

## OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by  
the Boarders.

"The men of the French Revolution proclaimed that it was ignorance, contempt and neglect of human rights and nothing else which caused all the miseries of the human race and was responsible for most of its crimes," said Brown, "and the more I think about it the more I'm convinced that these Frenchmen were right. Take, for instance, this corruption that exists, not only in every department of State but in a greater or less degree in every Town and City Council in the Dominion. How is it that a few men can almost openly defraud whole communities, or for that matter, the whole nation, and yet maintain themselves in power? I do not and cannot believe that Phil is right in saying that the people are indifferent to their welfare or in ignorance of their actual position, but I do believe that they are helpless, that they are unable to cope with men who hold a power with which no people, having a clear conception and respect of human rights, would ever have invested them with. It is the power to borrow money, to create a national, provincial, or municipal debt, which the people have delegated to their rulers, which has corrupted Governments of all kinds and debased public morals until it is possible for those who hold this power to steal with impunity in defiance of moral or civil law and with utter disregard to public opinion. It is an easy thing to borrow money on a promissory note payable by your great grandchildren, and the present generation may hardly be expected to kick at that way of doing it, but with the money thus raised whole constituencies have been bought, our Legislatures corrupted and our press debauched. Consider the millions raised in this way which have passed through our national treasuries during the last twenty years, and then tell me honestly are you surprised at the corruption that does exist?"

"There is much truth in what you say," said Phil, "and I do really believe that if we as a nation had strictly adhered to the good old plan of paying our road as we went corruption in Government circles would be unknown. I can also understand that with such large expenditures of public money interested contractors and material-men, merchants and capitalists, will use all their influence and power to shield the wrong-doing and knavery of men by whose patronage they grow rich; bought voters and politicians will do the same from fear of having their own crooked ways exposed or from a desire to see the men on whom they have a 'grip,' and who therefore cannot object to be bled, retain their positions. All these things make boodling possible, but the very worst kind of boodling is not near as bad as the device of raising money by creating a national debt; it enables those who got control of governments to obtain sums which they could not get by immediate taxation without arousing the indignation and resistance of those who could make the most effective resistance. Thus they are enabled to maintain themselves, and extravagance and corruption are fostered. The institution of public debts, like the institution of private property in land, rests upon the preposterous assumption that one generation may bind another generation. We have no such power, and there is no possible invention by which we can obtain it. When we talk about calling on future generations to bear their part in the costs and burdens of the present, of making them pay a share in expenditures, we assume they will consider to have been made for their benefit as well as ours, we are carrying metaphor into absurdity. Yet upon this assumption that ascendants may bind descendants, that one generation may legislate for another generation,

rests the assumed validity of our land titles and public debts."

"Compel the Government to raise all necessary money by direct taxation," said Brown, "and no boodler would escape the wrath of the people. Take from your rulers this power of borrowing from future generations, given to them in ignorance or with contempt of human rights, and honesty will once more become fashionable among men. If the people of Montreal were compelled to raise the necessary fund so foolishly squandered by its City Council how long do you suppose those incapables would retain their position? Why, with one or two exceptions, they would have to leave the city before sundown to save themselves from being torn to pieces; the same applies to our Federal and Provincial Governments. They all, however, borrow from future generations—'After us the Deluge.' So be it, but have a care; it may arrive sooner than you expect it."

BILL BLADES.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

Out in the Bush—Farming Under Difficulties.

CHERRIE SWAMP,  
Victoria, Sept. 1, 1891.

