

=The Echo=

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We are desirous at all times of giving credit where credit due, and we have much pleasure therefore in placing on record the fact, and our appreciation of the same, that Ald. Kennedy entered his protest against the recent increase of salaries to corporation officials who were already handsomely, if not over paid, for the services they are supposed to render in return. The poor, under paid laborer has not the slightest chance of getting an increase of ten cents a day, but an official whose duties are in a great measure ornamental can readily get an increase of five hundred dollars at one jump, besides the guarantee of an additional one thousand a couple of years hence. Taking into consideration the fact that office hours at the City Hall are not oppressive and the additional fact that the holder of this fat situation can enjoy an extensive holiday in midsummer, his salary going merrily on all the same, it will readily be conceded that the chair is exceedingly well warmed. There seems to be a disposition also on the part of some aldermen to reward those heads of departments who are most successful in getting the ordinary mechanic or laborer to work for the lowest pay. The abundance of unskilled and other labor in the market is used as a means to keep the wages of this class down to the minimum on which a man can live, and those who are most skillful in doing this is credited with saving the finances, and, lest the taxpayer should benefit by it, his own salary is raised abnormally in proportion. The hawk that picks up the chickens from the farm-yard is further gorged with the fatted fowl on the roost.

A half-veiled threat to discontinue the night schools' grant has been thrown out by the Provincial Government. It is in this shape that if there is no general demand for their continuance the classes will not be formed as usual. There was a very general demand from both press and public to economize by obliterating that old foggy institution, the Legislative Council, yet the Government did not pay any attention to it. It would be a very small and very unwise economy to begin by curtailing the facilities for educating the people, a vast number of whom, unfortunately are entirely ignorant of even the bare

rudiments of education. We call upon organized labor to take immediate action in this important matter.

The employees of the steam surface railroads in New York State have secured the passage of a ten hour law, which was signed by the Governor last week. It provides that when a conductor, engineer, fireman or trainman who has worked twenty-four hours consecutively shall not be permitted to go on duty again till he shall have had at least eight hours rest.

Dr. Vaughan, successor to the late Cardinal Manning, who was enthroned in the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, London, lately, delivered an address during the ceremony dealing largely with the social question. The rev. Doctor was clear on two points, namely, that no power on earth was better able to deal with the question than the Roman Catholic Church, and that the rock-bed of solution had not yet been found. He contended, however, that the Pope had luminously traced out the great broad lines of the treatment to be used in its solution, setting forth the main principles and precepts, which, if followed, would prove in their hands healing and strength-giving remedies. Dealing with Socialism, he strongly denounced what he was pleased to call the folly and injustice of the movement, and regretted that many good but partially informed philanthropists had been deceived by specious argument and drawn into its meshes. Probably Dr. Vaughan, who, unlike the late Cardinal, holds tenaciously to the doctrine of divine right in property and is extremely conservative in his views in all that relates to it, is himself only "partially informed" of the true principles of Socialism, and therefore incapable of appreciating those principles to the fullest extent. The greatest Socialist who ever walked this earth was the man whose teachings and whose example Dr. Vaughan would inculcate and follow.

The Building Trades Council of Chicago has nearly completed arrangements for opening a free reading room and library for workingmen. Private individuals and isolated trade organizations have attempted the same thing before, but failure was always the result. In connection with the library there will also be established a free employment bureau, the officer in charge of which will receive and record the names and residences of those in want of employment. A pleasing feature of the institution will be the formation of a debating society, organized and governed by the same rules that obtain in the State Assemblies of the United States, at which all public measures will be discussed and acted upon. Besides having an educating tendency, it is believed the library will have the good effect of weaning a large number who spend all their spare time in saloons from the evil habit. The scheme has the hearty cooperation of several prominent citizens who take great interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the working classes.

