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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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JOS. RENAUD, - - - COR. SECRETARY
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JOS. PAQUETTE, - - - 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 JOS. RENAUD, Corresponding Secretary, 198 Amherst street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7028.
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chabollez square. Next meeting Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., P. O. Box 1458.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every FRIDAY evening at eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chabollez square. Address all communications to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique 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, 1623 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, Chabollez square, at 7 o'clock.
Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON, 7 Archambault street.

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INCREASING POPULATION.

Dangers to be Apprehended from
Overcrowding in Large Cities.

Archdeacon Farrar in a recently published volume, "Social and Present Day Questions," deals with the dangers to be apprehended from the centralization of large bodies of people. He says:—

"The stupendous increase of population is complicated by two other elements in England—one is the growth of large cities, and the other is the multiplication of the unit. The population of England, on the one hand, was rural, and is become urban; on the other hand, the strong are in danger of being crowded out by the weak. Every year the country is more depleted; the cities, and, above all, this monstrous imposthume of London, are more overcrowded. London alone adds a new Exter, a new city of seventy thousand to her inhabitants every year. If things go on like this unchecked, before two centuries are over England will be mainly one huge, intolerable town, 'a furious centre of prolific vitality,' the curse alike of the physique and morals of the race.

"Take the other serious fact, that the increase is preponderantly among the unit. The tendency of civilization is to multiply from the lower and not from the higher specimens of the race. The idle, the squalid, the unthrifty, the undersized, those who practice no forethought and exercise no self-control, those who live on degraded and unadulterated food, and whose one joy is drugged and poisonous drink, those who have no vista but the workhouse and no paradise but the gin shop, are at this moment multiplying ten per cent. more rapidly than the prudent and self-controlled. Premature marriages intensify the curse. In the year 1884, in the East End of London, 59 per cent. of men—that is to say, 14,818 men—and 75 per cent. of women were married—if the name of marriage can be given to such wretched unions—were married before twenty-one years of age; whereas in St. George's, Hanover, only 1 per cent. of men were so married. Fresh complications arise from the ceaseless influx into London of starving laborers, helpless Jews, pauper Irish, and indigent foreigners. What do these things mean? They mean that unless remedies be found in our earnestness and our self-denial, and in our promotion by every possible means of the common good of all, then the Huns and the Vandals who shall shipwreck our present civilization are being bred, not in the Steppes of Asia, but in the slums of great cities. They mean that if the comfortable classes do not rouse themselves from what has been called their 'awful selfishness and bovine contentment' they will be shaken out of it by the impatient earthquake."

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

Co-Operation, not Competition, the
True Principle.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel Presbyterian church, on Sunday evening preached a sermon on that question of the day which most agitates the labor reformer. The preacher took his text from Philippians ii, 4, "Not looking each of you to his own things, but each of you also to the things of others." The speaker said that the principle acted upon would solve the difficulties of the labor market and right the wrongs reasonably complained of by multitudes of toilers. It just set forth the law declared by the Lord Jesus Christ for men to love their neighbors as themselves. Political economists laughed at and business men made light of such a proposal when it was sought to put it in practice. Free trade in labor was the cry of Adam Smith's followers. "Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market" is their axiom, and any person who would call in question this principle is not worthy of notice. Nevertheless he declared it an anti-Christian principle, and one that had utterly failed to meet the claims of mankind. It had not kept things right between capital and labor. On the contrary, the competition which is supposed to be the saving principle of the labor market was really its greatest curse. It was the principle according to which the world was governed; but the world was all wrong, and greatly needed to be set right. Selfishness was the element in human nature on which the law of supply and demand operated. It might be contented truly that it was a law of man's nature. After describing how the law acted in the scramble for riches, Dr.

Campbell gave instances of the operation of the law, condemned strikes as no remedy and denounced the practice which rendered Tom Hood's well known "Stitch, stitch, stitch," a terrible truism as applied to every-day life in London. He could see no good in labor combinations to increase the area of strikes, but praised those associations which were striving for the benefit of the workingmen and the widows and orphans. He strongly advocated co operation rather than free trade in labor. It might be said that he was pleading for Utopian ideas—for views not likely to be illustrated in this world. He continued:—"But that is what I am put into this pulpit for by my Master—to hold up principles that are true and correct, and invite men to consider them and reduce them to practice. And the fault will be theirs if they do not adopt those principles and embody them in the business of life. What we have to do is to get the right standard before our minds and then strive to get as near to it as possible in practice."

There is No Nationality in the Labor
Movement.

What shall we say of the workingman who still clings to the old, narrow views on sectionalism and nationality? We shall say that he is an enemy to himself and to humanity. He is not imbued with the spirit of the 19th century. Every friend of labor who has thought and studied the labor question has banished from his views the narrow, shallow, know-nothing view. The labor movement seeks men. It deals with men. No man has any say in where he was born, so it is men with honest principles that labor needs. But we still find men who harp on this and narrowly oppose labor unions, because such and such and so and so are members, and they are foreigners. You see them in the church worshipping, and how can one help wondering if they really feel that the Nazarene taught the brotherhood of man. These people say: "We believe in one God," and they admit that the Almighty makes no distinction between the nations of the earth, and yet if the walls and doors and the furniture in chambers of very many pious people could speak, a language of terror, a language of hate and disgust towards all other nations would be heard. These people, who do not practice what they preach, and who in violation of the liberal spirit of the nineteenth century and of all moral teachings try to divide the masses by national and sectarian issues, are the deadliest enemies of the labor movement and of human progress. But the labor movement is unmasking them and exposing their hypocrisy.

Outside the ranks of labor such are the enemies of progress. Inside the ranks whenever such are found, they are the enemy of the movement, and have yet to learn what is good for themselves and for their organization. The time is passing away when the oppressors can successfully drive race against race and nation against nation for the benefit of the privileged few. History shows that this was the way of the oppressor, and it is seen to be tried to-day against the labor union.—Paving Cutters' Journal.

Does Interest Make Men Drink?

Editor of "The Voice."—I have watched for 40 years the fight waged against whiskey. Now, at the age of 55, and after having travelled pretty well over the earth's surface, I am convinced that usury, or interest on money, is the cause of more drunkenness, crime, suffering, misery and unhappiness, than all the whiskey distilled.

In any country where interest eats up the many and favors the few, poverty, crime, and drunkenness prevail. In those countries where the toilers are not robbed by the wealth-absorbers—such as Sweden, Denmark, Norway, although liquors are distilled, and freely drunk—sobriety, honesty, virtue prevail. The United States and England are types of the other conditions, and as the masses are more and more depleted by the absorbing power of high interest, they grow worse.

On referring to my books I find that I have spent for liquors since 1865, just \$110 for whiskey and brandy, used medicinally, and probably \$75 of that was tax to pay interest on bonds, and on capital employed in the manufacture. On the other hand, I find I have paid in interest direct and indirectly the sum of \$10,000, besides losing by depreciation caused by the contraction of currency, and the consequent depreciation of values and relative increase of interest, the sum of \$17,950.

Now the whiskey man did not get this money, yet I am poor, so poor in fact that two years ago I could not pay my taxes and my home, which I had worked hard to make, with the help of my boys for seven years, was sold to a good temperance man for \$11.60 taxes. He now wants \$500 for a quit claim deed. So you see, if I go to the poorhouse after a life of 41 years of honest and hard work, it will not be on account of whiskey!

K. OF L.

The General Assembly—Report of
Mr. A. W. Wright.

To THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF D. A.
125:

As your representative to the fifteenth regular annual session of the General Assembly, I beg to make the following report: I was present at the opening of the General Assembly at 10 a. m., Nov. 10th, and attended each day regularly until its close on the evening of Nov. 17th.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that there were entitled to representation 67 D. A's., 12 N. T. A's., 18 S. A's., 2 L. do., and 12 State groups of L. A's. attached to the General Assembly. In all there were 115 delegates entitled to be present, but only credentials for 90 were sent in, and of these 12 did not put in an appearance, leaving 78 representatives in attendance. I account for the fact that so many bodies who were entitled to do so did not send representatives, and the further fact that some of those who were elected did not put in an appearance, in two ways. First, a number of districts support congresses and central councils and are unable to stand the expense of sending representatives to these and to the General Assembly as well; and secondly, some representatives after accepting an election as representatives allow their private interests and concerns to keep them away. There was but one contested case, namely D. A. 147. of Albany, N.Y. It appeared that the representative had been elected by the votes of delegates whose Assemblies were not in good standing in the D. A. The General Assembly rejected the credential of the representative and gave the seat to the alternate, whose election, having been unanimous, did not depend on the illegal votes alluded to.

There were not many motions for the amendment of the constitution sent in, as provided by Sec. 348 of the Constitution. I will note the amendments proposed together with the action upon them in the order in which they were reported by the Committee on Laws.

The first in order was a proposition that it should be incumbent upon the holder of a travelling card to return it to the L. A. that granted it as soon as the time for which it was granted expires. This was approved and is now the law.

It was proposed to limit the time for which a general officer can hold office to two terms of two years each, and also to change the method of electing members of the General Executive Board by taking the nominating power out of the hands of the General Master Workman. This last would have been a return to the system which led to such disastrous results through divided councils prior to 1888. The General Assembly rejected both propositions by an almost unanimous vote.

A proposition was presented to abolish Section 343 of the Constitution, but the General Assembly did not approve of this. It, however, adopted the suggestion of the General Executive Board that they should be allowed some latitude in fixing the penalty for violations of the section and substituted the following for the old section:

Sec. 343. Whenever a member of the Order uses the public press or takes the public platform to name an officer or member in such a manner as to reflect upon the name, character or reputation of that officer or member, upon satisfactory proof of such act to the General Executive Board, said Board shall declare the offending member expelled or fix such other penalty as the magnitude of the offence may warrant, subject to appeal to the General Assembly.

Article XI of the Constitution has been amended to read as follows:

XI. The prohibition by-law of the employment of children under fifteen years of age; the compulsory attendance at school for at least ten months in the year of all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, and the furnishing, at the expense of the State, of free text books.

It may be worth noting in connection with this subject that the enemies of the Order in the press had been industriously circulating a report that the Order was likely to split upon the question of public vs. parochial schools, a question which is the subject of heated controversy in the United States at present. Once more, however, by taking broad and at the same time advanced ground on the question of education, and fearlessly proclaiming its convictions, the Order has falsified the prediction of its enemies and at the same time given another proof that it stands in the very forefront of true reform movements.

An effort was made to have organizer permitted to organize two local assemblies in one day, and to change the law so that supplies for new locals should be sent to the organizer to be retained until the new local should be working for three weeks. While it was evident that the present method does not altogether meet the requirements of some localities, it soon became clear in the discussion that no plan could be devised which would be equally suitable in all sections, and I accordingly moved to table the matter, which was done.

In his report the General Secretary-Treasurer complained that local assemblies sometimes made reports of membership to his office which do not harmonize with those made to district, state, and national trade assemblies. To prevent this in future, it has been made the duty of district, state, and national trade assemblies to report quarterly the membership reported to them by each local assembly.

The General Executive Board has been given power to confer upon the Order in foreign countries such powers as may be necessary for their efficient and advantageous working.

Section 331 of the Constitution has been amended to read as follows:

Section 331. Any member of the Order advocating its disruption or the withdrawal of any local or other assembly, shall by that act stand expelled from the Order. This shall also apply to any local or other assembly that permits the discussion of such a motion. The General Executive Board shall enforce this provision upon proof satisfactory of said offence to said Board, subject to appeal to the General Assembly.

In their report the General Executive Board stated that the object aimed at by the passage of the resolution at the last General Assembly empowering the Board to sell the general headquarters property, having been attained by the passage of the resolution, in the opinion of the Board the General Assembly ought now to provide by resolution that the property should not be sold except after the sale had been approved by the General Assembly at a regular session. Acting upon this recommendation, the Committee on Law framed and introduced a resolution which provided, 1st, that the general officers should be constituted trustees for the Order of the property; 2nd, that they might mortgage the property for any sum or sums not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to provide for an emergency; and, 3rd, that they might sell the property, provided that before a sale is consummated it should be approved by a majority vote of the General Assembly in regular session, forty days notice being given to the Order of their intention to sell the property. This gave rise to a very earnest discussion, but finally the resolution prevailed after an amendment striking out the portions giving the Board power to mortgage had been carried. As I desired to go upon record upon this amendment I called for the yeas and nays. The amendment was carried on a division, 53 voting for and 17 against it. I voted in the negative, and it is proper that I should here state my reasons. I do not think it is wise to put it beyond the power of the general officers to borrow money upon the property to meet a pressing emergency should one arise. As it now stands, should the Order be sued—and several suits are now pending in the courts—and should judgment be given against us, the property could be attached and sold by the sheriff at half its value or even less. Were the treasury empty at such a time, as may well happen, before an appeal could be made to the Order and money be collected, the property might have passed over out of the possession of the Order. Should such an emergency arise it appears to me that the general officers ought to have power to raise a temporary loan to meet it.

