

# THE ECHO.

JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 2. No. 22.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## MEETINGS.

### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to O. FONTAINE, Corresponding Secretary, 391 Amherst street.

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## TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, February 25th, 1892.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held on last Friday evening, President Banton being in the chair. After the minutes of last meeting had been read and approved, the consideration of the report of the Legislative Committee laid over from the previous meeting was the first order of business. The chairman of that Committee made an effort to get the report considered clause by clause, but failed, as on motion of Delegate Glockling it was relegated to the order of New Business. When that order was reached, at a late hour, the council adjourned without any reference to the deferred report. Apart from this, the Legislative Committee had no report for the evening. The Municipal Committee presented a lengthy and able report as to Sunday matters of a local character, and after due consideration was adopted without debate. The Education Committee—the best the Council has ever had—presented a well digested report on many subjects of vital importance to the general community. For instance, as to "playgrounds" in connection with our schools the committee says: "We think it wise that provision should be made in all new schools to be erected hereafter that ample room should be set apart for play grounds. . . . Some of the existing schools are very deficient in this vital particular." And as to the habit of drilling in schools, the Committee feel called on to say: "This practice, we venture to say, is becoming more pronounced, and we are of the opinion that more should be devoted to practical instruction and less to military matters. . . . as it is not by drilling that they (the pupils) are to get the necessities of life, but by patient plodding to fit themselves for their respective fields of labor in the future." The report concluded with the following clause: "The clause referred back in our first report re Separate Schools is still under our most serious consideration." The report was adopted as read, amidst applause.

The auditors reported that they had carefully audited the half-yearly accounts of Fin. Sec. Ed. Glockling and Treasurer Colbozh and found them correct on every detail. The receipts and cash in hand for the half-year were \$380.56, and the expenditure for the same period \$230.60. The resolution of which Delegate O'Donoghue gave notice at a previous meeting and which he moved at the last meeting, to the effect that the Council did not approve—in fact, condemned—any member of the Council, while being on any committee, seeking or securing office or employment of a municipal or other character while in such committee or without the knowledge of the council, caused a warm discussion. Ultimately the resolution was concurred in on a vote of 23 to 4. The four were Delegates John Armstrong, Robt. Lamb, R. Simpson and W. H. Watson. The News of last Saturday, in referring to this subject, takes occasion to say that "the action of the Trades and Labor Council in denouncing the principle of individual members using their positions in the Council to secure offices of emolument for themselves was most commendable. It will do more to elevate this representative labor body in public estimation, and to increase its value as a critic of civic and public affairs generally than anything that has occurred in a long time."

On motion, the president and secretary were authorized to sign, seal and forward all the petitions prepared by the Executive of the T. & L. Congress except those relating to the currency and to immigration. Last evening there was a large meeting of bricklayers held in Labor Hall for the purpose of forming a union. They were addressed at length by Mr. A. F. Jury on the advantages of organization by Messrs. H. Benson and T. Webb of the Builders' Laborers Union, and to whose efforts the meeting was mainly due. At the conclusion of the speeches a union was formed and it was badly wanted in this branch of industry in Toronto.

Typo. Union 91 held its annual "At Home" on last Monday evening. Being "a print" ourselves and withal modest, we will let the Globe of last Tuesday speak of the occasion. That paper said the "members of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, were at home to their friends last night,

and between 90 and 100 couples enjoyed to the full the delightful evening's entertainment. It was the typos' annual concert, supper and ball, and elaborate preparations had been made for an unqualified success, which was fully realized. The early part of the evening was devoted to music and literature, and the programme was participated in by the following: Miss F. Brown, Mr. J. H. Winters, Mr. Geo. McBech, Messrs. Putland, Booz, Oliver, Stephens, Wright, Smedley, Soole, Davies and Miss Houston, Miss A. M. Harford, Miss Bessie Bonsall and Miss Florence Brown, accompanist. Dancing to music by Ball's string orchestra was commenced about 11 o'clock. The ball room was prettily decorated and as each lady entered she was presented with a handsome bouquet by Mr. F. R. Fox. Supper was served between midnight and 1 o'clock, after which dancing was continued until nearly 4. All the city newspapers were well represented and the committeemen were as follows: Geo. W. Dower, chairman; Geo. C. Devlin, secretary; Sol. Cassidy, Amos Pudsey, W. H. Parr, T. H. Fitzpatrick, Harry Stephens, John H. Winters, Charles Booz, Wm. Hambley, W. A. Kyle, Robert Kerr, W. J. O'Loughlin, Geo. R. Clarke and A. E. Gault."

The weather has been very soft during the past few days and as a consequence the snow is nearly all gone. But there is no building in progress, nor is the spring prospects encouraging. To help the poor nearly 1000 men are engaged, two day's each, by the corporation in clearing ice and snow off the more public thoroughfares so as to keep these poor people from starving.

## QUEBEC NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEBEC, 25th Feb., 1892.

Since writing my last another shuffle occurred in the political game and McGreevy withdrew. The ministerial candidate, Jno. Hearn, is not going to be allowed to represent the division of Quebec West without a contest. A. H. Murphy has been chosen as the Liberal standard-bearer, and the contest is now in full swing. In the division there is about 2,600 votes of whom at least 1,800 are wage-earners, either as laborers or mechanics. It would never do to run a labor candidate in that division as there are too many labor votes for sale cheap.

Now a word as to the campaign. I believe a few extracts from some of the official organs or party papers will do as a sample. In an editorial of the Morning Chronicle this passage occurred "Mr. Hearn is one of our most prominent business men and his name is well and favorably known throughout the division. The merchants and tradesmen of Quebec West to a man will vote for him because they wish to be represented in Parliament by one of themselves." This is rich when you know that Mr. Hearn is a real estate owner and his business is the renting of houses and tenements; in fact, he is the largest property owner in the city of Quebec, and his trade of course the collection of rents.

In another portion of the same paper there is a letter signed by "A True Quebecker." Here are some extracts. Speaking of Mr. Hearn the writer says: "His determined defence in the Legislative Council of vested interests and rights when attacked," etc., "has gained for him the special thanks of the banks and other interested parties. He has nipped many doubtful schemes in the bud, and has fairly earned the title in the Corporation of 'Watch dog of the city's finances.'" The writer likewise expresses his curiosity at what would be the financial standing of the Quebec City Corporation had John Hearn not been there.

