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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to O. FONTAINE, Corresponding Secretary, 391 Amherst street.

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No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboulliez square. Address all communications to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

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BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.
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TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, March 16th, 1892.

It is an old adage that a person must go away from home to hear news as to their own vicinity. As to whether or not this will be true in the case I am about to refer to will be best vouched for by people in Montreal Centre. There is a rumor current in labor circles in Toronto, and it appears to be vouched for on tolerably reliable authority, that a certain person who rarely misses an opportunity of figuring as a very radical and no less honest exponent of the rights of workingmen, and who resides in one of your Montreal divisions, approached Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, on behalf of "The People's Jimmy" some time before polling day, and offered him \$3,000 on condition of his (Boudreau's) retirement from the contest. The story is further to the effect that the point blank and prompt refusal to accept the bribe was couched in language of most vehement character—almost sulphurous in fact. Those in Toronto who have the honor of personal acquaintance with Mr. Boudreau do not doubt the latter part of the tale, if any such infamous proposal was made by chameleon-charactered individual first referred to. Can the Echo throw any light upon the truth or otherwise of the foregoing rumor, and if so will it kindly give the facts without care as to whose feelings may be hurt in the premises?

The Toronto Globe of yesterday says that matters are quiet in connection with the Moulders' difficulty in Hamilton. The foundries of the Gurney and Moore companies are kept open; but none of the other foundry men have succeeded in making much headway. The union moulders had cause for satisfaction to-day in having succeeded in inducing two non-union moulders to leave the Gurney foundry. The strikers continue to receive assistance, beyond that given by the International Union, and they show no disposition, after three months of idleness, to yield to their former employers' terms.

"Honor to whom honor is due." Naturally I like to speak well of any one, but in the present instance, and for reasons which more than one of your lower province will readily understand, it gives me special pleasure to record the following to the credit of a really "square" man. Some time ago Mr. E. Colonna, a master painter and decorator of Montreal, secured the papering, decorating, etc., of some very large and fashionable private residences in Toronto. He advertised for men here and secured those he required in short order, but at a rate of wages less than the scale of the Toronto Painters' and Paperhangers' Union. When Mr. Colonna's foreman appeared on the scene he promptly discharged the "cheap Johns" and replaced them with members of the Painters' Union and, of course, at Union wages, being thoroughly satisfied by experience that his employer's interests were best served in so doing. I have not as yet met or had any communication with that foreman whose name, I am told, is E. Pelletier, financial secretary of the Central T. and L. Council of Montreal, and also First Vice-President of the Painters' and Decorators' International Union of America, I am informed. Evidently neither body made a mistake in their choice in so far as Mr. Pelletier is concerned.

The Toronto News of the 14th inst. says the journeyman bakers of Toronto are again trying to reorganize their union, which is known as Wheat Sheaf Assembly No. 3,499, and a mass meeting toward that end was held on Saturday evening in Richmond hall, when Robt. Glockling, Mr. Beales and W. G. Newman delivered speeches on the situation. In 1884 the membership was 200, but only fifty members now meet, and practically the union is a dead letter, for employers are working and paying the journeymen without regard to union hours or wages. Some of them work 14 and 15 hours a day. Formerly a nine hour day, with wages from \$10 to \$12 a week was enjoyed. All present were in favor of united effort to regain their old standing, and eight new members were enrolled. The agitation will be continued until the union gathers power.

The Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Mail of the 11th inst., referring to proceedings of the House of Commons says that Mr. Bowell laid on the table the day before, the return of the number of Chinese immigrants to Canada between January,

1890, and June, 1891. The total number was 2,637. Of these 1,831 arrived at Vancouver, 795 at Victoria, 4 at New Westminster, 1 at Montreal and 6 at Ottawa. The total amount collected on Chinese immigrant tax was \$131,850. . . . It stated further that there were only 4,383 Chinese in Canada according to the recent census. . . . There is also in the correspondence a proposition from the Executive Council of British Columbia representing that the conditions under which the Chinese are admitted are not sufficiently strict. The British Columbia Government proposes that the poll tax shall be increased from \$50 to \$100, and that the number of Chinamen which any vessel may carry should be reduced. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council also wrote to the Secretary of State complaining of the filling up of the labor market by Chinese and the introduction of immoralities by this race. The order-in-Council with reference to this communication states that the Trades and Labor Council not being a body registered according to law, the Government cannot ask the Governor-General to take official cognizance of it, but that informally they would receive the representations made and have them conveyed to the proper quarter.

