

# THE ECHO.

A JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 2.—No. 45.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

## MEETINGS.

### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

L. Z. BOUDREAU, . . . . . PRESIDENT  
R. KEYS, . . . . . VICE-PRESIDENT  
P. J. RYAN, . . . . . ENGLISH REC. SECRETARY  
GEO. LESAGE, . . . . . FRENCH REC. SECRETARY  
V. DUBREUIL, . . . . . FINANCIAL SECRETARY  
P. C. CHATEL, . . . . . COR. SECRETARY  
JOS. CORBELL, . . . . . TREASURER  
J. A. RENAUD, . . . . . SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to P. C. CHATEL, Corresponding Secretary 127½ St. Lawrence street.

### RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7628.  
Rooms, K. of L. Hall, 662½ Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, Aug. 7, at 2.30. Address all correspondence to  
JAS. O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.  
73 Prince Street.

### DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.  
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, 662½ Craig street. Address all communications to  
P. A. DUFFY R.S.,  
No. 10 Brunswick street.

### PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

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

### BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.  
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, 662½ Craig street, at 7 o'clock.  
Address all communications to  
WM. ROBINSON,  
15 Rivard Lane.

### PLUMBERS' & STEAMFITTERS UNION OF MONTREAL.

Meets 223 McGill street every fourth Friday. Next meeting Sept. 2nd.  
WM. McCLEAVE, 73½ St. Phillip st.,  
Secretary.

## LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P.P.  
Armand D. Nicolls.  
John S. Hall, Jr., Q.C., M.P.P.  
Albert J. Brown.  
Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown,  
ADVOCATES,  
Barristers, Commissioners, &c.,  
TEMPLE BUILDING,  
No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal.  
Bell Telephone No. 42. P.O. Box 296.

### F. E. VILLENEUVE, LL. B.

ADVOCATE.  
71a ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

B. E. MCGALE,  
Pharmaceutical and Dispensing  
Chemist,  
2123 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m.  
m 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

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

GOVERNOR'S  
NIPPLE OIL  
Will be found superior to all other preparations  
For Cracked or Sore Nipples,  
To HARDEN THE NIPPLES commence using  
three months before confinement.  
PRICE, 125 CENTS.

## TORONTO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, August 4, 1892.

If my memory does not deceive me I read in THE ECHO a few weeks ago a letter from somebody in this city, challenging (at least by implication) the figures and deductions therefrom of Dominion Statistician Johnson at Ottawa, as to the profits of the workmen and the losses of their employers during the ten years prior to and including 1890. In support of the contention of your correspondent I observe in the GLOBE of the 27th instant a despatch dated "Barrie, Ont., July 25," which reads as follows:—"The GLOBE in its issue of Saturday published the census bulletin No. 12, it being the third of a series dealing with manufactures. But if the statistics are no more reliable in reference to other towns and cities than they are to Barrie they are worse than worthless, for they are grossly false. This town is credited with 77 establishments, employing 355 hands in 1881, whereas in 1891 the number has increased to 139, giving employment to 551 persons. Now to those who know anything of this place the exhibit here given of both periods is as wide of the mark as it is possible to be, and we were not certainly in 1891 in advance of ten years ago, either in the number or size of our manufacturing concerns. The facts are these:—Not a single new industry has been started in the town in the past ten years, and of those in existence then one, employing from six to ten men, has closed and turned its premises into dwelling houses. A second, in which from 30 to 40 mechanics found steady work, has run down till the number found within its walls will barely average six persons. A third establishment furnishes employment for about six to ten mechanics in the summer season, and a fourth has on its pay list the names of twenty, to whom it gives the opportunity to labor for about ten months of each year. Next to these came the three saw mills at the head of the bay, running from four to six months out of the twelve, and employing in the neighborhood of 65 men. There are in addition two carriage manufactories, a punt factory, a couple of boat builders, a maker of fur garments and a few marble cutters. Thus in the aggregate the number engaged in everything of the nature of manufacture will scarcely reach 150.

