

=The Echo=

PUBLISHED BY

The Echo Printing and Publishing Co.

DAVID TAYLOR - - - MANAGER.

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THE ECHO has received the endorsement of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal.

Pos. Office Box 554 Drawer 1982.

THE ECHO is published every Saturday morning at the office, 769 Craig street, and delivered in any part of the city or mailed to any address in Canada or the United States at \$1.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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Display or contract advertisements are taken at special rates, which will be made known upon application.

Business notices published in local columns charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

All advertisements measured by a scale of Solid nonpareil.

Advertisers entitled to change of matter should send in their copy not later than Wednesday morning to ensure insertion same week.

THE ECHO is mailed to subscribers at a distance every Friday evening, and delivered in the city early on Saturday. Parties not receiving their paper regularly should communicate with the office.

LABOR DAY.

It is a strong characteristic of the working men of the present day throughout the civilized world to cooperate together for the protection of their liberties against the inroads of capital and for the amelioration of their condition. In this respect the city of Montreal is not one whit behind the rest of the world, and accordingly we find that distinction of race and religion, and the memories of former strife, appear no longer able to keep those asunder when mutual interests demand that they should be united. For several years past this feeling of amity among the working population of this city has found expression in the celebration of the first Monday in September as a day set apart in honor of Labor, and as such observed throughout the whole American Continent, and it is very gratifying to find, as years go swiftly by, that the day is being more and more honored in Montreal. The improvement in the condition of the Canadian wage-earner which has taken place of late years is entirely due to organization, and it ought, therefore, to be the duty of every unionist to endeavor to improve upon the standard now attained by a closer attention to the duties devolving upon him as an organized workman. There still remains a vast amount of work to be done before the workman can be said to be altogether free from the thralldom which, to a certain extent, yet environs him, and this can only be accomplished through the force of union. The power lays with themselves, and it only needs intelligent guidance and united efforts to compel submission to their demands, which resolve into this—a full share of the wealth they produce and a voice in the government of the country equal to their numbers and importance.

THE ADVANCE OF CHOLERA.

With cholera in England, and more particularly in Liverpool, a port with which we are in almost daily communication, it were criminal on the part of the Federal authorities to allow any ship to enter the St. Lawrence without compelling it to undergo quarantine, so as to make it impossible for the scourge to gain a foothold here. It may be that such a course would mean a serious loss to the steamship companies, and might possibly offend some staunch supporters of the government; but neither personal feeling or political exigency should make the government swerve from its plain path of duty. It

is possible, even yet, to adopt measures which will practically make it impossible for the cholera to invade this continent by way of the St. Lawrence, and the people look to Sir John Abbott and his Cabinet, to whom at the present time is entrusted the health, not only of the people of Montreal and Canada, but the whole American continent, to do their duty, their whole duty, and to do it thoroughly. Neither expense or trouble should be spared in putting the quarantine station at Grosse Isle in a condition to meet the requirements of the case, and medical men who have studied the pest should be placed in charge, even if they are not of the present fashionable political stripe. There must be no "shinnagan" about this business. We may tolerate, and even feel amused at the boodling practices of our politicians, and the impression may have got abroad that the people of Canada will stand anything. Let there be no error about it; should the cholera secure a footing here through neglect of precautionary measures or for want of necessary quarantine appliances, the people will hold the members of the government individually and collectively responsible for every death that will occur. We desire to be well understood on this question. We believe that our geographical situation is such that the cholera can be stopped in its westward march right here, and we call upon the Federal authorities to use the power and resources at their command without fear or favor.

In this connection we note that quite a little sum is being spent and a great deal of time is being wasted by our aldermen in wining and dining the visiting sailors. It seems that while the civic cash box is empty when it concerns the removal of privy pits or the cleaning of markets, there is no lack of money for swilling champagne at a City Hall "bust." Might we humbly suggest that the money thus thrown away might have been more profitably spent in cleaning our city and placing it in a sanitary condition. It also seems very curious to the casual observer that, while our aldermen are far too busy to attend committee meetings, they were all on deck when it came to the distribution of tickets of invitation to this "free blow out." Our humble opinion is that, had these visiting sailors known how dirty our lanes and markets are and how low our funds, they would have disdained to accept of the good time offered and advised our aldermen, in sailor parlance, to spend the money in "holy stones and swabs," and to wash her down and get things ship-shape. Meantime we protest against this foolish expenditure of the public funds at a time when the money is more urgently needed upon necessary works which would ensure the health of the citizens.

