

**=The Echo=**

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MONTREAL, January 9, 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.

**THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.**

Indications are not wanting that, in a week or two, the Province of Quebec will be at the height of a political contest the virulence of which happily does not often occur. The different parties are even now so energetically engaged in throwing mud at each other, both being so besmirched in the operation, that there is a danger of the honest and intelligent citizen losing sight of the true issues in trying to discover which is blackest. Already the party managers have named candidates for the different divisions of the city, and in one instance, at least, there has been a considerable lot of kicking at the selection. It is even said that not a solitary voter in the district had a voice in the matter. But this has always been the way; therefore it need occasion no surprise, and until the citizens take the nominations out of the hands of the clique who have hitherto controlled the puppet's willing to dance to any tune that is piped the same good old farce will be played. It is surely possible to find, in every division of the city, a sufficient number of public spirited citizens to take the responsibility of calling a public meeting for the discussion of dominant political questions; to hear would-be candidates give expression to their views, and so enable the electors to judge of their fitness, and, after hearing, to select an honest man who will faithfully endeavor to carry out what he pledges himself to. What is needed most just now in political life is honesty, and experience and brilliancy will not be looked for if the former quality is in any way prominent. There is one thing certain, however, that all the budding M.P.'s have not yet appeared on the scene; there has been considerable talk of running thoroughly independent candidates, pledged only to one particular thing—purity in public life—and the electors should not in any way be led into pledging themselves to ward-healers, who are already on the move, in favor of any particular candidate before hearing the views of all. With a few independent members in the Legislature of Quebec, sufficient to hold the balance, it would not be possible for either party in power to outrage public sentiment, bring discredit on the Province and use the public treasury to enrich themselves and a few favorites.

**THE LOTTERY CRAZE.**

Of late there has been a large amount of adverse criticism and wholesale denunciation in the daily press

concerning the lottery craze which seems to have taken possession of the people of this city and country, and, as usual, when men get excited over a little matter, they are very apt to exaggerate both cause and effect. We do not believe that such an unlimited amount of evil flows from the purchase of a lottery ticket as some people would have us understand, or that crime is induced to the extent claimed by those occasionally too zealous opponents of the lottery. But in saying this much we do not wish to be understood as approving of this very chimerical way of getting a ready-made fortune or defending in any manner the gambling spirit which its existence undoubtedly fosters. What we object to in all the twaddle written on the subject lately is the entire absence of any condemnation of the greater evils of stock gambling, and trading in grain and provision options, indulged in so extensively by the habits of the stock and corn exchanges. To our mind there is just as much danger, and probably more, in the one form of gambling as in the other. When a poor man invests a dollar or two in a lottery he has to bear the loss himself, but when a rich man "drops" his hundreds and thousands in the bucket shops over a rise or fall in pork it generally turns out that he has been speculating with other people's money besides his own, and in his fall he injures a wide circle and often drags the innocent along with him. The poor man has always a large number of friends who will not allow him to speculate a dollar on the remote—very remote, we must admit—chance of getting one hundred in return, but who are themselves daily taking risks in stock gambling. What we want to see is gambling put down entirely, whether practiced by rich or poor, and if the self-appointed social purists cannot see their way to eliminate the one they should leave the other severely alone.

**THE TORONTO MAYORALTY.**

The election of a mayor in the City of Toronto the beginning of this week affords a striking example of what workmen can do when they make up their minds to do it, and the wage-earners of that city are to be congratulated on the very substantial victory achieved by them over the moneyed power. The candidate of the classes was the strongest possible that could have been put in the field. Mr. Osler was widely and not—except, perhaps, for his too close alliance with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the influence of which entered largely into the issues of the election—unfavorably known, and he possessed all the advantages pertaining to wealth and an extensive business connection to make him popular. On the other hand, Mr. Fleming, the nominee of the masses, had nothing but a stainless record in the Council, together with a manly and consistent advocacy of popular rights to recommend him. Although Mr. Fleming had never posed as the champion of labor, nor specially sought the suffrages of workmen, his steady support of their claims in the Council and conscientious regard for their rights had gained for him the esteem and goodwill of every wage-earner. The lavish expenditure of money by the Osler party, who practically purchased hundreds of votes by hiring so many hundreds of canvassers—a mild form of bribery winked at by law—was not sufficient to distract the attention of the workmen from the true issues involved in the contest. They shut their eyes to the golden stream flowing from the coffers of Dives and steadfastly stuck to Mr. Fleming, returning him by a handsome majority, although hardly a single dollar was spent by his party in canvassing. The work was undertaken by volunteers, and the successful issue shows how intelligently their efforts were directed. The total vote polled, over twenty-two thousand, is said to be the largest ever