Those who have any personal knowledge of the people of the City of Ottawa—I refer more especially to its "upper crust" on Parliament Hill—were not surprised, I am certain, in reading one evening last week that the capitalists received a warning through an earthquake. I will hazard the well grounded prediction that that same earthquake will require to repeat itself time and again, and each time more threateningly, before any perceptible change for the better will exhibit itself in the lives and characters of some conspicuous people in that inland borough.

Even the wire-puller and schemer can find his way into our Ontario High School system. At a meeting of the Toronto High School Board one evening last week Trustee St. John moved that Trustee Beddome be appointed secretary of the Board in the place of Mr. McHenry.

Trustee Parr opposed the motion on principle. He held that no man, being at the same time a trustee, should be elected to any office of emolument under the Board. He had no personal objection to Mr. Beddome, yet as there were men competent to be found idle, and would be glad of such an appointment, and as Mr. Beddome was already enjoying a large salary outside of the Board, he therefore moved that the matter be referred back for further consideration and report by the School Management Committee as to the justice of one man holding two salaried offices at the same time. This was lost, it being evident that Mr. B's name had been "on the slate" for some time, although Mr. Parr was unaware of the fact. It is a compliment to the Trades and Labor Council, who recommended to the City Council the name of Mr. Parr as one of the trustees of the H. S. B. that he is recognized by his confreres on that High School Board as one not approachable in any questionable transaction. Mr. Parr's head is always level.

Through the thoughtful courtesy of the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

I am in receipt of his biennial report, dated Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1882, which was laid before the seventh general convention of that body in St. Louis, Mo., recently. To say that in careful detail and sterling advice, begotten of sound reasoning and experience extending over long years of hard and zealous work in the ranks of organized labor, is a credit of Brother McGuire, is adding nothing to a character earned long ago. While bristling with details of special interest to the Brotherhood yet it goes farther, in that the figures and conclusions, as well as the work accomplished, point a striking moral for those of all classes who pay the slightest attention to the work of improving their condition and how best to do it.

I would much like to see every word and every figure in the twelve pages of close and small type which compose this valuable report printed in THE ECHO, but of course this is out of the question. Still I will test your space and the patience of your readers by some extracts from it as well as some remarks thereon on my own part.

In the spring of 1881 a preliminary meeting of carpenters was held in the city of St. Louis, Mo.,—where the recent convention was held—and, as a result, in August of the same year a convention was held in Chicago, Ill. From this arose the powerful organization I am writing about. Prior to this convention in Chicago, as Secretary Maguire tells us, "effort after effort had been made to raise wages and advance the interests of the trade in St. Louis, and as often as the union men were successful, they were again pulled back by the influx and competition of carpenters from lower paid towns in adjoining states and from other portions of the country.

"The same condition of affairs likewise prevailed in all other large cities where unions existed. The spirit of unionism among carpenters at that date was to some extent narrow and contracted. The carpenters of one city were indifferent to the interests of the carpenters of other cities. It mattered not to other cities whether they succeeded or not. There was no tie of unity, no bond of solidarity among the carpenters of America. . . . Two previous attempts at a national organization of American carpenters had signally failed—the first in 1854; the second in 1867.

Under this discouragement the work was attempted a third time. And after eleven years of amazing progress the United Brotherhood is now a fixed institution in the front rank of labor organizations" (mainly due to the patience, perseverance, honesty of purpose, eloquence, sound judgment, and organizing ability and tact of P. J. McGuire). "It has the largest membership and greatest roster of local unions of any trade union in the whole world—outstripping all the oldest and best labor organizations and unparalleled in the successes achieved and in the fruitful good accomplished."

At the Chicago convention, when the organization was established, there were only twelve local unions represented, with a membership of 2,042. Now the organization proudly points to 802 locals and 84,376 enrolled members—with 51,313 members in good standing and benefits.

Under the heading "Shortening the Hours of Labor," Secretary Maguire says to the convention that

"In the past two years we have continued the agitation for shorter hours and with good effect. We have now 46 cities working eight hours a day" (none of these in Canada) "in 1890 we had only 36. We now have 303 cities working nine hours a day, in 1890 we had only 234. We now have 432 cities working shorter hours Saturdays, in 1890 we had only 260. These reductions in the hours of labor by actual calculation, estimating on an eight hour basis, have led to the employment of 11,150 ADDITIONAL carpenters more than would be employed were the ten hour day universal—of old. These men, who would have been idle and penniless, footsore looking for work, can thank our organization for the betterment of their condition, and those too who are now working the shorter hours of labor well know the gladness advantages they have obtained."