Now, that the writer may be gratified, I would just like to point out a few facts. The municipal indebtedness of Quebec City is close upon five millions, and the revenue of the city is, with taxation as high as can be borne, scarcely able to meet the absolute requirements of the city and pay the interest on the debt, in fact, there is a yearly deficit. As Mr. Hearn was a member of the Council and earned the reputation of being the "watch dog" of the municipal finances, it very naturally follows that the watch dog must be blind, very blind. The other portion is his determined defence of vested rights, &c. Now, Mr. Echo, I appeal to your intelligent readers to know if there is one so-called vested right in existence,

that if called by its proper name would not be dubbed a legalised wrong. Of course the hawks and those interested, and who thanked him for his efforts, will subscribe liberally for election expenses, with the inevitable result of further degrading the elections. Now, on the other hand, we have as the opponent to Mr. Hearn, Mr. A. H. Murphy, a Montreal merchant. Alas! poor Quebec is not able to supply a man fit to represent its interests before the Dominion Parliament, and having went aside why choose a man who has already been tried and found wanting. His opponents make all the capital they can out of this.

In the contest for the Provincial Legislature, the labor candidate for the electoral division of St. Lawrence is working with might and main to succeed. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at his Central Committee in 21 Valiere street. Addresses were delivered by the candidate, D. Marsan, and by P. J. Jobin, T. Desjardins and J. B. St. Laurent. The work of organization is progressing favorably.

In the West Division there seems to be a certain amount of apathy displayed so far, not because that division is more interested in the federal than in the provincial elections, but rather the true cause. So far the names of the different aspiring candidates might be coupled with the old phrase, "poor, but honest"—two qualifications, by the way, not required in that division.

Work has been commenced upon the new hotel in Quebec. It is to be built by the C. P. R. magistrates, who, by the way, have secured the finest site in the city, or probably in the Dominion, for the modest sum of \$25,000, and in the course of another year a modern hotel will be raised upon the site once occupied by the Chateau St. Louis. I see by some of the Western papers that a much better feeling exists at present between the G. T. R. and that road, and I have likewise heard it advanced that there is a probability of the amalgamation of these two great highways. If this deal is consummated, would it not be advisable to hand over to the C. P. R. magistrates the Dominion en bloc; they could then put a fence around it. This would simplify matters greatly, as they seem to have only a mortgage upon it now, and are acquiring the undisputed title piecemeal. This suggestion is worthy of serious consideration, for in the event of its adoption a large number of our surplus population might be employed to put up the fence above alluded to.

I see in your last edition that "Urim" accuses poor P. J. J. of being your Quebec correspondent. Quebecers don't believe it, they know that he (P. J. J.) has too much to attend to at home, and could not possibly afford the time.

ATLAS.

## GENERAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The rumor is quite prevalent here that Hon. Mr. Laurier will retire from the leadership of the Liberal party.

Hon. Jon Hearn has been elected in Quebec West by a majority of 380.

The result of the polling in London, Ont., is still in doubt, both sides claiming a majority.

In the House of Commons, yesterday Mr. Devlin presented a petition from Le Canadienne Assembly No. 2676, Hull, asking legislation for the placing of all railway lines under the control of the Federal Government, prohibiting the importation of workmen into Canada under contract, the appointment of a Dominion Board of Arbitration to arbitrate differences between employers and employees, the abolition of the contract system in the construction of public works, against the importation of Chinese labor, and for the issue of paper money at a nominal rate of interest to municipalities to defray the cost of public works. A similar petition was also presented by Mr. McKay from the Knights of Labor of Hamilton.

Messrs. H. Madley & Co., the well-known printers of William street, are about to issue a new magazine in connection with the Congregational body of Canada. Professor Barbour and other gentlemen prominently connected with the Congregationalists have promised their assistance. We trust that the new venture may meet with every success.

It is understood that the Herald plant has been purchased by a syndicate of Liberals. The paper has a new imprint this morning.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

Budget of Interesting News from the Antipodes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 23, 1892.

Things out here are in a deplorable state, thousands of able-bodied, willing men looking for work and can not get it. People are huddled together, three and four families in a house, where one family used to live. To give you an idea how things are, there are in Melbourne and suburbs 16,000 empty houses, and still rents don't go down. If this is not proof positive that private property in land is unjust, wrong and totally at war with the interests of everybody except the land owners then I don't know what is.

The policy pursued by the present government, headed by James Munro, a large land owner and having large interests in a great many financial institutions both in Australia and England, has been the cause of keeping thousands of honest men out of work by not going on with the contracts that parliament passed. His predecessor was as much of a state spendthrift as he is a state miser. He has nicely feathered his nest by getting himself elected by his own ministry "after a great deal of pressing" (?) to the position of Agent General for Victoria at a yearly salary of £3,500. He also tried (?) to pass a bill in the House to do away with dual voting, but through some political dodge between him and his colleagues in the Upper House, the bill has died an unnatural death. However, at the next election that comes, and that is not very far off, we hope to be able to elect a few of his kind to stop at home.

Over in New South Wales there has been a split in the labor party which has practically stopped any progressive legislation. Sir Henry Parks, that old political humbug and free-trader has given up the reins of government to Geo. R. Dibbs, a rabid protectionist and humbug as well. There is some talk of the split in the ranks of the labor party being closed up.

Sir Samuel Griffiths, Premier of Queensland, is down here trying to get the various parliaments to pass the draft bill or federation but I don't think the people will be fools enough to have it, unless they put it on a more democratic basis.

Over in New Zealand things are assuming a brighter aspect. At a recent by-election in Wellington they succeeded in putting in another Knight of Labor, a Mr. Wm. McLean, against the determined opposition of the Conservative party, who were well organized and really put up a political giant.

The death of the Duke of Clarence did not create much stir here save among the Upper (?) classes. The Governor of Victoria had enough sense to appoint the day of mourning for a Sunday; if it had been otherwise very little notice would have been taken of it and I fancy he knew it. One amusing incident in connection with the occurrence was that some person or persons unknown wrote on the sidewalk, in line of the entrance to the Trades hall:—

GLORIOUS NEWS  
ANOTHER PAUPER DEAD.  
£15,000 saved to the State

Another one comes to my mind, and I think I will let you know it. A motion of sympathy to the Queen was moved in the New South Wales House and Mr. Arthur Rae called for a division. He was the only one that voted against the motion. Mr. Rae is an ardent republican and reformer, and the smallest man in the House. These two instances will just let you see that out here we are moving; anyway they show the signs of the times.

