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MONTREAL, June 13, 1891.

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.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Since our list issue all that was mortal of Canada's gifted statesman has been laid to rest in the rural quietness of Cataraqui Cemetery, near Kingston, and the newly made grave has been well watered by the tears of sorrowing followers from every city, village and hamlet in the country. From every corner of this great Dominion, which in his lifetime he helped to create and whose prosperity he has so bravely and persistently struggled to maintain, has come forth the sounds of wailing and lamentation for the loss which it has sustained. And these deep expressions of sorrow, coming alike from friend and political foe, have been sincere and heartfelt, and are not without cause. The career of the deceased statesman has been one of self-sacrificing devotion to his country and usefulness to his fellow-men, and he has striven with untiring energy to build up in concrete form the many diverse particles which now form this great Confederation. Although many of his acts, by which he sought to accomplish the end in view, may be questioned, the motive which prompted him can never be, and his name for decades to come will shine out on the scroll of fame as the foremost man of his time and the central figure which guided the destinies of the Dominion from infancy to vigorous manhood. Sir John's personal popularity was very great, and no statesman of modern times, with the exception probably of Mr. Gladstone, had such a hold upon the popular will. The people now will sigh in vain for "the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still."

THE BACCARAT CASE.

The famous baccarat scandal case has come to an end with a verdict against Sir William Gordon Cumming, and although the jury were unanimous it is safe to say that they do not voice the opinion of the great mass of the English people. Of course the verdict practically means the "social" ruin of Sir William and his banishment from the "set" which surrounds the heir to the British throne. That this latter alternative is viewed as an undisguised blessing for Cumming by all pure-minded and pure-living people may be well believed, seeing the highly intellectual and moral class of people who generally hang on to the coat tails of His Royal Highness. The world is not altogether against Sir William, how-

ever, for, safe in the loving arms of an American heiress, to whom he was married immediately after the verdict he can well afford to laugh at his ostracism by a section of the upper ten, and if his "honor" has become tarnished through the verdict of the jury he has some room for consolation in the fact that those connected with the business, including the Prince of Wales, do not appear scatheless. It is a sorry sight to see the heir apparent to the British crown and the "first gentleman in England" carrying around a set of gambling tools wherever he goes in the expectation of winning other people's money. Well may the friends of royalty feel alarmed for the fate of the monarchy and blush at the conduct of their idol. Born to a high station, the Prince has had every inducement to lead a useful and profitable life, but hitherto his has been barren of results; his highest ambition does not soar beyond the turf and the betting ring, and his whole career has been one of questionable amusement at the expense of the nation. Among a certain portion of the people the Prince may be popular on account of his sporting proclivities, but the thinking portion of the working classes and the intelligent middle class look upon him as the embodiment of an institution that is fast crumbling away. For the parvenu owners of Tranby Croft there is only one feeling, that of contempt.

"THE PEOPLE'S PARTY."

One of the greatest political movements of the present day was recently inaugurated in Cincinnati, Ohio, the birthplace of many events fraught with importance to the people of the United States. Over 1,400 delegates, representing every State in the Union, met together in conference, and amongst them were the names of men high in the history of the country, whose lives have been persistently devoted to building up a pure and impartial system of government. The meeting-place was the historic Music Hall, the scene of some of the greatest political conventions of the present day. It was there that Hayes was nominated for President in 1876, and four years later Hancock received the endorsement of the Democratic party. The stage from which several eloquent speakers addressed the assemblage was flanked by mottoes which gave expression to the feelings which prompted men of diverse political leanings to meet together in conference. These were "Opposition to all Monopolies," "Nine Million Mortgaged Homes," and "United we Stand, Divided we Fall." A committee on resolutions having been appointed the results of their labors were made known through their chairman, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, amidst a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. The committee, he declared, was a unit for the organization of a third party, the necessity for which is explained in the preamble to the resolutions: "That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's Party of the United States of America."

Among the planks of the platform are: The abolition of national banks as banks of issue and the substitution thereof of legal-tender Treasury notes in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis; the free and unlimited coinage of silver; the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership in land and that Congress adopt some plan to obtain all lands now held by foreign syndicates, and that all land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of what they actually use be reclaimed by Government and held for the benefit of actual settlers; a just and equitable

system of graduated tax on income; the election of President, Vice-President and Senators by a direct vote of the people; that eight hours constitute a legal day's work for government employees in all mechanical departments; that when in the course of business consolidations in the form of trusts or private syndicates it becomes evident that any branch of commerce is used for the behoof and profit of a few men at the expense of the general public, we believe that the people should assume charge of such commerce, through their national, State, or municipal administration.

