

=The Echo=

PUBLISHED BY
The Echo Printing and Publishing Co

DAVID TAYLOR, - - - MANAGER.

Subscription: - One Dollar per Year.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies - - - 3 Cents.

THE ECHO has received the endorsement of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal.
Post Office Box 554 Drawer 1982.

THE ECHO is published every Saturday morning at the office, 769 Craig street, and delivered in any part of the city or mailed to any address in Canada or the United States at \$1.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES:

For 12 lines (one inch) or less, first insertion, 10 cents per line; subsequent insertions, without change of type, 5 cents.
Display or contract advertisements are taken at special rates, which will be made known upon application.

Business notices published in local columns charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.
All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

Advertisers entitled to change of matter should send in their copy not later than Wednesday morning to ensure insertion same week.

MONTREAL, December 12, 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.

VICTORY!

The last echoes of the Herald lock-out of eighteen months ago are still ringing in the ears of the public. The comedy of errors which the proprietors of that paper then inaugurated has had a disastrous ending, and what was once a credit to Montreal daily journalism has sunk to a very low ebb when viewed as a literary or news-dispensing production. One of the principal causes of this decay, as the Herald itself admitted a short while ago, was the lockout above alluded to. It is well known to every one who has followed the events leading up and subsequent to the lock-out that the Herald people have themselves to blame; nothing but their own perverseness, ignorance and bull-headedness prevented a settlement of the trivial matter then in dispute between their compositors and themselves, a matter so trivial that it did not involve a sum of over \$2 a week to the proprietors, although the principle at stake was an important one to the compositors. The proceedings taken later by the proprietors to coerce the men are still fresh in the mind of the public, who showed their disapprobation in various ways, and the loss from withdrawal of business patronage on this account must have been serious. Not content with incurring large expenses for the importation of unfair workmen from the United States and other places in Canada, they entered upon a crusade against the personal liberty of some of their former employees. In one day nearly a dozen warrants were issued for the apprehension of printers for desertion of service. This was done, of course, to frighten them back to work, but as a matter of fact only two or three proved craven, the majority remaining firm, and were even anxious to have their cases come up in court, feeling confident that right was on their side and that if the Herald could and did discharge men without any notice it was their privilege to quit work on the same conditions. For some reason best known to the proprietors, however, the parties were never brought to trial. But even this was not the worst feature of the persecution their old employees were subjected to. Determined, if possible, to break up Montreal Typographical Union, the then president of that body and three of their former staff were arrested on a charge of conspiracy on a deposition made by the Herald manager who, we believe from his previous record, was acting very much against his will in the matter. After a preliminary investigation before the Police Magistrate the four defendants were committed for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench. The Crown virtually, from the very first, declined to have anything to do with the cases, and it was left for the private prosecution to maintain the charges. Five or six terms of the Queen's Bench had passed and yet they were untried, the defendants being all the while under heavy bail to appear when called upon. It is almost unnecessary here to state that the long-delay entailed both annoyance and anxiety to the defendants, and to those who had so generously assumed the responsibility of their appearance. Previous to the present term of the Queen's Bench the private prosecution had been notified that the cases would have to go on or else drop, and we understand that in response to this the president of the company waited upon the Crown prosecutor and endeavored to get him to agree to a postponement for another term, shirking, however, the deposit of \$200 security. Acting on instructions, Mr. Max. Goldstein appeared before the Court and pressed for an immediate trial, stating that his clients had all along been ready, and had lain under the imputation of conspiracy long enough. Mr. Goldstein's request was granted, and a jury having been empanelled they were acquitted. The question as to whether these men are entitled to any compensation for the indignities to which they have been subjected now becomes a matter for consideration.

liminary investigation before the Police Magistrate the four defendants were committed for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench. The Crown virtually, from the very first, declined to have anything to do with the cases, and it was left for the private prosecution to maintain the charges. Five or six terms of the Queen's Bench had passed and yet they were untried, the defendants being all the while under heavy bail to appear when called upon. It is almost unnecessary here to state that the long-delay entailed both annoyance and anxiety to the defendants, and to those who had so generously assumed the responsibility of their appearance. Previous to the present term of the Queen's Bench the private prosecution had been notified that the cases would have to go on or else drop, and we understand that in response to this the president of the company waited upon the Crown prosecutor and endeavored to get him to agree to a postponement for another term, shirking, however, the deposit of \$200 security. Acting on instructions, Mr. Max. Goldstein appeared before the Court and pressed for an immediate trial, stating that his clients had all along been ready, and had lain under the imputation of conspiracy long enough. Mr. Goldstein's request was granted, and a jury having been empanelled they were acquitted. The question as to whether these men are entitled to any compensation for the indignities to which they have been subjected now becomes a matter for consideration.