recorded in a mayoralty contest in that city, and sufficiently indicates the interest taken in the result, which is extremely gratifying in one respect, because it shows that there is at least one place in Canada not completely under the domination of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The election in Toronto is an object lesson to the workmen of Montreal, and we hope it will not be lost upon them. If the men of Toronto had not been organized they never could have gained this important victory. Beginning with the Trades and Labor Council, a long procession of other labor bodies followed, who all endorsed the candidature of Mr. Fleming, and every individual member gave effect to this endorsement by voting for him. The evil with the labor bodies of this city is that they rest content with the endorsement of a candidate; they fail to follow it up by practical effort. When a candidate has been endorsed by a Union the officers of that body should make it their duty to see that every member having a vote deposits his ballot, leaving it to their own honor to do so in the direction indicated by the resolution of his organization. This duty, properly attended to, would very often give a different result. It is absolutely necessary that workmen should take a deeper interest in politics than they have hitherto done, and we believe the coming elections, both municipal and provincial, will witness a new departure in this respect.

**FREE EDUCATION.**

The educational system of Ontario is in many respects far ahead of the antiquated system in vogue in this Province. There they have free schools and boards of education elected by the people; in Montreal we have a board composed of nominees of the Government and the City Council, but under no responsibility whatever to the taxpayers whose money they spend, and the general public are locked out by a Star-Chamber method of conducting business from even listening to the deliberations of the board. The public have no choice; they must accept any crumbs of information the Commissioners choose to give regarding their proceedings. And so little is given that scant opportunity is afforded for criticism. Until this is remedied and the office of School Commissioner made elective it is hopeless to look for any improvement upon the present system or the great boon of free education. In Toronto the people, by popular vote, have added to the blessing of free schools the gift of free books for scholars, so that education, even for the very poorest, is literally free in every respect. All that is wanted now is the element of compulsory attendance up to a certain age. With this in force, and free education backed by free libraries, how rapid must in future years be the intellectual progress and moral development of the Queen City. In bringing the educational system of the city to such a high standard the workmen have nobly done their part, and the latest movement may almost entirely be attributed to their efforts.

**NOTES OF THE WEEK.**

The citizens of Toronto have elected three ladies on the Board of School Trustees, one of whom was at the head of the poll in the ward for which she is returned. Women's sympathies are generally of a progressive nature, and we believe their presence on the School Board will be productive of good to the cause of education. The experiment will be closely watched by those interested, and if unsuccessful it is very unlikely that it will be repeated at a future date.

Some time ago the composers of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Telegram-Herald had some trouble with the proprietors of that paper, who, to "get even" with their hands, went to the expense of get-

ting type-setting machines. With such confidence were the machines viewed that the manager boastingly prophesied that he would live to see the Union printers of that town sawing wood. Intelligence has just reached us that the use of machines has been discontinued by the Telegram-Herald, and to all appearance sawing wood for a living on the part of Grand Rapids printers looks a long way off.

The canal boat owners of New York say that unless their demands are complied with by the railroads and steamship companies there will be a general strike. The owners are now getting \$2 per day for the use of their boats, with a man's time thrown in, and they demand \$3. Should a strike occur at the present time it will tie up over 2,000,000 bushels of grain in the elevators at New York.