The majority of the General Assembly, however, viewed the matter differently. An amendment to the constitution, which in my opinion will do much good and which I had great pleasure in supporting, is one allowing a trade assembly belonging to a national trade assembly to join a mixed district in its locality, subject to such regulations as the mixed district may impose but the delegates of such a trade local will have no vote in electing representatives from the mixed district to the General Assembly, and the membership will not be counted in the mixed D. A. for this purpose.

When the law was passed making the mileage of representatives of the General Assembly payable by the General Assembly it was done so that weak bodies en-

(Continued on Page 6.)

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

A STORY WITH A MORAL FOR SOCIAL THEORISTS TO ACT UPON.

CHAPTER XII.

SUNDAY AT THE EAST END.

Sunday morning in and about the White-chapel and Mile End Roads, Angela discovered to be a time of peculiar interest. The closing of the shops adds to the dignity of the broad thoroughfares, because it hides so many disagreeable and even humiliating things. But it by no means put a stop to traffic, which is conducted with an ostentatious disregard of the Fourth Commandment or Christian custom. At one end, the City end, is Houndsditch, crowded with men who come to buy and sell; and while the bells of St. Botolph call upon the faithful with a clanging and clashing which ring like a cry of despair, the footpath is filled with the busy loungers, who have long since ceased to regard the invitation as having anything at all to do with them.

Strange and wonderful result of the gathering of men in great cities! It is not a French, or an English, or a German, or an American result—it is universal; in every great city of the world, below a certain level, there is no religion—men have grown dead to their higher instincts; they no longer feel the possibilities of humanity; faith brings to them no more the evidence of things unseen. They are crowded together, so that they have ceased to feel their individuality. The crowd is eternal—they are part of that eternity; if one drops out, he is not missed; nobody considers that it will be his own turn some day so to drop out. Life is nothing for ever and ever, but work in the week with as much beer and tobacco as their money will run to, and loafing on Sundays with more beer and tobacco. This, my friends, is a truly astonishing thing, and a thing unknown until this century. Perhaps, however, in ancient Rome, the people had ceased to believe in their gods; perhaps, in Babylon, the sacred bricks were kicked about by the unthinking mob; perhaps, in every great city, the same loss of individual manhood may be found.

It was on a Sunday morning in August that Angela took a little journey of exploration, accompanied by the young workman who was her companion in these excursions. He led her into Houndsditch and Minorities, where she had the pleasure of inspecting the great Mercantile Interest of old clothes, and of gazing upon such as buy and sell therein. Then she turned her face northward, and entered upon a journey which twenty years ago would have been full of peril, and is now, to one who loves his fellow-man, full of interest.

The great Boulevard of the East was thronged with the class of men who keep the Sabbath in holy laziness with tobacco. Some of them lounge, some talk, some listen, all have pipes in their mouths. Here was a circle gathered round a man who was waving his arms and shouting. He was an Apostle of Temperance: behind him stood a few of his private friends to act as a clique. The listeners seemed amused but not convinced. 'They will probably,' said Harry, 'enjoy their dinner beer quite as much as if they had not heard this sermon.' Another circle was gathered round a man in a cart, who had a flaming red flag to support him. He belonged, the flag told the world, to the Tower Hamlets Magna Charta Association. What he said was listened to with the same languid curiosity and tepid amusement. Angela stopped a moment to hear what he had to say. He was detailing, with immense energy, the particulars of some awful act of injustice committed upon a friend unknown, who got six months. The Law of England is always trampling upon some innocent victim, according to this sympathizer with virtue. The workingmen have heard it all before, and they continue to smoke their pipes, their blood not quickened by a single beat. The ear of the people is accustomed to vehemence; the case must be put strongly before it will listen at all; and listening, as most brawlers discover, is not conviction.

Next to the Magna Charta brethren a cheap-jack had placed his cart. He drove a roaring trade in two-penn'orths, which, out of compliment to a day which should be devoted to good works, consisted each of a bottle of sarsaparilla, which he called 'sassaple,' and a box of pills. Next to him the costers stood beside their carts loaded with cheap ices, ginger-beer, and lemonade—to show that there was no deception, a great glass jar stood upon each cart with actual undeniable slices of lemon floating in water and a lump of ice upon the top; there were also piles of plums, plums without end, early August apples, and windfall pears; also sweet things in foot-long lumps sticky and grewsome to look upon; Brazil nuts, always a favorite article of commerce in certain circles, though not often met with at the tables of the luxurious; late

oranges, more plums, many more plums, plums in enormous quantities; an peri-winkles, which last all the year round, with whelks and vinegar, and the toothsome shrimp. Then there came another circle, and in the midst stood a young man with long fair hair and large blue eyes. He was preaching the Gospel, as he understood it; his face was the face of an enthusiast: a little solitude, a little meditation among the mountains, would have made this man a seer of visions and a dreamer of dreams. He was not ridiculous, though his grammar was defective and his pronunciation had the cockney twang and his aspirates were wanting: nothing is ridiculous that is in earnest. On the right of the street they had passed the head-quarters of the Salvation Army; the brave warriors were now in full blast, and the fighting, 'knee-drill,' singing, storming of the enemy's fort were at their highest and most enjoyable point; Angela looked in and found an immense hall crammed with people who came to fight, or look on, to scoff, or gaze. Higher up, on the left, stands a rival in red-hot religion, the Hall of the Jubilee Singers, where another vast crowd was worshiping, exhorting, and singing.

'There seems,' said Angela, 'to be too much exhorting; can they not sit down somewhere in quiet for praise and prayer?'

'We working-people,' replied her companion, 'like everything loud and strong. If we are persuaded to take a side, we want to be always fighting on that side.'

Streams of people passed them, lounging or walking with a steady purpose. The former were the indifferent and the callous, the hardened and the stupid, men to whom preachers and orators appealed in vain; to whom Peter the Hermit might have bawled himself hoarse, and Bernard would have thrown all his eloquence away; they smoked short pipes, with their hands in their pockets, and looked good-tempered; with them were boys, also smoking short pipes, with their hands in their pockets. Those who walked were young men dressed in long frock-coats of a shiny and lustrous black, who carried Bibles and Prayer Books with some ostentation. They were on their way to church; with them were their sisters, for the most part well-dressed, quiet girls, to whom the noise and the crowds were a part of life, a thing not to be avoided, hardly felt as a trouble.

'I am always getting a new sensation,' said Angela.

'What is the last?'

'I have just realized that there are thousands and thousands of people who never, all their lives, get to a place where they can be quiet. Always noise, always crowds, always buying and selling.'

'Here, at least,' said Harry, 'there is no noise.'

They were at the wicket gate of the Trinity Almshouse.

'What do you think, Miss Kennedy?'

'It is a haven of rest,' she replied, thinking of a certain picture. 'Let us, too, seek peace awhile.'

It was just eleven o'clock, and the almshouses were going to their chapel. They entered the square, and joined the old men in their weekly service. Angela discovered to her disappointment, that the splendid flight of steps leading to the magnificent portal was a dummy, because the real entrance to the chapel was a lowly door beneath the stone steps, suited, Mr. Bunker would have said, to the humble condition of the moneyless.

It is a plain chapel, with a small organ in the corner, a tiny altar, and over the altar the Ten Commandments in a black wood frame—rules of life for those whose life is well-nigh done—and a pulpit, which serves for reading the service as well as delivering the sermon. The congregation consisted of about thirty of the almshouses, with about half as many old ladies; and Angela wondered why these old ladies were all dressed in black, and all wore crapes. Perhaps they desired by the use of this material to symbolize mourning for the loss of opportunities for making money; or for the days of beauty and courtship, or for children dead and gone, or to mark the humility which becomes an inmate, or to do honor to the day which is still revered by many English women as a day of humiliation and rebuke, or in the belief that crape confers dignity. We know not we know nothing; the love which women bear for crape is a mystery; man can but speculate idly on their ways.

We are like the philosopher picking up pebbles by the sea-side. Among the old people sat Nelly Sorensen, a flower of youth and loveliness, in her simple black dress, and her light hair breaking out beneath her bonnet. The Catholics believe that no church is complete without a bone of some dead saint or beautiful person, Angela

made up her mind, on the spot, that no act of public worship is complete without the assistance of youth as well as of age.

The men were all dressed alike in blue coats and brass buttons, the uniform of the place; they seemed all, with the exception of one who was battered by time, and was fain to sit while the rest stood, to be of the same age, and that might be anything between a hearty sixty-five and a vigorous eighty. After the manner of sailors, they were all exact in the performance of their share in public worship, following the prayers in the book and the lessons in the Bible. When the time came for listening they straightened themselves out, in an attitude comfortable for listening. The Scotch elder assumes, during the sermon, the air of a hostile critic; the face of the British rustic becomes vacant; the eyes of the ordinary listener in church show that his thoughts are far away; but the expression of a sailor's face, while he is performing the duty—part of the day's duty—of listening to the sermon, shows respectful attention, although he may have heard it all before.

Angela did not listen much to the sermon she was thinking of the old men for whom that sermon was prepared. There was a fresh color upon their faces, as if it was not so very long since their cheeks had been fanned by the strong sea breeze; their eyes were clear, they possessed the bearing which comes of the habit of command, and they carried themselves as if they were not ashamed of their poverty. Now Bunker, Angela reflected, would have been very much ashamed, and would have hung his head in shame. But then Bunker was one of the nimble-footed hunters after money, while these ignoble persons had contented themselves with the simple and slavish record of duty done.

The service over, they were joined by Captain Sorensen and his daughter, and for half an hour walked in the quiet court behind the church, in peaceful converse. Angela with the old man, and Nelly with the young man. It matters little what they talked about, but it was something good, because when the captain went home to his dinner, he kissed his daughter, and said it seemed to him that it was the best day's work he ever did when he let her go to Miss Kennedy.

In the evening Angela made another journey of exploration with the same escort. They passed down Stepney Green, and plunged among the labyrinth of streets lying between the Mile End Road and the Thames. It is as unlovely a collection of houses as may be found anywhere, always excepting Hoxton, which may fairly be considered the Queen of Unloveliness. The houses in this part are small, and they are almost all of one pattern. There is no green thing to be seen; no one plants trees, there seem to be no gardens; no flowers are in the windows; there is no brightness of paint or of clean windows; there is nothing of joy, nothing to gladden the eyes.

'Think,' said Harry, almost in a whisper, as if in homage to the Powers of Dirt and Dreariness, 'think what this people could be made if we could only carry out your scheme of the Palace of Delight.'

'We could make them discontented, at least,' said Angela. 'Discontent must come before reform.'

'We should leave them to reform themselves,' said Harry. 'The mistake of philanthropists is to think that they can do for people what can only be done by the people. As you said this morning, there is too much exhorting.'

Presently they struck out of a street rather more dreary than its neighbors, and found themselves in a broad road with a great church.

'This is Limehouse Church,' said Harry. 'All round you are sailors. There is East India Dock Road. Here is West India Dock Road. There is the Foreign Sailors' Home: and we will go on further, if you please, because the streets are all full, you perceive, of the foreign sailors and the English sailors and the sailors' friends.'

Angela had seen enough of the sailors. They turned back. Harry led her through another labyrinth into another broad street, also crowded with sailors.

'This is Shadwell,' said her guide; 'and if there is anything in Shadwell to interest you, I do not know what it is. Survey Shadwell!'

Angela looked up the street and down the street; there was nothing for the eye in search of the beautiful or the picturesque to rest upon. But a great bawling of rough voices came from a great tent stuck up oddly beside the road. A white canvas sheet with black letters proclaimed this as the place of worship of the 'Happy Gypsies.' They were holding their Sunday Function.

'More exhorting!' said Angela.