With such a comprehensive platform it is believed the great mass of the people will flock to the standard of the new party, and that it will prove an important factor in the approaching presidential elections. Organized labor will rally to its support in every large manufacturing centre, while its similarity to the principles of the Farmers' Alliance will commend the support of that influential body in the country. The leaders of the new movement are full of untiring energy, and have unbounded faith in their cause and the power of the people when thoroughly aroused, and they do not intend to allow the enthusiasm to die out with the closing scenes of the conference.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The International Typographical Union has done honor to Canada by electing as its President Mr. Wm. B. Prescott, of Toronto. This is only the second time, during the thirty-nine years of its existence, that the international body has had a Canadian as its chief executive officer, the other being Mr. John Armstrong, also of Toronto. The President elect, who also holds the office of President of Toronto Union for the third time in succession, is the youngest man ever elected to that high and honorable office in the organization, being considerably under thirty years of age. Though young in years, Mr. Prescott is old in unionism, and it is now several years since he made his mark among his fellow-unionists in Toronto, among whom he is uniformly popular. Possessing abilities of no ordinary kind, he has almost from boyhood been engaged in fighting for the rights of labor, and is at the present time a prominent member of the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto. This is the second occasion that Mr. Prescott has represented Toronto Union at the International Convention. The election will be exceedingly popular among the printers of Canada, and we are certain that the affairs of the International will not suffer in the hands of so indefatigable a worker as Mr. Prescott has the reputation of being.

LABORING men are slowly learning a great lesson. They are gradually acquiring the ability to act unitedly. The May demonstrations this year were of greater magnitude than ever. Evidently they are awakening to the solidarity of their interests. If they should become fully conscious of their power there is scarcely anything which they might not accomplish, especially in a land like ours where the ballot is within their reach, if they move intelligently and judiciously. But they are strong only when they are actuated by purposes that command the moral support of the community and themselves. There will be no cohesive power among themselves, and nothing that will command the sympathy of the world, save as their claims are tempered with justice and righteousness.—[Pittsburgh Methodist Recorder.]

Our city aldermen should learn to behave themselves when they go away from home or they will bring discredit upon the city they represent. On the recent trip to Ottawa some of them evidently mistook the solemn occasion for a picnic excursion, and the Mayor experienced considerable difficulty in keeping the party in proper decorum.

A question of precedence at the dinner table also gave rise to a little scene which would have been more to the credit of the parties had it not taken place.

The people of Canada will realize the benefits of self-government just as soon as they agree to abolish government by monopolists and their political hirelings. When this is accomplished universal prosperity will follow and her citizens will become happy and contented.

At the first Trade Union Congress of England in 1868, held in Manchester, 34 unions with 118,368 members were represented, and the number of unions having delegates at last year's congress at Liverpool was 311, with a membership of 1,470,191.

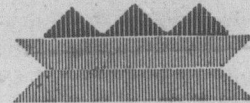
MONTREAL NEWS.

The new walking delegate of the coal handlers, Mr. M. Martin, is a hustler. Since he took office he has greatly increased the membership of the assembly and has brought quite a number of backsliders to see the error of their ways. If matters go on as they have been doing for some time back the coal handlers will have one of the strongest organizations in the city.

Affairs on the wharves are in a very deplorable condition at the present time. There are a large number of men looking for work, and some of the shipping lines have taken advantage of the situation and the lack of organization among the cargo men to cut the rate of pay. The men want to waken up and reorganize.

Mr. Daniel Erwin, who died on Wednesday at his residence on St. Patrick street, was an energetic and indefatigable worker in the labor cause. He has been a member of the Knights of Labor almost since their organization in this city, and was a charter member of Maple Leaf Assembly at the time of his death. His brethren if the order deeply regret the loss of such a true-hearted worker.

A correspondent writes us to state that no person belonging to the Cigarmakers' Union received sick benefit under protest, as stated by "Scraps" in his communication of last week.



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 Black Cashmires, 35c per yard.
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 Black Cashmires, 65c per yard.
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 Printed Pongee Silks, 75c per yard.
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