In conclusion I must say that it is a shame and disgrace to our civilization that such a state of things exists in a country that is favored with a climate which allows a man to sleep out in the open air all the year round, where vegetables grow all the year round, where you can get almost any kind of fruit at any time in the year. Only to-day I was through one of the principal fruit and vegetable markets here and saw good bananas at 2c and 4c a dozen, pine apples at 4c and 6c each, oranges 10c and 12c for one dozen a half, and other fruit in proportion, but the time is not far distant when all hands and the cook will see the cat. Wishing my friends in Montreal the compliments of the season, I am,

WM. W. LYONS.



# Read and Reflect

## CARD

To the Electors of Montreal Centre:

In appearing before you as a candidate for the honor of representing Montreal Centre in the Legislature of the Province, it becomes necessary for me to state my position and to give the reason why I, a comparative stranger to most of you, look for your suffrages. The position I now occupy is not of my own seeking. As most of you are probably aware, the Trades and Labor Council, a body representative of a very large portion of the workmen of Montreal, has placed me in the field, and having done so it does not feel that, in a constituency so largely made up of the working class element, any apology is necessary for endeavoring to secure a representative from its own ranks in the Provincial Parliament. No one can better appreciate the wants of workmen than a workman himself, and, while I would earnestly endeavor to secure equal justice and fair legislation for my fellow-workmen it would not be at the expense of any other class.

My attitude towards either of the two political parties would be one of complete independence, giving a hearty support to any administration which shall endeavor to carry out the wishes of the people and honestly administer the finances of the Province.

If elected I will, while giving a cordial support to all good measures by whomsoever introduced, devote my best energies to secure legislation on the following lines:

### Free Education.

This is the greatest gift that could be given to any community, and I would endeavor to secure it for the Province of Quebec. In my opinion the moral effect of an absolutely free educational system upon the people would greatly over-balance any increased expenditure. It is much cheaper to multiply our school houses than to enlarge our prisons.

### Compulsory Voting.

I believe in the principle of compulsory voting, feeling that it falls upon the State to see that her citizens do their duty as such, and believing also that it would minimize bribery, corruption and telegraphing.

### Seizure of Wages.

I believe that through the action of this law thousands of our citizens have been driven from their homes, and that untold misery has come upon many poor families through their bread-winner losing his situation by a seizure being placed upon his wages. I would substitute for this act a simple legal process of collecting small debts at a minimum of cost.

### Payment of Jurors.

I believe that when a man is called upon to serve as a juror he should be paid equivalent to his loss of time, and would therefore support any measure increasing the remuneration now paid to jurors.

### Public Offices.

I believe that all positions under government should be open to public competition, and that political influence should have no effect in civil appointments. Greater economy and increased efficiency in the service would result.

### The Contract System.

I am in favor of abolishing the contract system on all public works, and substituting therefor day's labor under the supervision of qualified government officers. The contract system is responsible for the greater part of the hoodling of the present day, and I believe that under day labor better wages could be paid to workmen on all public works and yet prove less costly to the taxpayers. "Scamped" work and "extras" are necessary to enable a contractor to pay his political subscription; under day labor there would be no inducement to "scamp" and no sham necessity for extras.

### The Factory Act.

I am in favor of a more stringent inspection of factories and the appointment of female inspectors for factories where female help is largely employed.

### Gear and Tackle Inspection.

The numerous casualties on our wharves during the shipping season, too often the re-

sult of defective tackle, calls loudly for a thorough inspection of the same. I would advocate the appointment of a thoroughly qualified inspector in this department of labor.

### Employers' Liability.

I believe that the liability of employers for accidents through defective or unguarded machinery, or through the fault of incompetent persons in their employ, should be more strictly defined, and that it should not be possible for wealthy corporations to avoid responsibility and defeat justice by technicalities enabling them to drag the claimant through costly and harassing law proceedings. I would take the earliest opportunity of introducing amendments to the provincial act in this direction.

### Mechanics' Lien Act.

I am in favor of every workman and every mechanic having a lien, to the extent of his wages, upon what his labor produces.

### The Franchise.

I am in favor of extending the franchise to the sons of workmen, living with their parents, on a similar basis as now enjoyed by the sons of farmers and professional men.

### Masters' and Servants' Act.

I am in favor of radical changes in the law relating to master and servant, and would introduce amendments to bring its provisions more in accordance with the times.

### Temperance.

Believing as I do that the drink traffic is directly responsible for a great amount of the misery and destitution which prevail at all times in this province, I am in favor of placing the fullest restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and would support any measure calculated to secure that end.

### GENTLEMEN,

Above I have outlined my programme, and it is for you to say, by your votes, whether or not it meets with your approval. If you favor me with your confidence and return me as your representative, I shall endeavor to merit that confidence by a diligent discharge of the duties devolving on the representative of such an important constituency as that of Montreal Centre, and while carefully looking after your interests in particular, will work and vote for any measure calculated to advance the material and moral welfare of the people of this Province in general.

Your obedient servant,

L. Z. BOUDREAU.

### The First Locomotive Run in America.

It was in 1829, the same year in which Stephenson, with his Rocket, demonstrated the practicability of rapid steam traction on railways. The engine was named the Stourbridge Lion. It was made in England and imported by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., and designed to draw coal from their mines in Carbondale to the head of their canal in Honesdale, Pa. On its arrival, it was placed on the railway and run from Honesdale to Seelyville, a little over a mile. It was found to be too tall to go under a highway bridge over the track at that place, and was reversed and run back to Honesdale. All parts of the railway about the surface of the ground were built on trestles, and the heavy engine raked them so much as to endanger safety. For these reasons the locomotive was set off by the side of the track, and a board shed built over it. The railway was planked, and horses employed to draw the cars. The engine stood there safe several years.

The writer was personally acquainted with these facts. Two men who rode on that trip are alive at this time.

In 1840 and 1821, while I was a student in the Honesdale Academy, I found the boards on one side of the shed torn off and the engine exposed to view. I spent many hours in trying to study out its mechanism and movement. No published description of a steam engine was then within my reach. The Stourbridge Lion had four wheels, three of three and a half in diameter, and the boiler rested directly on the axles. The cylinders were vertical, one on each side of the boiler near the hind wheels. There were two heavy iron walking beams a few feet above the boiler, and to one end of each a piston rod was attached by Watt's parallelogram. The other ends of the beams were joined by swinging rods to cranks at right angles to each other on the forward wheels. There was no whistle or bell, I think. The engineer stood on a small platform behind the boiler.