DEAR ECHO,—This time I can give you no news concerning the political aspect of this country, save that we are in all probability going to be favored by the abolition of plural voting. I am away out in the wild bush of Australia, and so far away from any Postoffice that I have little or no opportunity of getting any certain news of what is going on in the big centers of population, therefore I will try and draw your readers a few pictures of the surrounding country, its nature, its people, animals, reptiles, etc. The country for miles around is flat or undulating, and is principally devoted to the raising of wheat. A great portion of it is thickly covered with a growth of light timber commonly called "Mallee," which of course has all got to be cleared before it can be plowed. It is easily done; the principal thing you want is a heavy wooden roller with the pole or tongue fixed on one side of it after the fashion of a side delivery reaper; this machine is used to roll the "Mallee" timber down, the horses walking on one side just the same as they would in harvesting a crop. From six to eight acres can be razed to the ground in a day. It is left lying there all summer and in the fall of the year (February and March) it is burnt up. You could not set fire to it in the summer time else you would burn up the whole country. Well, after it has been cleared off, after the manner I have described, it has to be plowed and as there are a great many stumps left the ingenious Australian has invented a stump jumping plow which works admirably. Then of course he sows his crop; after that comes harvest. It is next to an impossibility to use a reaper and binder in these fields, so they use what is called out here a stripper. It takes the head off the plant and leaves the straw standing. This has a two fold advantage. First, it saves thrashing; secondly, the straw remains and manure goes back into the ground. Of course when a person takes up a selection he does not put the whole 320 acres under crop the first season. The first year he rolls off and puts in about 50 or 60 acres increasing every year till he gets the whole area under crop, providing always the banks in the meantime don't get possession of his land. The people are a hard working, industrious lot, and primitive and inexperienced in their modes of farming; but if they are fortunate enough to get pretty fair conditions and sufficient run they generally come out on the right side. There are only a few rabbits and hares up here, one or two species of lizards and snakes, and a plentiful supply of centipedes, flies and mosquitos. Taking it on the whole this part of the country has a good future before it. On an average there is not too much rain, good soil and comparatively speaking favorable conditions. The land is being gradually taken up and a larger area cultivated every year. What the farmers out here want is absolute free trade, an unrestricted natural competition and a tax on land values. This would make them so they could compete with any part of the world. To-day they are taxed up to the ears; every thing they eat, drink or wear is protected; but the time is not far distant when we will have all those things. To-day Australia leads the world in matters of social reform and if you don't hurry up will continue to do so. With kind wishes, I am,

W. W. LYCH.

A tenement house in the dock district of London was burned early yesterday morning. A woman 70 years of age, and a young woman and three children were suffocated.



## ELECTION

—IN THE—  
ST. ANN'S WARD.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the St. Ann's Ward, that a poll is necessary for the election now pending for the said ward, and that such poll shall be opened on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October instant, from the hour of Nine o'clock in the morning till Five o'clock in the afternoon; that the voting shall take place by ballot in the manner by law prescribed, and, further, that the persons duly nominated as candidates at such election, and for whom alone vote shall be received, are:—

CLORAN,

Henry Joseph Cloran, Advocate, 235 St. Antoine street,

McNAMEE,

Francis B. McNamee, Contractor, 85 Cathedral street, and

NOLAN,

Michael F. Nolan, Gentleman, 25 Ottawa street.

And that the polls have been established by the Board of Revisors at the following places, to wit:

Poll No 1—At or near No 3 St Henry street, comprises electoral districts Nos 1 and 2, bounded by Wellington, Queen, William, St Henry, Notre Dame and McGill streets.

Poll No 2—At or near No 78 Wellington street, comprises electoral districts Nos 3 and 4, bounded by the river, Black's bridge, the Lachine canal, Nazareth, Wellington and McGill streets.

Poll No 3—At or near No 81 Ottawa street, comprises electoral districts Nos 5 and 6, bounded by Wellington, Nazareth, William and Queen streets.

Poll No 4—At or near No 94 St Maurice street, comprises electoral districts Nos 7 and 8, bounded by William, Dupre, St Maurice, Notre Dame and St Henry streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 141 College street, comprises electoral districts Nos 9 and 10, bounded by Ottawa, Shannon, William, Inspector, College and Chaboillez streets, Chaboillez square and St Maurice street.

Poll No 6—At or near 158 Wellington street, Fire station, comprises electoral districts Nos 11 and 12, bounded by the Lachine canal, Wellington, Shannon, Ottawa and Nazareth streets.