In the course of a speech on the labor problem, at Prohibition Park, N. Y., last Sunday, Erastus Wiman referred to the recent strike of railroad switchmen at Buffalo, N. Y., and said: "The Government should protect all citizens when necessary, but there is a big difference between local force and State force. I maintain that at Buffalo there was no violence which could not have been dealt with by the local force. The trouble is that capital can command State aid too easily. It cannot be denied that there is a growing tendency to suppress strikes by military force. The most marked of the economic changes which is taking place in this wonderful country is the daily formation of combinations of capital. They, and not the combinations of workmen, form the real danger to a community. What more dangerous thing has there been lately than the consolidation of the coal interests? I undertake to say that about nine-tenths of the coal lands east of the Alleghany mountains are controlled by about half a dozen men. That half-dozen men could starve New York next winter if

they choose. The military should have been called out against this coal interest, and not against a few workmen who struck for an hour's pay for an hour's work. The coal combination has struck a blow at every industry that makes wealth. By controlling the fuel necessary to make steam, they control everything requiring steam. Who will say that these are not the strikers most to be feared?"

There should be no distinction between steerage and saloon passengers under quarantine laws in a crisis like the present. Yet such, we are led to understand, is the case. The saloon passenger can land at Rimouski and proceed to his destination without undergoing the vexatious delays and disinfection at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, to all of which the poor steerage voyager has to submit. If the cellar is infected by disease there is danger in the upper portions of the house as well. To avoid all possible risk the saloon passenger should have to undergo the same precautionary process as his less fortunate brother of the steerage.

Through the efforts of the United Brotherhood of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, 46 cities of that country have been induced to adopt the eight-hour day—an increase of ten cities to the list in two years. Now there are 393 cities working nine hours a day, while in 1890 there were only 234. This reduction in hours has resulted in opening the field for employment to 11,150 more carpenters than would find work under the ten-hour system. Wages have correspondingly increased from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day to \$2.25 to \$3.50, adding \$5,500,000 annually to the column of money distributed among journeymen carpenters in 531 cities of the United States where unions have been established and maintained.

The government ownership of railways would reduce freight rates one-fourth to one-half, people could travel at one cent per mile, employees would get better pay and there would be no strikes or lock outs.

HAVE YOU TRIED
HERO

—AND—
CRUSADER
CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. RATTRAY & CO.,
MONTREAL.

A PERFECT ARTICLE!

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.

Only the purest Grape Cream Tartar and Finest Re-crystallized Bicarbonate of Soda are employed in its preparation.

Thousands are using the Cook's Friend.
Just the Thing for your Christmas Baking.

All the best Grocers sell it.

McLaren's Cook's Friend the only Genuine.

IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COY (Limited.)
FIRE.

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000
Total Invested Funds . . . \$8,000,000

Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in all the principal towns of the Dominion.

Canadian Branch Office:

COMPANY'S BUILDING,
107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

E. D. LACY,
Resident Manager for Canada.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG)
OLD CHUM
(PLUG)

No other brand of
Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

D. Ritchie & Co.
Montreal.

Oldest Cut Tobacco
Manufacturers
in Canada.

Cut Plug, 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Plug, 10c.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Plug, 20c.

Sudden
Disappearance

of all dirt and stains from everything by using Strachan's "Gilt Edge" Soap.

REWARD

Purity, health, perfect satisfaction, thorough good temper, by its regular use.

This soap is, without doubt, worth its weight

IN GOLD!!

Montreal Exposition Company.

GRAND PROVINCIAL
EXHIBITION,
MONTREAL.

15th to 23rd Sept., 1892.
SECOND ANNUAL FAIR!

Great Show of Live Stock.
Magnificent Horticultural Display.

FINE COLLECTION

Of Historical Relics by the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
BALLOON ASCENSION. Parachute descents by STANLEY SPENNER, the renowned English Aeronaut.

Ladies' Military Band and Concert.
Magnificent Fireworks. Splendid Music.
Brilliant Electrical Illuminations.

ELECTRIC STREET CAR SERVICES

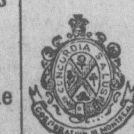
Direct to the Grounds.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

All applications for space should be made at once For prize lists and all information, address

S. C. STEVENSON,
Manager and Secretary,
76 St. Gabriel street, Montreal.



PROCLAMATION

In order that every precaution may be taken against the cholera epidemic, it is absolutely necessary that the city shall be thoroughly cleaned, and to that end all citizens, whether tenants or proprietors in the city, are hereby ordered that their yards and cellars be thoroughly cleaned immediately, the rubbish carted away and the fences and interior of cellars properly whitewashed. Special inspectors are being appointed to see that this work is properly done.