Comparatively little has been heard lately of General Booth's social scheme as set forth in "Darkest England," but in a report of the Salvation Army work just issued, an account of the first year's work shows that in a quiet, unostentatious way not a little good is being effected. Of course those intensely sanguine people who imagined that the scheme would bring about the immediate regeneration of the "submerged tenth" will feel disappointed, but the majority of people will readily admit that a fairly promising start has been made. Of £110,462 16s promised toward the scheme, £7,259 18s has not yet been received. Of the amount actually obtained, £25,000 has been set aside for the over-sea colony, soon to be established. The city colony has required so far an expenditure of some £40,000, and the farm colony has required an almost equal sum. The farm consists of four estates, having a total acreage of 1,236 acres. The entire purchase money gives an average cost per acre of £16. The total cash receipts (including stock) in all the food depots and shelters, for food and for shelter, amounted to £26,570 17s 3d, while the cost of food, fuel, labor, officers' salaries, rent and taxes amounts to £28,140 6s, leaving a deficiency on the year's working of this section of £1,569 8s 9d. The number of meals supplied is about 2,500,000, and of homeless "lodgers" received 347,209.

**PIANO AND ORGAN PURCHASERS**

ARE INVITED TO THE WAREHOUSES OF

**WILLIS & CO.**

1824 Notre Dame St.

(NEAR MCGILL STREET.)  
MONTREAL,

to examine their large stock of PIANOS and ORGANS.

Knabe, Bell and Williams PIANOS

— AND —  
BELL ORGANS.

Old Pianos and Organs taken as part payment, and full value allowed.

**GEO. R. HEASLEY,** NEW YEAR'S. 2087 St. Catherine Street, Near Bleury, Montreal.  
Pictures Framed, Photo Frames, Photo Albums, Push Goods, all kinds, Plated Glass Mirrors, Plated Silverware, Easels, Music Racks, Wall Pockets, Etc., At Wholesale Prices.

**CARSLEY'S COLUMN.**

**DOWN THEY GO!**

DOWN THEY GO  
DOWN THEY GO

**TO HALF PRICE**

TO HALF PRICE  
TO HALF PRICE

**TO MAKE ROOM**

TO MAKE ROOM  
TO MAKE ROOM

In order to make room for Spring Goods and to make alterations on top floors, all Bazaar Goods must be sold in a very few days.

S. CARSLEY.

**Therefore, Take Notice**

That from Saturday Morning all Toys, all Fancy Goods and all Useful Goods in the Bazaar will be sold at half-price.

Articles marked \$0.10 take for	\$0.05
Goods marked .20 take for	.10
Goods marked .50 take for	.25
Goods marked .75 take for	.38
Goods marked 1.00 now	.50
Goods marked 1.50 now	.75
Goods marked 2.00 now	1.00
Goods marked 3.00 now	1.50
Goods marked 4.00 now	2.00

And so on all through the Bazaar.

S. CARSLEY.

**MORE NEWS ABOUT**

**MANTLES!**

The January Cheap Sale in our Mantle Department is an Unprecedented Success. Customers delighted with the Bargains in Mantles, Jackets and Dolmans.

**NO COMMON QUALITIES.**

As the ladies say S. Carsley does not keep common Mantles, but he sells good ones at the same prices as are charged elsewhere for common grades.

**THEREFORE, MAKE NO MISTAKE.**

But buy all your Mantles and Jackets where the newest styles are kept, the largest stock to select from and the best value is given, namely at

S. CARSLEY'S.

**MANTLE REDUCTIONS.**

All Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters, Dolmans and other styles at \$50 and over, will be sold at exactly half-price; all under \$50 to be sold at two-thirds the marked prices. Each garment is marked in plain figures, and customers will please see that they get the discount in accordance with this advertisement.

Note.—This offer holds good for January only. Come early and get First Choice.

Cloth Jackets, from \$2 to \$25; Ulsters, from \$1.75 to \$35; Dolmans, from \$2 to \$100. Other shapes, from \$2 to \$1.25.

S. CARSLEY.

**A BARGAIN**

IN FRENCH FLANNELS.

To be offered to-morrow and following days several stocks of French Printed Flannels, regular value from 65c to 80c per yard. Take your choice of the whole lot at 45c yard.

S. CARSLEY.

**Blankets Extraordinary.**

Some Extraordinary Bargains in White and Colored Blankets to be offered Monday.

S. CARSLEY.

**Cheap Flannelettes.**

Flannelettes, from 4c; extra good, 5c; Children's Winter Costumes from 50c each; Children's Winter Mantles from 60c

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.**