This return did not have any reference evidently to a fact equally, if not even more important than any of the items above referred to—that more than one of these Chinese immigrants was afflicted with the dread and incurable disease of leprosy. Lest anyone should doubt the assertion permit me to say that the Vancouver, B. C., Weekly World gave a column and a quarter account of a visit by one of its reporters to the place on Darcy Island where the lepers are located. The heading to that account, in large black type, reads as follows: "The Leper Colony visited. The New Yorker Oung Moy Loi found to have the disease. His case is now well advanced. The other victims in a loathsome condition." The reporter, after detailing that he accompanied the chairman of the Board of Health, Dr. McFuigon, Dr. Bell Irving and Health Inspector Huntly, and other matters incidental to the trip, says that:

Oung Moy Loi was found in another house and taken to his own for examination, to which he submitted readily. He is stouter than when he went to the Island, but the disease is much further advanced. A pin tried on his arm showed the skin thereon to be quite sensitive, but a jab on his ear which looked more like a flap of hippopotamus hide than anything else, awakened no response. The doctors had no trouble in concluding that his disease was leprosy, indeed a typical case as Dr. McFuigon put it, and the unscientific observer had no difficulty in noticing the chief signs mentioned in the encyclopedias. Dr. Bell-Irving who has had opportunities to observe leprosy of all classes in Paris, Demerara and other places, cut off a few pieces from Oung Moy Loi's ornamented anatomy and brought them with him for analytical and microscopical examination. The ex-gambler and bad man is evidently an able and versatile liar, because his story of Saturday and that as told when he first came are widely different. When he arrived here he said that the New York doctor who had cut the piece out of him had told him that he had leprosy and that he had on that condition accepted a ticket to China. Now he says that the doctor told him that he had only syphilis, and that it was quite safe for him to travel. It is known though, that he was kept on an island, near New York, for a long time under surveillance before the clever scheme that landed him here was worked by the New York Board of Health.

The next one met with was distorted in many ways and had only stumps of fingers. He had a number of packages of seeds which he wished Mr. Huntly to classify for him. Despite his condition he was quite cheerful and spoke with a touch of enthusiasm of the great things to be done in the garden this season. He also pointed out the forcing boxes in which they had some plants well on. Another, named Gee, was perhaps the most horrible looking fellow in the party. He said he had had the disease working on him for 16 years. His nose was gone, his ears nearly so, his eyes nearly closed, his feet only stumps, his eyebrows fallen out and his voice hoarse. He was still able to get around and saw wood, in short pieces, which a simple-minded fellow, whose feet were nearly gone, split into stove sizes. The fellow who was looking after the pigs was named Kong Ching Sing. He had only stumps of his hands and feet left, and has also paralysis of one side of his face.

While this subject only directly interests the people of British Columbia for the time being, yet it requires no prophet to foretell that if drastic measures of protection are not brought into force, and quickly, the time will most surely arrive when all Canada will have a deadly interest therein. I will have something further to say on this subject next week.

Toronto T. and L. Council are not un mindful of the fact that the next annual meeting of the Dominion T. and L. Congress will be held in Toronto during the present year. At a meeting of the former body it was moved by Delegate Dower, seconded by Delegate March, and resolved

That the following delegates to this Council be appointed a committee of reception and entertainment for the delegates attending the 8th annual session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and that the said committee take into consideration the advisability of holding a labor demonstration during the holding of the Congress, viz.: Rose, Litherhead, Benson, Tweed, March, Cumming, Todd, Crowhurst, Schmidt, Lawrence, S. M. Bradley, Emmett, Brown, Tuppitt, Nicholas, Heatly, Hodgins, Bruce, Coulter, Ball, Sims, Weston, O'Donoghue, Francis, Wright, Wilson, Worr, Westcott, R. Glockling, Morrison, Cribben, Watson, Davey, Doctor and Howell.

The many friends in Montreal and Quebec of D. A. Carey, D. M. W. of D. A. 125 of this city will hear with sorrow of the death of his beautiful and interesting little daughter, Mary, aged 4 years and 7 months. Her demise took place yesterday after a few days' illness from inflammation of the bowels.