SHORTER HOURS FOR CLERKS.

There is no class of people in this city who have greater reason to complain of long hours than the clerks employed in dry goods, grocers and other stores. In no other large city in Canada are they required to slave behind the counter from early morn till far into night, their only respite an hour or two for meals, while some of them, such as those employed in tobacco stores, being required to give Sunday attendance as well. The question of early closing of retail stores has often been agitated in the daily press, but through petty jealousies of employers and other causes the movement has made scarcely any headway, and the only remedy lays in organization. Once the clerks themselves have become thoroughly organized they will be able to control the situation and redeem themselves from the state of slavery under which they practically exist. In furtherance of their object the retail clerks are now circulating a petition to the City Council calling upon that body to pass a by-law fixing the hour of closing at eight o'clock every evening but Saturday, and though the request is a very moderate one we do not anticipate much good will result from such a petition. The City Council are too slow to take up a radical reform of the nature suggested, and even were they to pass such a by-law they would never be able to enforce it. As we have said, the remedy lays more with themselves, and the moral suasion they can bring to bear upon their fellow-workers. It should be the aim of every organized workman to assist the clerks by seeing that his wife or sister does her shopping at reasonable hours and that she patronizes none but those who are willing to subscribe to the early closing movement. The subject was recently brought before a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, and the gentleman who introduced it said that it had been clearly demonstrated that a business could be successfully conducted in Montreal without working the clerks to death. There is no doubt about it, and if the example were more generally followed there is no doubt storekeepers themselves would soon come to see the advantage to themselves morally, physically and financially.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

For a long time past the people of the United States have been agitating for a general Alien Land Act so as to prevent wealthy English syndicates from acquiring vast tracts of their best lands to be held for speculative purposes. They have witnessed the evils which flow from land monopoly in Europe, and are not anxious that the same conditions of poverty and pauperism which accompany it should obtain in America. The Legislature of the State of Texas passed a bill of this nature, the constitutionality of which was contested by Mr. Theodore Malin, a British subject, and the Texas Land and Mortgage Company, a British corporation. The Supreme Court of the United States declared the law to be null and void, but there are possibilities of future trouble to British investors. The amount involved in Malin's case was not very large, but the capital of the Texas Land and Mortgage Company, which was virtually at stake, is \$2,500,000. This, however, is very far from indicating the extent to which alien ownership exists in Texas, and if we are to believe the correctness of a return to the House of Representatives, one English syndicate alone controls three million acres, while taking the Union altogether, and aggregating the holdings of all aliens, not less than fifty million acres belong to the non-residential class of proprietors. If these lands, which are held purely for speculation, were taxed to their full value the holders would be glad to get rid of them on easier terms than they now offer. Here in Canada we have the same evil—now in a modified degree but always growing—to contend with. Large blocks of our best and most available lands have been grabbed up by greedy syndicates, and actual settlers are being pushed farther away from civilization and from a natural market because they cannot afford to pay the price asked by these syndicates. A great amount of evil has been brought upon the country by giving up so much of the land to wealthy corporations, but much more may yet be averted by a vigorous agitation for the reservation of the public domain to actual settlers. This has been made a leading plank in the platform of both the New Party and of the Patrons of Industry, a new political movement recently inaugurated in Ontario.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Ancient Capital, as well as Montreal, appear to be exercised over the problem of how the unemployed are to exist during the winter. Owing to the strictness with which the alien labor law is being enforced in the United States many 'longshoremen' have been deterred this year from seeking employment at southern ports during the winter months, and the consequence is a great addition to the ranks of those willing but unable to find work. The general stagnation of business and recent failures have also contributed their quota. The Trades and Labor Council, alive to the urgency of the situation, have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to commence the erection of the Normal School and other public works for which money has been voted by the Legislature, in order that some at least may find employment. The petition plainly sets forth the dire necessity for immediate action, and the authorities will be guilty of culpable neglect if they refuse to listen and to act.

At a meeting of the Street Railway Committee of Toronto City Council, held the past week, a report from the accountants in regard to the receipts and expenditures during civic operation of the road was submitted. The term of civic control of the road was about three and a half months, and the earnings from fares amounted to \$252,908; other receipts bring the total up

to \$291,642. The net profits amounted to \$45,444. This is a pretty good showing, and it must be remembered also that Toronto cars only run six days a week, while in this city they run seven, and that the passenger traffic on Sunday, especially in the summer season, probably exceeds that of any other day. Here is something for Montreal aldermen to reflect upon. The experiment which accomplished so much in the western city can be made equally as profitable here, and the citizens would have the satisfaction of knowing that their fares, instead of swelling the profits of a monopoly, go to form a revenue for the city. There is no doubt also that, under the pressure of public opinion, a much superior service at a small additional outlay would result.

