

SWEDISH WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The evolution of the Swedish woman toward equality with the Swedish man furnishes instructive reading for the sex everywhere. It is a capital illustration of the rich fruits to be gathered when the gospel of moderation is faithfully preached and practiced. As wise as serpents, yet harmless as doves, those ladies of the fair North won, without striking a blow, every concession for which their sisters over here have fought gallantly to snatch from the grudging hands of mankind. They worked warily from the inductive system, judged the individual, and applied the knowledge thus gained to the whole body. Then, appreciating the folly of attacking the citadel before storming the walls, they laid siege to small tithes of mint, anise and cummin before assailing weightier matters of the law. With wit deserving of the success, leaders of the woman movement ignored political privileges at the very outset, and devoted their very energies to righting small grievances, knowing that the natural course of events would bring the ballot in good time. Their first effort, marked by dignity and an entire lack of combativeness, was directed toward opening the universities on equal terms to both sexes. This accomplished, their next request was for the privilege of practising on equal terms the learned professions acquired side by side with male students. All commercial pursuits were then petitioned for as proper callings for women qualified to fill such positions, and thus, one after another, barriers were laid low by the strategy that no violence could have captured. Had there been the noisy campaign of the uncompromising suffragist to drown their voices, it is extremely doubtful how fast or how far the progressionists would have been permitted to advance. But there were no heroines, no martyrs, and, with cordial grace, the Swedish men granted whatever the prudent, forbearing Swedish women wanted. It is a pleasing and grateful history to read of the gradual unfolding of womanly ambitions, fostered by manly sympathy, —Illustrated American.

A GREAT INDUSTRY DEPENDENT ON PRUDENCE.

A controversy has been going on for some time between the mill-owners and operatives in the textile industries of the East in regard to the grading of pay according to quality of product. It is a question upon which there is room for honest differences of opinion, and upon which both sides would consult their best interests by discussing it in a mutual conciliatory spirit. The rapid building up of the textile industries in the South during the past few years has tended to change the conditions to some extent in the old established mills of the East, and these changed conditions should be duly considered by the workmen. The production of the new southern mills is naturally of a less fine grade or quality than that of the old mills. The labor is cheaper and less skilled, and the result is that their competition makes serious inroads upon the former markets of the eastern mills in the coarser grades of goods, making it necessary for them to make up the deficiency by giving special attention to the finest grades which had been largely imported up to the present time. By developing this skill in the production of high grades of textile goods of all kinds the entire industry will be benefited, but it cannot be accomplished without the cordial co-operation of employers and employees, and the application of stricter tests in the performance of the work.

The system of imposing fines for imperfect weaving was introduced by the mill-owners, but was strenuously objected to by the hands, who claimed that the abuse of the system caused them often unjustly to forfeit a large percentage of their wages, which were already sufficiently low, and the fine system was prohibited by the last ses-

sion of the Legislature. The employers are now trying to accomplish the desired purpose by a system of grading payments according to first, second and third qualities of product. This would involve reductions from the standard pay for second or third-class weaving, and would make good pay dependent upon good work.

The members of the Employees' Association are well aware that some are more skillful and can do better work than others. Still, it is no easy matter to maintain harmony or unity in the organization except by protecting all alike, and it will be contended by members who fail to satisfy the overseers that the organization should not permit them to be victimized. The judicious amongst the employers and employees should endeavor to get together and agree upon some arrangement by which an open rupture may be avoided, for there is too much at stake in the endeavor to wrest from foreign competitors the name and profits of turning the best grades of goods in the market to sacrifice the opportunity in a needless controversy and suspension of work.—Irish World.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE WIDOW'S CASE.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—I am heartily in sympathy with your article of Saturday last, and will willingly contribute my mite to a fund to have the widow's case carried to the Privy Council. Get subscription lists printed and circulate them in every workshop in the city, and I have no doubt workmen will heartily respond. If the judgment of the Supreme Court is good law, what hope is there for a bereaved family getting compensation from an employer for fatal results, through an unsafe scaffold or rotten boiler?

Yours, A WORKINGMAN.