I find that of the 393 cities working nine hours, Canada has nine, viz.:—Belleville, London, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Peterboro and Windsor, in Ontario; Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia; and Winnipeg, in Manitoba! Fifty-four hours con-

stitute the working week in Toronto. Among the 462 new unions organized during the past year I am glad to note one in the city of Montreal. How many more will be recorded to the credit of your great commercial metropolis in the report for the year now entered on?

Secretary McGuire tells us "how wages are advanced" through organization, in the following words. He says:

"Where wages eleven years ago were \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day, they have been advanced to \$2.25 and \$3.50. Thousands of carpenters, union and non-union men, now go home on a pay day with more money than they had prior to the advent of our Order. In 531 cities we have forced wages up; that on a careful computation close to five and a half million dollars more wages have been annually distributed in the last five years among the journeymen carpenters in cities and towns where we have unions. These gains in wages and advantages in shorter hours have not always been attended by costly strikes and lockouts. Much has been done by strategy, tactics and conferences, backed by the moral force of organization, and by the knowledge the employers had of the strength and ability of our organization to make sturdy fight, if need be, to enforce its demands. Still, in the past year we have spent nearly \$146,000 from our general fund in strikes and lockouts.

Referring to the benevolent feature of their organization, the Secretary says:

"While the United Brotherhood is really a trade union for the protection of our trade interests and for the advancement and welfare of the working people, at the same time, we have various benevolent features of great advantage to our members. While our local unions have taken care of the sick and needy members, and in that way have spent \$452,760 the past eleven years, the general organization has taken care of the disabled members and of the widows and orphans of our deceased members. In the past nine years we have paid out \$228,863 for these general benefits from headquarters; \$72,613 was spent the last year.

to every man, and prove an all convincing argument as to the good, the value, and benefit of trade unions.

In accounting for a falling off in membership to the extent of 5,624 in 1892, Secretary McGuire, after citing certain internal causes as contributing thereto, continues to say:

"Another good reason for this decrease is that in the past year there was not the same general widespread agitation and consequent public awakening on the eight hour question that prevailed in 1890, through the work and plans of the American Federation of Labor. Then we added 22,000 new members to our organization.

"In 1886, when there was an active agitation on the eight hour question, we gained 17,070 members that year, but the next year, in 1887, our increase in membership was only a trifle over 4,000. Whenever there has been any general lively agitation in the labor movement it has helped our organization.

Secretary McGuire's remarks under the head of "Strikes and Lockouts" are well worthy of thoughtful consideration on the part of all labor organizations. He says: "The strikes of the future in our trade" (yes, and in all other organized trades) "are likely to be more prolonged, and there is possibility of many lock-outs and bitter contests close at hand. These struggles will test the manhood and devotion of our members. We will have to pass through a crucial ordeal, which will strain every nerve and fibre of our organization. The employers are preparing for it, and so must we. With dull times on their side and an array of selfish interests they present a formidable front. On our side, we must be more than ever united, harmonious in our counsels, cautious in our actions, and ever vigilant and determined in the protection of our fraternal interests, backed by the "sinews of war," in the shape of an abundance of funds to do manly battle whenever provoked to conflict. At all times our policy should be first to secure conferences with the employers, and, by negotiation or conciliation, endeavor to secure a settlement, only resorting to a strike as a last alternative. But when we do strike let us strike to win, and give little notice of our intention to strike. And strike only when carpenter work is plentiful, and let our strikes be short and decisive.

"Last year the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had in all 169 strikes and lost ten. This year we have had 128

trade movements, and have been successful in all but three instances. This is certainly a good record to find only three strikes lost out of 128. For strikes and lock-outs we spent in all \$75,497 in 1890; \$14,400.20 in 1891; and this year we spent only \$26,114. Nearly one-half of this was spent in the Baltimore strike this year for the eight-hour day. In that strike we expended nearly \$12,000 from our Protective Fund."