* * *

A country which allows lawyers to make its laws is a fool of a country. In Canada law is mostly made by lawyers, and consequently it is hardly possible to understand any act without hiring one of the tribe to explain it, or to do anything safely under its provisions without first obtaining the opinion of counsel. In Norway they do things differently. Every town or village has its board of conciliation, elected by the inhabitants, and everybody who wants to go to law has to bring his case before the board, and both plaintiff and defendant are required to deposit about 25 cents for expenses. The board isn't very ravenous about the 25 cents either; it gets it whenever it can, but if either party hasn't the money the board is bound to go on with the case just the same. No lawyers are allowed to appear, and if either party refuses to accept the decision then the case goes to law. The board has no power to enforce its decision beyond this—the party who declines to submit his case to it, or to accept its award, has to pay all the costs of the subsequent proceedings whether he wins or loses. The boards decide 88 per cent. of Norwegian litigation.

WILLIAMS PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world.

5000 Sold in Montreal.

21 Styles to Choose from.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR CENTRAL CANADA:

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St,

(NEAR MCGILL STREET.)

Tuning and Repairs
done in an artistic manner
at reasonable rates.
Also Tuning by the year.

GEORGE R. HEASLEY,

2087 St. Catherine Street,
Near Bleury, Montreal.
Pictures Framed, Photo Frames, Photo
Albums, French Goods, all kinds of
Glass Mirrors, Plated Silverware,
Easels, Music Racks, Wall Pockets, Etc.,
At Wholesale Prices.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Mr. Phonograph

Talking, Singing, Whistling,
Band Playing,
Making Comic Speeches,
Scolding, Fattering, Laughing,
Crying, Etc., Etc.
The Children will have a good time with
our Mr. Phonograph.
S. CARSLEY.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

The Kid Glove Store of Canada:
EVENING GLOVES!

For the Opera, For the Theatre,
For the Concert, For the Ball.
Full and complete stock of Suede and Silk
Gloves in all Evening Shades.
All Lengths in Silk Gloves.
All Lengths in Silk Gloves.
At Lowest Prices.
S. CARSLEY.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

FOUR BUTTON KID GLOVES,
35c, 45c, 58c, 75c, \$1.10 pair.
SEVEN HOOK LACING GLOVES,
85c, \$1.45.
FOUR STUD KID GLOVES,
90c, \$1.38.
Splendid variety of Kid Gloves, Lined
with Lamb's Wool, Lambskin,
Plush, Fur.
HANDKNITTED GLOVES.
Black and Heather Mixtures, 65c pair
Plain and Fancy Ringwood Gloves
WINTER GLOVES of all kinds
Black Mitts Beaded Steel and Gold
Black Cuffs Beaded Steel and Gold
S. CARSLEY.

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S BOOTS.
A special line of Men's Calf Boots, laced or
Congress, now being offered
AT \$2.50 PAIR.
These Boots are in every way perfect, being
made of the finest leather only.
MEN'S CORDOVAN BOOTS \$1.35.
This line is really first class and well worth
a trial.
ELECTRIC BOOTS
Are the best for wet and cold weather.
RUBBERS! OVERSHOES!
The largest assortment of Rubbers and
Overshoes in the city.
American and Canadian makes at lowest
prices.
S. CARSLEY.

Boys' Tailor-Made Clothing

Children's Winter Overcoats.
Boys' Winter Overcoats.
Youths' Winter Overcoats.
S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING

BOYS' OVERCOATS
With Capes With Capots
Boys' Heavy Tweed Overcoats
Boys' Melton Cloth Overcoats
Boys' Frieze Overcoats
Boys' Overcoats at Prices to suit
All Purchasers
CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS
Made of all the warmest and most service-
able materials.
All sizes in Children's Overcoats.
YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
Full stock of Youths' Winter Overcoats in
all the latest styles equal to Tailor-made and
at about half the price. S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.
All the best makes in Men's Winter Under-
wear now in stock.
Underwear in all Textures from the finest
to the heaviest weights.
White Scotch Wool Underwear
Shetland Scotch wool Underwear
Natural Scotch Wool Underwear
In all the following sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38,
40, 42, 44, 46, 48 inches, chest measure.
Heavy Merino Underwear
In Fawn, Natural and White
Heavy Cashmere Underwear
In White and Natural.
S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread.
Then you are sure of the best Thread in the
market
Clapperton's Pool 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