

# THE ECHO.

A JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 1.—No. 38.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1891.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

## MEETINGS.

### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

LOUIS Z. BOUDREAU, - PRESIDENT  
J. B. DUBOIS, - VICE-PRESIDENT  
P. J. RYAN, - ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY  
D. ROCHON, - FRENCH REC. SECRETARY  
E. PELLETIER, - FINANCIAL SECRETARY  
JOS. CORNELL, - COR. SECRETARY  
JOS. RENAUD, - TREASURER  
JOS. PAQUETTE, - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1628 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to Jos. Renaud, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 414

### RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7698.  
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square. Next meeting Sunday, June 21, at 7.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., P. O. Box 1456.

### DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.  
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square. Address all communications to JOHN WILKINS, R.S., No. 222 St. Antoine street.

### PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

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

### BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.

Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1628 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M. Address all communications to WM. JARVIS, Secretary, 111 St. Dominique street.

### BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.  
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square, at 2 o'clock. Address all communications to J. CARROLL, Rec. Sec., 185 Iberville street.

## LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P.  
Arnauld D. Nicolls, Q.C., M.P.P.

John S. Hall, Jr., Q.C., M.P.P.  
Albert J. Brown, Q.C., M.P.P.

Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown,

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

Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P. C. Beausoleil, M.P.  
F. X. Choquet, B.C.L. P. G. Martineau, B.C.L.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET  
& MARTINEAU,  
ADVOCATES,  
No. 76 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

### DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,  
Savings Bank Chambers,  
180 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.  
T. J. DOHERTY. CHAS. J. DOHERTY, Q.C.

### CARTER & GOLDSTEIN, ADVOCATES,

Barristers, Commissioners, &c.,  
115 St. Francois Xavier St.,  
MONTREAL.  
CHRISTOPHER B. CARTER, MAX WELLS GOLDSTEIN,  
Q.C., B.C.L. B.C.L.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

B. E. MCGALE,  
Pharmaceutical and Dispensing  
Chemist.

2123 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m.  
to 6 p.m.; 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

### LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets,  
MONTREAL.

## A MIGHTY STRUGGLE.

Is at Hand and the People Proper  
Must Win or Die.

The Winfield, Kan., American Nonconformist, rings out this timely alarm and warning: "No thoughtful observer of the signs of the times can fail to see that a mighty struggle is imminent between the people and the 'powers that be.' Never in the nation's history have such grave and great dangers menaced the general peace. The producer is tugging for his rights. The plutocrats are plotting to render powerless every plan for human betterment. The producer is becoming desperate. The plutocrat is totally unfeeling and unscrupulous. Society's sponges will not surrender their privileges without a struggle. The common people will try to remedy existing social and political ills by methods that are entirely constitutional. The plutocracy will meet them with methods as lawless as pirates on the high seas. The plans are being laid and every effort will be made to involve the leading advocates of the people. Unprincipled demagogues are to be employed to engineer great strikes and riots, thus finding excuse to call the militia and police into action. Troubles of all kinds will be precipitated, and efforts made to place the blame in the wrong place and thereby prejudice public opinion, and dissipate the voting strength of the reform movement. The need of the hour is watchfulness, firmness, discretion. Let no man flinch from duty. Let no man pass judgment on labor troubles or labor leaders as described by Associated Press dispatches. Let reform papers everywhere make it a regular business to keep the public well informed on all the plots of the enemy.

Let there be concert of action with the reform press in exposing and crying down the conspiracies against human welfare. This is no alarmist cry. It is written after sober reflection. We cannot act too quickly now in the work of opening the eyes of the people. The vilest plots ever hatched against an unsuspecting public are in process of development this very minute. The people and the reform press must sternly rebuke these villainous schemers right now. Pass the watchword along the line. The danger is imminent."

## Different Modes of Washing.

London has the most laborious process of washing. The women simply rub their clothes, and have none of the mechanical contrivances which exist in other places for lessening their labor. Of course there are steam laundries in abundance, but their prices place them beyond the reach of the working classes.

