

The Echo

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MONTREAL, January 16, 1892.

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.

DEATH OF A ROYAL PRINCE.

The whole of the British Empire is in mourning for the death of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, which occurred at Marlborough House, London, on Thursday morning. The event becomes all the more sad when it is considered that the Prince was on the eve of getting married to a very estimable young lady, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who is said to be extremely popular with all classes in England. For a day or two previous to his death, the unhelpful nature of the bulletins issued by the physicians in attendance led the public to expect grave results, and therefore they were in some measure prepared for the final announcement. The deceased prince was hardly known to the people of Great Britain and his death, apart from the circumstances under which it has occurred, would not have occasioned any general feeling of regret, but attendant circumstances have, of course, softened the public mind and sincere sorrow will be felt and every sympathy extended to the young bride bereft of her affianced husband. The death of the young prince, although it brings the family of the Duke of Fife a step nearer the throne, is not of very great political significance, as the day has gone by when an English sovereign could influence the course of political events. Prince George of Wales, who has twice visited this country, now becomes heir apparent to the throne.

CARDINAL MANNING.

By the death of the Venerable Cardinal Manning the workingmen of the British Isles, and indeed of the whole world, for his sympathies were not confined to the boundaries of Great Britain, have lost a true and warm hearted friend, one who was ever ready to counsel and to guide, and who, on more than one occasion, exerted all the influence of his high position to terminate strife between capital and labor. By the great mass of workingmen in the East end of London especially the late Cardinal was looked up to with a feeling akin to reverence. They could at all times depend upon his lending a willing ear to their grievances, and he was ever ready to lay the case of the workers before the representatives of capital and plead on their behalf for justice. To his efforts, in a very great measure, must be attributed the final settlement of the great Dockers' strike and the favorable terms to the men on which it was accomplished. Cardinal Manning's public utterances on the labor question have been frequent, and

he invariably advocated for the producer a larger share of the profits arising from the product of his labor. At the same time, Cardinal Manning was favorable to a further limitation of the hours of labor, more especially insisting that in occupations requiring great bodily or mental effort, or which were injurious to health, the hours of labor should not exceed eight. On social questions he held opinions of a decidedly advanced order, and his whole life may be briefly summed up by saying that he labored ardently, unselfishly and self-sacrificingly for the good of his fellow-men, irrespective of what creed they professed. His personal characteristics were great piety, tenderness and modesty.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The ease with which a corporation can crush an individual has been brought home very forcibly to the people of Canada in the Widow Flynn case. In a letter to the Star a correspondent points out a remedy that should commend itself to every lover of justice. His suggestion that when workmen obtain a judgment against a corporation, any appeal taken against the judgment should be conducted by the Attorney-General, is one that should be taken up at once by the Central Trades and Labor Council, and pushed with the same spirit of enthusiasm that distinguished its action in the Widow Flynn case, to a successful issue. They would undoubtedly have the support, not only of the different assemblies and trades unions, but of a large proportion of the community whose business does not bring them into contact with these organizations.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"A large number of the police force are on the sick list, having caught the grippé."—Vide daily paper.

We are glad to hear that the police have at last succeeded in catching something.

Sometimes it requires a great stretch of imagination to believe that the portraits of notables which appear in the daily press are really the lineaments of those they are said to represent. A case in point: In the Star of Thursday evening the lady who does duty as H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has rather a youthful appearance to be the mother of the middle-aged looking gentleman with a decided slender stoop who is underlined as H. R. H. Prince George.

It is rumored that the proposed fist encounter between the Mayor and Ald. Jeannotte has been declared off. The worthy alderman wanted the "go" to be for points only, but Jimmy refused to sign articles for anything less than a fight to a finish with nature's gloves. As this is against municipal statutes, the head of our police department could not of course accommodate him. However the friends of either men do not yet despair of bringing about a meeting.

As a sample of the extravagant manner in which the Mercier Government disbursed public moneys, it may be stated that the sum paid for advertising the list of licenses granted in Montreal last year was no less than \$6,382.50. Seventeen journals in all enjoyed the patronage of the advertising, which under the Conservative Government was given to two newspapers at a cost of only \$800.—Gazette.

As our contemporary was one of the two journals to receive this patronage it is not at all surprising they should be satisfied with the economical arrangement of the previous Government.

The Chilean affairs begin to assume a serious look. Latest advices from the different navy yards and gun factories give particulars of the haste with which the instruments of war are being pushed forward. The single turret monitor Nantucket, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, the Newark and the Mainomoh are expected to leave for Chilean waters in a few weeks.

K. OF L.

Continued from First Page.

large representation from the French-Canadian Unions and Assemblies present. It was by reunions of this kind that a good understanding was arrived at between the two races. In unity there was strength, and he hoped the workmen of both races, irrespective of creed would continue to march together working for the advancement of humanity. Some of those present he had worked with in the cause of labor for the last twenty years. They were all aware that he had again been endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council as representative for St. Mary's Ward (cheers) and if again elected he would do his duty by the workmen in the future, as he had done in the past, no matter what the consequences might be. For some time past he had been in correspondence with several parties prominent in the fight for social and labor reform in Canada and elsewhere, and it was his intention, if re-elected, to introduce measures which would be of benefit to the class which he was proud to belong. A bricklayer by trade himself, he had long been identified with trade unions and he was always prepared to go hand in hand with those who were seeking to advance the cause of labor. What was wanted in the present day was to stand firmly by each other, united for the common good. (Applause).

