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WOMEN IN THE PULPIT.

After Twenty-five Years there are
720 Engaged in Preaching.

"I remember," said a woman yesterday, "the first time I ever saw a woman in the pulpit. We all turned our heads as she entered the church, and I have a vivid mental picture of her tall, slim figure, in black silk, with a severe white necktie, as she walked, without looking to the right or left, past our pew. I was so little that, hearing her spoken of as the Rev. Olympia Brown, I associated her at once and have continued in a vague way to associate her ever since, with the Olympia that is on Puget Sound. I said she was the first woman preacher I ever saw: she has remained the only one. After a quarter of a century there are still very few women among the ministers."

And yet the records seem to have 720 names—Three hundred and fifty of these belong to the Friends. Of the Churches which have begun to ordain women the Universalist is at the head of the list; it has thirty-six women regularly in the ministry and eleven others licensed to preach. The Unitarians have sixteen ordained women and a large number who preach more or less regularly. The Congregationalists have six or eight ordained women.

Olympia Brown, or, as she has since become the Rev. Olympie Brown Willis, was not by any means the first woman ordained in this country, that distinction being possessed by the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who entered the theological class of Oberlin College somewhere about 1847. She says her first sermon was preached in a school-house in Henrietta, O., on a Sunday afternoon, and she found the people, "if a little more alert than usual, especially at first, quite as attentive and orderly as any sober-minded congregation." At this time Mrs. Blackwell was ordained, some thirty-eight years ago, she was pastor of the church of South Butler and Savannah, in Ohio, which accordingly departed from precedent in a manner somewhat revolutionary.

Olympia Brown has probably the longest record of service of any woman minister, as, although not ordained until 1863, she has been in the pulpit ever since, while Mrs. Blackwell has retired from pastoral duty.

Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford is probably as widely known as any woman minister. Being asked for reminiscences of twenty years in the pulpit, she writes: "It was in the fall of 1866, while I was editing the magazine called the Ladies' Repository, then published in Boston, that a gentleman rushed up to me one day in a railway station and told me that Olympia Brown begged me to go in her stead to preach next day in South Canton, Mass. I had spoken once or twice in a little house out on Cape Cod, but had not thought of becoming a preacher. Still, I went, and afterwards Miss Brown opened the way for me so that I received a call to take a parish in Hingham. I was ordered there as a Universalist minister in February, 1868."

Mrs. Hanaford has held pastorates in Waltham, Mass., in New Haven, in Jersey City (where her salary for three years was \$2,500 a year), and again in New Haven. She has many stories to tell of the man who smoked at the ministers' Monday meeting to drive her out through her distaste for tobacco, and of kind words spoken and help given as well. She has preached four sermons on one Sunday in four different towns, riding twenty-eight miles in a carriage to do it. She has performed the marriage ceremony nearly forty times, and has acted as Chaplain of the Connecticut Senate.

Julia Ward Howe is a preacher of ability and officiates in the pulpit occasionally. It was through her efforts that the Woman's Ministerial Conference, of which she is president, was organized in 1882. Its officers are the Rev. Mary H. Graves, corresponding secretary; the Rev. Ada C. Bowles, recording secretary, and the Rev. Louise S. Baker and the Rev. Mary T. Whitney, executive committee.

The ordination in 1884 of the Rev. Louise S. Baker, whose work in the orthodox Congregational church in Nantucket has been very successful, presented this peculiarity, that two of the four deacons officiating were women.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, who has made a national reputation as a speaker, is a graduate of the Theological School of Boston University, where, it may be set down not in malice, she was generally known as "that Miss Shaw with the hat," owing to some peculiarities of headgear. The Methodist Church refused to ordain her, though it has many women as lay preach-

ers, and she applied accordingly to the Protestant Methodists, who received her, but have never since ordained a second woman.

The Rev. Ada C. Bowles is probably the most widely known in the East among women now active in the Universalist ministry; in the West the Rev. Florence Kollock, for twelve years pastor of a prosperous church in Chicago, has been uncommonly successful. In Sioux City, Ia., Mary A. Safford and Elinor E. Gordon have worked together and built up two or three strong Unitarian churches. The Rev. Mila F. Tupper, the Rev. Carrie J. Bartlett and the Rev. Ida C. Hultin, of Des Moines, are among the more conspicuous of Western preachers.