Under the head of "Financial Affairs" the Secretary says:—

"The cost of wife funeral benefits the past two years has been \$23,650, which is an enormous amount, and is equal to twice the amount of money raised by the special assessment levied in March, 1892, to replace the deficiency in the General Treasury. This deficiency was caused by the increased death rate of the past two years incident to the 'Grippe,' and which has likewise severely affected the finances of all fraternal and benevolent organizations."

In concluding his report, and referring to the "Importance of the occasion," Mr. McGuire says:

"This large convention of delegates from all sections of the country indicates the extensive and wide-spread character of our organization, and now, at this time, more than any other, the eyes of the American people, and of all the civilized lands are centered on the trade unions of America. The contest which began this month on the banks of the Monongahela is a struggle which has aroused more solid thought and produced a larger public awakening than any like movement since 1877. It is a struggle between the organized few, representing the corporate wealth and privileged interests of our Republic, and organized labor—the iron and steel workers representing the bone and brawn, the brains and heart of the disinherited millions. In the crack of the rifle and amid the thunder of cannon, in the fiery glare of battle and in the fury of the people, the Pinkerton service has at last been condemned to go! And with it in time will go all vested privileges, moneyed rule and every monopolized interest detri-

"In these trying times, the duty of maintaining public order and peace rests with the men and women of toil, for as our cause is based on justice and human fraternity, we have little to gain by brute force. By an appeal to reason, by public discussion, by the intelligent use of our ballots, and by the legitimate work of Trade Unions, we can accomplish more than by any appeal to the destructive powers of civil conflict, with all its interecine horrors and uncertainties.

"In the sight of this great responsibility, our actions and words at the convention should be carefully guarded. All our legislation here should be directed to the furtherance of the movement we are engaged in and which has so much at stake, not only for our own members, but for the millions of workers." Sound advice.

David A. Carey, F. C. Cribben and W. Glockling will represent D. A. 125 K. of L. at the ensuing T. & L. Congress; Geo. T. Beales, H. T. Benson and — will represent the Builders' Laborers Union; and David Hastings, now living in Hamilton will represent the T. & Council of that city URM.

## LABOR DAY NOTES.

The following is the route the route the procession will take:—

Form on Craig opposite Champ de Mars and proceed along Craig to Papineau road to St. Catherine to Plessis to Ontario to Denis, Sherbrooke to Cadieux, Rachel St. Lawrence, Mt. Royal avenue to Exhibition grounds.

The organization committee will send circular to all employers of labor asking them to shut down their factories on Labor Day and it is hoped there will be a very general response to the request.

Mr. Victor DuBreuil, secretary of the committee, has written to Mayor McShane asking him to proclaim Labor Day a civic holiday and further not to grant any permits to persons running games of chance. The Mayor readily consented to this, and further say will have the flag hoisted on the City Hall honor of the day, as well as take part in parade.

A dispatch from Interlaken, Switzerland says that G. Ribbons, of "Spring America," while crossing the Grindel glacier, was struck by an avalanche and instantly killed.







OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"Our Trades and Labor Council is doing a vast amount of good in a quiet and unostentatious manner," said Brown, "and it is much to be regretted that it does not receive that amount of support from the general public which it deserves. Let it be well understood, I don't want the general public to subscribe dollars and cents to keep the institution financially solvent; organized labor will look after that part of the programme, but I do hold that when the Council deals with such cases as that of the Widow Flynn or the Water Tax its hands should be strengthened and it should receive, at least, the moral support of that part of the community to whom the successful settlement of such questions as these are material benefits."