In Lancashire the use of the "dolly tub" and "peggy" is universal and is by far the most handy and most effective method of washing. The tub is shaped like a barrel, and the linen is wisked about in it by the "peggy," as it is vigorously used by the washerwoman. The "peggy" is a sort of thick broomstick fixed in the center of a disc of wood, on the underside of which are five or six round, strong wooden pegs.

In Holland and Sweden the traveler will notice hundreds of women kneeling on the banks of the lakes and rivers and beating their clothes with a heavy piece of wood. It looks an easy though not effective process; but probably the clothes have been boiled before the cold water stage is reached.

John Chinaman excels as a washer of clothes. The Japanese, on the other hand, do not take much trouble. Washing is still done in Japan by getting into a boat and letting the garments drag after it by a long string. It is an economical habit of traveling Japs to get a large amount of washing thus accomplished by a steamboat excursion, and it has given rise to the story that once a year they travel to wash. They have no instinct for work, like the Chinese, and think it complete when the soap is in the garment, and will not wring it out. Salt water washes to their taste just as well as fresh.

The visitor to Paris will not fail to notice the large Noah's-ark-looking houses of wood floating in the Seine, some of which are monster washing establishments, where women may be seen through the open windows hammering and scrubbing their clothes. Whenever you may pass, the same scene may be witnessed; for the moment one woman leaves another takes her place. A small fee is paid for the accommodation provided. If the services of a Parisian laundress are needed, it would be well to take an inventory of the things before handing them over to her; for rumor puts it that she does not always return as many as she receives.

## SIGN OF GRACE.

In 1843 the great mass of Scotchmen left the Established Church, and cast in their lot with the Free Church. Those who remained were called moderates, and were rather despised as lukewarm church members by their more decided brethren. In "Scenes and Stories from the North of Scotland" is an anecdote concerning a new minister in the parish of Alness, who resolved that he would act as if all church members were his parishioners, whether they would or not.

One day he visited a Free Church elder, who was no friend of the moderates. The minister did his best to be affable and conciliatory, but his reception was cold, and, in fact, little more than civil.

At length, without any special intention in the act, the minister drew his snuff box from his pocket, and invited the elder to make a trial of its contents. A decided thaw set in immediately.

"Oh, ye tak' snuff, do ye?" said the Free Kirk man, yielding to a gentle smile.

"Oh, yes," said the visitor, somewhat afraid that the admission might lead him into trouble. "I take snuff, but what of that?"

"Well," said the elder, "that's the first sign o' grace I've seen about ye."

"Sign of grace! Why, how do you make out that snuff-taking is a sign of grace?"

"Nothing easier," said the elder, with a knowing twinkle in his eye. "Don't you remember that in the ancient temple, all the snufflers were of pure gold? That denotes the best of all qualities."—Youth's Companion.

## Plenty of Men for the Position.

An interesting story is told, and it is a true story, of a merchant who inserted an advertisement to the effect that he wanted a book-keeper, married; of irreproachable private character, an expert accountant, one speaking French, Spanish and German preferred, to whom, reference being satisfactory, would be paid \$500 salary for the first year—less than ten dollars a week. To this advertisement, which was originally ordered inserted for a week, came the first day seventy-four answers. The advertisement was taken out.

Now here is a curious condition of affairs. The men who applied were men of education; many of them had seen the traditional better days, yet they were willing to accept \$10 a week.

The question naturally arises, is it better to teach one's sons a trade or to give them what is technically known as an education? There is a heap of thought in that, and if the material prosperity of the housemiths and the workmen of whatever name may be taken, on the one hand, and the nervous, feverish anxiety of the educated men seeking clerical situations may be taken as an index on the other, is it not a fair inference that there is something rotten in this particular state of Denmark?—Joseph Howard in New York Press.