The Baptist Church, except the Free Will Baptist division, has taken no steps looking to the admission of women to its ministry. The Presbyterian Church has been very conservative in the matter, but in 1889, at a synod of the Reformed Presbyterians, it was voted that the ordination of a woman is in harmony with the New Testament. The Protestant Episcopal Church has women as lay readers, deaconesses, and members of sisterhoods. The recent opening of the Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregational), and the fact that last year Oberlin College, which graduated Antoinette B. Blackwell forty years ago, printed her name for the first time in its list of graduates in its triennial catalogue, are regarded by some people who believe in the ministry of woman as noteworthy signs of the times.—Chicago Tribune.

BEHEADING PIRATES.

A Picture of the Ghastly Results of
Chinese Justice.

Three weeks ago the Sun printed an account of the execution at Kooloong, near Hong Kong, of fifteen Chinese Pirates who had in January captured the steamer Naoms, killed the officers and secured \$30,000 in coin and goods. They were captured some months afterward, and, on the confession of one of their number, were sentenced to death.

The execution took place at Kooloong, a district on the mainland not far from Victoria, the capital of Hong Kong, and was witnessed by many of the foreign residents, all men, however, the foreign ladies not caring for such spectacles. The convicts were ranged in a row, and compelled to kneel upon the ground. The hands of each man were tied behind him, the cord passing around his neck; the feet of some of the prisoners were tied, also. There were three executioners, two of whom simply assisted the chief in arranging the men and handing the sword to him as the occasion required.

Lai Atsat, the pirate leader, was the first man executed. One of the assistant executioners pulled his head forward by the pig-tail, while the other steadied the pirate from behind; the chief swung his heavy sword aloft and brought it down on the stretched neck of the pirate, decapitating the man at a single blow.

It did not take long to complete the execution, a few minutes sufficing. Only one of the prisoners needed a second visit from the executioner; he had moved just as the sword fell, and received the blow on his shoulders. The executioner did not give him the coup de grace until he had attended to the other criminals. When he had executed them, he returned to his 'bad job,' and put him out of his misery.—New York Sun.

Fresh Honor For Gladstone.

Australians of late have through their newspapers, sneered at the English royal family, and one sheet had the temerity recently to suggest that "a rabbit bounty of seven shillings and sixpence be offered for the slaughter of useless members." But all the antipodeans unite in honoring the grand old man. The other day Mr. Gladstone's name was given to a New South Wales mountain, the highest peak in the Black range, near Cooma. The inhabitants wanted to christen the peak after Sir Henry Parkes, but the Australian statesman requested them to call it Mount Gladstone, for, he declared, "as Gladstone is by far the most towering figure that has arisen among English statesmen since Alfred the Great, it is very fitting that his name should be applied to such an elevated spot."

William O'Brien, having paid the costs in the action for libel brought by him against Lord Salisbury, the action of the Bankruptcy Court in declaring him insolvent has been annulled.

A GREAT DIVING FEAT.

Joseph Leuvenmark's Foolhardy
Feat at Kansas City.

The plunging or high diving record has been smashed all to pieces by Joseph Leuvenmark, the Swedish natator, late of the Royal Swimming school of Stockholm, Sweden, who performed the feat at Kansas City.

The dangerous and foolhardy feat was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators attracted there by a morbid curiosity to see a reckless man risk his life by plunging from a tower, the platform of which is at an altitude of eighty feet above the surface of the water in the lake.

The attempt at record breaking was a complete success, however, and unattended by any accident, and Leuvenmark was as happy as a boy with a new toy after the performance.

Leuvenmark was a little pale and nervous before he ascended the tower and by the time he had reached the top platform was somewhat tired from the climb up the rather primitive ladder. After a rest he cautiously crawled along on all fours and peered into the water below. After measuring the distance and indicating to his manager in the boat below the place where he would strike the water, he retreated back to the rear of the sixteen-foot platform. After another brief rest he straightened up on the platform and steadied himself by the hand-rails. Two or three leaps and he was at the edge of the platform, and then he sailed through the air with a graceful sweep. Everything was as quiet as a graveyard, every spectator watching his downward flight with bated breath. On nearing the water he straightened himself out, and as he disappeared beneath the surface his hands were close together, arms extended over the head, the body perpendicular, the limbs slightly bent at the knee. The water separated with a swish as he went down like McGinty, and a second later his head appeared above the water a few feet distant, and the crowd then broke loose with a loud huza, as it was evident that the feat had been accomplished without the least injury.

The distance from the platform to the surface of the water was eighty feet and three and three-quarter inches, measured by a surface line, and the plunge consequently beats the record now held by G. A. Blake by four feet and eight and three-quarter inches.

G. A. Blake's performance, which stands as the world's record, was made at the Lambeth baths, London, England, October 8, 1888, and was a plunge of seventy-five feet seven inches. The next best record was made by J. Strickland, at Melbourne, Australia, March 15, 1880, his plunge being from a height of seventy-three feet and one inch.