Soon after 1841, the engine began to be carried off piece by piece, mostly by blacksmiths and machinists; and I am told that

only one small piece of the iron is now in existence in its primitive form. If the engine had been kept intact, it would be worth almost its weight in silver for exhibition in Chicago in 1893.—M. H., Science.

### A New Use For Monkeys.

The Siamese people don't reflect how amusing a monkey is. They find out what a monkey can do, and make him useful by making him do it. There are plenty of monkeys in Siam. They are of all sizes, large and small, and the large apes of Siam, we have heard, are used by the Siamese merchants as cashiers in their counting rooms.

In that far off, dried up, little Oriental country, quite near China, you know, there are large quantities of counterfeit coin in circulation; and the counterfeiters of Siam must be most proficient, for we hear that it is the hardest thing in the world to detect the bad from the good money. The merchants are often deceived, and frequently swindled. The smartest men they could employ were deceived, too; for the bad money was such a wonderful imitation that the closest scrutiny often failed to find a difference between a good and a bad piece.

In this dilemma, some Siamese merchants called to their help some one who was always thought not so smart as a man—a monkey. And these "large apes of Siam" proved such a success at their new vocation that the custom of employing them for the purpose of detecting bad money has become universal. The ape cashier of Siam holds his situation without a rival.

He has a peculiar method of testing coin. Every piece is handed to him, and he picks up each bit of money, one at a time, and meditatively puts it into his mouth, tasting it with grave deliberation. If the coin is good he declares the fact plainly. He takes it from his mouth and carefully places it in its proper receptacle beside him. He has pronounced judgment, and every one is satisfied that the judgment is correct. But, if the coin is bad, the cashier makes known his verdict in an equally unmistakable manner. He throws it violently from his mouth to the floor, shaking his head with as much disgust as the merchant himself might feel at being imposed upon. With loud chattering and angry gestures he makes known his displeasure at being presented with a bad piece of money. The merchant himself could not express it better.

Now, how does a monkey know what a man cannot tell? Ah! that is the secret. He never reveals it. Perhaps he is afraid if he should make known all the mysteries of his profession his occupation might be gone, and people would once more prefer men for cashiers in place of the extraordinary apes employed by the merchants of Siam.

### A PATHETIC PROSE POEM.

What is a prose poem? Is it an exciting story born of the imagination, stirring the pulses like a drink of wine, and teaching by its moral; or is it a story real and true, which by its pathos and its fascination seems like some wonderful creation of the brain? I know what a verse poem is—for instance, this:

When can their glory fade?  
O the wild charge they made!  
All the world wondered.  
Honor the charge they made!  
Honor the Light Brigade!  
Noble six hundred!

There is a stirring sound in that, like the bugle stimulus itself, and I know that it is poetry; but what is this? A story told by one of the "noble six hundred." Is this a poem too? First, let me preface it with a prose introduction, a common-place police report which I find in a London paper: James Kennedy, a tall, white-haired old man of seventy-four, had some drink given to him on Sunday because he was one of the "six hundred" who charged the Russians at Balaklava. He became so noisy as the drink took effect on him that he was taken into custody. When arraigned before the magistrate on Monday morning to answer for his crime, he made an excuse which appears to me like poetry; and I have thrown it into blank verse, preserving the words of the prisoner as he spoke them:

I am getting very old, sir; nearly seventy-four. I was in the charge at Balaklava. And if I said what I should not have said, I am sorry. Sir, I am destitute; and for several nights I walked the streets in the cold. I had nothing to eat, and when somebody gave me drink it came over me. I was in the Seventeenth Lancers in the charge at Balaklava. I will go into the workhouse if you will not punish me. I am getting too old for this world altogether.

I think the speech of that old soldier is a prose poem which might fittingly go along with Tennyson's own "Charge." The London paper from which I copy heads its account ironically thus: "When can glory fade?" To that I answer: It has faded. It is a sad story.—M. M. Trumbull in open Court,

mand and receive part of the wages of labor under the stand-and-deliver form of rent because the accumulations of rent are far in excess of the needs for goods or luxuries of the idle few who claim that tribute; and they are thus enabled to control exchange of the products of industry, demanding additional tributes under the forms of profits and interest. The poor are poor because they are deprived of the products of their industry; because, by work, the profits of which they are not permitted to retain, they make beasts of themselves and theirs, and sybarites of those who hold the land."

## IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO'Y (Limited.) FIRE.

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Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000  
Total Invested Funds . . . \$8,000,000

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## FOR THE SCHOOL BOYS

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The Echo

DAVID TAYLOR, - - - MANAGER.

MONTREAL, February 27, 1892.

Subscription: - One Dollar year.

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Single Copies - - - 3 Cents.

THE ECHO has received the endorsement of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal.

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

ADVERTISING RATES: For 12 lines (one inch) or less, first insertion, 10 cents per line; subsequent insertions, without change of type, 5 cents.

Business notices published in local columns charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

THE ECHO is mailed to subscribers at a distance every Friday evening, and delivered in the city early on Saturday.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

In the columns of the Star the other evening a correspondent drew attention to an article which had previously appeared in that paper in reference to Mr. McShane's dual position as Mayor of Montreal and member of the Legislature, which contended that it was incompatible with a proper attention to the duties of each that the two offices should be held by one and the same person.

the figurehead they have set up before the intelligent electors of Montreal Centre, rally to the assistance of the candidate, and success is assured. Whatever the result, at all events we believe it will be such as to show those who pose as leaders of the people that organized workingmen must in future be recognized as a factor in the politics of this province.

ELECTION NOTES.

If workingmen have never spoken clearly before it is their bounden duty to let themselves be heard unmistakably now. The assertion is boldly made by friends of the party candidates in Montreal Centre that the workingmen of the division can be bought—that they will vote with those who have the most money; but, if we are not mistaken, the intelligent workingmen of the division will fling back into the faces of those who make it the base calumny.

There is a conspiracy of silence on the part of the party organs in this city, imitated even by the self-styled "independent" journal, in all that relates to the labor candidate. They imagine by thus ignoring the candidature of Mr. Boudreau to lead the electors to believe that it is not to be taken as serious, and that he will retire before nomination day, but in this view they are very much mistaken.

record the addresses which have been delivered by the labor candidate and editorially ignore altogether his appearance in the field. By following out this course the Conservative organ confesses the weakness, unpopularity and unfitness of its candidate; it is afraid of a contrast between the two, as a comparison would not be flattering to Ald Kennedy.