'Now, this,' he said, as he walked along, 'is a more interesting place. It used to be called Ratcliffe Highway, and had the reputation of being the wickedest place in London. I dare say it was all brag, and that really it was not much worse than its neighbors.'

It is a distinctly squalid street, that now called St. George's-in-the-East. But it has

its points; it is picturesque, like a good many dirty places; the people are good-tempered, though they do not wash their faces even on Sundays. They have quite left off knocking down, picking pockets, kicking, and robbing the harmless stranger; they are advancing slowly toward civilization.

'Come this way,' said Harry.

He passed through a narrow passage, and led the way into a place at the sight of which Angela was fain to cry out in surprise.

In it was nothing less than a fair and gracious garden planted with flowers, and these in the soft August sunshine showed sweet and lovely. The beds were well kept; the walks were of asphalt; there were seats set about, and on them old women and old men sat basking in the evening sun. The young men and maidens walked along the paths—an Arcadian scene.

'This little strip of Eden,' said Harry, 'was cut out of the old church-yard.'

The rest of the church-yard was divided from the garden by a railing, and round the wall were the tombstones of the departed obscure. From the church itself was heard the rolling of the organ and the soft singing of a hymn.

'This,' said Angela, 'is better than exhortation. A garden for meditation and the church for prayer. I like this place better than the Whitechapel Road.'

'I will show you a more quiet place still,' said her guide. They walked a little way further down the main street, then he turned into a narrow street on the north, and Angela found herself in a square of clean houses round an inclosure of grass. Within the inclosure was a chapel, and tombs were dotted on the grass.

They went into the chapel, a plain edifice of the Georgian kind with round windows, and the evening sun shone through the windows in the west. The high pews were occupied by a congregation of forty or fifty, all men. They all had light-brown hair, and as they turned round to look at the new-comers, Angela saw that they all had blue eyes. The preacher, who wore a black gown and bands, was similarly provided, as to hair and eyes. He preached in a foreign tongue, and as it is difficult to be edified by a sermon not in one's native speech, they shortly went out again. They were followed by the verger, who seemed not indisposed to break the monotony of the service by a few minutes' walk.

He talked English imperfectly, but he told them that it was the Church of the Swedes. Angela asked if they were all sailors. He said, with some seeming contempt for sailors, that only a few of them were sailors. She then said that she supposed they were people engaged in trade. He shook his head again, and informed her with a mysterious air that many of the Swedish nobility lived in that neighborhood. After this they came away, for fear of greater surprises.

They followed St. George's-in-the-East to the end of the street. Then they turned to the right, and passed through a straight and quite ignoble road leading north. It is a street greatly affected by Germans. German names are over every shop and on every brass plate. They come hither, these honest Germans, because to get good work in London is better than going after it to New York or Philadelphia, and nearer home. In the second generation their names will be Anglicised, and their children will have become rich London merchants, and very likely Cabinet ministers. They have their churches, too, the Reformed and the Lutheran, with nothing to choose between them on the score of ugliness.

'Let us go home,' said Angela; 'I have seen enough.'

'It is the joylessness of the life,' she explained, 'the ignorant, contented joylessness, which weighs upon one. And there is so much of it. Surely there is no other city in the world which is so utterly without joy as this East London.'

'No,' said Harry, 'there is not in the whole world a city so devoid of pleasant things. They do not know how to be happy. They are like your workgirls when you told them to dance.'

'Look! she cried, 'what is that?'

There was a hoarse roar of many voices from a court leading out of the main road; the road became louder; Harry drew the girl aside as a mob of men and boys and women rushed headlong out of the place. It was not a fight apparently, yet there was beating with sticks and kicking. For those who were beaten did not strike back in return. After a little the beaters and kickers desisted, and returned to their court as to a stronghold whose rights they had vindicated.

Those who had been beaten were a band of about a dozen, men and women. The women's shawls were hanging in tatters, and they had lost their bonnets. The men were without hats, and the coats were grievously torn. There was a thing among them which had been a banner, but the pole was broken and the flag was dragged in the dirt and smirched.

One of them who seemed to be the leader—he wore a uniform coat something like a volunteer's coat—stepped to the front and called upon them all to form. Then with a loud voice he led off a hymn, in which all joined as they marched down the street.

He was hatless, and his cheek was bleeding from an open wound. Yet he looked undaunted, and his hymn was a song of triumph. A well set-up young fellow with thick black hair and black beard, but pale cheeks. His forehead was square and firm; his eyes were black and fierce.

'Good heavens!' cried Harry, 'It is my cousin Tom, Captain in the Salvation Army. An that, I suppose, is his regiment. Well, if standing still to be kicked means victory, they have scored one to-night.'

The pavement was even more crowded than in the morning. The political agitators bawled more fiercely than in the forenoon to their circle of apathetic listeners; the preachers exhorted the unwilling more fervently to embrace the Faith. Cheap-jack was dispensing more volubly his two penn'orths of 'sassaple.' The workmen lounged along, with their pipes in their mouths, more lazily than in the morning. The only difference was that the shop-boys were now added to the crowd, every lad with a 'two-penny smoke' between his lips; and that the throng was increased by those who were going home from church.

'Let us, too, go home,' said Angela; 'there is too much humanity here: we shall lose ourselves among the crowd.'

(To be Continued.)

Bad Joke on the Deacon.

Every country place has its queer character, and George Stowe played this part in a little Vermont hamlet. George was of uncertain age and of uncertain mental capacity. He seemed simple, but in reality was endowed with a full share of shrewd Yankee cunning, and he eked out a precarious livelihood by driving a hack to the railway station and trading on his deafness, which was as unrelaxable as his mental capacity.

He also drank stale and bewildering draughts of beer whenever he could inveigle any one into buying it for him.

'What'll you have, George?' asked a stranger whom he had just brought down from the village, 'a glass of beer or a piece of pie?'

'Yes, yes, thank you,' replied George, affecting to misunderstand the question, 'I'll drink the beer and take the pie right in my hand.'

Another favorite coup of George's was whenever any one said 'Good day' to him to promptly reply:

'Yes, thank you; don't care if I do,' and steer straight away for the bar.

One day while riding down to the station with a deacon of the church George was seized with a fit of repentance.

'Deacon,' said he, 'I would like to brace up and do better—stop drinking and show all the folks that I am a good deal more of a man than they thought. I can do it if I try, I know, only, you see, I have said I was going to stop so many times and didn't do it that they won't none of them believe me now.'

'I am very glad to hear it; but how can you convince them?'

'I've got an idea. Now when we get down to the station you ask me to have a drink, and then I'll have a chance to refuse right before them all, and show them that I mean business this time.'

'All right, George; we'll do it, and I hope you'll stick to your intentions.'

They reached the depot and went into the eating room. A large crowd was there waiting for the train. The deacon in his brisk and hearty way spoke up so that all could hear.

'Come, George, have a drink?' he said. 'Yes, thank you, don't care if I do,' replied George, and he promptly walked up to the bar.

He had the drink and the deacon paid for it, but the deacon lost a good deal of faith in mankind thereby.

The Burglar Alarm.

Customer—Is this the latest style of burglar alarm?
Clerk—Yes, sir.

'What is the principle of it?'

'It rings a bell when the burglar raises the window, and by means of an indicator tells in what part of the house an entrance is being attempted.'

'And am I supposed to get out of bed and grapple hand to hand in the darkness with the burglar or burglars?'

'Yes, unless you can get your wife to do it instead.'

'Humph, I guess we'll make the old style burglar alarm, the dog, last a little longer.—Yankee Blade.'

An Appropriate Name.

'A fast horse, is he?'

'Trots like a streak of greased lightning.'

'Well, that's fast enough. What do you call him?'

'What May Says.'

'What Ma Says! That's a strange name. Why do you call him that?'

'Because what ma says goes.'—Cape Cod Item.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

The weather on the continent during the past week has been extremely cold. Several persons have been frozen to death in the French provinces.

A party of Polish peasants, who some time ago emigrated from Odessa to Brazil, in the belief that by so doing their condition would be greatly improved, have returned to their homes in a destitute condition. They state that they found it to be impossible to gain a livelihood in Brazil by any means.

The finding of the body of a murdered man in the barracks of the Guards at St. Petersburg, linked with a succession of discoveries of nude corpses in a ditch alongside of the drilling ground has brought to light a series of robberies and murders committed by soldiers of the Pawlowsky regiment and Imperial guards.

The painter Verestchagin writes to the Vienna press that the selling of the "Angelus" and the re-selling to France was a bogus transaction, being part of a trick of American art dealers to enhance the value of the painting. Verestchagin says Sutton, the supposed purchaser, made a similar offer to him which he declined.

An attempt was made on Monday to blow up by dynamite a building in Paris, a city of northern Italy. The scene of the explosion was the house in that city in which King Charles Albert of Sardinia resided in 1848. Although the dynamite was exploded in the building it was only slightly damaged. In the confusion which ensued the culprits succeeded in making their escape.

The Duke of Devonshire, who has for a long time been lying ill died on Monday evening. By his death his eldest son, the Marquis of Hartington, succeeds to the peerage, thus leaving a vacancy in the House of Commons for the Northeast division of Lancashire. The late duke had never really recovered from the shock caused by the tragic death of his son Lord Frederick Cavendish, who on May 6, 1882, shortly after being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, was assassinated in Phoenix park, Dublin, with Under Secretary Thomas H. Burke.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the plaintiff in the action for libel brought by Mrs. Osborne, wife of Capt. Osborne, against Mrs. Hargreave, wife of Major Hargreave, to-day announced to the court that acting under instructions from Capt. Osborne he withdrew the case. Sir Charles Russell announced in addition that Mr. and Mrs. Osborne accepted a verdict for the defendants. The case first became known to the public through a suit brought by Mrs. Hargreave to secure the return of certain jewellery, or its value, from a firm of jewellers doing business in Gracechurch street. The jewellery in question was a pair of diamond earrings and two pear-shaped pearls, which had been stolen from her residence at Brighton and sold to the jewellers in London. It transpired that in this trial Mrs. Osborne was charged with stealing the jewellery and out of this charge grew the charge of libel which has just been withdrawn. The evidence showed that the class of society in which the parties move is not noted for high moral qualities. Mrs. Osborne now admits that she stole the jewellery, and that she sold it to the jeweller for £550.

American.

The Pacific mail steamship City of Pekin arrived on Monday at San Francisco from the Orient with smallpox aboard. She has been placed in quarantine. The City of Pekin brings no news of importance, but she has on board \$2,000,000 worth of silks.

Another crank paid a visit to Russell Sage's house on Saturday night and demanded \$2,500, threatening to kill the millionaire if the money was not forthcoming. He was promptly put out by Mrs. Sage, who described her visitor as a man anyway between 28 and 35 years of age, well dressed, but with a wild and hungry look.

Two indictments have been returned against Edward M. Field by the grand jury. Both specify grand larceny in the first degree and are based on the complaint made by Frank J. Sprague, who charges Field with the larceny of 350 shares of Edison Electric light stock, which he gave as collateral for borrowed money.

Charles Lemuss has for a score of years been a well known and popular citizen of West Hoboken. He owned considerable property, and having no occasion to work, spent his time enjoying himself. Mr. Lemuss had one failing, and this was a morbid desire to commit suicide. Several years ago he cut open the veins of his left arm with an axe, but he was saved against his will. He has also tried other ways, but without success, and he lived a disappointed man. On Tuesday night Lemuss' son called on him and they spent several hours together. After his son left Lemuss walked out of the back door of his house and stood on the Erie railroad track smoking a

cigar. It was dark and the flagman at the crossing near by did not see him until the headlight of an engine with a long line of freight cars flashed on him standing there quietly. It was too late to save the man and the next moment he was crushed into a shapeless mass and scattered over the railroad for a distance of three blocks. A force of coroner's men spent two and a half hours collecting the remains. Fifty dollars in bills and change has been picked up along the track where Lemuss was killed.

Judge Ingraham has rendered a decision in the suit of the city vs. the New York Elevated Railroad company in favor of the city. A suit was instituted against the Railroad company to collect five per cent. on the net receipts of the New York Elevated Railroad company, which is alleged to be due under the charter of the West Side, Yonkers and Manhattan Railroad company, to which the New York Elevated succeeded. It is said that if the decision is upheld it will cost something like \$10,000,000 to settle with the city.

Canadian.

