

THE ECHO.

A JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 1.—No. 21.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 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. MERCIER, M.P.P. C. BEAUSOLEIL, M.P.
F. X. CHOQUET, 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, MAXWELL 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 On-
tario & Manitoba.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
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,
216 St. James street, near Victoria square.
J. TIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

MONTREAL EAST.

WORKINGMEN

VOTE FOR

A. T. LEPINE,

The Labor Candidate,

Who has been approved and endorsed by the
Central Trades and Labor Council.

MONTREAL CENTRE!

E. GUERIN,

— THE —

Popular Candidate.

MONTREAL CENTRE

VOTE FOR

J. J. CURRAN,

MONTREAL'S

Live Representative.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

WORKINGMEN

VOTE FOR

Mr. A. DESJARDINS

— AND —

Protection of Home Industries.

BEFORE ELECTION.

[Written for THE ECHO, by Cyrille Horsicot.]

We have a few words to say to the tradesmen, workmen, and farmers of this district and elsewhere. Here is a great city, with its outlying towns and villages, in which laboring men largely predominate. In scores of foundries, mills, and factories, are heard the clang, din, and whirl of almost unceasing industry. Let the scores of thousands of men and women who are the producers of wealth in this region emigrate to another locality and the city and its environs would become dead. They create the wealth; they keep trade active in all departments; it is for their custom and convenience the multitudinous stores and shops are established; they support the street railways; they are largely the patrons of the railroad and steamboat lines; if it were not for their generous support our places of amusement would close never to open again; even the churches would find their occupation gone were it not for the attendance and liberal contributions of the working classes. Their productions, so varied in their character, supply their own and each other's needs and the needs of all classes; they furnish a market for the products of farmers, who are themselves workmen.

The wage-workers, tradesmen, and farmers have interests in common. What benefits one man benefits all; what is injurious to one is a common injury. Their common enemies are the grasping monopolists, the soulless corporations, the embezzlers of public money, in a word the money power of the land. These degrade labor, reduce wages, prolong the working hours, starve women, rob youth of both sexes of health and strength, lay burdens too heavy to be borne upon the shoulders of children, condemn them to ignorance, lift the load of taxation from their own shoulders to lay it upon those of the working people who, in many countries, become socialists, anarchists, and all sort of ists, on account of their iniquitous proceeding; rob the farmers by exorbitant freights upon their produce, and contract the currency to the point of stagnation in business and the multiplication of mortgages and business failures.

The producers, whose wrongs are thus enumerated, have very little or nothing to hope from legislation as it stands now. Whatever has been accomplished by legislation has been for the most part the work of individuals carried for their own benefit; it is to individuals we must look at both sessions of the Federal and Provincial legislatures for action in behalf of labor till the producers have put forward enough candidates of their own craft. How are the workmen of this country—so largely in the majority that the power lies wholly in their hands—going to vote for themselves by voting next month for the men known to serve best their interest? The time is ripe for action. The word has gone all down the line of the labor ranks that principle and men, more than party, shall be the watch-word at the next election. Will the workmen prove true to themselves in trampling under their feet their old grudges, prejudices, and cast their vote for an honest producer, or will they betray their own interest in supporting the honey-tongued wheedlers who always have made and will make them their scapegoats?

During the past years the wage-workers have become organized as they never were before. They have just begun to discover their own strength, and change the contempt of their enemies into respect. They have held picnics and excursions; they have made parades; they have given their time, strength and money without stint to the cause of labor—everything but their vote, and yet they have among them many clever and upright men who understand and are able to take care of their own interests better than those who make use of them to pull off the fire the chestnuts that they crack between themselves at their pompous banquets. Will they give or withhold them? Will they carry out their work of the past season to its legitimate conclusion at the ballot box, or will they nullify all they have done already by forsaking their principles at the one place above all others where they ought to carry them if their work in the past was for anything more than show? If they do this latter thing, then let them hold their peace, and submit patiently and hum-

bly to all the iniquities which may in future be heaped upon them, for they themselves will have demonstrated, better than their enemies could do, that they do not know how to use the rights and privileges of free men.

In conclusion, I will say to the producers: think and reflect of the past; don't let yourselves be once more blinded and fooled by the smooth-tongued professionals who for generations had always thrown golden dust in your eyes; for they are in both parties, of the same chips, and can't be your friends, except in election times. Throw your vote not only for a single producer, who will be, when in session, like a timid lamb among a pack of wolves, but for as many as you can; and don't forget that the worst of them will serve your interest a thousand-fold better than the best of all the high and petty bureaucrats who form the oligarchical fraternity here and elsewhere.

THEY WANT AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

American Workmen Say They Will No Longer Be Slaves.

The first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened in Columbus, O., on Wednesday morning with fully three hundred delegates present, representing fifteen States, the special object of which is to make definite arrangements for the inauguration of the eight-hour day on May 1, 1891. The inauguration of the movement has been delegated to this Order by the other labor organizations. President John R. Rae appointed committees on Credentials and Rules. Committees were also sent for President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; Treasurer Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, General Assembly; A. W. Wright, member of the General Executive Board Knights of Labor, and Hugh Cavanaugh, General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor. All but Secretary Hayes were found, and they were enthusiastically greeted on their entrance to the hall. When the president, Mr. Rae, introduced Mr. Gompers, a significant incident occurred. Taking Mr. Gompers and Mr. Wright by the hands he said that this illustrated the good feeling existing between the three great labor organizations. Uproarious applause followed this announcement. The speeches by the visitors were on the subject of eight hours, showing the sympathy of the organization they represented with the movement and pledging their support. The sentiment of all seemed to be that everything was in good shape for a monster strike on May 1 next for eight hours if the operators do not accede to the demand.

FRESH LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 19.—The Government is at length aroused to the formidable character of the labor movement that has been gradually gaining strength for about a month past in the seaport towns. Cardiff to-day is full of policemen to prevent the strike; from becoming violent, and troops are held in readiness for use should the situation become alarming. The Cardiff dockers are desperate and avow their determination to drive free labor out at any cost.

The dockers having withdrawn their December manifesto at the instance of the federation, the latter now demands that work shall be unconditionally resumed before any further discussion takes place. The dockers are very angry about this, claiming that it is in violation of the understanding arrived at when the manifesto was withdrawn, and they charge a breach of faith on the part of the federation. The dockers hold that in any resumption of work the interests of the exporters must be considered.

The Pall Mall Gazette, while still hoping for some satisfactory compromise of the shippers' troubles, considers such a termination of the crisis as extremely doubtful. The paper charges the Shipping Federation with practicing deception and of a covert determination to crush the Dockers' Union. It concludes by saying that the men may be forced to appeal to the public for support, but eventual their triumph is certain.

Government should be purely secular, and should give itself not the least concern about the religion or religious calling of its subjects.