"The trouble seems to me to be that the people really know little or nothing of what the Council is doing," said Phil. "It sits with closed doors, and none but delegates are admitted, and consequently but little or nothing is known of its labors. Just why this should be so I can't exactly understand, for certain it is, that the questions which come up for discussion are all of them of importance to every citizen, and I believe the people should be made acquainted with them. Star chamber proceedings may be right enough for our federal or provincial governments who legislate for the benefit of a favored few at the expense of the many, and whose inner workings will therefore not bear the light of day, but it is not a wise policy to be adopted by an organization whose every effort is to secure the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. The Trades and Labor Council is a legislative body representing an important class of the community whose interests have heretofore been systematically ignored. Part of its mission is to promulgate ideas of sound reform and to place the position and demands of labor intelligently and fairly before the people. Now, I believe this can best be done by having open meetings at least once a month to which both the press and public would be admitted. The proceedings of the Council and the reports of its committees, all of which are, as I have said, of greatest interest to the people, would be reported in the daily press and arouse thought and discussion, and people would begin to interest themselves, not only in the Council, but in public questions on which they now hardly ever bestow a single thought. It is the one thing needed to create a healthy public opinion on labor and the subject of labor, and has worked well in other cities where this plan of open meetings has been adopted. If you want the public to support you, take the people into your confidence and they will respond."

"If they have not done so in the past," said Stevens, "it is simply because they did not know what you really wanted. I believe that open meetings of the Council would prove of great benefit to its organization committee, and would result in an increase of membership; and its legislative and municipal committees would receive an opportunity to place the demands and opinions of labor in the best possible way before the public. And, besides, if at any of the open meetings it should become necessary, the Council could always resolve to go into secret session, whereupon both press and public would cheerfully withdraw. If no other good would emanate from it, the methodical and business-like way in which the Trades and Labor Council transacts its business would still be an example to that other Council which meets in the City Hall, and invariably makes an exhibi-

tion of itself and generally adjourns without doing anything. If you, by this means, shame the City Council into transacting its business with half as much decorum and despatch as the Trades Council does, then that of itself will justify you to adopt open sessions."

"The idea is to bring labor reform more prominently before the public," said Phil. "The press would report the proceedings of the Trades Council if it were permitted to do so, and that would bring the questions in which we are most interested right home to those whom we wish to reach. Those who differ from us would most likely criticize its actions, and those who are prejudiced against us would antagonize it, but all of this is just exactly what we want, because it leads people to think. I have spoken about this question to many organized men, but have not as yet heard a valid reason why open meetings should not be held."

BILL BLADES.

QUEBEC NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 5, 1892.

In my last I stated that a number of projects were proposed for the celebration of Labor Day. A special meeting of the Trades Council was held on Monday evening, July 25. Some sixty representatives were present and it was decided to leave out Labor Day this year. This decision was not arrived at without some very severe protests, the delegates of five of the Labor Unions affiliated to the Council going so far as to state that they would have a labor procession themselves. I have no doubt but that on calmer reflection these bodies will approve the wisdom of the course adopted by the Council.

Our new hotel building in anticipation of the travel to the Columbian exposition is generally dubbed the Canadian Pacific Hotel, in fact, as yet there ain't no other name for it. Well, it is progressing slowly, one half of the summer season is already gone and they have not as yet finished digging the foundations. Our city papers are poking fun at them occasionally by paragraphs which tell the public that the work is going to be pushed on night and day, using electric lights for night time, etc. This kind of fun is appreciated by some of our boys who had a little experience in Chicago after the great fire, more especially when they refer to that Opera house built in a week. However, Rome was not built in a day and if the C. P. R. Hotel is not ready for 1893 it will be, bar accidents, for the next centennial, 1976.

Our ship carpenters, who by the way are growing smaller in numbers year by year, have so far made but a poor season, there being nothing doing in the early part of the summer in their line whilst later on when there were four vessels in our dry docks it was found that carpenters were rather scarce. This trade is organized here and still the wages are low, due no doubt to the fact that wooden ships are soon to become things of the past. None are building and if repairs are too costly the old ones are condemned. Some extensive repairs were done to two wooden ships here this summer in Rannels and Davies docks, respectively.