The Trades and Labor Council of Quebec have petitioned the city council to pay the corporation laborers not less than \$1 per day.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Quebec city. Quite a number of new cases were reported during the week. Scarlet fever of a mild type is also reported.

After morning service in St. Augustin's Anglican church, Toronto, on Sunday, the bailiffs took possession and locked up the church on the orders of the Gooderham family, who have been unable to collect some years' interest on an \$18,000 mortgage on the property.

The sale of lands for arrears of taxes took place at the city hall, Toronto, on Tuesday. One hundred and seventy parcels were put up for taxes, aggregating \$13,000. The properties, nearly all in the outlying wards, were purchased during the boom in real estate at high prices and now in many cases allowed by the owners to be sold for unpaid taxes.

Rev. Dr. Stafford, of Hamilton, the well-known Methodist preacher, died on Monday afternoon after an illness of about four weeks. Deceased was one of the best known clergymen of the Methodist persuasion in Canada, having been pastor of the largest churches of his denomination in the various cities of the Dominion. The reverend gentleman was very popular while resident here.

The agitation for Sunday street cars in Toronto has resulted in the city council passing a resolution to submit the question to a vote of the ratepayers on the day of the municipal elections. Those opposed to the people being asked to vote on such a matter presented to the council a petition signed by 14,000 persons, but notwithstanding this the aldermen, by a vote of 18 to 5, relegated the question to the citizens.

The new Provincial Cabinet was sworn in on Monday afternoon. It is constituted as follows:—C. B. De Boucherville, premier and president of the council; T. C. Casgrain, attorney-general; G. A. Nantel, commissioner of public works; E. J. Flynn, commissioner of crown lands; J. S. Hall, provincial treasurer; Louis Beaubien, commissioner of agriculture; L. P. Pelletiere, provincial secretary; L. R. Massoe, L. C. Tallion, J. McIntosh, ministers without portfolio.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. David Wylie, of Brockville, who was widely known as the "father of the Canadian Press." He was a native of Scotland, having been born in 1811, and was for some time connected with the press of England and Scotland, at one period of his history being engaged in the famous Anti Corn Law Circular promoted by Richard Cobden and John Bright. In many respects his career was a remarkable one and has brought him deservedly the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

How Wages are Affected.

The great governing law of wages rests upon the habits of thought and feeling, customs and manners of the masses. So say all the leading economists and thinkers; and in this vein of thought the Syracuse Trade Unionist writes: Where the level of thought is purely physical or animal, groveling with the swine it feeds, occupied in discussing the fighting merits of gamecocks or men, and where the custom exists of working at all hours possible, occupying the hours of holidays and other periods of rest in filth and drunkenness, there wages will be paid to the level that will enable the laborers to enjoy themselves in their own low condition. To disturb this class of men from their sordid contentment by an agitation for more wages and less hours is to lift them up on the level of their manhood to thoughts of better things, and to an organized demand for the same.

The school taught American boy, compelled by the customs of his village to be neatly dressed, and competent to hold his own with his fellows in matters of literary

attainments, will not rest satisfied with the wages that compel him to forego the appetites that the schoolroom created. His wages must give him opportunities of association, of travel, of music, of reading; and these are among the most expensive habits incident to the shorter workday, as is evident from the fact that the lyceum, debating school, lecture room and library received its impetus when the hours of labor were reduced to ten. The mammoth and wonderful circulation which the daily papers of the large cities have obtained is due to the fact that the common people are considering the questions of public moment. The fact that space is given to sports and to crime, and to those things which appeal more to the physical man, is not so much due to the demand of the working people for this kind of reading as to the fact that a large portion of the community—not wage workers—are peculiarly interested in these games, as well as to the fact that, as far as athletic games are concerned, that in all periods of time physical reaction has been popular and enjoyable, and those who cannot enjoy themselves by participation enjoy at least the pleasure of reading accounts of them.

James Hole says: "Inferior habits of living are as much the cause as they are the result of low wages," and John Stuart Mills says: "No remedies for low wages have the smallest chance of being efficacious which do not operate on and through the minds or habits of the people." Reducing the hours of labor acts more directly on the habits and thoughts of the people than any other measure heretofore proposed.

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders has decided to publish an official monthly journal. T. J. Curran, of New York, and T. H. Cumming, of Minneapolis, will be the editors. The paper will be printed in New York.

National Trade Assembly 222 K. of L., Silk Workers, has appointed a committee to present a petition to Congress describing the pitiable condition of the silk industry in this country, and asking for relief. It is asserted that although the industry is protected by a high tariff, the workers are compelled to work for starvation wages, \$7 being the average per week, while twelve and fourteen hours is the worktime per day. Arrangements are being made to hold a National Convention of silk-workers in Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893.

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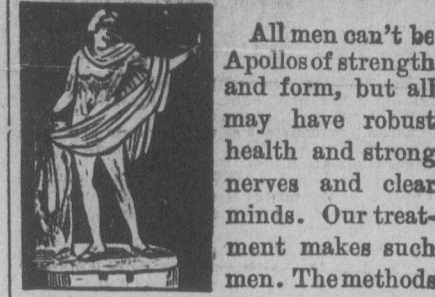
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MONTREAL, December 26, 1891

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.

CHRISTMAS!

By the time this issue of THE ECHO reaches the majority of our readers Christmas Day will have passed and gone, but we hope that the softening influences of the great Christmas festival will linger for a long time to come, and that the brotherhood of man, which at this season more than any other receives recognition, will in the year before us be more loudly proclaimed and acted up to than it has been in the past. The tendency is all in this direction. The greatest statesmen of the age and the most advanced political and social economists are all working on the problem of how to improve the social condition of the masses, and although the way has not yet been found, or rather has not been mutually agreed upon, the agencies at work in this direction are numerous and earnest, and a consensus of opinion may be looked for in the near future that will compel the recognition of the workman's claim to an equal share with capital in the profits arising from the product of his labor. To hasten this time it is necessary that every individual wage-earner should co-operate. There must be no laggards in the march of progress. This can only be accomplished by unity in the various trades and occupations and an amalgamation of the whole into one solid battalion with the set purpose in view of redeeming their class from slavery, and placing within their reach the means of enjoyment which nature and art have so liberally provided for all mankind, but which is now only attainable by the few. When this plank of the workingman's platform has been adopted and in force the usual Christmas salutation will find a responsive echo in many more hearts than it does today. In the hope that our many readers may have enough and to spare of the good things of this life and that the children may have their dreams and desires realized beyond expectation, we extend to all the heartfelt wish that they may have

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

According to an official announcement the general elections for the Province of Quebec will take place on the 8th of March next, nominations on the 1st. Although the time is compara-

tively short it is yet ample for organization, and the sooner workingmen set about it the better. We have never been able to understand why it is that the electorate as a body have no voice in the nomination of candidates. A certain clique in either of the parties meet, select a man, and the electors are told they must vote for this one or the other. Beyond that they have no say, and their choice is limited. The Tory or Liberal machine has the selection, and the elector must vote for either nominee or not at all. Now, why should this machine system of selection be tolerated any longer? Have the body of electors not sufficient intelligence among themselves to select a man, or is it indifference that causes them to hand over their prerogative to a self-constituted clique of wire-pullers? We are inclined to believe it is the latter; but if the present position of affairs in the province is not sufficient to arouse the electors from their apathy and indifference there will be ample reason to despair of the future of politics in this province. Without entering at the present time into the merits or demerits of either of the parties now hankering after the spoils of office, we would earnestly advise the workingmen in the various divisions of Montreal to organize and hold public meetings for the discussion of questions affecting themselves, to hear any candidate who may aspire to represent them and either to reject or accept, just as they see fit. Let the hole-and-corner way of choosing candidates forever be set aside. The man who desires to represent his fellow-men in parliament should be compelled to come forward and explain his position, the course he intends to follow, and to give public pledges that he will keep that course on penalty of enforced resignation. The electors would thus know what sort of a man they were dealing with, and how far they could rely, judging from his previous record—if he had any—upon the aspirant keeping to his pledges. They have a good, old-fashioned way in the old country of "heckling" a candidate—drawing him through a fine-toothed comb as it were—and the practice, we believe, could be profitably imitated here. Under this process the good there is in him is sure to show itself, and the chances are that the dross, if not left behind, will drag the candidate under the wave of public opinion. There is no room for shilly-shallying—the "heckler" attends to that; he must have categorical answers to his queries, and downright affirmatives or negatives as the case may be, and the fruit of it is the people know just exactly what and who they are voting for. Here in Canada the people are too much given to accept generalities; to be content with a glowing reference to a past record (which, if properly looked into, is no record at all, but a blind adhesion to party), and to mystified promises of living up to the past. What is wanted now, however, is that the representatives of the people should live up to the day, nay, to the hour, to be ready for all things, to accept all changes that will benefit the country and to work for the greatest good to the greatest number; to champion the right and to denounce the wrong under whatever circumstances. What a chance there was during the last session of the Federal Parliament for men to rise superior to party ties and denounce wrong-doing, yet barely one had the courage to do it; it was a pitiable spectacle, not one man in the party

"Whom the lust for office does not kill,
Whom the spoils of office cannot buy."

And, here a warning: Look out for candidates who appeal specially to working men and who claim to be workers themselves; it will generally be found they are in the habit of writing "Esq." or "B. C. L." after their name, and that their real work consists in collecting interest and rack rents. They are not worthy of your confidence,

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In a work recently published, "Problems of Poverty," the author, Mr. John A. Hobson, looks at his subject from a very sensible standpoint, and although his attempts at its solution cannot be said to be entirely new, having been included in almost every programme of practical radicalism, they are still worthy of careful study, and if followed up by united action the transformation of the world would be nearer at hand than it is. In a chapter on the "Moral Aspects of Poverty," Mr. Hobson examines the position of the great majority of philanthropic workers, who hardly realize that there is an economic cure for poverty. They are, he thinks, naturally impressed by the moral symptoms of the disease and mistake them for prime causes. Discussing this question with all care, the author comes to the conclusion that the bulk of the cases of extreme poverty and destitution cannot be traced to the personal vices which are properly the subject of moral treatment, but proceed from industrial conditions outside the control of the suffering individual. The available statistics on this head show that of the very poor four per cent. are loafers, fourteen per cent. are attributed to drink and thriftlessness, twenty-seven per cent. are due to illness, large families or other misfortunes, and fifty-five per cent. are assigned to questions of employment. Here we have only eighteen per cent. of cases that would come under the head of moral defects. How, then, does the argument stand? In this way: Moral and sanitary reformers are most likely to succeed among the portions of the working class not to be reckoned among the very poor. The teachings of thrift, hygiene, morality, and religion, which appeal to men and women standing on a fairly firm condition of material comfort, are bestowed with but meagre or no results on the slum-dweller. It does not, therefore, follow that philanthropic or purely educative agencies are to do nothing, but that other agencies aiming at the transformation of industrial life are to do more. "Each step," says Mr. Hobson, "in the industrial advancement of the poor should, and must, if the gain is to be permanent, be followed closely and secured by a corresponding advance in moral and intellectual character and habits. But the moral and religious reformer should never forget that in order of time material reform comes first, and that unless proper precedence be yielded to it, the higher ends of humanity are unattainable."

The eighth annual report of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics is of public interest at present, chiefly as showing the number and apparent direct cost of the strikes and lockouts occurring in that State during the past official year. By apparent direct cost, of course, is meant the estimate of the aggregate gains or losses in wages, figured on the basis of one year's earnings, and no account is taken, nor can it be accurately measured, of the indirect losses or gains resulting from the strikes. The past year, judging from the statistics submitted, was a fairly successful one, as, out of 6,358 strikes, 5,566 were successful and only 465 unsuccessful. In 1,941 establishments wages were increased as a result of the strikes; in 3,746 establishments no change was noted, while in 441 instances wages were decreased. In 3,985 instances the hours of labor were reduced as a result of the strikes. In view of the large number of gains reported in strikes it would be natural to expect substantial gains in the amount of wages paid. The report estimates that the resulting gain in one year from all the strikes reported was 3,122,883 dollars, while the amount lost is placed at 1,889,164 dollars. The amount expended for relief was 131,519 dollars. It thus seems that the gains overbalanced losses, taking the

number of strikes as a whole, by more than two to one.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, in the course of a lecture delivered last Sunday evening on Co-operation vs. Competition in business, incidentally referred to trades unions, which he evidently has no sympathy for. It is not on record that he spoke against capitalistic combinations which are, to a very great extent, responsible for the majority of strikes that occur. If Dr. Campbell cares to study the principles underlying trades unionism he will find the purpose of its existence not to encourage strikes but to prevent them. A strike is the last weapon of resort to a trades unionist.