PRACTICE AND PROFESSION.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—Some time ago we were treated in the Witness to a lengthy editorial on the great benefits of the eight hour system, which article also explained how as much work could be accomplished in eight hours as in ten, how it would be a boon to both employee and employer. The employee would have more time to devote to healthful recreation or study, as the case might be, and the employer would reap the benefit of so much better developed brain and muscle. We were also enlightened a short time ago in your columns by "Single Price Table" as to the consistency of the policy of the Witness and the practical manner in which the beauty of free trade was exemplified in that office,—viz., a large reduction in wages. Now, if you will give me space, I would like to ventilate another of their "consistencies." Some few years ago several men employed as compositors on the Witness got their wages raised from 28 cents to 30 cents per 1000 ems. It is the general opinion among the craft that this was done because the management believed a strike was on the tapis. Mr. Editor, I believe general opinion was correct. Be that as it may, as a sort of "guy" or "blind" one of those beautiful works of a fertile brain—a scale—was arranged, as follows: If you can set 30,000 we pay you 27c; for 40,000 28c; and for 50,000, 30c per 1,000. You must (at that time) set either of these amounts for five consecutive weeks to entitle you to the respective increase. Later it was twelve consecutive weeks. If you could do it you were given some fatherly advice about not killing yourself at hard work, "but you must keep up the average." To make a long story short, about six men drew 30c per 1,000. Now, how did they set that 50,000 a week on a solid paper, all single price and spaced as even as a book? Those men are all fast compositors. I know them personally. I have seen them set type like "greased lightning." Several of them have won prizes in type setting matches. But, sir, I defy any one of them to set 50,000 a week on that paper if they work square time. Here is how it is done: They arrive at the office at 6.45 a.m. Between then and the time copy is given out a considerable piece of type can be distributed. At twelve o'clock they stay for lunch. At 12.10 they are at work again. An hour is allowed, but never taken. At 6.15 p. m. on ordinary nights they quit. Mondays and Fridays they work later. Say, Mondays 7 p.m., and Fridays 8 p.m., and Saturday till one. This makes 65 hours and 20 minutes work. I call a fair week's work 55 hours. Well, these men are forced to work like this to average their 50,000 a week. Just recently, the "average" has been made up and three or four men found not to be making the requi-

site number of thousands have been reduced to 28c. This makes a difference, you see, of about \$1 a week in the man's pay. That's nothing, of course, to a working man, but a dollar on say four men every week is a terrible amount to a rich and philanthropic religious newspaper management to lay out. Now, where in the name of common sense is the consistency between their eight-hour belief, as printed, and the eleven and twelve hour enforced slavery, as practiced. I say it is a gross injustice, a sin against God and man, this ruining a man's health and strength to enable him to get enough for the wants of his family. The system puts a high premium on slavery. Talk about religion teaching the doctrine of doing unto others as you would be done by. Such practices as these almost make one disbelieve the existence of an all-merciful Deity. And yet this slavery is allowed to exist in a free country, and is put up with by honest, hard working men—but who must be cowards at heart to allow themselves to be trodden under foot in this manner.

Yours respectfully,
NONPAREIL.

"SCRAPS" FOR CIGARMAKERS

If the article entitled 'The election of delegates,' which appeared in the June number of the Cigarmakers' Journal, is to be carried out by the unions of this city, there will be no need of an election, as three of the four delegates nominated by Union No. 226 have not the experience or ability so essentially required in such a large deliberative body.

The general opinion among the active members of the unions in regard to the articles entitled 'Scraps for Cigarmakers' is that they supply a want long felt by the trade in general, and have been productive of much good in bringing before the public the abuses heaped upon the cigarmakers, who have to submit to unjust and tyrannical laws imposed upon them by unscrupulous employers.

The insinuation thrown out in reference to the article in the Echo of June 27 to the effect that it was manufactured for the occasion and had no basis whatever is untrue. It is understood that the articles by 'Scraps' is to be brought before the unions. This course will not benefit the sore heads, as a large majority believe in exposing wrongdoing, and anything written by me will bear investigation.