\* \* \*

The labor candidate in St. Mary's has had several very successful meetings lately, and his candidature is daily growing in favor among the English-speaking electors of that division. It is well known that he holds first place among his own countrymen, so that he is safe to be returned by a large majority.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

There is trouble reported brewing among the conductors and brakemen on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg. They demand the same standard of rates in force in the Western States, which would materially increase the wages now paid.

\* \* \*

The proposal to grant free water to the Section of Applied Science of McGill University comes with a bad grace at the present time when so many poor citizens are clamoring for a more equitable distribution of the rates and contemptuously refused. McGill is a wealthy corporation, and that section in particular has been handsomely endowed, while those who take advantage of its educational facilities generally belong to the monied class and are well able to pay fees high enough to cover the consumption of water without begging from the Corporation and robbing the civic treasury.

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED ARGUMENT.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Montreal Daily Star, commenting upon the contest in the Centre Division recently, advanced the argument that it was impossible for a man to perform the duties of mayor and be a member of the Local legislature, whereupon one of its correspondents naively remarks that the argument applies with equal force against Ald. Kennedy as well as Mayor McShane.

tion of organized labor in placing Mr. Boudreau in the field, it delivers itself in this characteristic manner: "Now, the labor party has its work to do and, in ordinary political fights, has its own great place. But surely it can have no higher work to do than to secure the honest administration of the people's money, and that is the great issue between the two political parties in this contest."

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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**THE DANGEROUS CLASSES.**

There is peril in the social elements that environ us. There is danger in the powers and combinations that confront us. There are dangerous classes among us. Where are they? We have been wont to enroll them among the poor and the ignorant at the bottom of society; but it begins to be suspected there is a mistake about this, and that, instead, the danger lies higher, and is entrenched behind great wealth and riches. And so, now, what we have most to fear are those who are engaged in amassing colossal fortunes. These are, in fact, the dangerous classes, the giants who tread ordinary men under their heel, and care not how much the people suffer, or how much the ignorant poor must endure in order to make the ends of life meet. These people are absorbed with a mania to accumulate exhaustless wealth, and as they increase their unmeasured gains they are so lifted by their own conceit and greatness that they lose all sympathy and commonality of feeling for the mass of mankind and live as if the world belonged to them. The cries of want are unheeded. The appeals for justice and charity are spurned. The demand for co-operation in works for the general relief of the masses, who need assistance, is slighted. The general public weal is ignored, while in the absorbing pursuit of their own supreme inclinations their millions are poured in the channels of their own selfishness. To the credit of humanity we are quite willing to record a few extraordinary exceptions. Like Senator Stanford, for instance, whose beneficence and good works tower above all ordinary surroundings. Apotheosis for him will rise to the sublime heights of goodness and greatness, while the meaner characteristics of many of his co-millionaires will sink in the dust. They are corralled in the records of oppression, and their deeds of cruelty make dark the annals of the poor, while the undercurrents of society are corrupted thereby. In monarchical countries the people endure so long as they can barely live; but in a republic like ours the time of account will come sooner. Here the people will not wait until they are completely ruined. They have some intelligent ideas about rights and some forethought of impending evil, and so, perchance, they may anticipate their own crisis, by making a crisis for others. How is this to be avoided? There is doubtless an answer. The dangerous classes to whom we have referred must be rendered harmless. The laws must be adjusted to their conditions, and through their operations thereof the props and supports which have given them power and strength must be taken away. Give us good laws suited to this work, and make sure that they are faithfully executed, and we may hope for the best. Begin by electing honest, capable men for office. Then look out for the rest.

**THE CONDITION OF LABOR IN THE OLD WORLD.**

From Special Correspondence of The Voice.

The Royal Commission on Labor has heard some startling evidence on the condition of the men at work in the mines in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The witnesses testified that the 8,000 men of the Larkhall collieries are prevented from forming a union by the employers' opposition. Men who agitate are treated unfairly or dismissed, and are unable to obtain employment elsewhere in the district. Houses are not held by the year, and employers threaten to turn dissatisfied men out of their houses. Owing to the lack of inspectors the provisions of the Mines Regulation Acts are infringed daily. Compensation for accident can only be obtained through the law court. Employers' insurance tends to diminish safeguards. In spite of all grievances men take work, as wages are higher in

Lanarkshire than in any other part of Scotland. Miners' houses are not equal in comfort to a first-class stable. Rooms about six feet square have neither coal-cellar nor wash-house, and the tenants take in lodgers sometimes. Coroners' courts would be better than the present inquests into fatal accidents, for which a Home Secretary's order is requisite. The fears of employers that their output would be reduced by foreign competition are groundless. The influenza prevailing has been a force against labor, retarding work and dealing distress and death among the sons of toil. Local Government instructions have been issued. This is a sign of its abatement, it is hoped, as departments never do anything until it is of no use.

The London Society of Compositors have held a meeting in support of the bookbinders' efforts to obtain an eight hour day, in preference to increased wages, and have determined to refuse work in shops where non-unionist binders are employed.

The first number of a new labor paper, The Labor Prophet, has made its appearance. It announces that its mission is to develop the religion of the labor movement into clearer self-consciousness.

There is to be a World's Labor Exhibition in May, in the West of London, the objects of which are to exhibit the arts and handicrafts of artificers; to establish a central labor exchange with branches; to abolish sweating, and avoid strikes by conciliatory methods.

One of the last things the Miners' Federation did at their recent meeting was to empower their executive committee to make arrangements for giving, at the expense of the Federation, a proper reception to the foreign delegates to the International Labor Conference, to be held here next June.

The railway men in and around London are combining to obtain pay for Sunday work, claiming a six day week instead of seven.

**PRINTERS' HONOR THE LABOR CANDIDATE.**

The following is taken from the Witness of last evening:

A banquet was last night tendered Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, the Labor candidate for the Centre Division, by the employees of the Witness composing room and several of their friends at Pengelly's dining-rooms. Mr. Boudreau, who was somewhat late in arriving, having had to attend a public meeting in Point St. Charles, received quite an ovation the moment his portly form appeared in the room. After justice had been done to an excellent repast, the chairman, Mr. James Wilson, proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was drunk with musical honors. Next followed "The Craft," coupled with the name of Mr. J. T. Sadler, who reviewed the progress made in the printing trade, and referred to the latest invention to be used in the art, the Linotype machine, of which, he said, the managers of the company had one in working order. He did not think it would hurt the compositor, but rather tend to increase work. "The Press," was then toasted, and Mr. D. Taylor, of THE ECHO, responded in an able manner. Next in order was the toast of the evening, "Our Guest." Mr. Boudreau, on rising to respond, was greeted with vociferous applause. His speech, he said, would not be a lengthy one, as he had already spoken twice earlier in the evening to large audiences. He thanked the company for this expression of sympathy, one which he would always remember, more especially as he knew every one personally, having worked with them for a number of years. Such an honor from those who so intimately knew him was, indeed, very encouraging. He was confident of success in the fight in which he was now engaged. Mr. Sadler, foreman of the Witness composing room, paid a very flattering tribute to Mr. Boudreau, whom he knew as an upright, honest and honorable workman. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to have an opportunity of adding his testimony to the fact. If all knew him as well as he, the speaker, and the assembled company, all doubt of his election by an overwhelming majority, on March 8, would melt into thin air. Although he posed neither as a Conservative nor a Reformer, he saw no reason why a "Labor" candidate should not be as good as either. Mr. D. Taylor next proposed the toast "Success to the Witness," which was honored with great enthusiasm, and

Mr. H. Rush proposed "Success to THE ECHO," a paper strictly devoted to the interests of the workingman, Mr. Boudreau as one of the proprietors, responded. "Our Host," was neatly proposed by Mr. Fickard, and brought that gentleman to his feet for a brief space. The proceedings were enlivened by a programme of songs and recitations, and notwithstanding the fact that the cup "which inebriates" was conspicuous by its absence, a most delightful and mirthful evening was passed. The company dispersed about midnight after the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the "National Anthem."

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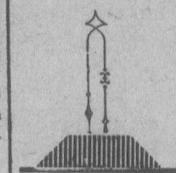
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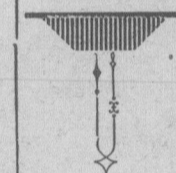
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MEMORIES.

Say, Pete, do you remember, in them happy days of yore, When me and you was workin' in ole Stubbs's gros'ry store, A-ohewin' Stubbs's apples, nuts, 'n' raisins all day, An' kep' poor Bill a-wonderin' why the biz-nis didn't pay? 'N' how our dads they lectured us for per-petratin' crime, A-playin' penny ante in th' church at ser-mon time?

'N' how we loved Sal Peterby, as lived to Hickoryville, 'N' how we punched each other's heads, 'n' fit as tho' ter kill, Becuz Sal bowed to me one day, 'n' wouldn't bow ter you, 'N' nex' day smiled so sweet on you, 'n' ort me dead in two? 'N' how she jilted both on us, 'n' married Silas Prime, Becuz yer penny anted in the church at ser-mon time?

Haw, haw! Ye do? Ye got it all stored deep down in yer heart, 'N' from no single mem'ry of them days gone by ye'd part? Waal, Pete, I'm glad ter hear ye say those words what you has spoke, 'N' jes to prove yer mem'ry's good, 'n' yain't a tryin' to joke, Jest shell out that there dollar, Pete, 'n' likewise that there dime, Ye've owed me sence we played that last small game at sermon time!

—Harper's Weekly.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

To keep apples from decaying, put them in a cool place—where there is a large number of children.

There is nothing more aggravating to a woman with a secret than to meet people with no curiosity.

A gentleman said to a dillitory waiter: Are you the lad who took my plate for this beef? Yes, sir. Bless me, how you have grown.

Sunday School Teacher—Who loves everybody, Johnnie? Johnnie—My papa does, cos he is trying to get into the town council.

Marie—He broke her heart—the wretch. Celeste—Did he jilt her? Marie—No, he insisted on her keeping her engagement when she had a better offer.

It takes two young women a long time to say good bye to each other, I've heard. Yes. But I've noticed that it takes a young man and a young woman a great deal longer.

What a lovely morning, he said. It is a perfect morning, she replied. Trus, he said. I haven't seen anything this morning that isn't perfect. And he looked her straight in the face. Then she blushed.

Knowledge is Wealth—Druggist—You might have charged that young man five shillings for filling that prescription. Why did you put the price at one shilling? Clerk—He understands Latin.

Trichord (a business like piano manufacturer)—If you don't want to keep that piano that I let you have on approval, Mr. Sheers, I wish you would return it. Sheers (an absent minded editor)—Did you enclose a stamped envelope?

Tangle—Hang it all, Marie, that confounded poodle of yours has bitten a piece clean out of my leg. Mrs. Tangle—Oh, how very annoying, Henry, when poor Fido is ill, and the doctor said that he mustn't have a bit of meat for at least two weeks.

Paterfamilias (furiously)—You scoundrel, why did you elope with my daughter? New Son-in-law—To avoid the insufferable fuss and nonsense of a society wedding. Paterfamilias (beamingly)—Thank heaven, my daughter has got a sensible husband, anyhow.

You shouldn't be so restless in church, Charlie, said the minister to his little son. I could see you moving and jumping about in the pew all through my sermon. I was stiller 'n you were, papa, answered Charlie. You was wavin' your arms and talkin' all through the church.

A house painter once applied for an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre. I enclose you a newspaper cutting, he said, to show you that I have aptitude for the stage. The cutting was as follows: The prisoner, who denied the assault, conducted his own case, and defended himself in a somewhat dramatic manner.

Simeon Easygo, after living sixty years on a farm, finds his quarters on shipboard somewhat cramped. He obviates the lack of space, however, by stowing his garments and shoes into a round aperture in the side of the vessel on going to bed. 7 a. m.—Startling disclosures: Steward, last night I put my clothes in that there cupboard and they ain't there now. That ain't a cupboard; that's a porthole, sir.

**The Play That Pleases.**  
Dramatic Author—I have a new play which I should like you to examine.  
Great Actress—Pardon me, but I am so overworked that it would be impossible for me to—  
The scene is laid on the Continent.  
Don't want it.  
At a most picturesque era of mediæval times—  
I have plays enough.  
It is in five acts—  
Keep it in your pocket.  
Fifteen scenes.  
Won't have it.  
And calls for ninety-five changes of costume.  
I'll take it.