By the death of the Duke of Devonshire his son, Lord Hartington, leader of the Liberal-Unionist party, succeeds to the title and to his father's seat in the House of Lords. Lord Hartington's translation to the Upper House will be another blow to his party, which, weakened as it has been by recent defeats at the bye-elections throughout the country, it is in no condition to stand. The leadership will undoubtedly devolve upon Mr. Chamberlain, but as that gentleman is personally obnoxious to quite a number who followed Lord Hartington there is likely to be a serious split, and it may safely be predicted that in the near future the party, as a party, will cease to be known, a portion going straight with the Tories but the majority subsiding back into Liberalism.

In almost every country in the world it has been noted that in recent years there has been a remarkable increase of lunatics. Various causes have contributed to this, but there is no doubt that the spirit of gambling and speculation and the fierce anxiety displayed by all classes to beget wealth at all hazards has a great deal to do with this increase. The increase is said to be most apparent, however, amongst the poorer classes, and this is easily accounted for by the continual strain on the physical and mental system which the very poor have to undergo in the struggle for existence. From the report of the Board of Supervision for Scotland we find that the increase of pauper lunatics in that country for the year has been 239, making the total number at present supported by the ratepayers 10,609, the total cost per head being £21 1s. The increasing number of these unfortunates is becoming a serious problem.

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Hemstitched Carvers' Cloths,
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Fringed Tray Cloths,
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CARSLY'S COLUMN.

Influence of Labor Organizations

An Address Delivered Before the American Social Science Association by George Gunton.

(From the Social Economist.)

(CONCLUDED.)

Since both capital and labor necessarily move in large aggregations, it is manifestly as irrational as it is uneconomic for organized capital to object to the existence of organized labor. Since individual contracts are impossible, and wages in the same industry like prices of the same commodities must needs be practically uniform, it is clearly for the interest of the laborers that their conditions should be governed by the more intelligent of their class, and this, organization makes possible.

The truth is, no such freedom on the part of laborers to make individual contracts for themselves, different from those under which their fellow-laborer in the same shop are working, is ever intended by the much-heralded phrase, "freedom of contract." All that it really means is, that employers should have the freedom to take laborers singly in order to make them jointly accept their terms. In other words, it means that in making a contract, laborers shall not have the right to be represented by the most competent of their class or craft, in that each one, however ill informed or incompetent to present his case, shall be dealt with singly by the representative of corporate capital. Thus, while uniformity of price for the same work in the same shop prevails, this method enables the employer to impose the maximum hardship and give the minimum pay, which the superior men can endure; whereas, if laborers acted collectively as capitalists do, the more competent of their number could be chosen to negotiate a contract for the whole, thus preventing the inferior from being used as a means of destroying the contracting power of the superior. And since a contract made by the superior would always be as favorable as that made by the inferior, or more so, the poorest laborers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by associated or representative action. Any system of jurisprudence which should permit representation by counsel on one side and refuse it on the other would, throughout Christendom, be pronounced to be a scandalous violation of the principles of equity; yet this relation obtains between employers and employed in the most civilized countries, except so far as it has been rendered impossible by the power of organized labor itself. As both capitalist and laborer now necessarily move in large aggregations, it is manifestly alike irrational and uneconomic for either to object to the organization of the other, especially as the most efficient use of neither can be obtained without it.

Moreover, trade unions are educational institutions. They tend to develop the intelligence and character of the laborers in many ways. In the first place, they stimulate the study of industrial questions, which involves a considerable amount of reading and general information, and also an intelligent acquaintance with the industrial conditions of their craft. The discussion of the various propositions which arise for consideration tends to individual confidence, force of character, and consciousness of industrial rights and social power in all who attend. In short, they are economic academies of the wage class, and constitute nearly the only opportunity for economic education laborers have ever had. Consequently intelligent trade unionists are frequently better informed upon industrial and political questions, and are less liable to lose their heads in a sentimental whirl, than are the more educated and less experienced middle class.

Trade unions are also important social centres. In addition to furnishing laborers with means for better know-

ledge of their economic condition and of more intelligent methods for improving them, they afford an opportunity for social intercourse otherwise practically impossible. They are to the wage-workers what clubs and other social institutions are to the wealthy. The social intercourse and activity thus created tends to awaken new interests, wants and aspirations which are not limited to individual members, but gradually extend to home life, thus gradually improving the social condition and the standard of living of the whole class. The pressure of increased social needs thus silently developed makes a demand for higher wages necessary. Those who first experience this kind of hardship, being the most intelligent and characterful of their class, are usually first to advocate a general demand for higher wages. And since it is impossible both from the nature of the factory system and the constitution of labor organizations to make special terms for individual cases, the only way the more advanced laborers can secure an increase of wages for themselves is to obtain the same for their whole class. All this is not only educating and socializing in its influence, but by welding the laborers into a social class, it compels the more intelligent and advanced to devote their efforts to improve the material and social condition of their less capable brethren. That is why we always find the most intelligent, socially advanced, and best paid laborers in every industry the most prominent trade unionists and usually the most active social agitators.

It thus appears that trade unions are essentially economic institutions; instead of being inimical to the laborer's interest and a menace to capital, they are the most important feature of modern society. For the same reason that nothing can permanently reduce the price of commodities, which does not diminish the cost of production, nothing can permanently advance wages which does not increase the laborer's cost of living. It is by their opportunity-creating influences, and not by their power to limit the number of laborers that trade unions ever permanently affect wages. Of course they resort to strikes as a means of enforcing their demands, when petitions and other moderate forms of request have failed; because a considerable portion of the laborers are acting under the pressure of a social necessity, which, if not satisfied, will involve a protracted social conflict.

It will not be disputed that strikes are often unwisely and badly managed, that dishonest men otherwise conspicuously unfit for leadership sometimes get to the head of labor organizations. But is this not true of every other form of industrial and social organization? Are capitalist organizations free from these charges? Do they not frequently act rashly, often involving disaster to innocent investors? Have they not Warners and Wards? Cannot the same impeachment be urged with quite as much truth against political organizations and social clubs? Would any one venture to say that because there are dishonest railroad presidents and corporation treasurers, the combination of capital should be prohibited? Why should workingmen be expected to be more honest and wise than any other class in the community? Why should perfection be demanded of them, when liability to err is conceded to everybody else? Since other social institutions are to be judged by their virtues, why should labor organizations be judged by their mistakes? Considering their limited opportunities and the extent of the forces arrayed against them, the wonder is not that laborers have made so many mistakes, but rather that they have succeeded at all. These mistakes are not a necessary part of labor organizations any more than dishonest ministers are a necessary part of Christianity. On the contrary, they arise from ignorance and

mistaken notions among the laborers, which trade unions are the most efficient means of correcting. Hence we find to-day that in those industries where trade unions are best organized and exercise the greatest influence, strikes are fewest, wages are highest, hours of labor are shortest, and the relation between workers and employers most confidential and harmonious. Trade unions, therefore, are not only legitimate, economic and social institutions, but they are an integral part of the industrial organization of modern society. They are the economic counterpart of that combination of capital whose existence and development are equally necessary to harmonious social advancement.

It is simple folly, therefore, to regard trade unions as necessarily a menace to industry and social welfare; they are constitutionally important educational institutions, and can never be a power for other than good through the discipline they must confer. Since labor organizations are the most effective and nearly the only means of furnishing opportunities for economic education to wage-workers, it is alike the interest and duty of both the employing class and the community to encourage their development and increase their usefulness, instead of trying to degrade or suppress them.

COERCIVE ANARCHY.

Ideal anarchy has been regarded by candid people who have distinguished it from violence, as a social condition in which any other force than that of public opinion has no place. But representative anarchists now endeavor to change this conception by asserting that it is only invasive force to which anarchy is opposed. Hereafter we are to understand that anarchy is consistent with government (for social force other than that of public opinion is government, by whatever name it may be called), but that it is opposed to governmental invasion of private rights. In other words, anarchy, as now defined, is the democratic idea of liberty. It does not abolish government, but it restricts the operations of government to the protection of individual liberty. No one need be part of this government if he prefers not to be; but should he trespass upon the rights of one who is of it, the government will punish him. And if he joins with others, forming a separate, the two governments may fight it out. Except that this idea involves that of two or more absolutely independent governments within the same territory it is hard to see how it differs from the democratic ideal of government that prevails now. But the monks who wasted time and tortured reason in computing the number of feathers on the wings of the Angel Gabriel have had successors in every generation, and the anarchist school of philosophers proves that they have them yet.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The great labor leader of London, John Burns, has been paying his respects in his usual sarcastic manner to the Parliamentary Labor Commission. At public labor meetings he has voiced the sentiment of the working people of England in declaring the alleged Labor Commission a sham. In the testimony before the Commission the coal owners have been representing themselves as a peculiarly unfortunate class of martyrs. They have been testifying that the "masters must do as they are bidden, and they are entirely in the hands of the men." Referring to this kind of testimony put on record by the Tory Labor Commission, Mr. Burns said that "when Henry George was in London he compared the Sweating Commission to a party of wolves inquiring into the high rate of mortality among the sheep. Probably, if he were to hear some of this evidence he would declare that the mortality had visited the wolves, and it was time

to set the muttens inquiring into the cause."

Mr Burns notes the experience of the British workmen since the great dock strike as showing that the men had been encouraged by that victory to place too much confidence in strikes, and as a result have been defeated in several important contests since. During the last twelve months they had had the Scotch railway servants beaten in an attempt to shorten their hours, the omnibus men's strike for a twelve hour day won in eight days, but lost in fourteen days; the Scotch blast-furnace men, with not a single English non-unionist to fight against, hopelessly beaten, and the carpenters and joiners failed after a gallant fight. They had in one year seen four of the biggest strikes, all strikes for shorter hours, lost.

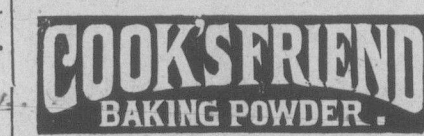
In view of those discouraging conditions there is considerable anxiety amongst British labor organizations at the present time lest an attempt should be hazarded to enforce the adoption of the eight hour workday by means of a strike. They feel that they are not prepared for such an emergency. They are not sufficiently organized, and there are too many thousands of idle men ready to take their places in case of their quitting work. They look to legislation as the safer and only effective means of securing the reduction of hours.

This opinion is largely shared in the country also, and it behooves the executive officers of the different wings of the labor movement to carefully weigh the chances of united action and the possibilities of the contest before deciding on a general strike as the ultimatum to be submitted to the employers. The question is one of pressing importance, and should not be discussed or voted upon without careful consideration.—Irish World.

MORAL SIDE OF THE SINGLE TAX.

As has often been explained, the single tax has both a fiscal and a moral side. It is the best mode of raising public revenues, and it tends to the improvement of social conditions and the establishment of justice by taking for public use what belongs to the public, leaving to individual use what belongs to the individual, and by making it unprofitable to withhold the bounties of nature from any one. It is as a mode of raising public revenues that it appeals to legislators, through whom the reform must come; but as a social reform it appeals to a great body of the people who, eager for the abolition of injustice, are impatient at the pulling and hauling that are inseparable from practical politics.—The Standard.

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REASONABLE PRICES

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT

Continued from Page 1.

titled to representation and those located at a distance from the place of meeting, might be put in a position to send delegates. The General Assembly at that time, however, neglected the somewhat important matter of providing a fund out of which the mileage should be paid, and as the per capita tax was fixed without any reference to this, the payment of the expenses of representatives has been a constant source of financial embarrassment. At this session the General Assembly decided to solve the difficulty by providing for an annual payment of five cents per member, the amount so raised to be used only as a mileage fund. This payment will be due and payable along with the July per capita tax in each year.

It has been decided that in future the General Secretary-Treasurer will be required to give bonds as security for \$25,000 in some responsible security company. The expense of providing the bonds to be borne by the Order.

The recommendation of the General Master Workman that the Order declare in favor of the principle of the "Referendum" was approved, and this will in future be numbered among the demands of the Order.