A staff of cleaners and whitewashers will follow the inspectors to see that the work is thoroughly done, and in all cases of neglect on the part of the citizens, the cleaners will do the work and the city will charge the proprietor with the cost of the same.

The Mayor hopes that every citizen will see the necessity of complying at once with the above orders.

JAMES McSHANE,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, 1st Sept., 1892.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

AMERICAN MONEY.

American money, both bills and silver taken at full value at

S. CARSLEY'S.

No necessity for losing on American money. Bring it all to S. CARSLEY'S, where the best value on this continent is given to the public.

REPLIES.

Some weeks ago we asked in our advertisement for letters giving the reasons why ladies object to purchase articles of dress such as Mantles, Dress Goods, Millinery, &c., in stores located in streets near where they reside. The following replies are samples of numbers of letters received.

The letter from Sherbrooke is good, but we refer to Montreal or any other large city, not to outside or smaller places.

S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL, July 11th. 1892.

S. CARSLEY, Esq.,
Notre Dame street, Montreal:

Dear Sir,—In answer to advertisement in Star of 7th July—Reasons why ladies prefer to purchase goods, such as Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods, etc., at a distance from their residence is:—1st. They can have goods not in common with help of the house, and less known to the household of their value.

Yours respectfully, M. K.

SHERBROOKE, July 16, 1892.

S. CARSLEY:

Dear Sir,—Seeing your advertisement in the Sherbrooke Examiner asking why people do not as a rule purchase goods at stores near their place of residence, I am afraid too many do even now for their own good. For three years—Spring and Fall—we have gone into town and purchased Winter Garments and Summer Tweeds, Challies and Silks. Our reasons are three-fold:—1st. We can save more than our fare on the price of say a good dress or a good winter cloak. 2nd. We get a far greater and better selection. 3rd. Getting goods here your help is just as apt to appear in a similar dress, which might be taken for yours. I am not writing for the gloves, but because I consider that if more people would go to Montreal to purchase they would be better suited, and certainly in every way it would be for their own good.

Yours respectfully,

SHERBROOKE, Que.

MONTREAL, July 12th, 1892.

S. CARSLEY, Esq.:

Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—In answer to adv. in Star of July 7th:—Reasons why ladies prefer to purchase goods, such as Mantles, Dress Goods, Millinery, etc., at a distance from where they reside, is:—1st. Principally because the goods in stores near where one resides are too well known by the residents of the neighborhood. For instance, if a lady buys a Mantle or Dress in a store near where she lives, the chances are that all the domestics in the house and most of the neighbors will not only know where it was bought, but the price paid also.

Yours respectfully,

M. McL.

MONTREAL, N. Y. L. Building.

Messrs. S. CARSLEY & CO., City:
Gentlemen,—As an explanation of the business peculiarity alluded to in your column in last night's Star, I would suggest the following reasons:—The best established stores are as a rule generally situated in a business centre of the city where ladies having much money to spend rarely reside. Such a store would naturally be reliable, and ladies purchasing there would feel surer of being fairly dealt with. Another reason is that ladies like to see the various goods exhibited by the different storekeepers before making a choice; and lastly, a reason which throws a glamour over all, in the words of the poet: "This distance lends enchantment to the view."

Yours truly,

C. Q.

HALF-PRICE CLEARANCE!
SATURDAY MORNING AND MONDAY.

To-day (Saturday) and Monday, we offer

UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS
At HALF-PRICE.

ALL MILLINERY at HALF-PRICE.

GRAND PARASOL SALE!

Take your choice of all Parasols at from 30 percent discount to Half-price.

S. CARSLEY.

Children's Washing Dresses.

Take your choice of Children's Cotton Washing Made-up Dresses from 20 percent discount to Half-price.

CHILDREN'S WHITE WASHING HATS
AND WHITE WASHING BONNETS.

Your choice of all these Pretty Washing Hats and Bonnets at from 20 percent discount to Half-price.

S. CARSLEY.

FIRST BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT
THEN GO AHEAD.

If you take cold and lose your health, you cannot properly attend to your business. If you do not attend to your business you will not succeed in it.

If you wear Rigby Waterproof Garments, you reduce your chances of taking cold, with its attendant disastrous results, to a minimum. Ponder this over and form your conclusions, then act.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN