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## MEETINGS.

### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

L. Z. BOUDREAU, - - - - PRESIDENT  
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P. J. RYAN, - - - - ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY  
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J. BRENNAN, - - - - TREASURER  
J. A. RENAUD, - - - - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to P. C. CHATEL, Corresponding Secretary 127 1/2 St. Lawrence street.

### RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7623.  
Rooms, K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, Sept. 25, at 7.30. Address all correspondence to JAS. O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec., 73 Prince Street.

### DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.  
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Address all communications to P. A. DUFFEY R.S., No. 10 Brunswick street.

### PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

No. 3852, K. of L.  
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

### BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.  
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street, at 2 o'clock.

Address all communications to WM. ROBINSON, 15 Rivard Lane.

### PLUMBERS' & STEAMFITTERS UNION OF MONTREAL.

Meets 223 McGill street every fourth Friday. Next meeting Oct. 7th.  
WM. McCLEAVE, 73 1/2 St. Phillip st., Secretary.

## LEGAL CARDS.

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## The Treatment of Dog Bite.

Mr. H. Cameron Gillies, M. B., C. M., Glasgow, has the following article in the "Hospital" for the current month: The occurrence recently of cases of hydrophobia has led me to think that I should do well to make known a very simple method of dealing with dog bites, which I have followed for some time back. I am not aware that it has ever been proposed before. I have always been dissatisfied with the use of acids and caustics. They not only destroy the diseased or injured tissues, but the healthy tissues also, to the extent of their application; and it is difficult to see how they serve any good at all. They make nasty wounds and leave permanent ugly eyes, which are an abiding cause of evil, for the imagination admittedly plays an important part in these accidents and in the evils that sometimes follow.

What we should aim at in any treatment of the bite is (1) to remove the injured tissues and only these, and (2) to withdraw, if we can, the poison which we assume to be planted in these tissues and which may have made way into neighboring healthy tissues also. To effect this purpose I have for some time applied a strong fly blister over and around the wound. I prefer the fluid forms of blister—though I must say that I have found the B. P. fluid very unreliable. It often fails, and even when it succeeds it is slow in its action. What is wanted is to turn the blood current outwards at the point of injury and assumed infection. The sooner and the more vigorously this is done the better. To this end the wound should be thoroughly bathed with as hot water as can be tolerated, from the very moment of being bitten, if possible; and this should be continued till the blister is procured. It will be well also to hold the part tightly in order to slow or to prevent circulation. When the blister comes to hand the part should be quickly and well dried, and it should be applied at once. It should be applied freely over and outside the bite for perhaps two inches. Of course this must be regulated by the position and extent of the injury. It will be likely to take effect immediately—in a healthy young person. But if it does not rise well a hot poultice, or, if need be, several successive poultices, applied over the blister, will hasten and assist the effect desired. Whenever the blister is well risen it should be punctured at the lowest point and drained. If a warm poultice is then put over it, it will fill two or three times, and the result will be by so much better. The points I wish to indicate in commendation of this method are:

1. By the quick obstruction and local reversion of the blood current the assumed poison is prevented from getting into the general circulation.
2. The poison is presumably withdrawn from the tissues in the fluid of the blister.
3. The tissues that are destroyed by the bite, and in which the poison would more certainly lie, are immediately and entirely thrown off.
4. No healthy tissue is destroyed, and there is no scar—that is, from the blister.
5. It is readily within the reach of all, and, as a matter of urgency, it needs no special skill.

This, I venture to say, is no small commendation. It seems reasonable, and, so far as I know, that is more than can justly be said of any of our present methods.

## Strikes and Unions.

Frances A. Walker says: Trade unions are associations for facilitating strikes, which must come, because evils have grown intolerable and to destroy is better than to conserve. We may recognize the office of violence in breaking up an utterly outworn order and clearing the ground for a reorganization of society and industry, yet fail to recognize an advantage in making systematic provisions in advance for the easy resort to violence. \* \* \* But trade unions are not maintained only for the purpose of initiating and conducting strikes for increase of wages or reduction in the hours of labor, they perform three other offices: First, as friendly societies; secondly, as sequestering trades and limiting their membership; thirdly, in legislating upon the methods of industry. Selfish and proscriptive as the modern trade union has been, it has curbed the authority of the employing class which sought to domineer, not in their own proper strength, but through a cruel advantage given them by class legislation, by sanitary maladministration and by law

debarring the people in effect from access to the soil. No benefit can be expected to the average wage-workers, as a whole, from restricting access to professions and trades in any country where education is general, where trade is free, where there is a popular tenure of the soil, and where full civil rights are accorded to workmen.

## A Pneumatic Piano.

The latest novelty in pianos is a pneumatic attachment whereby the instrument may be played by an unmusical person. A handle, placed at the right hand side of the keyboard, works a small bellows which, in conjunction with a large perforated sheet similar to that employed in organettes, works the hammers in exactly the same manner as the fingers. The machinery, it may be stated, is remarkably simple, and, as a consequence, there is no danger of anything getting out of order. One of the most wonderful features about the invention is the manner in which the machinery works the pedals, and the crescendos and diminuendos are most marked, and at the same time so gentle as not to suggest any mechanical aid. Unlike all previous attempts at mechanical piano-playing, this arrangement does not subject the wires to any hard usage, nor deface and destroy the look of the front of an instrument.

## What a Queen Cannot Do.

Queen Victoria, says the Household Monthly, isn't allowed to handle a newspaper of any kind, or a magazine, or a letter from any person except her own family, and no member of the royal family or household is allowed to speak to her of any piece of news in any publication. All the information the Queen is permitted to have must first be strained through the intellect of a man whose business it is to cut from the papers each day what he thinks she would like to know. These scraps he fastens on a silk sheet, with a gold fringe all about it, and presents it to her unfortunately majestic. The silken sheet with gold fringe is imperative for all communications to the Queen.

Any one who wishes to send the Queen a personal poem or a communication of any kind (except a personal letter, which the poor lady isn't allowed to have at all) must have it printed in gilt letters on one of those silk sheets with a gold fringe, just so many inches wide and no wider, all about it. These gold trimmings will be returned to him in time, as they are expensive, and the Queen is kindly and thrifty; but for the Queen's presence they are imperative.

## Chinese Weddings.

The chief incident in a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride in her bridal clothes before the house of her chosen one. This is a de facto fulfilment of the contract. The wedding day is determined by the parents of the groom. The imperial calendar names the lucky days, and on such days the so-called 'red celebrations' take place, both in the city and country. The same bridal clothes may be used several times. That the chief part of a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride at the house of the groom is illustrated by the fact that the sons are often married without being present at their own weddings. It is not believed to be fortunate to change the wedding day when once decided. If the future husband, therefore, happens to be called away on the wedding day the marriage takes place by sending the bride to his house.—Exchange.

## An Unhealthy Trade.

The latest British statistics go far to prove that the potter has almost the worst of trades for unhealthfulness. After the age of thirty-five their mortality is exceeded only by costermongers, miners and hotel servants. This high death rate indeed in this specialty has led the Register General in England to seriously consider what, if anything, may be considered a remedy. It is claimed for America that in this respect the potters are much better off, working, as they do, in factories that are larger, better lighted and ventilated and where the use of anthracite coal so universally prevents the smoky atmosphere which surrounds the English pottery. The main trouble, however, the extremely fine dust, is common in both countries.

Mr. Olphert, the landlord noted for evictions on his property, is dead.

## Safer Passenger Cars.

One of the most interesting new enterprises of the year is the organization of a strong company which proposes to build cylindrical or "whaleback" steel cars for railway use. The works will be established at West Superior, Wis., where the "whaleback" vessels, now familiar on the lakes, are built, and the success of the "McDougall pigs" in the water has doubtless had much to do with the trial of a similar pattern on land. In so far as the new style of cars may be used for freight purposes the public will have comparatively little at stake, and the success or failure of the venture will mainly concern the men who furnish the money invested. It will be a matter of the liveliest interest, however, to all persons who travel by railroad if the steel cars which are to be built for experimental use in passenger traffic shall prove all that the backers of the enterprise hope and expect. It has been apparent for many years to all who have studied the conditions under which great loss of life has taken place in railroad wrecks that stronger and less inflammable cars would go far toward preventing such wholesale slaughter as now and then shocks the country.

In collisions the passengers on sleeping cars have time and again escaped serious injury, when ordinary day cars, being much more lightly constructed, have been ground to pieces and their inmates horribly mangled. The deadly work of fire in wrecks is too familiar to need comment, and it must be considered certain that if all passenger cars could be framed and walled with steel, or made entirely with aluminum, the danger of those frightful accidents in which helpless men and women are imprisoned under the timbers of burning cars and slowly consumed by the flames would be very greatly lessened. We have urged many times within the last few years that railroad passenger cars should be much more strongly constructed as a precaution against needless loss of life, and we are glad to see that an experiment is to be made, on a large scale, in the building of comparatively fire-proof and indestructible cars for the use of travellers as well as for freight.

