

THE ECHO.

A JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 2.—No. 47.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

L. Z. BOUDREAU, - - - - PRESIDENT
B. KEYS, - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
P. J. RYAN, - - - - ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY
GEO. LESAGE, - - - - FRENCH REC. SECRETARY
V. DUBREUIL, - - - - FINANCIAL SECRETARY
P. C. CHATEL, - - - - COR. SECRETARY
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. 7628.
Rooms, K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, Aug. 21, at 2.30. 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 7 o'clock.

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

**PLUMBERS' & STEAM-FITTERS
UNION OF MONTREAL.**

Meets 223 McGill street every fourth Friday. Next meeting Sept. 2nd.

WM. McCLEAVE, 73 1/2 St. Philip st.,
Secretary.

LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, John S. Hall, Jr.,
Q.C., M.P. Q.C., M.P.P.
Armande D. Nicolls, Albert J. Brown.

**Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown,
ADVOCATES,
Barristers, Commissioners, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING,
No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal.
Bell Telephone No. 42. P. O. Box 296.**

F. E. VILLENEUVE, LL.B.

ADVOCATE,

71a ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

B. E. MCGALE,
Pharmaceutical and Dispensing
Chemist,
2123 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m.
m 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

P. McCORMACK & CO.
Chemists + and Druggists.
TRUSSES A SPECIALTY.
Corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets,
MONTREAL.
Sunday Attendance all Day.

**GOVERNOR'S
NIPPLE OIL**
Will be found superior to all other preparations
For Cracked or Sore Nipples,
To HARDEN THE NIPPLES commence using
three months before confinement.
PRICE, 12 1/2 CENTS.

TORONTO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, August 18, 1892.

John Guest, in your last week's issue, voices my sentiments exactly on the Chinese question. They are not of us—don't desire to be of us, and why should we tolerate or approve of their being admitted as of us? I am as tolerant as the great majority of people, yet when I observe the almond-eyed celestial in his habits, and his general demeanor, it would be hard to convince me that he is my brother in the sense that a native of Europe would be. He has not the leading characteristics of a European, nor is a Chinese ever likely to possess them. But the theorist does not think as I do, nor do I blame him. He reasons with his slippers on, and without practical experience. But the fellow who has to compete in actual life with the Mongolian reasons differently. His is not mere sentiment—on the contrary, it is all reality. The imitative Chinaman, true to his surroundings in youth, has no aspiration to a higher level, and is content to slave for a pittance sufficient, from his standpoint, to keep body and soul (does the average Chinaman know or think he has a soul?) together. To my thinking a Chinaman, to use the words of our honest friend, will not allow, if he can help it, his bones to remain in Canada to enrich its soil after his death. Keep him out by all means.

What was deemed necessary in Australia is generally necessary here. John Guest, of Woodstock, is right practically as well as theoretically. By the way, English thinkers are of a nature that commands the attention of our "smart ones" in Canada. "Charity begins at home," and this being true, the desired class in our midst should have the first choice. Yet "Northwester" strikes a respondent chord when, in a city paper of a recent date, he says:

"A change of immigration policy is necessary to fill up the Northwest. A policy of immigration to be a success and the money so expended to be of great and lasting benefit to the Dominion should be done on business principles: i. e., our Government should give a free grant homestead of land in the Northwest to actual settlers, only for each family, and more, to build for the settler a cottage upon the homestead at a moderate cost of from \$500 to \$600, say for a family of five persons. This amount to be a loan to the settler and a first lien upon the property for the term of say ten years at a low rate of interest, 3 or 4 per cent. These cottages could all be framed in Ontario and shipped by rail to the Northwest and erected upon the homestead. This would give employment to hundreds of workmen in Ontario and the money would be in the country. Let it be known throughout England, Ireland and Scotland that our Government gives a free homestead to each family settling and will build and erect for them a cottage to move into upon their arrival upon the terms above mentioned. Persons desiring to better themselves will then find the means to emigrate to the Northwest. By this mode our Government would secure permanent settlers and in a few years would fill up the Northwest. The money expended would be a lasting benefit to the Dominion and to the settlers as well. The old policy of assisted passage should be abandoned, as it is not upon good business principles. Many immigrants that come to Canada have not the means to go on land and build for themselves a house to live in, and purchase seed and farm implements, etc. Hence they flock to our towns and cities hunting employment, which many of them cannot find here. Then off they go to the States. Comment is unnecessary. Our Government should keep a register in rural districts in England, Ireland, Scotland for the accommodation or convenience of those desiring to emigrate to the Canadian Northwest as permanent settlers upon homesteads, i. e., to register their names upon such, also state the means they have at their disposal. By this mode the Government will know the kind of emigrants they are encouraging to come to the Northwest. They will also know about the number of cottages to construct each year."

"I read in one of the city papers that a good deal of criticism was indulged in last night at the regular meeting of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Richmond hall regarding the work now going on at the Exhibition grounds. It is said that the carpenter work is done by non-union labor,

the highest wages paid being 20 cents an hour. No action was taken by the Brotherhood, which is at present in too weak a condition to act effectively owing to the bad state of the trade in the city. During the past week 26 members have left for the States, while 55 have drawn their clearance cards during the summer and left for the same place for the same cause. The Brotherhood decided last night to take part in the Trades and Labor demonstration in the city next month."