The strike of the New England granite cutters is still in progress, but one of the largest concerns has waived its demands to have the time changed for fixing contracts, and as others are likely to follow, indications are that the enforced cessation from work will not be of long duration. Previous to the strike taking place the men offered to give three months' notice of any intention on their part to disturb the existing scale of prices, but this conciliatory proposition was rejected.

It is apparent that the legislators in the debt-ridden Province of Quebec are not prepared to economize in the public expenditures where the largest leaks take place. The Government of De Boucherville has a large majority at its back, but it is determined to main-

tain the useless second chamber at all hazards. It called upon its supporters last week to vote in favor of maintaining the Legislative Council, and it had no difficulty in securing almost the unanimous support of its following. Yet the abolition of the council would save a very large sum to the taxpayers every year. We have no second chamber in Ontario, but no one will deny that this Province is the best-governed and the most prosperous division of the Dominion. In voting down the proposal to do away with the cumbersome and unnecessary portion of its legislative machinery, the Quebec Legislature has lost a splendid chance to show that it is really in earnest when it professes adhesion to economical practices. Its precepts are not supported by its acts.—Canada Farmers Sun.

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.

An interesting report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in regard to the wages of agricultural laborers shows that in the last fifty years the rates of wages have decreased. From the statistics furnished by the Department it appears that in 1866 monthly farm wages, without board, were as follows:—In Eastern States, \$33.31; Middle States, \$29.83; Southern States, \$16.63; Western States, \$27.84; Mountain States, \$27.23; Pacific States, \$44.60, the average being \$26.87. Wages were lowest in 1879, when the average was \$16.05. Since then they have slowly increased year by year, until at present they are:—In Eastern States, \$26.46; Middle States, \$23.33; Southern States, \$14.86; Western, \$22.61; Mountain, \$32.16; Pacific, \$36.15. The average per month for the whole year being \$18.60. The low rates prevailing in the Southern States are suggestive of the coming problem of competition in the rapidly developing manufactures of that section, but of course the above rates apply mainly to the vast range of the humble colored labor on the plantations, which had practically no status as yet in 1866 and has since been slowly advancing in the face of the gravest difficulties and disadvantages.

TORY FAIR TRADE.

Lord Salisbury, the English premier, has declared in a speech at Hastings, that if England is to maintain her commercial prosperity she must abandon free trade for the mis-named fair trade, and enter upon a war of tariffs with such countries as decline to concede the latter. The declaration must be comforting to the friends of trade restriction in this country, but it is not to be taken more seriously than other sensitive suggestions of policy by a Tory leader on the verge of a dissolution of Parliament. The British Tory commander is ready to jettison any portion of his cargo for the purpose of saving that most precious freight, the privileges of a landed aristocracy. It has happened very fortunately for the Tories of Great Britain that the English people have been slow to see the great land question behind the home rule agitation, and now that they are beginning to understand that home rule is a mere question of administration, and free land the real issue, the Tory party is looking about for aid in whatever quarter it may be found.

Doubtless, home rule will again be the main surface issue in the next general election, but Lord Salisbury has shown himself ready to treat with any faction, large or small, so long as the sacred privileges of British landholders are left untouched. He has dickered with the Socialists and talked of armed rebellion on the part of Ulster Protestants. No one need be surprised to find him coquetting with the protectionists, or with those Englishmen who might, under the spur of supposed self-interest, become protectionists. To

most observers it must seem that there is little to be gained by such an appeal, since Lord Salisbury confesses that he dare not tax the food products imported from the United States, while Great Britain's imports of other things, save raw materials and articles not produced in the islands, are comparatively unimportant. There would be little protection in any retaliatory duties that Great Britain might impose, and it would be hard to rally much enthusiasm about a tariff policy that must mean the enhancement of prices on all the articles involved, and no important subsidies to British manufacturers. Lord Salisbury is too able a man and of too sound economic training to be a protectionist, and it is difficult to accept his appearance in the roll of a fair trader as aught save an insincere device. The tone of the British press, both Liberal and Conservative, touching his latest audacity is such as might alarm any leader less self-confident than the Tory premier.—The Standard.