## Fertility of Siberia.

Siberia has a popular reputation much like that part of America west of the Missouri had fifty years ago, and that of the extreme cold in addition. The reason is much the same—its immense size. But the central and southern valleys are level plains, and said to be as fertile as the western portion of the United States, and it is not unlike the west in the variety of its resources—in minerals, timbers and in agricultural facilities. It is a marvelous treasure trove of stored up opportunities. Its wealth is practically unlimited. With the advantages of railroad communication and telegraph lines a vast country is added to the world of civilization. The cultivation of the land and the introduction of all the elaborate machinery of enlightened life will, as scientists depict, modify the rigors of the climate, although in southern Siberia even this obstacle does not exist.

The great trans-Siberian railway from Vladivostok to the Ural mountains will bring that great Russian naval station within fourteen days' journey of St. Petersburg, and along this route stations will rapidly grow into towns and offer opportunities for new and striking development. China is also to have railroads soon, and those on the north will connect with the Russian system.

## The Newsboy's Kindness.

The words of Shakespeare, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," were never more forcibly illustrated than in the case of the paralyzed newsboy who sits in a wheel chair on the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. He first made his appearance there about two years ago, and his wan, pinched face plainly indicated that he had long been an invalid.

The newsboys all sympathize with him. They help him fold and arrange his papers. On warm days they take turns fanning him, carry his little folding table and assist him in various ways.

One day during the late hot spell a ragged urchin with a bundle of papers under his arm, barefooted and dirt begrimed and carrying a tin pail in his hand, walked up to the cashier's window in a store not far from where the cripple sits. Rapping on the

window he attracted the attention of the cashier, and as he stood on his tiptoes he handed in his pail, while a smile as bewitching as any society belle is capable of encircled his dirty face, displaying a set of teeth pearly white and as beautiful as nature could form them. His large, lustrous, sparkling black eyes caught those of the cashier, and he said, "Say, mister, der lame bloke what sells papers in de wagon on der corner wants a drink of ice water."

As the man who handles the cash passed out the pail of water, the juvenile remarked, "T'anks, mister, you know der kid's awful lame and can't walk."

The New York newsboy is a rough, slangy, harum scarum, devil may-care and often mischievous individual, but generally his heart is in the right place.—New York Herald.

## Resting the Eyes During Work.

Speaking of the daily occupations which are hurtful to the eye, Dr. L. Webster Fox condemns reading in street cars and on railroads.

The paper is usually held closer to the eye than on other occasions, because of the motion of the cars, and when this strain is followed up by a day's hard work the effect is soon seen in congested eyeballs and eyelids. Short intervals of rest will save eyes engaged in exacting work. Dr. Fox suggests that persons working over books have a green disk placed in range of their vision, so that their eyes can rest upon it when they raise their heads after running up long columns of figures.

For the same purpose he advises that the walls of schoolrooms should be hung with maps and pictures to relieve the eyes of children. This plan has been followed in the Francis M. Drexel public school with beneficial results.

## A Phenomenal Electric Boat.

The former chief constructor at the great Portsmouth dockyard, England, and now of the admiralty, is the authority for the statement that an electrical apparatus has been designed and experimented with for enabling a boat without any person in it to be sent from a safe distance into an enemy's mine-field to explode and thus render harmless mines laid there. By the apparatus he states that the boat could be steered, the engines stopped or started, and the counter mines dropped where desired and exploded. In this way an otherwise exceedingly risky operation can be performed without danger to life, and the worst casualty that could happen is the loss of the boat.

## Simple Method of Rekindling Life's Fleeting Spark.

Dr. Laborde, who presides over the physiological laboratory of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, has discovered a new method of artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation. Its value is enhanced by the extreme simplicity and facility of application. It consists in drawing the tongue well out of the previously opened mouth, and then imparting to that organ energetic and rhythmic backward and forward movements. This manoeuvre has the effect of stimulating the respiratory reflex through the traction on the tongue and the excitation of its base. The idea of applying this method to the human being was suggested to Dr. Laborde by its success in the laboratory in cases of animals.

Dr. Laborde cites the cases of two individuals whose lives he saved by this method. The manner of carrying out the movements is extremely simple. A spoon, the handle of a knife, or any such instrument is utilized for the double purpose of keeping the jaws apart and pressing on the base of the tongue. The tongue is then seized between the finger and thumb, which, to avoid slipping, are enveloped in a handkerchief, and pulled forcibly forwards out of the mouth. The organ is then subjected to the to and fro movements, 18 to the minute, until success crowns the operator's efforts. Whilst advising recourse to the methods usually employed, Dr. Laborde believes that his own proceeding is the most effectual, and that it will often succeed when all hope is apparently fled.

Charles Bonner, the missing cashier of the Bank of British Columbia, who was short in his accounts of \$15,000, has been arrested. He was found at the Cedar District half starved and paralyzed with fear.