Now the truth of the matter is that a contractor has secured the execution of the carpenter work at the Exhibition grounds and the fight of the Carpenters' union should be, and is, with that contractor and not with the Exhibition Committee; and I have no doubt that will be the calm and ultimate judgment of the Carpenters' Union. We got "tripped up" in a matter of this kind before, but it must not occur again to the detriment of the sound and impartial judgment of those looking to the best interest of organized labor. It is best to be sure first, and then go ahead every time. If just, we are sure of public opinion on our side every time—at least in Toronto.

The Monroe Doctrine must have some adherents in Canada. "Whittier are we drifting?" I understand a journal devoted to the task of advocating Political Union with the neighboring Republic is to appear in Toronto within a few days. Its chief writer, I am led to believe will be a journalist of ability, tact and energy, and that it will not be his fault if his cause is not clearly and convincingly put before the people of Canada. It is wise to say just now "we will see."

In my letter of last week I wrote that Toronto's Trades and Labor Demonstration would be held on the 10th of next September, but the compositor made the figures read "16th." Although perhaps the mistake was due to my badly-written figures, yet as the compositor is not in Toronto to hear the abuse he is getting—or rather that I am getting—I at once put the blame on his shoulders. When an Echo representative visits Toronto let him plead want of knowledge of this error, else I will not be responsible for his comfort or safety.

In my list of Delegates elected to the ensuing Dominion T. & L. Congress here on September 9 next I omitted to mention the names of Mr. T. W. Banton, President of the T. & L. Council, as representative of the Cabinet-makers' Union; and Mr. Geo. Harris, also a member of the T. & L. Council, as a representative of the Painters' and Decorators' Union.

The aristocracy of labor is honoring Toronto just now. Some employing printers of the United States and Canada—the "Typothete"—have been in session here for some days past. Of course they declared hostility to shorter hours of labor, and read the working printers a homily on their lack of humility in dealing with "their masters!" In this matter I will have more to say next week. To-day the other branch of the aristocracy of labor meets here also. The Divisional Union of Locomotive Engineers open a session. Chief Arthur—he of "no entangling alliance" with other labor bodies, is to be present I hear. There is to be "a reception" or something of that sort in the Pavilion this evening. I suppose the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and other notable big-wigs will be invited as usual. Labor representatives from other bodies will be conspicuous by reason of the paucity of their number at this reception.

The several sub-committees of the Demonstration Committee of T. & L. Council are working diligently and successfully to make the turnout on the 10th September worthy of Toronto and its labor elements.

Owing to the firmness of Mayor Fleming and Architect Lennox in keeping Contractor Neelon to the letter of his agreement, the latter appears as if desirous of getting out of the job altogether. As a matter of fact, Mr. Neelon has had no experience in house-building, his contracts were in canal excavations and work of that character. So that when his practical partner (Mr. Elliott) died, he found himself "at sea," and although a captain and a sailor of many years experience, he has missed his soundings and cannot strike a safe anchorage around the new City Hall. Having had to "slip his cable" on Pigott, he is floundering about in uncertainty ever since. But he too must go—and that soon—I think.

Enemies of organized labor in this city are trying to make believe that there is a scarcity of laborers in Toronto. Now, although there has been a steady and large

exodus of all classes of working people for months past from Toronto, a short advertisement in our city papers calling for any kind or class of labor, would be answered in numbers sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the undeniable fact that we still have in our midst hosts of unemployed men who are very willing to work if it could only be had. At noon to-day a middle-aged, strong and healthy man came to my door and said he would saw some wood or anything else he could do, if he would be given a meal. He had been vainly looking for work for some days past. He got his dinner, but where he may get a supper I know not. And yet I am told by those who have not to work for a living that I don't know what I am talking about on this question. If I did not know the actual condition of many good, honest, industrious and sober-lived workmen in Toronto I would be much better pleased—especially when I cannot change things for the better for them.

URIM.

QUEBEC NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 17, 1892.

The following delegates have been elected up to date for the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress: The Trades Council have elected D. Marsan, P. J. Jobin and W. Guthrie; District Assembly 20, K. of L., Ed. Little and Felix Pichette; Mechanics' Assembly 10061, K. of L., John T. Quinn; Sillyery Assembly 1707, K. of L., J. B. St. Laurent; Shoe Machine Workers Union, George Marois; Typographical Union No. 150, Felix Marois. I have as yet been unable to ascertain the names of the delegates elected by the Leather Cutters Union, Montgomery Assembly, Jacques Cartier Assembly, Quebec Assembly, or the Levis Assembly, but I have no doubt about these bodies sending representatives.

We have had a visit from Mr. Paterson of Ottawa he was in this City in his official capacity as organizer of the International Typographical Union, and attended the Quebec Trades and Labor Council's regular meeting of August 16, where, upon invitation, he gave a very pretty and interesting little speech, and he seemed more than surprised to hear in our Trades Council nothing but the French language, but was reassured when told that every one of the delegates present understood English.