The plunge differs widely from the work of Steve Brodie and the bridge jumpers. The bridge jumper is protected by clothing and has strong boots on, heavily loaded to keep him in a perpendicular position, while the diver, with no protection, leaps out into space, makes a graceful sweep and plunges head foremost into the water as the ordinary swimmer does from the spring-board in the natatorium.

The champion, by request, made another leap from the 50-foot platform of the tower, and will make two plunges this afternoon and Saturday afternoon. On Sunday morning he will make a 50-foot plunge, and on Sunday afternoon will repeat the record-breaking dive.

The feat requires both skill and bravery, and Leuvenmark's managers are so confident of his ability to plunge from high altitudes that they will match him against any diver in the world for any reasonable amount.

Curious Freaks of Razors.

The finest grades of razors are so delicate that even the famous Damascus sword blades cannot equal them in texture. It is not generally known that the grain of a Swedish razor is so sensitive that its general direction is changed after a short service. When you buy a fine razor the grain runs from the upper end to the outer point in a diagonal direction toward the handle. Constant strappings will twist the steel until the grain appears to be straight up and down. Subsequent use will draw the grain outward to the edge, so that after steady use for several months the fibre of the steel occupies a position exactly the reverse of

that which it did on the day of purchase. The process also affects the temper of the blade, and when the grain sets from the lower outer point toward the back, you have a razor which cannot be kept in condition, even by the most conscientious barber. But here's another curious freak that will take place in the same tool. Leave the razor alone for a month or two, and when you take it up you will find that the grain has assumed its first position. The operation can be repeated until the steel is worn through to the back.

DIVIDING THE PROFITS

With Those Who Mainly Help to
Make Them.

David Kinley, of John Hopkins University, tells something of "recent progress in profit sharing" in the July issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics. The progress in Great Britain for the last year has been remarkable. Since 1888 twenty-eight firms have adopted the system, and this more than doubles the number using it. Twenty-five of these firms employ 7,694 persons. The average annual payment on this account by Cassell & Co., the publishers, is £914 or \$4,570 and in 1889 their provident fund amounted to over £9,000 or \$45,000. The most notable gain in 1890 was of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, of London, employing about 5,300 men in winter and 2,000 in summer. The company began preparing for it several years ago, and by June, 1890, 1,500 men were qualified to share in the profits, and they received £5,377, or \$26,835, in addition to their wages. Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs, confectioners, of London, divide profits above 6 per cent. equally between shareholders and employees. A great tobacco house in 1890 paid 11 per cent. on wages.

Payment in England is now usually made in cash. France adheres to the provident fund. The system of payment in stock of the firm was long popular in England, but now is less so. In New Zealand the system has been applied to agriculture. The Trafalgar estate of George Holloway, M.P., is thus managed. The estate contains 1,000 acres, titles free, at a rent of £375 or \$1,835 a year. The stock, tools, working capital, etc., are valued at about £5,000 (\$25,000). Of this 5 per cent. per annum is charged to go into a sinking fund until the account is cleared off. Mr. Holloway is to pay current wages. The amount due each person is to be credited to him in the farm accounts, and to bear 5 per cent. interest until drawn. The amounts thus credited are to be applied to paying off Mr. Harris's loan. When the £5,000 has been paid, all profits are to go to the workmen in cash, and the owner will then draw his rent only. It will be interesting to see how this scheme will grow.

In France, Godin's famous establishment still goes on, and out of 1,600 hands 961 received additions to their wages in 1889. This establishment is on the rock system. The Maison Lilaire has recently doubled its capital. Five per cent. of profit goes to capital and the remainder is divided between "labor," "management" and the benefit fund in proportion of 50, 25 and 25 respectively. In 1889, 228,000 francs, \$45,000 were paid in cash to 959 participants, who also drew 1,085,230 francs, \$217,046 in wages.

Mr. Kinley knows that organizations of workmen are not friendly to profit sharing. He conceives that this is not entirely unreasonable since men are likely to oppose reductions in wages when they feel that they will have some compensation in a share of profits.

A Japanese Use of the Ballot.

Suffrage in Japan has been put to a novel use. A village was harassed by a midnight robber whom no one could detect, so an ingenious inhabitant proposed that each villager should write the name of the man he suspected on a slip of paper and put it in a ballot box. On the votes being taken there were fifteen for one man and the rest were blanks. The robber was so astonished at the proceeding that he actually confessed his identity.

The Board of Health—Three square miles a day.

Owing to the depression in the iron trade operations many of the principal iron works in the Cumberland district have been suspended for some time and the inability of workmen to procure employment is causing the most acute distress.