URIM.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

YEARS OF SERVICE "REWARDED" BY INSULT.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—Having been for several years in the ranks of organized labor I feel bound to state that during that period I have never seen a time when an apology was due from that party to an individual more than the present. During my service in the army of what I should call workers, but from polling day results should be called "shirkers," I have on many occasions come in contact with Mr. Boudreau, and at all times have found him to be a most energetic and valuable representative. When the Canada Cutlery Co's employees required advice and assistance, Mr. Boudreau was there ready with [both]; when protection was wanted for the wharf laborers, Mr. Boudreau was there; when Mr. David's bill to amend the workmen's wages seizure act was opposed by some of the '92 killed politicians of this city and aid was wanted, Mr. Boudreau was there; when the night schools were requested by this army, Mr. Boudreau was again there; and lastly, when Mr. Mercier was asked for a masters' liability act, Mr. Boudreau was again there, and for this unflinching service was he (should I say honored? Let it pass as such anyway) selected as the standard bearer of the labor party for the Centre Division by the central pivot of organized labor, the Central Trades and Labor Council, and after three weeks hard work advocating the wants of the workers he was rewarded on the 8th day of March, not with a defeat, but with what I consider an insult, by receiving such a scant vote from those who, for years, he has been their faithful servant. Three hundred and twenty-nine votes! What a disgrace to this division. Just think of it. Why not have made it thirteen; then he would have been honored by being on the list of heroes such as Dalton McCarthy's noble thirteen. No, this was not a day for honor but for disgrace, and it was well done at both ends of the results. Failing to place Mr. Boudreau among the noble thirteen, I think they certainly owe him an apology, and to complete matters after voting so intelligently and thereby electing of course the most intelligent to represent them, I would suggest that said apology be illuminated, and a procession formed, headed by the elect on horseback, and that, on All Fool's Day, the same be tendered by him on their behalf, as a mark of their conduct on March the 8th and April 1st, 1892; Mr. Boudreau to accept, of course, if so disposed.

Yours, etc.,

ONE IN THE SOUP.

A farmer invented a scarecrow recently which seems to have worked with wonderful effect. It not only scared off every crow that saw it, but one crow was so frightened by the invention that he brought back the corn which he had stolen three days before.

Insurance Swindles.

A widespread and somewhat ingenious plot for swindling accident insurance companies was lately laid bare in Paris. The leading actors in it were an inspector of insurance and a police agent; and leagued with these two responsible personages were cabmen, policemen, and several individuals who acted as the victims of accidents.

The modus operandi was this: One of the conspirators (a holder, of course, of a policy in an accident insurance company) would fall down (lightly, but with the appearance of coming down heavily and dangerously) near a cab, driven by one of his confederates. He would then be quickly picked up and carried into a chemist's shop, or, more frequently, a wine tavern, to be brought round, the passers-by being left under the impression that he had been run over.

The policeman near (another confederate, of course) would book the accident, and would be prepared to swear to its occurrence; while the part of the inspector would now come in, he being required to make false reports to the companies which he represented. In this way the insurance offices were several times swindled; but at last the police agent was reported to his chief by some jealous colleague for having attested accidents which had never occurred and everything then came out, the man making a full confession.

There was a case of attempted fraud on an insurance company in New Zealand some years back which aroused considerable interest at one time, and came to be pretty generally talked of as the "Severed Hand Case." A man named Howard had insured his life for rather a large sum. He soon afterwards disappeared, and his wife, stating that he was dead, claimed the insurance money. Proofs of death were very naturally demanded by the company on whom the claim was made. For some time none were forthcoming, and rumors were afloat that the alleged dead man had been seen alive and well in a distant part of the colony.

At last a hand, wearing a ring which was sworn to as Howard's, was brought forward by a man named Godfrey, who said he had found it on the seashore. On an examination of the hand being made, it was given as the decided opinion of several medical experts that it was not that of a drowned man who had been devoured by fish, but had been roughly torn from some dead body on land. Eventually Howard was tracked down by the police, and he, his wife, and the man Godfrey and his brother were put on their trial on two counts—conspiracy and intent to defraud—and convicted.

Single Tax Again.

The agitation in regard to questions of taxation resulted at a recent meeting in New York City in the formulating of a new platform of principles on the subject, which has been signed by a number of influential men, as preparatory to a wider circulation throughout the country. The platform is as follows:

"Believing that public attention is concerned as never before with the solution of the social problems which confront us, we declare our adhesion to the following principles, and we urge upon all American citizens a careful examination of them with a view to their embodiment in the law.

"Taxes should be staple, just, definite and easily collected.

"They ought not to restrict production or saving, nor to favor individuals at the expense of the community.

"Labor should always be able to find suitable employment, and for this purpose only the use of land is absolutely necessary.

"A tax on the rental value of land, exclusive of improvements, is direct, equitable and certain. It would encourage production and industry, and hinder the withholding of available land from use. It would take for public purposes only the value created by the public growth, leaving to labor and capital their full earnings, free from all tax.

"Therefore, a single tax on the rental value of land alone is the best possible tax."

Keep your eye skinned for a Programme of the 25th Anniversary Celebration Concert of Montreal Typo Union. Only the best talent will be on it.