## Tollers Open Your eyes.

We gladly reproduce, the following timely and well thought call from the Peoria, Ill., Industrial Tribune to the exploited of the land:

"Workingman, farmer, mechanic and laborer, do you believe there is something wrong in our industrial system? You certainly do. The feeling is universal that there is a screw loose somewhere. A dropped stitch, a broken thread in our commercial fabric. What do you think is wrong? Do you know? If so, what are you doing to right the wrong? If you do not know what is wrong, are you making an effort to find out? If so, what effort are you making to increase your knowledge in that direction? Yes, you know there is something wrong, because you have felt it. It has eaten a hole under the door of your home, and let in the cold wind. It has eaten holes in your children's shoes, and eaten the coat from your back. It has eaten holes in your wife's dress and mantled your daughter's face with shame for the want of a gab becoming her intelligence and refinement. It sits between you and your family at a poorly provided table, and laughs scornfully at your appetite. It makes your children pull at what is felt of your coat tail, and cry for bread. It curtails the productive force of labor by compelling you to work with inefficient tools. It cracks the whip of want over your back, and makes you hump to pay interest and taxes. It is the child of vicious politics, but you never learned it from an old party paper. Neither will you ever learn a remedy from that source."

## OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

DEAR ECHO,—As the winter comes on, things are assuming a more hopeless outlook; more unemployed wandering around the country, begging for leave to toil. It is calculated that in Sydney, N.S.W., there are at least 10,000 out of work, a great many of them sleeping in the parks. In Melbourne I am sorry to say that there are an equal number, and I am afraid as winter progresses there will be still more.

Some time ago an Indian hawk by the name of Fatta Chand was accused, tried and convicted of murdering a fellow-hawker on purely circumstantial evidence, and was condemned to be hung. Now these people profess a belief that if their life is taken by any one not professing their belief they will go to eternal punishment. Well, this Fatta Chand was condemned to be hung, and from the day the sentence was passed the prisoner began to starve himself to death, but lo! and behold, the authorities would not permit this, and they forced the poor man to eat, at least to swallow food. Some of the papers say they pushed it down with a stick. However, just imagine [fattening a man up to kill him, while if they had let him alone he would have performed the operation himself without trouble to any one. Next week they have another to hang. They will have to carry this one up on a chair. He is paralyzed in both legs and speech; he was proved guilty of killing his wife and family. It is about time these barbarous laws were swept away.

In Queensland the fight is still on between the squatters and shearers. The troops have been under arms for a good while, but they have not and will not be needed.

W. W. LORCH.

Evroa, Victoria, Australia,  
May 13, 1891.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

An inquest was held on the body of a new born child found on Thursday wrapped in a newspaper and hidden in an old valise in the porch of Notre Dame Church. A post mortem examination showed that the child was still-born.

A meeting of citizens to organize for the erection of a statue to the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald has been called for one o'clock this afternoon. But a limited number of notices have been sent out, but all are cordially invited to attend.

Maple Leaf Assembly, K. of L., are just now engaged in reorganizing. Applications for membership are coming in at a very fair rate, and there is every prospect of its being one of the largest and best assemblies in this city. Let the good work go on.

The Ancient Order of Foresters will hold their fourth annual picnic on Dominion Day at Otterburn Park. A glance at the programme will convince anyone that a great day's amusement is in store for those who patronize it; besides, the Foresters have an enviable reputation on getting up affairs of this kind.

All the Grand Trunk locomotives that are not required for active service have been ordered to be stowed away. A number of crews are off between here and Brockville, and a number of the clerks have been "let out" at the general offices, while the night staffs at the terminal points are being done away with as much as possible. The recent reduction in the pay of the clerks will not be felt till pay day comes round on July 1st.

A horrible accident happened down at the wharf on Thursday afternoon. A scaffold was erected on the steamship Sarnia, and men were engaged in unloading her cargo when suddenly, as some heavy freight was being taken off, it collapsed, and Thomas Duchesne, 22 years of age, who was on the scaffold, fell and was buried under the debris. The Notre Dame ambulance was called and he was taken to the hospital, where it was found that his leg was fractured and his body very much bruised.