The advertisement of a certain manufacturer that I occasionally see in the daily papers on the necessity for a high protective tariff to encourage home industry and increase the wages of the workingmen and enable them to live on the fat of the land is rather laughable reading, taken in conjunction with the wages paid in that particular factory and the plenitude of boy and girl labor. The cast iron contract which has to be signed by those desiring to secure a situation in the shop is a state of bondage no man of spirit would enter into. If this exists under our present protective tariff, what would it be if the tariff were increased?

The rumor that has caused considerable talk among the junior clubs of the city in reference to our friend Alex. failing to figure as one of the players on the Junior Shamrock team in the last two matches is unfair. He has been one of the most reliable players that the team has had for some time, never shrinking from his duty and always ready to do his share of the work in upholding the honor of the club which proudly claims him as a member. The attempt of his enemies to injure his reputation as a player will fall short of its mark.

The many friends of Mr. F. Laughton, formerly financial secretary of Union 226 and a member of the firm of Curzey & Laughton, will be pleased to hear of his appointment as agent of one of the largest publishing houses in the United States. He has my best wishes for success in his new undertaking.

It is with much regret that I learned of the accident to one of our members, who, while crossing Craig street, was knocked down by a passing vehicle and had his left leg injured to such an extent that he had to be carried home. Medical aid was summoned and the injured limb, which was thought to be broken, was found to be only sprained.

After a week's lay off in some of the large shops, in order to take inventory and renew license for the coming year, we find that no improvement for the journeymen has been thought of. Waiting for stock and the usual lay off is still the order of the day.

The total membership of the International Cigarmakers' Union in Canada, according to the last financial report, is 494 members, of which Ontario has 210 and Quebec 274.

I am in hopes of seeing a good report from the third vice-president presented to the convention, with an account of the progress made by the unions since his installation, also recommendations from the delegates to the International Union that will be of practical benefit to the cigarmakers in

Canada. —It would be a strong card in favor of Canada, as I am not aware of any member holding that position ever presenting an official report to the convention.

I wonder if the delegates from Canada to the International convention will hold another caucus under the guise of a conference and make an attempt to have the International organize Canada, and if not successful again drop the matter. I sincerely hope they will not, but whether successful or not at the convention let them pursue the good work on their return, and instead of having only four delegates from Canada by persevering work increase their number to treble that amount. Then the Dominion would have a chance to secure her just demands and receive the hearty support of our confreres throughout the United States.

SCRAPS.

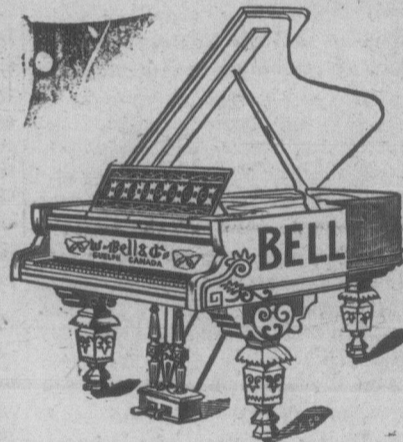
MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. St. Louis has been served to-day with a notarial letter by the city in terms of the resolution adopted by the City Council on Thursday afternoon.

St. Gabriel Court Catholic Order of Foresters will hold their first annual picnic at Otterburn Park on Saturday next. An extended programme of games has been prepared, for which handsome prizes have been provided. Blazi's orchestra will be on the grounds.

Typographical Union No. 176 will hold its annual picnic on August 22nd at Otterburn Park. The printers have a reputation for events of this kind, and we are sure they will not allow it to be tarnished on this occasion. Full details will be given to the public shortly.

We have this week to record the sudden death of Mr. Thomas McGuirk, compositor, who was widely known amongst the craft. Poor Tom had his failings, but it may be said that he has not left an enemy behind, and his good qualities only will be remembered by his fellow-craftsmen, to any of whom he was a ways willing to do a good turn. Deceased became connected with Montreal Typographical Union at its formation, and ever since had been a consistent member. The Union took charge of the remains.



Pianos.

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Tuning and Repairs done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also Tuning by the year.