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(CUT PLUG)

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(PLUG)

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D. Ritchie & Co.
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Oldest Cut Tobacco Manufacturers in Canada.

Cut Plug, 10c. ½ lb. Plug, 10c.
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Patented for Purity.

IT IS CHEAPER and better to get your Bedding at a first-class House selling nothing but Bedsteads and bedding, the latter exclusively their own make.

Old Bed Feathers and Mattresses purified and made over equal to new at shortest notice

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The Echo
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CARSLY'S COLUMN.

SPECIAL!

Just received 540 pairs CHENILLE CURTAINS bought at 50 per cent less than usual prices.

200 Pairs at \$6.75
400 Pairs at \$7.50
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All full sizes and perfect goods with heavy Chenille Fringe top and bottom, with handsome Dadoes, Floral Designs top and bottom, and in all the following

NEW ART SHADES:

Crimson,	Old Rose,
Peacock Blue,	Olive,
Terra Cotta,	Electric Gray,
Bro-ze,	Azure Blue,
Mushroom,	Electric Blue,
Nile Green,	Blue Gray,

These are the most handsome Goods that have ever been shown in this city and are worth 50 per cent more than marked prices.

S. CARSLY.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Extra value in Brussels Carpets
New and Unique Designs
Exquisite Colorings

GOING AHEAD!

Although there is now such keen competition in the carpet trade in this city, we have done more business this spring than any previous season, which is sufficient proof that our stock is not only perfect, but that the prices are right.

No trouble to show goods!

S. CARSLY.

Attend the Embroidery Sale.

BRUSSELS CARPETS

Extra Fine Brussels Carpets. In the very latest designs and colorings, with Stair and Hall Carpets to match, 83c yard

Extra Fine Brussels Carpets. In every new pattern and color, with handsome Borderings to match, 97c yard

Best Five Frame Brussels Carpets. In an endless variety of new and very choice designs at \$1.25 per yard in all the latest Art Colorings with Borderings. Stair and Hall Carpets to match

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Embroideries at Half Price.

TAPESTRY CARPETS

Eleven Wire Tapestry Carpets
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Stair Carpets Hall Carpets
Only 87c yard
Extensive Stock of New Designs now on hand to select from.

Tapestry Carpets at 30c yd
Tapestry Carpets at 35c yd
Tapestry Carpets at 48c yd
Tapestry Carpets at 55c yd
Tapestry Carpets at 63c yd
Tapestry Carpets at 75c yd

We beg to draw special attention to the 63c line which is of extra value and is sold upon many instances at 75c

S. CARSLY.

EXCITING SALE

— OF —

High Class Embroideries.

The first day's sale of a manufacturer's stock of Colored and White Embroideries has proved

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

Crowds thronged the Embroidery Department all day long, securing the most CHOICE BARGAINS

At this Popular Sale.

S. CARSLY.

Remnants of Embroidery.

A large lot of Remnants of good lengths will be cleared during this Sale at Half Price. Embroideries for

FIRST COMMUNION DRESSES.

A quantity of White Embroideries, suitable for Children's Dresses, in all the latest Hemstitched Patterns

AT HALF PRICE.

The event of the season is S. Carlsley's Half Price Embroidery Sale

S. CARSLY.

THE PRICES.

Narrow Trimming Embroidery, from 1½c per yard
Demi Flouncing Embroidery, from 25c per yard
Flouncing Embroidery, from 40c yard
Fine All Over Embroidery
Fine German Net
Fine Nainsook Embroidery
Fine Cambric Embroidery
Fine Muslin Embroidery

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It is already pretty well proven that the RIGBY WATERPROOF GARMENTS SUIT THE CANADIAN CLIMATE and give satisfaction in every particular. Consequently

RIGBY CLOTHING

is becoming more and more popular as it becomes known throughout the Dominion

S. CARSLY,

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CARSLY'S COLUMN.