**The Obstinate Passenger.**  
In a second class compartment of an express a couple of old friends sat facing each other. During the journey the guard came to examine the tickets, and observing a heavy portmanteau placed on the seat, he said to the stout passenger who sat next to it:  
Please put that luggage on the floor.  
The gentleman pretended not to hear.  
Don't you understand, sir? I want you to take that portmanteau off the seat.  
Let me alone, will you? scornfully replied the traveller.  
The enraged guard here entered the compartment and exclaimed:  
I ask you for the last time, will you take that luggage off the seat?  
To which the stout gentleman, growing red in the face, replied:  
No, I tell you, and if you won't leave me in peace I shall report you.  
We'll see about that said the guard as he left the carriage.  
At the next station the train was timed to stop for three minutes. Immediately on its arrival the guard made his complaint to the station master, and the two officials proceeded to interview the refractory passenger.  
Please to remove that portmanteau, sir, said the station master.  
I have already told the guard that I shall do nothing of the kind, was the aggravating reply.  
Then you must get out here, sir; you can't be allowed to proceed any farther.  
Never! I mean to stay where I am, and go with this train to Scotland,  
Meanwhile all the people on the platform had collected in a crowd to enjoy the fun.  
Come out, sir! the station master shouted in a tone of command.  
I shan't, and I take all these persons as witnesses to your insulting treatment.  
The angry official then sent a porter to fetch a policeman. At this moment an inspector hurried up, saying:  
We are already seven minutes behind time, and turning to the obstinate passenger, he added:  
Why do you give us all this trouble?  
What has that portmanteau to do with me? exclaimed the traveller.  
Why, isn't it yours?  
Certainly not.  
Then perhaps it is yours? interposed the station master, addressing the silent companion of the stout gentleman.  
Yes, sir.  
At this unexpected reply, which was uttered in a tone of child like simplicity, and accompanied by a pleasant smile, the crowd on the platform set up a roar of laughter.  
Why didn't you say so sooner? cried the station master.  
Nobody asked me.  
Fresh roars of laughter from the crowd.  
Then, sir, take your portmanteau off the seat.  
With pleasure, sir.  
It was done.  
Sixteen minutes after time! growled the inspector, as the signal was given for the start.

Bromley—Here's an account of a woman who lived forty-eight days on water. That's nothing, Darringer. My father has been living on water for the last ten years. Do you expect me to believe that, eh? Why don't you add that he got fat on it. Well, he did. He's a sea captain.  
Gus de Smith—Do you know my father, Miss Birdie? Miss Birdie—I never met him, but I believe he is a very modest, unassuming sort of a man. Gus de Smith—Right you are. You can get some kind of an idea of how unostentatious he is when I tell you he does not brag about having me for a son.  
An amateur dramatic company gave a performance a few nights ago. The piece was Hamlet, and Gus Snobblerly played the Ghost. Gus expressed his lack of confidence in himself, but the manager reassured him by saying: Now, Gus, all in the world you have to do is to come in and say: I am thy father's ghost, and you must do it in a deep, sonorous voice. Gus said he would try and do his level best. When the ghost's turn came, he spoiled the tragic effect of the whole performance by saying: I am thy father's ghost, and you must do it in a deep, sonorous voice.

UNHEALTHY OCCUPATIONS.

We little think when buying some of the most ordinary articles of daily use that they have been produced at the cost of, or irreparable damage to human life.

Formerly, until the introduction of what is called amorphous phosphorus, those engaged in the trade of match-making were subject to a form of jaw disease, a formidable and most intractable complaint, the jaw slowly decaying away and the teeth falling out, the sufferer either recovering after a long illness with horrible deformity, or dying from exhaustion or consumption. Happily these unfortunate sufferers are not so often met with now, owing to the use of the above-mentioned modification of phosphorus, and because also phosphorus is being given up to a large extent in the making of matches. It is, however, the principle constituent in most "vermin killing" pastes.

Those who are occupied in making mirrors and looking-glasses, and carvers and gilders, frequently become salivated, being poisoned by the mercury used in their trade, and suffer from headache, numbness, and tremor in the limbs. Men employed in these trades should be particular about personal cleanliness, and not eat their meals in the workshops.

The process of electro-plating has done away with a good deal of disease in these trades. A great number of occupations are more or less injurious in proportion to the amount of dust given off in the various processes, and, according to Parkes, the more angular and hard these particles of dust, the more injurious they become. One would expect the coal miner, exposed to great variations in temperature, working in a dusty, vitiated atmosphere, often in a cramped and doubled-up position, to show a heavy mortality from lung disease, but such is not the case, as he heads the list in the matter of freedom from lung troubles, a fact explained by the minuteness, absence of angularity, and comparative softness of the dusty particles, and possibly some specific action of the coal dust in hindering the development of phthisical complaints; while in sharp distinction to this immunity is the heavy mortality in these diseases of the Cornish tin-miner, two-thirds of his total death-rate being from lung complaints. Here the hardness and angularity of the particles inhaled are responsible for the heavy death-rate.

Coal-miners are also subject to an affection of the eyes, produced either by the insufficient light they work in, or, what is more likely, the position they work in. Another class of toilers who pay a heavy toll in sickness and death are those who follow the employments of knife-grinding, pill-making, and needle and pin making. The dust they inhale is particularly irritating to the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces various forms of incurable and fatal lung complaints, but wet grinding, ventilated wheel-boxes, and the wearing of respirators have done much to obviate the unhealthiness of these employments.

The earthenware and china makers suffer dreadfully from bronchitis and "potters' asthma." They carry on their trades in heated and badly ventilated rooms; they are choked with dust and exposed to great variations in temperature; while masons and bricklayers, who carry on their trade in the open air, do not suffer so much. The fumes from brick-fields and lime kilns when concentrated are quite irrespirable, and we occasionally read of someone falling a victim to these noxious gases; but when these are diluted with air they can be breathed without much discomfort, and are comparatively innocuous.

In cotton weaving, to add to the unhealthiness of the quantities of dust floating about, the operatives, a great many of whom are women and children, get their clothes saturated by the steam playing over the waft, which is used to keep the "sizing" on the cotton. This "sizing" of the goods originated in the American Civil War, when the manufacturers, owing to the scarcity of cotton, resorted to "sizing"—i.e., impregnating—the material with clay, flour, or talrow, to bring the goods up to their proper weight. This practice, owing to the demand for "sized" cotton goods in warm countries, where their extra stiffness seems to be appreciated; has never been given up since. The operatives are subject to colds, bronchitis, and rheumatism.

A disease termed "shoddy disease," characterized by headache, dryness of the mouth, and difficult breathing, is caused by the grinding-up of old woollen materials; and a very fatal disease called in Bradford "wool-sorters' disease," or "charbon" by the French, results from the handling of diseased hides, fleeces, etc., afflicts sorters, carders, and packers. In England "charbon" principally afflicts those who handle skins from abroad, such as tanners.