The General Executive Board in its report had referred to the growing feeling in favor of the establishment of a uniformed branch, and referred it to the General Assembly without recommendation. The matter was considered and reported adversely upon by the committee on the State of the Order, and the General Assembly also viewed the proposal unfavorably. For my own part, while I plead guilty to a prejudice against uniformed branches, or rather against uniforms, I was greatly impressed with the arguments used and reasons assigned by those who favored the departure, and I voted with them and in the minority.

With the exception of the approval of a number of decisions of the General Master Workman made during the year, and which it is not necessary that I should quote here, as they have already been published in the Official Journal and will be embodied in the amendments to the constitution now in course of publication, these are the only amendments to the constitution made at this session.

At well nigh every session of the body deputations from temperance organizations, Sabbatarian associations and other bodies organized for the promulgation of some special system of morals or ethics, wait upon the General Assembly and ask the support of the Order to their pet plans and theories. Without disparaging these organizations or their objects in any way, it may be doubted whether the Order is called upon to devote the time of its general assemblies—which are held at great cost to people who can ill-afford to waste their means—to listening to more or less lengthy disquisitions upon subjects in which, as Knights of Labor and labor reformers we have no special concern, and to passing good natured and perfunctory resolutions in reply and acknowledgment. On this occasion the General Assembly had a visit from a deputation representing the World's Christian Temperance Union and the National Christian Temperance Union. Together with the request that we should give an endorsement to the special morality on which these bodies stand, we were asked to endorse a demand that the Columbian exhibitions be closed on Sundays and that the sale of liquor, on the grounds be forbidden. The General Assembly declined to join in these demands, but put itself upon record as being in favor of having the exhibitions open on Sundays for the education of the people provided that the employees be not required to work more than forty-eight hours per week.

In the summer of 1889, being impressed with the injury to the common cause of labor, resulting from the misunderstandings which arose between assemblies of our Order with trade unions, I drew up a proposition of an agreement which I then believed, and still believe, would if approached in the right spirit, bring about the harmony which all true friends of labor desire. This proposal was heartily approved by my colleagues of the General Executive Board, and was offered to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor at a conference held with them in the year named. They agreed to submit it to the annual convention of their body held at Boston in December of that year. This they did, but for reasons which I forbear discussing, the convention rejected it. Last February, while attending the annual convention of United Mine Workers of America—a body which is connected with the Federation and our Order, being composed in nearly equal numbers of the Miners' Progressive Union and National Trade Assembly No. 135—I suggested to the President, Bro. J. B. Rae, that the United Mine Workers should take action in the matter. Brother Rae entered into it heartily and introduced a resolution embodying the proposition we had made to the Federation. The resolu-

tion was carried and the delegates of the Miners to the Federation and to the General Assembly were instructed to introduce the resolutions in those bodies. In compliance with their instructions the delegates from N. T. A. 135 introduced the resolution. After one of the best discussions of the session the General Assembly agreed to offer to the Federation and all other labor bodies the following treaty:—

For the purpose of terminating the unfortunate and regrettable differences and disagreements which have at times arisen in various localities, between assemblies of the Knights of Labor and unions of various trades, and between members of such assemblies and unions, and with a view to avoiding such differences and securing harmonious action in future, the General Assembly submits to the American Federation of Labor and all other bodies who may become parties to the agreement, and declares the following propositions:—

1. In future, all Knights of Labor working at a trade or calling shall recognize or respect the working cards of all unions of the same trade or calling attached to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or connected with any labor organizations who are parties to the agreement, when such unions and their members shall in like manner recognize and respect the working cards of such Knights of Labor.

2. All labels, the property of the Federation or of any body attached to it, or of any of the organizations who are parties to the agreement, shall be recognized and officially endorsed by the Knights of Labor; and all Knights of Labor labels shall be recognized and officially endorsed by the Federation and the other parties to the agreement.

3. No person who is a suspended or expelled member of any union in affiliation with the Federation, or any other body a party to this agreement, or who is in arrears for dues or assessments, or in any other way indebted to such union or organization shall be admitted to membership in any assembly of the Knights of Labor, without the consent of such union or organization in writing; and in like manner no person who has been expelled or suspended by an assembly of the Knights of Labor, or who is indebted or in arrears for dues and assessments to such assembly, shall be admitted to membership in any union affiliated with the Federation or in any of the organizations who are parties to this agreement.

By reference to the report of the General Executive Board for 1889, page 36, it will be seen that this is identical with the offer we then made to the Federation. I may add that the proposal for agreement has been forwarded to the American Federation of Labor now in session at Birmingham, Alabama, and I can only hope that a desire for the common welfare of the workers will outweigh less worthy considerations and that the offer of friendly alliance, made as it is in absolute good faith, will be accepted. It would be disingenuous, however, on my part were I to pretend to have very great hopes that some of the leaders of the Federation will be able to rise superior to personal ambitions and jealousies and act as an unselfish desire to promote the common good would dictate. Articles which have appeared in some of the papers which are understood to voice the sentiments of some of the officers of the Federation, and also certain public utterances of one of these officers are not calculated to cause one to believe that our honorable offer will be met in the spirit in which it is made. To provide for the contingency of the offer being rejected the General Assembly passed these resolutions:—

Resolved,—That no local or other assembly of Knights of Labor shall form an alliance or affiliation with any body or organization that shall refuse to enter into an agreement as above with this Order.

Resolved,—That should the American Federation of Labor at its coming annual session refuse to enter into the agreement as outlined above, it shall be the duty of the general officers of the Knights of Labor to issue an address to the workmen of America setting forth all the facts.

These resolutions are an instruction to your general officers, which they will faithfully carry out, should it unhappily become necessary.

The only special instruction I had at your hands was one directing me to ask from the General Assembly an answer to the question whether a member should remain upon the roll of an assembly if he opposes any of the principles of the Order as set forth in the preamble? and also instructing me to request the General Assembly to enact a law which would define the duties and obligations of members in this respect. Believing that to be the best way of meeting your views, I introduced the resolution forwarded me by your D. R. S., and it was referred to the Committee on Law. That committee reported that they believed the present law covered the case, but recommended the adoption of a resolution explanatory of the law, as follows:—

Resolved,—That inasmuch as Knights of Labor have avowed their belief in the principles of the Order, as set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, no one who is not in sympathy with these principles has a right to membership in this Order. Any member who avows his disbelief in and opposition to any of the principles enunciated in the preamble forfeits his right to membership and his name should be stricken from the roll of membership by his local assembly.

After considerable discussion one of the members of the committee offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved,—That any member of the Order publicly opposing or denouncing any

of its principles shall be liable to expulsion for violation of his obligation.

The substitute was adopted, but at a later stage of the proceedings the same member of the committee moved a reconsideration of the resolution, and on this being agreed to, offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, that any member of the Order opposing or denouncing outside the assembly room any of the principles of the Order shall be charged with violation of his obligation, and on being found guilty shall be expelled.

The opinion of the General Assembly, as voiced in the discussion, was that members accepted the principles of the Order as embodied in the platform in their entirety, and that no one who was opposed to any one of the planks had a right to remain in the Order. It was not believed, however, that members, within the assembly room, should be prevented for the purposes of friendly debate, from advancing arguments against any of the Order's principles. The sentiment of the General Assembly was unanimous that entire acceptance of the declaration of principles should be required of and enforced upon all members.

In his annual report the General Master Workman spoke of the injury which has been done the Order by aspirants to office using their official connection with the Order to further their political aspirations. He advised that holders of political offices be declared ineligible for office in the Order. This formed the subject of an animated debate, but though the Assembly agreed with the view of the General Master Workman, it was found to be no easy matter to frame a law or lay down a hard and fast rule which would be at once just and prudent in all cases. Finally the following resolution was carried:—

Resolved,—That this General Assembly recommends that, as a rule, assemblies throughout the Order refrain from electing or maintaining in office any member who holds a political position.

A matter that occasioned a somewhat lengthy discussion was a request made by D. A. 50, Detroit, that the General Assembly should cancel a mortgage for \$1,200 which the Order holds against the home of Brother Richard Trevellick. Some years ago the friends of Bro. Trevellick started a subscription for the purpose of building a home for him. The sum raised fell short of the cost of the building and lot by the amount of the mortgage, and the General Assembly, being appealed to, loaned the balance necessary. No interest has ever been charged or paid on the loan. D. A. 50 now asked that the mortgage be cancelled. For my part, while I did not think that the Order at large would ever desire to press for the repayment of the loan to Brother Trevellick during his life time or the life time of his wife should she survive him, I did not believe we were called upon to make a present of the sum in question to his family, none of whom are members of the Order. I accordingly moved that the mortgage shall not be foreclosed until a vote ordering its sale shall be passed by the General Assembly in regular session. Upon this question I called for the yeas and nays, and my amendment was carried, fifty-three voting for it and nineteen against it. I may add that another consideration which influenced me in this matter was that so long as the Order holds this mortgage Brother Trevellick's home cannot be taken away from him, either by his own act or misfortune.

It was decided that a committee of three shall be appointed to revise and codify the Constitution and report at least one month prior to the next General Assembly. There is a very general feeling that the present Constitution is needlessly voluminous, and the General Assembly believed that it could be materially shortened and simplified without much altering its provisions. The General Master Workman believes that the principle should be laid down that local, district and state assemblies should be allowed in a very great measure to make their own laws, and that the General Assembly should only legislate upon general matters. So long as measures were taken to secure uniformity such a plan would, in my opinion, give greater satisfaction than the present.

The plan which was adopted at the Denver session of having the Finance Committee meet several days in advance of the session was found to work well. The committee was enabled to examine into the accounts of the General Secretary-Treasurer more fully and exhaustively than they could have done had they at the same time been called upon to attend the sessions of the assembly. Their report, too, was presented at a much earlier date than could have been done had they met at the usual time.

At the Denver session a special committee was appointed to examine into the books and accounts of the late Treasurer, Frederick Turner. The report of this committee was presented. From an examination of all the books and vouchers left by Turner in the office, the committee found an apparent deficiency of some \$13,000 in his cash account. Turner has persistently refused to hand over some of the books which must be in his possession, and it is little wonder if

the worst construction is put upon his conduct, especially since, by the merest accident, it was discovered that he had retained one sum of \$500 of the Order's money. One is forced to conclude that Turner is either a rogue or an incapable. For my own part, I incline to believe him the latter.

The report of the General Secretary-Treasurer shows the condition of the Order to be satisfactory both financially and numerically. It is always difficult to arrive, in an Order like ours, at the exact membership. The books show the number who have paid the per capita tax up to the end of the fiscal year, and also the number who have, for good reasons, been exonerated. There is, however, always a great and constantly varying number who neglect to make prompt returns, sometimes because of local troubles; sometimes through oversight on the part of officers, and again for a variety of reasons, all these have to be counted in bad standing though in reality they have no thought of leaving the Order, and in time will all be again placed in good standing. The books of the General Secretary-Treasurer show an increase of fully 20 per cent. in the membership over the preceding year, while all reports point to a still greater and more satisfactory growth in the near future.

A matter of a somewhat painful character which engaged the attention of the assembly was the case of the expulsion of one of the members of the General Executive Board, Jas. J. Holland, by the State Board of Appeals of the State Assembly of Florida. Holland had appealed against his expulsion to the General Executive Board, but the Board did not sustain his appeal. He then took an appeal to the General Assembly, but the Committee on Appeals and Grievances took the same view of the case as did the General Executive Board. The General Assembly, by a unanimous vote, sustained the action of the State Board of Appeals in expelling him. This caused a vacancy on the General Executive Board, but the General Assembly did not fill it.

It was a very generally expressed opinion that this was the best session of the General Assembly ever held, and, so far as my experience goes, I fully endorse that opinion. It was in a very particular sense a Knight of Labor Assembly. It was a gathering of men who believe in the Order, in its principles and its mission, and who have unbounded faith in its future; an assemblage of men to whom the principles of labor reform, as epitomized in our platform, have become a religion, so unswerving in their faith, in their truth and vitality. It was a privilege to meet and mingle with such men as one of their number; a privilege for which I am deeply grateful. No one could sit in the fifteenth General Assembly and note the earnestness and enthusiastic faith in the order which inspired the representatives without feeling that the Knights of Labor have a great future before them, and that it is an organization worthy of its destiny and of the great cause for which it stands.

I thank you for the confidence you reposed in me in electing me as your representative, and venture to hope that my course in the General Assembly will meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be,
Fraternally yours,
A. W. WRIGHT.

