

Read and Reflect

CARD

To the Electors of Montreal Centre:

In appearing before you as a candidate for the honor of representing Montreal Centre in the Legislature of the Province, it becomes necessary for me to state my position and to give the reason why I, a comparative stranger to most of you, look for your suffrages. The position I now occupy is not of my own seeking. As most of you are probably aware, the Trades and Labor Council, a body representative of a very large portion of the workingmen of Montreal, has placed me in the field, and having done so it does not feel that, in a constituency so largely made up of the working class element, any apology is necessary for endeavoring to secure a representative from its own ranks in the Provincial Parliament. No one can better appreciate the wants of workingmen than a workingman himself, and, while I would earnestly endeavor to secure equal justice and fair legislation for my fellow-workmen it would not be at the expense of any other class.

My attitude towards either of the two political parties would be one of complete independence, giving a hearty support to any administration which shall endeavor to carry out the wishes of the people and honestly administer the finances of the Province.

If elected I will, while giving a cordial support to all good measures by whomsoever introduced, devote my best energies to secure legislation on the following lines:

Free Education.

This is the greatest gift that could be given to any community, and I would endeavor to secure it for the Province of Quebec. In my opinion the moral effect of an absolutely free educational system upon the people would greatly over-balance any increased expenditure. It is much cheaper to multiply our school houses than to enlarge our prisons.

Compulsory Voting.

I believe in the principle of compulsory voting, feeling that it falls upon the State to see that her citizens do their duty as such, and believing also that it would minimize bribery, corruption and telegraphing.

Seizure of Wages.

I believe that through the action of this law thousands of our citizens have been driven from their homes, and that untold misery has come upon many poor families through their bread-winner losing his situation by a seizure being placed upon his wages. I would substitute for this act a simple legal process of collecting small debts at a minimum of cost.

Payment of Jurors.

I believe that when a man is called upon to serve as a juror he should be paid equivalent to his loss of time, and would therefore support any measure increasing the remuneration now paid to jurors.

Public Offices.

I believe that all positions under government should be open to public competition, and that political influence should have no effect in civil appointments. Greater economy and increased efficiency in the service would result.

The Contract System.

I am in favor of abolishing the contract system on all public works, and substituting therefor day's labor under the supervision of qualified government officers. The contract system is responsible for the greater part of the boodling of the present day, and I believe that under day labor better wages could be paid to workingmen on all public works and yet prove less costly to the taxpayers. "Scamped" work and "extras" are necessary to enable a contractor to pay his political subscription; under day labor there would be no inducement to "scamp" and no sham necessity for extras.

The Factory Act.

I am in favor of a more stringent inspection of factories and the appointment of female inspectors for factories where female help is largely employed.

Gear and Tackle Inspection.

The numerous casualties on our wharves during the shipping season, too often the re-

sult of defective tackle, calls loudly for a thorough inspection of the same. I would advocate the appointment of a thoroughly qualified inspector in this department of labor.

Employers' Liability.

I believe that the liability of employers for accidents through defective or unguarded machinery, or through the fault of incompetent persons in their employ, should be more strictly defined, and that it should not be possible for wealthy corporations to avoid responsibility and defeat justice by technicalities enabling them to drag the claimant through costly and harassing law proceedings. I would take the earliest opportunity of introducing amendments to the provincial act in this direction.

Mechanics' Lien Act.

I am in favor of every workingman and every mechanic having a lien, to the extent of his wages, upon what his labor produces.

The Franchise.

I am in favor of extending the franchise to the sons of workingmen, living with their parents, on a similar basis as now enjoyed by the sons of farmers and professional men.

Masters' and Servants' Act.

I am in favor of radical changes in the law relating to master and servant, and would introduce amendments to bring its provisions more in accordance with the times.

Temperance.

Believing as I do that the drink traffic is directly responsible for a great amount of the misery and destitution which prevail at all times in this province, I am in favor of placing the fullest restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and would support any measure calculated to secure that end.

GENTLEMEN,

Above I have outlined my programme, and it is for you to say, by your votes, whether or not it meets with your approval. If you favor me with your confidence and return me as your representative, I shall endeavor to merit that confidence by a diligent discharge of the duties devolving on the representative of such an important constituency as that of Montreal Centre and while carefully looking after your interests in particular, will work and vote for any measure calculated to advance the material and moral welfare of the people of this Province in general.

Your obedient servant,

L. Z. BOUDREAU.

Are Men More Clever After Marriage.

This is a question of the greatest possible interest. The scope afforded for research is so great that one is tempted to write a formidable treatise upon it, but that is not desired at present. There are many men who before marriage led the most restless of lives; they do not appear to be able to concentrate their energies upon a particular line of work, or upon any tangible object except the attainment of that hope which they believe will bring them domestic happiness. There are many men who have been entirely unknown to fame until after marriage. No doubt a man when married, if he has solely to depend upon his own efforts to maintain others besides himself, finds it absolutely necessary for the purpose of existence to brace himself to conquer all conceivable difficulties, and this in a great degree accounts for his ultimate success. But the most important factor, perhaps, is the influence of his partner, and it is a well-known fact that women have the power of exercising a profound influence on the lives of their husbands.