Poll No 7—At or near No 149 Ottawa street, comprises electoral districts Nos 13 and 14, bounded by Wellington, Colborne, Smith, Young, William and Shannon streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 217 William street, comprises electoral districts Nos 15 and 16, bounded by William, Eleanor, Barre, McCord and Notre Dame streets, Chaboillez square, Chaboillez and Inspector streets.

Poll No 9—At or near 130 Murray street, comprises electoral districts Nos 17 and 18, bounded by Ottawa, McCord, Barre, Eleanor, William and Young streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 54 Young street, comprises electoral districts Nos 19 and 20, bounded by Wellington, McCord, Ottawa Young, Smith and Colborne streets.

Poll No 11—At or near No 154 McCord street, comprises electoral districts Nos 21 and 22, bounded by the Lachine canal, Richmond, William, Aqueduct, Notre Dame and McCord streets.

Poll No 12—At or near No 114 Barre street, comprises electoral districts Nos 23 and 24, bounded by William, St Martin, Notre Dame and Aqueduct streets.

Poll No 13—At or near No 2568 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos 25, 26 and 27, bounded by the Lachine canal, the city limits west, Notre Dame, St Martin, William and Richmond streets.

Poll No 14—At or near No 47 Richardson street, comprises electoral districts Nos 28, 29 and 30, bounded by Centre street, the limits of the St Gabriel ward, the Lachine canal and Montgomery street.

Poll No 15—At or near No 76 Shearer street, comprises electoral district No 31, bounded by Wellington street, the limits of the St Gabriel ward, Centre, Shearer and Mullins streets and Maple avenue.

Poll No 16—At or near No 153 Grand Trunk street, comprises electoral district No 32, bounded by Wellington street, Maple avenue, and Mullins, Shearer, Centre and Richmond streets.

Poll No 17—At or near No 72 Grand Trunk street, comprises electoral district No 33, bounded by Wellington, Richmond, Centre, Montmorency, Richardson, Conde and Centre streets.

Poll No 18—At or near No 69 Conde street, comprises electoral district No 34, bounded by Wellington, Centre, Conde, Richardson and Montmorency streets, the Lachine canal, Conde and Farm streets.

Poll No 19—At or near No 405 Wellington street, comprises electoral districts Nos 35 and 36, bounded by Wellington, Farm and Conde streets and the Lachine canal.

Poll No 20—At or near No 135 Magdalen street, comprises electoral district No 37, bounded by Favard street, the limits of the St Gabriel ward, Wellington and Sebastopol streets.

Poll No 21—At or near No 46 Sebastopol street, comprises electoral districts Nos 38 and 39, bounded by the river, the limits of St Gabriel ward, Favard, Sebastopol, Wellington and St Etienne streets.

Poll No 22—At or near No 99 Britannia street, comprises electoral district No 40, bounded by the river, St Etienne, Forfar, Mensi and Conway streets to the river.

Poll No 23—At or near No 67 Forfar street, comprises electoral district No 41, bounded by the river, Conway, Mensi, Forfar, St Etienne and Wellington streets, the Lachine canal and Black's bridge to the river.

Of all of which all persons interested are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

CHS. GLACKMEYER,

City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,  
CITY HALL,  
Montreal, Oct. 9, 1891.

# No More Misrepresentation!

ALL OUR GOODS SOLD ON THEIR MERITS.

Select your Furniture from the Largest Stock in Canada

FEE & MARTIN,

Palace Furniture Store,

357 to 367 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

## CLENDINNENG'S

# LEADER

# STOVES.

Workingmen's Wives, look at our line of Stoves, Ranges, Heaters; made here. Best to Bake, Cook and Heat. Cost the least to repair.

SAMPLES AND SALESROOMS:

524 Craig Street,

319 St. James Street,

2495 Notre Dame Street,

1417 St. Catherine Street,

Cor. Inspector and William Streets,

Haymarket Square

## W. Clendinneng & Son.

### GREAT REDUCTION!

— IN —

## Furniture, Bedding

— AND —

### Baby Carriages!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

All goods stored and insured FREE until wanted.

## H. A. WILDER & CO.,

232 to 238 McGill Street.