A Blind Spot in the Eye.

It is remarkable that, although the optic nerve is of all parts of the eye the most sensitive to light, yet should an object fall on it as we look around us—and some object must always be thrown on it—it is invisible to us; and in our field of vision there is in reality a gap, though in ordinary sight the surrounding edges of this gap draw up together and so fill it. By closing one eye, by practice one may actually force the object which is reflected on the optic nerve to disappear completely from the field of vision. Bernstein tells us that even the sun itself can be made to disappear if it fall exactly on the blind spot where the optic nerve enters the eye. This may account for the fact that some people can close one eye and stare the summer sun without wincing.

Poverty is a Crime.

The following incident in the winter of 1889, which was so very cruel for the poor, has just appeared in the capitalist press:—

Around Fontainebleau the family Bourgois was—like many others—suffering from hunger and cold. The oldest daughter, Amelia, forced by the misery of the family, went into the forest of Fontainebleau and took a little faggot of wood. But a keeper saw her, and she was arrested. The mother, who would reclaim her child, was refused by the brutal ruffians who guard the privileges of the robber class, and the court of injustice sentenced poor Amelia—only ten years of age—to eleven years "correction."

In what time do we live? asks Pere Peinard. Because the family was poor, Amelia has taken the faggot. That meant: because Amelia is poor, she must go to prison! What is the cause of poverty? But the continual robbery of the workers by the rich

thieves. And because we let them rob us, they (the robbers) send us to jail.

It is cruel, says the Pere Peinard, to take the litter of a dog. And is a woman less than a dog?

What would a dog do when you would take its little one?

The dog would spring in the face of the robber and kill him.

Is the time not coming that we must use every means to destroy this robber system, these privileged brigands?—London Commonwealth.

The London Times regards Mr. Chamberlain as the new Unionist leader in the House of Commons.

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LABOR IS KING.

I am the monarch who rules on the land,
And the monarch who rules on the sea;
My will is iron, and my laws demand
That all men shall bow to me.

The empire under the hills is mine,
Black coal, hard iron my throne;
I reign where the bright red gold doth shine,
Where the gleam of rare gems is known.

I reign where the hammer throbs and rings,
Where the sickle flashes its steel;
I laugh in the song the mariner sings,
And I fashion the flying keel.

I reign where the church rears bold its spire,
To the dome of the bending sky;
Where the voice of the bell's fierce clang
cries "Fire!"

And the uniformed men dash by.
I dwell where the printer fills his "stick"
With the news from every clime;
Where the press speaks out in thunderous
note

Of the wonderful progress of time.
I reign where the lungs of the furnace
breathe,
Where the life-boats breast the wave;
Where friends a bridal garland wreath,
Where the sexton digs a grave.

I reign where the woodman fells the tree,
Where the mill-wheel stately turns;
Where the huntsman ranges bronzed and
free,
Where the forge-fire smokingly burns.

I reign in the halls where the judges grave
Interpret the laws of the land;
In every clime I'm the friend of the brave,
And I hold to all my hand.

—Typographical Journal.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Goslin: "Aw, I have a vovvy bad headache this mawning, doncher know." Cuspid (a dentist, absent-mindedly): "Why don't you have it filled?"

Boggs: "If Harrison should fail of a nomination it would be a bitter cup for him." Foggs: "Yes; and the story reads, 'And the cup was found in Benjamin's sack.'"

The Marquis of Lin Foo Tain: "You say you live in Chicago? What State is it in?" Hyde Park (with pride): "It was in the State of Illanoy; but it is now in the er—United States."

"Mr. White," said a Harrisburg lawyer to a witness in the box, "at the time these papers were executed, you were speculating, were you not?" "Yes, sir." "You were in oil." "I was." "And what are you in now?" "Bankruptcy," was the solemn reply.

English Pauper: "Hi think hi'll take a pleasure trip to Hameriky an' back this summer." "Ow'll ye get there?" "Why, the poor authorities here will pay my passage hout, an', has I've no means of support, the Hamerikians will make the steamship company bring me back again."

Each lover has a keepsake
For the memory of his love;
One has a note or a ribbon,
And one a curl or a glove.

But I am rich in keepsakes;
Three notes I treasure apart;
There are two accepting my presents,
And one declining my heart.

—Macmillan's Magazine.

"Here, my good fellow," said an English lord at a Philadelphia hotel table, as he slyly laid a dollar under his napkin. "What is that for?" asked the waiter without moving. "For? Why, that is for you. Take it." "For me? And why for me?" "Surely you must understand," whispered the lord in astonishment; "that is your tip. I never give less than a dollar." "You are mistaken, sir," said the waiter, drawing himself up haughtily. "I am paid by the landlord for my services. I accept no 'tips.' I am an American." N. B.—This was told us by a hotel man, who said he hoped to die if it was not true. We are expecting every moment to hear of his death.—The Christian Register.

A family, consisting of a father and his three sons, by the name of Beaver, had "pets," had often laughed to scorn a pious though eccentric minister. One of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake, and was expected to die, when the minister was sent for. He found the young man very penitent. The minister, calling on the family, knelt down and preyed in this wise: "O Lord, we Thank Thee for the rattlesnakes. We thank Thee because a rattlesnake has bitten Jim. We pray Thee send a rattlesnake to bite John; send one to bite Bill; and, O Lord, send the biggest kind of a rattlesnake to bite the old man; for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance!"

The price asked of the Southeastern Railway, in England, for a strip of land in Bermondsey, sixteen feet deep, comprising an area of 4,000 feet, was at the rate of £13,000,000 an acre.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

The organized Unions of Illinois will meet in annual Convention at the State House, Springfield, on the second Tuesday in January.

The Architectural Iron Workers' Union has received assurances from Machinists Progressive Union No. 1 that they will assist them in their strike for nine hours.

Secretary Domenighetta announces that the American Stone Masons' Union will raise the initiation fee from \$2 to \$5 on Jan. 1. Next year the members propose to demand \$5 for eight hours.

The Treasurer of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association reports that last month the receipts were \$2,993.54 and \$2,543.95 were expended. About fifty pupils attend the school connected with the Lyceum.

District Assembly 75, K, of L., Surface Railroad employees, has resolved to demand that the wages of drivers and conductors on the Brooklyn City Railroad be raised from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. It is expected that the demand will be granted without serious trouble.

The Organizing Committee of the United Hebrew Trades Unions reports that the organization affiliated with that body are resuming their former strength, as at every meeting large numbers of members are joining. The Hebrew Barbers' Union, from whose ranks the bosses have been eliminated was admitted last week.

The Concord Labor Club of Composers, Knights of Labor, is discussing a proposition to join District Assembly No. 49, because the steam plate printers, pressmen, engineers, type-founders and paper cutters are now affiliated with the District. It is said then when there are enough printing trades organized to D. A. 40, Printing Trades' District Assembly No. 64 will be reorganized.

THE SPORTING WORLD

THE NEW YORK TUG OF WAR.

The International tug-of-war tournament opened on Monday night in Madison Square garden to a fair sized audience. Shortly after 8 o'clock the Canadian team entered the arena and mounted the platform. They were followed by the representatives of Norway. They took their positions on the raised platform, and referee A. DeGoicour fired the pistol and the teams began their hard work. The conditions were that the men must pull until one side or the other gained seven feet of rope. The Canadians got the better of the drop and maintained their advantage nearly 25 minutes, but after that it was plain that the Norwegians had all the endurance, and at the end of 29 minutes all told they had pulled the Canadians clear off their feet.

Next came the teams of Scotland and Denmark, who began their battle of endurance at 9.16 p.m. Scotland got the best of the start by a few inches. The Scotch team won in 7 minutes and 50 seconds.

The American team won from the English team in 35 minutes 32 seconds, after a splendid pull.

The German and Swedish teams had the longest pulls on record, 2 hours 24 minutes and 24 seconds, the former winning.

The Italian team won from the Irish team in 39 minutes and 7 seconds. This was the surprise of the show, the Irishmen being big powerful men, while the Italians were comparatively small men.

The contests on Wednesday resulted as follows: Swedes vs. Canadians, the former winning easily in 13 minutes; Scots vs. English, won by the Scotchmen after an exciting contest of nearly 40 minutes; Americans vs. Italians, Americans won in 20 minutes.

After this Germany and Denmark struggled for the mastery, the former winning in 1 hour 52 minutes. Ireland and Norway then began a contest, which was decided in favor of the Norwegians in 32 minutes 30 seconds, Norway has won three pulls and ties Germany. Neither has lost a contest.

THE RING.

John L. Sullivan, who has just overthrown King Barleycorn, was interviewed at San Francisco the other night regarding statements made by Slavin and Mitchell on their arrival in New York, Sullivan said: "Slavin don't mean business or he would have covered my forfeit long ago. He need not have come over to America, for he could have planked up on the other side. My money has been up in New York for several months and no one ever heard it had been taken down. Slavin got in with a 'cute mug' when he struck Mitchell, and all they want is money. Mitchell is foxey enough to make money out of the thing, for he well knows I am under contract with Duncan Harrison and Barnett until the first week in June, and cannot honorably break it. I have too much honor about me to do that, and they know it. If they were on the square why did not Slavin go and put up his money before he commenced shooting

off his mouth. But, all the same, I don't believe they will make much more, for the American people are dead onto their game."

There was a comparatively small attendance at the Victoria Rifles armory Tuesday night to see the boxing competition between B. Burns, of Providence, and Jack Fitzpatrick, of Montreal. Ten rounds were boxed, at the end of which time the referee declared the match a draw.

Nearly four thousand persons attended the great light-weight fight in the Olympic club, New Orleans, on Tuesday night, between Billy Myers and Jimmy Carroll. The purse was \$5,000, \$4,500 to the winner and \$500 to the loser. The men entered the ring promptly at 9 o'clock. Myers was seconded by Eddy Myer, Link Pope and Alf. Kennedy, while Carroll was looked after by Bob Fitzsimmons, Johnny Griffin, Austin Gibbins and Jas. Carrin. Carroll tipped the scales at 138½ and Myers at 138¾. Just before the battle began it was rumored among the club members that the winner was to be matched with the welter-weight champion, Tom Ryan. At the request of the Myers party the pivot blow was barred. The battle was awarded to Myers in the forty-third round.

The Clergy and Labor Reform.

Nearly all labor papers are finding fault at the apathetic attitude of the clergy towards the condition of the toiling masses. It is well that this is so because we are generous enough to believe that the clergyman is indifferent because he is ignorant of the true conditions under which thousands of our poor exist, or rather survive, and it may be that these attacks will bring him to realize that his duties as a Christian minister should not be limited to his congregation. No class of men could do more to bring about the amelioration of the wage-workers' condition than the clergy were their influence and talents directed to the proper channel, and no class of men have a better right to champion the cause of the oppressed against the avaricious greed of the capitalists. We understand that to advocate the cause of the poor would bring ostracism and isolation from those who neither know nor care what justice means. But this might be offset by the knowledge that it would also bring that peace of mind which always accompanies a conscientious discharge of one's duties. The practice of preaching salvation to empty stomachs has proven a failure, as well as the doctrine of contentment, which urges mankind to be content with his lot, whether he be rich or poor, because it is "God's will." Such men as Dr. Talmage, with his \$50,000 a year, can certainly submit with good grace to the will of the Lord, but how about the sweater's victim, the ninety-cents-a-day miner, and the thousands of others who live from hand to mouth? They could not be content, nor could their discontent be charged to a disregard of the Universal Ruler, as they do not believe that God created them to be the serfs of relentless masters.

When men like the Rev. Louis A. Banks, of South Boston, investigate the cause of the poverty-stricken of his district, and tracing the cause of the destitution that surrounds him to the indiscriminate competition which makes sweating almost a necessity; when such he take a decided stand against those who are responsible for the evils that rob life of every pleasure, and make it a dreary existence for the wretched beings in whose souls hope has given way to despair, and whose future is even blacker than their past, the attention of the industrial world is arrested. It is so strange to find a clergyman advocating the rights of labor.

We have no desire to be hard on the clergy, but we cannot help thinking that their salary is of more consequence to many of them than their love of justice to mankind; while the ignorance of others on social questions is so dense as to be, we believe, impenetrable to the light of reason.

A Strange Article of Diet.

