Shipping Bounties bill was defeated. Bounties in one form or another have been freely given by this government of the people, by the people and for the people, to all sorts of monopolists, great and small, including the puniest farmer that ever settled on the lands and thus became a land monopolist. No other government ever recognized to such an extent as ours did that its special function was to "encourage industry," even if the effect of its policy was to discourage the industrious. Instead of taking one step backward, it should now take other steps forward, and carry out to its logical end a system so well calculated to bring about the complete absorption, by the government itself, of all the monopolies of its creation. For the time would inevitably come when the people would at last perceive that all the industries are public franchises run with public money, and the consequence of such a perception is obvious.—Workmen's Advocate.

## She Didn't Wish Him to Perjure Himself.

A venerable Connecticut lawyer is fond of telling the following story of a brother barrister:

Himself and friend had once stopped together over night at a country inn. And next morning just as the stage was about starting his friend approached the landlady, a pretty Quakeress, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss.

Friend, said she gently, thee must not do it.

By heavens, I will do it! replied the barrister.

Well, friend, said she, as thou has sworn thee may do it, but thee must be quick about it or my husband will be in before thee has accomplished thy purpose.

## The Latest Lockout.

Wife (from the upper window at 1 a. m. to tipsy husband)—Well, what's your excuse for coming home at this hour!

Husband—Let me in, M'ria. Just (hic) come from meeting of th' labor union. Been considerin' what (hic) we'd do about the recent strike.

Wife—Well, you just sit down on the doorstep and consider what you'll do about the recent lockout.

And she slammed down the window.

## Short and Sour.

Can you cook? he asked.

Yes, she replied.

Can you sew?

Yes.

Can you wash and iron?

Yes.

Will you be my wife?

No! What you evidently want is a hired girl.