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MILLAR'S

Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Oider, &c.
To be had at all First-class Hotels and Restaurants.

69 ST. ANTOINE ST.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

DUTY TO FRIENDS.

When persons find out something that is really worth knowing and neglect to give the information to their friends it is not clearly

A NEGLECT OF DUTY?

And particularly so if the imparting of such information incurs no loss to one's self, but would be the saving of money to one's friends

THEN ALL MONTREALERS

should write at once to all their friends throughout the Dominion

AND LET THEM KNOW

about S. Carsley's Annual July Cheap Sale, giving particulars of some of the goods that are being offered below value.

A SUGGESTION!

To carry a kindly and friendly act further, it would be equal to putting money into the pockets of friends to invite them on a visit to the city for a few days in order that they may take advantage of this grand clearing sale at S. CARSLEY'S.

OUR PART!

In the way of furthering the above ideas we will pay the express charges to any part within 300 miles of Montreal on all purchases over \$500.

No Nonsense!

There is no nonsense about this Cheap Sale. The reductions are large, and extend to every department.

S. CARSLEY.

A GOOD PROOF!

We consider that the fact of peddlers and country storekeepers buying so much during the sale, instead of going to wholesale houses, is a good proof that the reductions in prices are substantial and large.

The Time! The Time!

The sale begins every morning at eight o'clock and closes at six, except on Saturdays, when the store closes at one o'clock.

S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Embroidery Department.

- White Cambric Embroideries, 1c yard
- White Cambric Embroideries, 2c yard
- White Cambric Embroideries, 3c yard
- Cambric Embroideries, wide, 5c yard
- Muslin Embroideries, 10c yard
- Insertions to match, 11c yard
- Cambric Embroideries, 12c yard
- Insertions to match, 13c yard
- Fine Worked Embroideries, 15c yard
- Fine Worked Insertions, 16c yard
- Nainsook Embroideries, 25c yard
- Wide Cambric Embroideries, 30c yard
- Colored Chambray Embroideries, 5c yard
- Colored Chambray Embroideries, 7c yard
- Colored Chambray Embroideries, 8c yard

S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

- Embroidered Cambric Flouncings, 64c
- Embroidered Muslin Flouncings, 70c
- Embroidered Lawn Flouncings, 70c
- Flouncings Full Width, 75c
- Heinstitched Flouncings, 95c
- Pleated Flouncings, \$1
- Pleated Flouncings, \$1.15
- Vandyked Flouncings, \$1.10
- Vandyked Muslin Flouncings, \$1.25
- Very Fine Embroidered Muslins, \$1.50
- Skirt Lengths of Flouncings, \$3
- Skirt Lengths of Flouncings, \$3.75
- All-over Embroideries, 34c
- All-over Embroideries, 57c

S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

- Cheap Line Ladies' Corsets, 25c
- Ladies' Corsets, all sizes, 40c.
- Serviceable Grey Corsets, 50c
- Special Value in Corsets, 60c
- Ladies' Corsets, 70c
- Ladies' Corsets, 70c
- French Wove Corsets, 75c
- Grey and White French Wove Corsets, 75c
- Very Light Summer Corsets, 65c
- Steam Moulded Corsets, 80c
- White Corsets, 90c
- Perfect Fitting Corsets, \$1
- French Wove Corsets, \$1
- Summer Weight Corsets, \$1.10

S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

- Embroidered French Wove Corsets, \$1.25
- Long Waisted French Wove Corsets, \$1.25
- Best Make French Corsets, \$1.50
- Grey French Wove Corsets, \$1.55
- White French Wove Corsets, \$1.75
- Summer Weight Corsets, \$1.80
- Perfect Fitting Corsets, \$1.95
- Short Waisted Corsets, \$2.25
- Comfortable Fitting Corsets, \$2.25
- Summer Riding Corsets, \$1.20
- New Makes Nursing Corsets, \$1
- Best Quality French Wove Corsets, \$3.25
- Colored Satin Corsets, \$3.95
- Children's Good Sense Waists, 70c
- Misses' Good Sense Waists, \$1.10.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.