"The Senior Assembly of the Province," next proposed, was received with every manifestation of enthusiasm, Mr. J. McIver, M. W., replying in a neat little speech, in which he heartily thanked the company for the way in which it had been received.

Mr. R. Keys was also called upon to respond. He said he would much sooner than the duty of replying to the most important toast on the list had devolved upon some one better able to do it justice. Nine years ago that night, after several ineffectual attempts, ten men were got together who took the obligation and founded the first assembly in the Province. When he looked around him and saw several of the old and tried knights who had stood by the Order through adversity as well as prosperity, it made him glad to think that Dominion had once claimed them for her sons. It was within the sanctuary of Dominion that they had received their first lessons on the objects of the Noble Order, and he could recall the names of others who had gone to fresh fields and carried their principles with them. Among these was Brother W. W. Lyght, who went to Australia with an organizer's commission and first introduced the Order in that far-off land. The members of Dominion Assembly had always taken an active and leading part wherever they had been sent as delegates. Their worthy chairman as one was at present District Master Workman, while on his left was another, the President of the Trades and Labor Council who would contest the Centre Division at next election. He (the speaker) said he might enumerate a number of other important positions which their members had filled, but it was needless as his history was well known to all of them. Dominion Assembly had also taken a leading part in all reforms that had been brought forward during the past nine years, such as abolition of the Statute Labor tax, the water rate question, night school and several others that have been brought before the City Council and Legislature, the most important of which was the abolition of property qualification for alderman. Old Dominion, he continued, had carried her banner aloft through many a stormy scene, but always managed to come out of the strife fresh and strong, ready to work again on some new reform or attack some grievance, and he could proudly assert that today she could hold her own with any of her sister assemblies. They had a good membership of solid, true Knights, who should be as the chain which they formed around a candidate. If they never allowed that chain to get broken from the inside, they had nothing to fear from the outside, and old Dominion would sail proudly along until they had accomplished the object for which they were organized.

"Our Sister Assemblies and Unions" called forth responses from Mr. Thomas Finn, Master Workman of the National Trades Assembly of Brassworkers of New York; Mr. Joseph Clarke, Progress Assembly; Mr. A. Blondin, Secretary D. A. 19; Mr. E. Pelletier, Painters' and Decorators' Union; Mr. O. Fontaine, Montcalm Assembly; Mr. W. Sandilands, Unity Assembly and others.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Sandilands spoke of the difference between trades unions and the Knights of Labor, contending that while the former were content with raising wages and shortening the hours of labor the latter endeavored to secure legislation so that the purchasing power of the workmen's dollar would be increased. They directed their efforts to benefit humanity at large, and were entirely unselfish in their working. Mr. Sandilands claimed that the founding of Dominion Assembly was the real beginning of the labor move-

ment in Montreal, and in noticing some of its old members, spoke in eulogistic terms of the services of Brother W. W. Lyght, who had gone to Australia, carrying with him the principles of the Order, and establishing it there. So successful had been his efforts and so rapidly had it taken root that now the Order numbers thousands and was in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. Thomas Finn, M. W. Brassworkers' National Trade Assembly, New York, also spoke in response to the toast, and in the course of his remarks referred to what was being done in that city to educate workmen on the vital questions of the day. District 49 had established a "school," which met every Sunday evening, and in which members of the Order and the general public received instruction on the great social questions of the day by means of short lectures, followed by debates. It was found that the "school" was having a very beneficial effect, not only upon the members of the Order themselves, but upon others who attended, and it was also found that it had the effect of increasing the membership of the Order. They had come to recognize the fact that if workmen desired to be respected they must first respect themselves and the way to do this was to live soberly and deal justly, and the "school" was a great factor in promoting sobriety and fair dealing. He said that he would like to see something of the kind established here, and had no doubt that it would meet with success.