Painters, plumbers, and those who work in white-lead are very liable to suffer from the well-known "lead poisoning." This may culminate in weakness of intellect or epilepsy. They are also subject to gout and kidney disorders. Here great personal cleanliness, especially as regards the hands at meal times, drinks acidulated with sulphuric acid, and occasionally doses of Epsom salts are essential for its prevention, and it is less likely to occur

in the "moist process" than in the "dry" as regards the manufacture of white-lead.

Wholesale lead-poisoning may occur if the water supply becomes contaminated with the metal, one-tenth of a grain per gallon being sufficient to produce it in some persons.

Brass-founders suffer from what is called "brassfounders' ague," probably a misnomer, and they are often subject to various nervous disorders. The copper used in the making of the brass is probably the exciting agent; and, while the subjects of lead-poisoning show generally a blue line round the gums, those suffering from copper poisoning exhibit a green one. Large draughts of milk are said to be useful.

Artificial flower-makers and those who make wall-papers containing arsenic, taxidermists who use arsenical preparations for preserving the skins of the birds and animals they stuff, are subject to arsenical poisoning, and suffer from smarting of the eyes and nose, swelling of the eyelids, and little ulcers form on exposed parts of the body. Sometimes severe nervous symptoms, which may go so far as complete paralysis, ensue.

Occasionally one hears of a well-sinker being suffocated by the gas at the bottom of a well, and deaths have occurred in the large vats in a brewery from a similar cause, i.e., the accumulation of carbonic acid gas, which, being considerably heavier than the air, sinks to the bottom.

One would have thought that the occupation of those men who work in the London sewers would be exceedingly unhealthy. But such is not the case, for, beyond their being rather subject to inflammatory troubles of the eyes, there is no ground for believing that their work is extraordinarily injurious. The sewers are well ventilated, and those employed are mostly picked men, strong and healthy, but it is certain that many of the new hands have to give up on trial of the work.

The life of the stokers and firemen on the great steamships, and "puddlers" and glass-blowers, is very trying, and strong and hearty as a young man may be, after some years at "stocking" he leaves it with, as a rule, his health permanently and seriously injured.

Among minor ailments produced by occupations, grocers are subject to a very troublesome form of eczema on the hands, due to handling sugar and other materials, and clerks, compositors, violinists, and all those who use their fingers excessively in delicate and complicated motions, such as writing, playing, or setting up type, are liable to a species of nervous disorder called "writers' cramp" or "scriveners' palsy," which may entirely prevent them from following their employment.

Probably, at the present high pressure at which we all live, with competition and the struggle for existence—a bare hand-to-mouth existence in a great many cases—no employment, professional or otherwise, is from a physiological and hygienic standpoint "healthy."—London Tit-Bits.

Pitzlin, middleweight champion of Texas, is in New Orleans, and Upham is anxious for a go with him. They met twice in Galveston, Pitzlin winning the first and Upham the second fight.

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## OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by  
the Boarders.

"I never gave the Conservative party credit for having a great deal of common sense," said Brown, "but if Ald. Kennedy is the most intellectual man whom that party can place in the field in Montreal Centre, then their case is hopeless indeed. His candidature is the biggest kind of a joke that I ever heard of in all my life. How flattered and honored the Conservative manufacturers and merchants must feel to be permitted to march in a procession headed by that mountain of intellect recently christened the 'People's Pat.' Why, Curran and Drummond and other shining lights of the party will be fairly eclipsed should Kennedy take it into his head to deliver another oration like the one he let loose at the Windsor Hall the other night. It fairly staggered the crowd, and lots of people will never get over it. I've noticed some of my Conservative friends walk lopsided ever since that memorable night, and they tell me this was caused by cramps contracted at the antics of the end man of the Conservative show; one of them is actually talking of suing Kennedy for damages."

"The very fact that the Conservatives allow themselves to be dragooned into supporting a man like that shows that they know less of the responsibilities of citizenship than their candidate knows about the Legislature or the duty of its members," said Phil. "That his candidature should be accepted by the De Boucherville Government proves conclusively that all their loud talk of reform is mere bombast, otherwise they would not approve of the selection of men incapable of determining whether the affairs of the Province are administered honestly or not. For, the greater the ignorance of the representative the easier it is for a government inclined to be corrupt to carry out its nefarious designs without detection. You would naturally suppose that any honest government which undertook the herculean task of bringing the ship of state back to her moorings would insist upon having the very best men the Province contains to help it, instead of nonentities who simply count one on a division. That the De Boucherville Government don't care a continental whether its supporters have any gumption or not stamps it a counterfeit as far as reform is concerned."

"I believe their tactics in Montreal Centre is the best thing which could happen to us," said Gaskill. "The people won't vote for McShane though he may call himself the People's Jimmy a hundred times a day; he has been too closely connected with the Mercier clique to be trusted any longer, and they won't vote for Kennedy because they know that as a member of the Legislative Assembly he will be absolutely no use at all. You might as well make him administrator of the moon and expect him to regulate the weather as to send him to Quebec and expect him to intelligently represent Montreal Centre. For honest Liberals and intelligent Conservatives there is only one course left, and that is to support Boudreau, who not only has a platform which will commend itself to all intelligent men, but who, in the discharge of his official duties as executive of some of the largest labor organizations in Canada, has shown an administrative ability which proves him well qualified for the position to which he aspires. The namby-pamby duties of a member of an antiquated city council may be discharged by men with no greater intellect than is to be found in our civic bear garden, where bricks and mortar are the only necessary qualification, but to be a president or even a delegate to any of our large labor organizations or congresses requires men of brains. Such antics

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and tomfoolery as are regularly transacted by our representatives in the City Hall would not be tolerated in the smallest assembly or trade union in the whole country, and men must not jump to the conclusion that because a man has sat in our city council that it is evidence of his ability to represent us in parliament. Besides, what kind of a platform has the Conservative candidate, anyway. All that I could gather from his great oration at the Windsor was that he wanted men to support him that he might be the People's Pat instead of the People's Jimmy. Now, a vote to determine whether he shall in future be called the People's Pat or the People's Jimmy may be all right enough at a church bazaar or tea meeting, and furnish no end of amusement, but is altogether out of place at a critical time like this and on so important an occasion as the election of parliamentary representatives. Since other platform he has none, I would advise him to either borrow a hammer and saw and use a few fence railings to build one or else to crawl back into his hole and pull the hole in after him."

BILL BLADES.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived in England from Paris

## St. Mary's Division.

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Frs. Martineau

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