Messrs. James H. Garrigan and James Kieran, delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers from local union 24 will shortly leave to attend the convention which is this year to be held in Steubenville, Ohio, on 6th July next. The Montreal delegates will endeavor to have the convention meet next year in this city, and we hope they will be successful in their efforts, and we are sure that organized labor generally will unite with the glass blowers here in extending them a hearty welcome.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

The history of the Cunard line of steamers is remarkable; it began to operate in 1840; in its half century of business not a single passenger of the millions who have crossed the Atlantic in the Cunarders has been lost.

It was a custom among the Romans that a bride should be brought to her husband with a covering or veil cast over her head, and hence the ceremony was called nuptial; from nubo, to veil.

The hands of the wealthy classes in Annam, China, are almost useless, because for "adornment" they permit their finger nails to grow as long as possible. There are many ladies who have finger nails from four to six inches long.

We lose two pounds of water every 24 hours by perspiration, and the more we perspire the cooler we become; there are 27,000,000 pores on the surface of our bodies, which, if placed in a line, would extend 28 miles in length.

The largest and heaviest building stone ever quarried in England was taken from Plankington quarry, near Norwich, in 1869; it was in one piece, without crack or flaw, and weighed over 35 tons. It was 15 feet long, 6 feet high and 5 feet wide.

The amount of water the sun raises from the earth is estimated at the enormous weight of 37,000,000,000 tons a minute; the quantity of coal required to produce a heat in any way equivalent to the sun's is calculated to be, 12,000,000,000,000 tons, or 8,000,000 cubic miles a second.

In 1804 there were 35 translations of the Scriptures in existence; since the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in that year, ten millions of money have been expended in the work of circulating the Bible, and there are now nearly 300 translations of the Scriptures.

The Dahl process of sterilizing milk has recently been introduced into London; fresh milk is placed in cans which are hermetically sealed, then heated and cooled alternately until the germs are destroyed; the milk can then be kept for years without losing its freshness or failing to yield cream and butter.

To give vividness to the expression "one million years," Darwin, in "Origin of Species," gives this: "Take a narrow strip of paper, eighty-three feet four inches in length, and stretch it along the wall of a large hall; then mark off at one end the tenth of an inch; this tenth of an inch will represent one hundred years, and the entire strip a million years."

The Mikado of Japan is the first sovereign whom his subjects have been allowed to behold in person, Japanese etiquette having for ages required the strictest seclusion for sacred majesty. Unfortunately, perhaps, for the preservation of that divinity which doth hedge a king, he is an ugly little man with thick lips, low forehead, dull eyes and scanty beard. But his bearing, like Queen Victoria's, is full of dignity, his manners are perfect, he is both intelligent and accomplished, and his ideal of sovereignty is the welfare of his people.

An Egyptian scythe recently unearthed is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie in London. The shaft of the instrument is wood, supporting a row of flint saws, which are securely fastened into it. This discovery will set at rest the speculations which have been made as to how the crops of the land were gathered in the flint and early copper ages. It has long been suspected that such an instrument as Mr. Petrie has brought to light was used, but there was no direct evidence.

## That's Just How it Works.

"I shall have to ask more rent for this flat, Mr. Jones," said the landlord. "More rent? Why, I have just re-papered the front rooms at my own expense."

"That's just it," returned the landlord. "They are worth more money now, you know."

## ROUSE'S POINT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 261.

This union held its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening last and elected the following officers:—President, William C. Wood; vice-president, William Seguin; corresponding secretary, Thomas Jellett; financial secretary, Alex. Park; treasurer, Israel Gregoire; sergeant-at-arms, Thos. O'Connell; executive committee, Alex. Sabourin, David Tolbert and Wm. Prince.