In the first paragraph there is an omission. I should have given the trades and callings of the delegates elect. There are in the nine named: three printers, two shoe machine workers, one ship laborer, one machinist, one metal worker and one tailor.

At present in this city there is one of the Oblat Fathers in the St. Sauveur parish church, who is giving a series of lectures on the social, economic and labor questions of the day. There has been no religious revival or other movement that has provoked more widespread comment by press and public in this city, some of the French papers presenting his lectures to their readers in their columns and nearly all of them commenting thereon. I should add that the reverend gentleman is an able speaker, and in entire sympathy with the proletariat. His lectures are well attended, and are discussed in the factories, workshops and streets. Would that there were more like him.

There is a lull at present in the shipping line and plenty of idle men in the streets. The C. P. R. hotel is going on slowly. One day a large number of men are employed and a couple of days after discharged. The new wing of the Hotel Dieu hospital is rapidly nearing completion. This is a fine building, and presents a neat and handsome appearance in striking contrast to the new store being put up by Garneau on Dalhousie street, which, by supreme ugliness, is about on a par with the C. P. R. depot as altered and enlarged.

We have had several accidents on shipboard during the last couple of weeks. In one case a man named Byrne got his arm broke at the elbow and wrist by inadvertently putting his hand through a bight of rope which, when tightened by the engine, caused the accident. In another case an iron bar used as binding on the combing of a hatch fell off, striking a man named Rochette upon the head, knocking him senseless and inflicting a severe scalp wound. Besides these two there were several minor accidents, and another item in which probably some Montrealers will be interested. The steamship Coomastie is stranded just be-

low Quebec, and all our papers give a report of the fact; still the question that seems to puzzle everybody is: How did she get there? The only answer that may reasonably be given to the conundrum is, that the Island of Orleans was in the way.

The organization for the celebration of the 22nd and 23rd of August is being pushed with vigor and if Quebec don't have a grand display upon the dates mentioned then it won't be the fault of the promoters of the idea, nor of the patriotic or religious societies of this city.

Some of our labor men were desirous of organizing an excursion to Montreal for Labor Day and wrote to the Richelieu Co. with the object of securing one of their boats for this purpose, but somehow the Richelieu Co. did not seem to connect.

Another item for the last. Smuggling in the Lower St. Lawrence and the sensational reports dished up ament the smugglers bold would make one think of the piratical days of old. In actual fact it is the tamest kind of thing. Take this description of a capture: A tug boat of 150 tons register coming up the river towing a small dilapidated schooner, which is moored upon arrival at the Custom House wharf where her cargo is discharged, it usually consists of some few cases of brandy (French) some cases of gin (German), some boxes of Havana cigars and some barrels of whiskey, Boston manufacture according to the marks upon the barrels, her crew in the meantime gather up their clothes and go ashore, their vessel being seized by the government, they may redeem her by paying a fine of \$400, this they seldom or never do, they work it otherwise. The schooner is sold by public auction and fetches from \$75 to \$150 when it is bought back. The confiscated cargo is sold by public auction too, and realizes probably less than half its value. I won't vouch for the accuracy of this, still the opinion exists amongst many that there is honor amongst smugglers as well as thieves, and the purchaser would thus presumably be made out to be the original owner. There is one thing certain, however, this trade has given a new name to a glass of whiskey. It is quite common now to hear a man at the bar of a hotel ask for a glass of contraband.

The Canadian militia are being pressed into into the coast guard service. As searchers they distinguished themselves quite recently upon Crane Island, and our legal luminaries are going to have a hand in the trade. Law must have its share of everything that's going, and by the time Bouchard is convicted of—well, I don't know what crime he is accused—they ought to be satisfied. It makes a world of difference as to who is engaged in that smuggling trade. The poor schooners are catching it bad; still, all they do is to take a cargo for Quebec, receiving freight for its delivery. The man that owns it is severely let alone; of course he is a rich merchant.

Another thing, a new steamer called the Columbian, built in the United States for a Canadian company to run upon Canadian waters has, so it is said, paid up, duty because the word "Newfoundland" was painted upon her stern; of course that's not smuggling.

ATLAS.

LABOR NOTES.

In Pittsburg it is reckoned 150,000 toilers are idle.

The Pressfeeders of Cleveland have organized a union.

Grand Rapids printers have abolished piece work in book and job offices.

Painters' Journal say that in nearly all trades scabs are getting scarcer.

Bricklayers union 34, New York city, work eight hours a day at 50 cents per hour.

The Cigar Makers International Union do not intend to be outdone by the Typographical Union, and have appointed a committee to locate a home for superannuated members.

In the Coeur d'Alene regions the military drove men, women and children into stockades, deprived of the necessities of life and treated worse than were the prisoners in Andersonville or Libby prisons, the military acting solely in the interests of the mine owner.

Seventy-five scabs were secured in Chicago a few days ago, to take strikers places in St. Louis. General Secretary Kidd of the wood workers got wind of the affair and boarded the same train to do a little missionary work, with the result that when St. Louis was reached the imported men marched to the strikers headquarters and joined the union.