Weak men are said to display real public virtue, and strong men have been made stronger, because they had by their side a woman of noble character, who exercised a fortifying influence over them. Huber, the great authority on bees, who was blind from the age of seventeen, was so helped by his wife that he one day declared he should be miserable were his sight given back to him. It is said of Lord Eldon that his wife made him Lord Chancellor, and one of the most eminent politicians of our day owes much of his success to the devotion of his wife. Flaxman, on being told by Sir Joshua Reynolds that his marriage had ruined him, as far as an artist's life was concerned, went home and told his wife. They both journeyed to Rome, and in a few years' time returned to prove the fallacy of Sir Joshua's statement.

Sir William Hamilton, of Edinburgh, the well-known Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, who was paralyzed, was always assisted by his wife in the preparation of his elaborate lectures. Sir William Napier's handwriting was of the most illegible character, and many of his productions would

never have been known to the world had it not been for his wife. Amongst those who have publicly acknowledged the expansion of genius owing to the share born by their wives are Burke, Sir Walter Scott, and Daniel O'Connell, while Prince Bismarck once, speaking of his wife, said, "She it is who has made me what I am." Lord Beaconsfield admitted that a great part of his knowledge was due to his wife's criticism.

It will need a good deal of argument to prove that men are not more clever after marriage. It has been well said that when we see a great man, like a ship, sailing proudly along the current of renown, there is a little tug—his wife—which you cannot see, but which is directing his movements, and supplying the motive power.

A Magnificent Aviary.

The most extensive aviary in Great Britain is owned by the Zoological Society of London, at their gardens in Regent's Park, having 1,273 birds, containing 300 varieties of parrots and other members of the feathered tribe. It is considered the best arranged aviary in the world. For a single bird £100 has been given, and a great black cockatoo cost £30. The first two birds of paradise cost £300. The gardens cover 26 acres, and provide accommodation for about 3,000 reptiles, quadrupeds and birds. The society has correspondents in every corner of the globe, who use every effort to procure the latest and best specimens for the gardens. The specimens which cost the authorities most is a two horned rhinoceros, which cost £1,200. During the summer of 1890 about twenty species of birds were bred in the society's gardens. There are 22 keepers, and 22 helpers, and four men who attend to the heating arrangements of the houses; 17 stoke holes, and six miles of hot water pipes. There is a complete establishment for food, containing huge supplies of everything dear to the hearts of birds, beasts and fishes. The surroundings are so comfortable that a parrot has lived here for fifty years, and a polar bear for forty five years. There are 367 different kinds of birds in England, only 200 of which breed within our shores. The money value of a complete set of eggs of the British birds is about £200.

Salaries of Bishops.

Amongst these the largest amount is that derived by the Archbishop of Canterbury from his diocese. It reaches the princely figure of £15,000. The two next largest amounts are attached to the Archbishop of York and the Bishopric of London. These are each invested with a yearly stipend of £10,000.

Then the Bishopric of Durham, which stands alone with £7,000.

The next largest on the list—£6,500—falls to the possessor of the Bishopric of Winchester.

Then a step lower, to £5,500, which figures represent the amount attached to the Bishopric of Ely.

The next figures—£5,000—represent the value of several bishoprics, comprising those of Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford and Salisbury.

The Bishoprics of Carlisle, Lincoln, Norwich, Peterborough, and St. David's are each worth £4,500 to their respective owners.

These are followed by the Bishoprics of Bangor, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lichfield, Llandaff, Manchester, Ripon, and St. Asaph, each with £4,200. In the case of the Bishopric of Bangor only the amount of £2,200 is now being paid.

After these the Bishopric of Rochester brings to its possessor the yearly amount of £3,800.

Close behind this amount are the Bishoprics of Liverpool, Newcastle and Southwell, each worth £3,500, followed by those of Truro and Wakefield with £3,000, the Bishop of Worcester receiving £3,000 pro tem.

Then the Bishoprics of Westminster and Windsor with £2,000 each; and, finally, the Bishopric of St. Albans, to which is attached £1,700 pro tem.

Where Money Was of Little Value.

An Englishwoman, describing a visit to an extensive gold mine in Victoria twenty five years ago, says that many of the workers in the mine were shareholders and very rich men. Few of them seemed to have the slightest idea of the value of money or how to spend it.

Many of those who can count their money by thousands live in the same little shanties which they built on first coming to the diggings. They treat their friends on every possible occasion, and when they go to the nearest town buy for their wives the most expensive dresses they can find. Few of them have any higher idea of the pleasures or the advantages or even the comforts to be attained by the possession of wealth.

As illustrating the characteristics of such men, a gentleman told me this story: He arrived at a port in Australia, and

finding no one who looked like a porter by profession to take his portmanteau to the hotel, he said to a rough looking man who was standing on the wharf with his hands in his pockets:

"Here, my man, if you'll take this up to the hotel for me, I'll give you half a crown. The man scowled at him, took a couple of sovereigns out of his pocket, threw them into the sea, turned away without a word, and marched off with the most contemptuous expression on his face."

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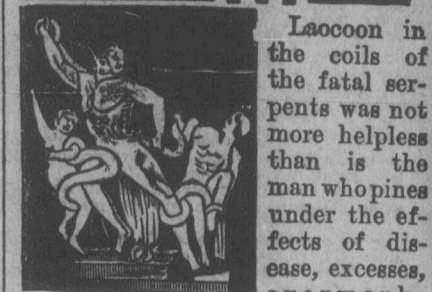
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