The next toast in order was "The Land, the Heritage of the People," to which the Chairman called upon Mr. Wm. Keys to respond. Mr. Keys said the land question was one of the most important now agitating the minds of the greatest statesmen, and the deepest thinkers of the present day, and he felt, with the time at his disposal, that he would be unable to do full justice to it, and also that it deserved a more able exponent. The land was the foundation upon which rested every thing which should go to make people happy, prosperous and content, but the heritage of the people had been seized by a comparative few and the people had been robbed of their birthright. He might ask the question from whom did they inherit the land? and the only answer which could be given was that their inheritance came from Almighty God, the common father of all. Therefore if they inherited the land from the Creator, how was it that the majority were deprived of what he intended for all and not for any particular class of men? Sir Wm. Blackstone, one of the greatest English jurists that ever lived in his "Commentary on English Law," referring to the land question said: "Pleased as we are with the possession (of land) we seem afraid to look back to the means by which it was acquired as if fearful of some defect in our title. We think it enough that our title is derived by the grant of the former proprietor, by descent from our ancestors, or by the last will and testament of the dying owner. Not caring to reflect that accurately and strictly speaking there is no foundation in nature or in natural law, why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land, why the son should have the right to exclude his fellow creatures from a determinate spot of ground because his father had done so before him; or why the occupier of a particular field when lying upon his death bed and no longer able to maintain possession should be entitled to tell the rest of the world which of them should enjoy it after him." If you go, said Mr. Keys, into any Court house in Canada, in Great Britain or in the United States of America you may hear learned judges quote Blackstone as an authority on constitutional and other law, but you never hear them quote his opinion on the land question. Continuing, Mr. Keys said: As to the Knights of Labor; some people tell us they have accomplished nothing during their existence in this city. Let us see. Nine or ten years ago the workingman was not considered at all, but to-day they were recognized on all occasions, and more particularly at election times, both by press and politicians. The politicians on both sides of the house were their friends and would promise to do any thing asked of them, but just as soon as the poll closed, all their promises were forgotten. The K. of L. had been founded for the purpose of weeding out those false-hearted friends of labor, and it was fulfilling its purpose well. The Order was an educational institution, whose object was to instruct workmen to think for themselves, to act for themselves and to vote for themselves. When this was accomplished they would send an army of workmen to the different legislatures to make laws which the people could understand and one of the first of these would be giving back the land to the people, its rightful owners. Amongst other toasts were "Our General Master Workman, Mr. Powderly," "The Labor Press," responded to by Mr. D. Taylor, of THE ECHO; "The Ladies," by Mr. J. P. Contlee, in a very humorous speech, responded to by Messrs. P. J. Ryan and Thos. Fisher; "Our Host," to which Mr. Sutherland suitably replied. The concluding toast, "O! Canada, mon Pays, mes Amours," was received with rousing cheers, and the company dispersed after singing "Bon Soir, mes Amis, Bon Soir," and "Auld Lang Syne."

During the course of the evening songs were rendered in excellent style by Messrs. Prescott, Warren, Pigeon, Lessard, Boudreau, Hornblower and others. The reunion was one of the most enjoyable of the many held under the auspices of Dominion Assembly, and the committee are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts to maintain the reputation which 2436 has attained by its annual celebrations of the establishment of the Order in this city.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Now is the time to buy dresses at low prices for Children.
Dresses of every kind reduced.
Children's substantial Cloth Dresses for indoor wear, at 50c
Children's Dresses of superior quality, at only 75c each.
Stylish Dresses for Children.
All this season's Dresses have been reduced for this sale.

Children's Fancy Jersey Dresses
Children's Plaid Fabric Dresses
Children's Striped Fabric Dresses

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Fancy Dresses for Children, \$1.50.
In all colors

Children's Dresses for School, \$1.75
Children's Dresses for Indoors, \$2.00
Children's Dresses for Walking, \$2.25
Children's Dresses for Visiting, \$2.50
All Prices

In Children's Dresses up to \$12.00 each
Misses' Dresses

In every desirable material, all
Reduced in Price

Misses' Dresses for Holiday Wear
Misses' Dresses for School Wear.

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

JERSEYS.

An unlimited stock of Ladies' Jerseys in all styles and qualities and at prices ranging from 75c

Jerseys at Wholesale Prices

For the January Sale.
Ladies' all-wool Cardigan Vests in an assortment of colors from 35c
Ladies' all-wool Cardigan Jackets in an assortment of Colors, \$1.15

Silk Blouses
In Dark Shades. In Evening Shades
And in Black

All reduced for the Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' SKIRTS,

with sufficient material for waist, all prices, from \$4.50

Ladies' Tweed Costumes reduced
Ladies' Cloth Costumes reduced
Ladies' Serge Costumes reduced
Ladies' Model Costumes reduced
Ladies' Silk Costumes reduced
Ladies' Evening Dresses reduced

A large collection
of Costumes in all the most fashionable colored Fabrics reduced
To special prices to clear.

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

An immense stock of Novelties from Paris, London and Vienna now reduced to extremely low prices.

For the January Sale

French Gilets reduced
French Jabots reduced
Chiffon Collars reduced
Chiffon Ties reduced
Feather Boas reduced
Feather Collarets reduced
Fancy Dress Nets reduced
Lace Flouncings reduced
Spangled Dress Nets reduced
Laces of all kinds reduced

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Veilings, in all shades, from 10c yd
Chiffons, in all shades, from 9½c yd
Brussels Net, 36 inches wide, from 19c yd
Fish Nets, in all shapes, from 21c yd
Spotted Fish Nets, from 25c yd
Point d'Esprit Net, 54 inches wide, 35c yd
Dress Crepe, in all shades, from 48c yd
Gauze for Veils, from 15c yd
Embroidered Collars, from 10c each
Ladies' Fancy Colored Collars, 3c each
Ladies' White Linen Collars, 3c each
Torchon Laces from 2c yd
Imitation Valenciennes Laces, 1½c yd

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

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

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

BLACK GOODS!

S. CARSLEY'S

Is the best store in Montreal for all kinds of Black and

MOURNING GOODS

S. CARSLEY,

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.