"The Medical Record" cites a most remarkable case of a woman who ate soap. She was what might have been called a sapsomania, or one who has a mania for eating soap. She lives in Danbury, Conn., and is now 29 years of age. The facts came out in a confession to her family physician, to whom she had gone, complaining of an irritable stomach of long standing. She said that when about three years of age she first enjoyed a mouthful of bar soap; so agreeable was the taste that she would eat it "whenever she could get it." When aged five years her mother found her, spoon in hand, eating soft soap with keen relish. As she grew in years so did her yearning for soap—her playmates ate candy, but she preferred soap; her father brought home to the other children sweetmeats, but to equally satisfy her a piece of common bar-soap must be given. Until she was 11 her sapsomania continued. When awake she loved to handle it and smell of it and eat of it. When asleep she dreamed of soap. Often, to pacify her, a piece of soap was given to her to hold in her hand to soothe her to sleep, when she continued in her imagination still to eat soap. At 11 her stomach

burned her so that she stopped her habit, but still continued to love to handle and to think of eating the great delicacy.

When 23, or 12 years after her last feast, an advertising agent left at her door a fivecent bar of bathroom soap, which pleased her so much that she ate it all in 24 hours. Since then she has eaten none, though there is always the desire to do so. To-day, did not her stomach forbid, the yearning to "eat some more" would be irresistible. Though she can no longer eat it, she still loves to handle it, she loves to use plenty of it in her housework and in her bathroom. The smell of it is still sweet to her nostrils, and the thick suds she delights in, remind her of the days gone by, never to return. Strange to say, she cares only for the coarse bar-soap; fancy soaps she never uses. Personally she is of nervous temperament, yet evidently a woman of much self-control. She asserts that her mania is as strong to-day as it was years ago, though she has tasted soap but once in 18 years. Despite her statements, however, I believe she is still eating the little amount of soap which her irritable stomach will allow her.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"I am the son of a farmer and my mother was a legitimate wife. I am a legitimate son of the people, and I ask the protection of the people against the tyrant of Spencerwood." "So spoke Mercier on Friday night," said Phil, "and the bombastic way in which he said it led many to believe that there must be a lot of illegitimate sons of the people somewhere. I am not prepared to say that there is not, because the people of this province are not all saints; but I do hold that their numbers are so small in proportion to the population that to be the legitimate son of a legitimate wife isn't much to brag about. When a prime minister comes to the electors with a song of that kind and asks their support on the strength of being born in honest wedlock, he simply makes himself ridiculous. The people don't care a button how, or when, or where he was born, or whether his father was an honest man or not; just now we take a greater interest in the honesty of himself and his administration than we do in that of his parents, and until he can prove to the satisfaction of the people that he himself is an honest man there is no earthly use of bragging of his ancestors. It is he who is on trial, and it is with his acts as a public man, and not with the circumstance of his birth, that we have to deal. He claims the protection of the people; what has he done for them? Has he ever protected them and their interests sufficiently to warrant him in claiming their protection now? If he has, he should be supported; if he has not, he should be 'sat on.' Let's see. Along our wharves during the summer scores and scores of men, every one of them born in honest wedlock, as legitimate sons of legitimate wives as Mercier is, are either maimed or killed through defective gear and tackle, and Mercier knows it. So persistently was this matter brought to the notice of his government by the labor organizations of this province that he pledged himself to have Inspectors of Gear and Tackle appointed. Despite his promise, the men who work along our river front are as little protected to day as ever they were; and they are all men of the people, and of the self-same people to whom he now comes for protection. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' and we asked for a law which would protect our labor by giving us a first lien to the extent of our wages upon everything which our labor produced. It is by the labor of our hands that we live; our labor is our capital, and it is all the capital we have, and we wanted it protected. What answer did this man, who now claims our protection, give the delegates who brought this matter to his notice? Listen: 'Come to me with reasonable demands and I will listen to you, but I positively refuse to grant a request so absurd and unreasonable as this one.' Yet the people believed that this request to have their wages secured was perfectly fair and reasonable, and they believe so still; and the delegates who made this demand and the men whom they represented were all legitimate sons of the people, and all their mothers were the legitimate wives of their fathers who were all of them men of the people, if that has anything to do with it. I believe that an illegitimate child is entitled to justice and fair play as well as a legitimate one, but if the circumstance of being born in honest wedlock is a valid claim for protection as implied by Mercier, then these men, apart from the justice of their demands, were entitled to consideration. We asked that the power to call out the militia for the purpose of intimidating or shooting down the men of the people be taken out of the hands of irresponsible magistrates and vested in the Governor-in-

Council; did this legitimate son of the people, who now seeks our protection, grant our request, and by doing so, protect the lives of the people? And if he did not do any or all of these things his bump of presumptuousness must be abnormally large to expect the people to protect him now. Has he not positively refused to protect their interests, and broken his promise to protect their lives?"

"From a labor point of view Mercier's administration has certainly been a failure," said Brown, "but the question is: how are you going to improve on it? To vote for the Conservatives won't mend matters, for our experience with the Ottawa Government shows that, not only is that party as hostile to labor as the other one, but that it has the same habit of plundering the public treasury, and even makes a better fist at it; clearly to vote the Tories into power, were to go out of the frying-pan into the fire. Prominent and influential men have in public and private, in pulpit and press, denounced the corruption of the old political parties; now is their time to apply the remedy. Nothing would purify our Provincial Legislature more than the presence of half a dozen honest men who would be absolutely independent of either political party, and determined to see the affairs of the province fairly and intelligently administered; and there should be no difficulty in framing a platform to which both honest Conservatives and Liberals as well as Laborreformers could subscribe. We want a progressive Government, but above all, we want an honest one."

God, give us men! A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

- Men whom the lust for office does not kill;
- Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
- Men who possess opinions and a will;
- Men who have honor; men who will not lie.

BILL BLADES.

IMPROVE THE WORKERS' HOMES.

If one is to indicate what, in his judgment, is the next step of progress to be taken by the wage-earner, he must also understand what steps may be regarded as already taken. The chief thing distinct and new in the attitude of workmen, is their extended combination to secure the best terms of labor, and to assist each other in various ways in meeting any unusual pressure in life. This defensive attitude, in which we thoroughly sympathize, being assumed as already taken, we think it should at once be followed by single and combined effort toward interior household construction. Each workman should direct his attention to the best things to be purchased in the best way, and should unite with others in deliberation for this common gain. Building up the home, gathering into it better conditions and more enjoyments, making it an adequate reward for the labors of life and a more persuasive motive to hard work, is a step of progress which lies just before every workman, and is more rewardful than any other.

This is so on the side of economy. Workmen are apt to be bad buyers. They do not select well the things to buy, nor buy them in the best way. The whole problem of expenditure ought to secure the earnest and wise action they are bestowing on acquisition. Of the two, the prosperity of a household depends more on the manner in which it spends what it earns than on its comparative success in earning it. A wise economy is indispensable to prosperity in all men.

So long as beer and tobacco take up the overflow of wages there can be no marked progress among workmen. Workmen, by their large consumption of these articles, are contributing far more to the burdens of taxation.—The Voice.

THE WATER RATES.

A Recommendation to Further Reduce the Tax.

The Finance Committee held a short session on Monday afternoon, when the following statements bearing on the water rates was submitted:—

To ALDERMAN ROLLAND, Chairman Finance Committee.

SIR,—In conformance with the instruction of your Committee, we have carefully considered the question of how to make up the deficiency in the revenue, which the proposed reduction in the water rates would occasion, and the more fully we analyse the subject the more are we inclined to adhere to our first report. In the course of our examination, however, we feel impelled to suggest the following modification of both the Committee's recommendation and our own first report thereon, which we now respectfully submit to your consideration.

The original recommendation is that the water rate be reduced to a uniform rate of 7½ per cent. on rental. This would entail (as already stated), a loss of..... \$100,000 We could now suggest that, in addition to this, the tax on closets and urinals should be abolished, representing..... 35,000

Or a total loss of, say..... \$135,000 To make up this we would recommend as follows:—

- 1-10th of 1 per cent. on real estate, say..... 10,000
- 7½ per cent. on rental on vacant lots (for water)..... 25,000
- 7½ per cent. on rental on keepers, saloons, etc..... 12,000
- Advance in the license, say..... 1,000
- Reduction of discount from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent..... 7,000

..... \$135,000

By a strange oversight the clause of the charter which says that the ordinary business tax of 7½ per cent. on rental shall be paid in addition to any special tax has not been applied to innkeepers, though it has in all other businesses; hence the recommendation: while the tax of \$120 per annum on "Theatres," as now, seem inadequate to the revenues they obtain from the public. The suggestion to exempt closets and urinals is for the very obvious reason that it would promote sanitary considerations, while baths are excluded for the same reason. All, however to be subject to the regulation and restrictions of the water department. These items, moreover, give rise to much grumbling and annoyance, and it would seem desirable, while making a change, to remove the cause for it.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) W. Robb, City Treasurer.
(Signed) Olivier Dufresne, City Comptroller.

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION, NO. 226
President, Ed. De Da Naan; Vice-President, A. Duval; Rec. Sec., John McGrath; Fin. Sec., Thos. McGreevy; Treasurer, Geo. Weir. Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council—Ed. De Da Naan, Thos. McGreevy, and John John McCarney.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION, NO. 58.
President, Nap. Paquette, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, Pete Zinshein; 2nd Vice-President, Jos. Seguin; Rec. Sec., Jos. Fournier, re-elected; Cor. Sec., A. Garipey, re-elected; Fin. Sec., Alph. Lafrance, re-elected; Treasurer, M. Larose, re-elected; Sergeant-at-arms, Elie Massie. Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council—E. Massie, A. Garipey and A. David. A. Lafrance has been elected Financial Secretary 11 times.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER-HANGERS OF AMERICA, NO. 222.
President, Geo. Brooks; Vice-President, W. Mills; Secretary, A. Wolfe; Treasurer, J. Graham; Fin. Sec., G. Smith; Preceptor, Gus. Gibbons. Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council—Tom Fisher, Gus. Gibbons, Chas. Fortier.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY 1711.
M. W., John Carrol; W. F., F. Chessman; V. S., M. Martin; R. S., W. Robinson; F. S., U. Sweeney; Treasurer, J. Fraser; Statis, J. Keegan; Almoner, J. O'Brien; Judge, G. Holliday; J. A., S. Fitzpatrick; Clerk, P. Cronin. District Assembly Delegates—P. Cronin, S. Fitzpatrick, J. Carrol. Delegates to C. T. & L. C.—J. Keegan, G. Holliday, J. Fraser.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY 2436.
M. W., Jas. Molver; W. F., Jas. H. Dodds; V. S., R. Keys; R. S., H. J. Brindle; F. S., W. Darlington; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Duffy; W. I., W. Lustgarten; U. K., Geo. Duggan. Delegates to C. T. &

L. C.—R. Keys, W. Darlington, Jas. Molver. D. A. 18, W. Darlington, J. H. Dodds, Duffy.

VILLE-MARIE ASSEMBLY 3484.

At the regular meeting of the Ville-Marie Assembly, 3484, K. of L., the following were elected officers for the ensuing six months: M. W., F. X. Boileau; W. F., J. C. Corbeau; V. S., Jos. Fournier; Rec. Sec., J. A. Rodier; Fin. Sec., J. Laverdure; Treasurer, L. Laramée. Delegates to C. T. & L. C.—F. X. Boileau, U. Lafontaine and J. P. Coutlee. Delegates to D. A. 19—F. X. Boileau, J. A. Rodier and U. Lafontaine.

A despatch from Biarritz says: Mr. Gladstone was blackballed on Wednesday at the English club here. Sir Andrew Fairbairn, president of the club, who proposed Mr. Gladstone, has resigned the presidency in consequence.

Jules Simon, the French statesman is reported dying.

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"One of the Bravest" and Finest things to do is to overcome your prejudice and remember there can be just as good Goods made in your own town as any other.

"The Grass is Green Far Away," But we notice that after knocking around the world a few years Montreal is about as good a city to live in as any further West. The Stoves are made here, and by your own people. Might as well put the money in their pockets as mail it to other cities. Think it over, and if you want a stove allow us to quote you prices.

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W. CLENDINNENG & SON.

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BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

Have you tried STROUD'S 30c Black, Green or Japan Teas? If not, do so and save 10c to 20c per lb. This is no catch, and any person finding these Teas not as represented will have their money refunded.

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