By the way, writing of docks reminds me that the Hon. Minister of Public Works visited us last week. Things will go booming now as he visited the Louise Basin, that magnificent and costly dock that cost so much and occasioned such a hubbub in political circles and which is still unfinished; the main part of its bottom is not dredged deep enough, one of the steamers that unloaded in this dock this spring grounded two feet. The Hon. Minister also visited the dry dock at St. Joseph, Levis, which work, likewise built at the expense of the country and still under the control of the government, is run by, for and in the interest of Geo. T. Davis, who having acquired the property adjoining and put up plant has now got the thing all to himself. As an employer he is very much on the Carnegie stamp, his favorite way of expressing it being that he won't be dictated to by any labor organization, his establishment, that is his private one, is the only one of its kind in our district where non-union men can find employment. During the course of the last repairs being done by this establishment it was not deemed desirable to raise a racket, probably it was deemed desirable to await a better opportunity and then leave the yard to the non-unionists. Of course he can again do as he has done in the past, import men from the Clyde and pay them from fifty cents to one dollar per day more than the native workman. In justice to his former importations I must say that they were

superior to the native workman in one thing only. They both could and did drink more whiskey. Now the men no doubt having heard the oft repeated threat of Geo. T. Davis to remove his plant to the Lower Provinces have come to the conclusion that the sooner he starts the better it will be and they no doubt wish him and his plant a safe removal to the banks of the river Styx, where he might at once commence building a new boat for old Charon, where with a few of the importations permanency of occupancy would be secured for all.

At the meeting of the Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council held on Tuesday, August 2nd, the following delegates were elected to represent that body at the next meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to be held in Toronto, commencing Thursday, September 8th, 1892: Delphis Marson, Patrick J. Jobin and William Guthrie.

ATLAS.

THE NAILMAKERS' STRIKE.

Assertions have been made in several of the city papers that the nailmakers' strike has been settled and the men gone back to work. This is not the case, and, to all appearance, an amicable settlement is as far away as ever. In the beginning of the week the employers submitted a list, which, with a few exceptions, the employees agreed to and returned. Nothing more has been heard from the employers and the men say they can afford to wait. Only one man, who was not a member of the association has gone back to work; the others have now been out five weeks.

Have a Fad.

The only way to retain health of body and mind in this rushing, high pressure American life is to have a fad. Whatever your daily occupation is, leave it behind you when you quit workshop, office or fields and amuse yourselves with something that interests you outside of them. Get something as far from the grind of your daily work as possible.

One busy man relaxes the mental tension by cultivating trees and shrubs, and a beautiful and useful fad is this. Another chooses gardening and fruit culture. Charles A. Dana has one of the rarest, finest collections of shrubs, flowers and orchids on his island at Glen Cove that exists in the world. This is his fad—one of them at least. Commodore Vanderbilt loved horses, and at times they seemed to be the only creatures he did love. So Robert Bonner's fad is horses. August Belmont's favorite relaxation was placing American horse racing on a basis where gentlemen might engage in it. Vice President Morton's model farm and unrivaled herd of Guernsey cows at Rhinebeck serve to rest him and unstring the drawn bow of his mind.

Some study music and find in it a refuge from the loads of care that crush all who do not throw them off; others collect natural history specimens; others go in for athletics or fishing; yet others find in the study of psychology and weird psychic phenomena that which takes them out of the everyday world for the time being. But a fad every intensely busy person must have or lose his grip.

A Hundred Years Hence.

A hundred years from now, according to a French scientist, great industries, as a general thing, will have crushed out small industries, and machines will have completely replaced hand labor. The price of manufactures of wool, of cotton, of paper will keep constantly getting lower by reason of the immense quantities easily produced. Objects in iron, in steel, in aluminium, in nickel, in silver, will be astonishingly cheap. One can form some idea of this cheapness by comparing the price of a watch to-day with the price of one forty years ago.

Carriages drawn by horses will be replaced, in part at least, by steam or electric carriages. There will be steam velocipedes, and electric velocipedes. Electric tramways will connect villages. Printing will be very cheap; for there will be composing machines and paper will be almost valueless. Lamps, clocks, watches, sewing machines, writing machines, glass, porcelain, will be produced at a very low price. All this cheapness, be it understood, will apply to things in ordinary use only. Objects of art or of artistic industry will be extremely costly. Everything made of wood or rough stone will be very dear; for wood and rough stone will be scarce, and, besides, the fall in prices for objects in general use will coincide with an enormous increase in price for objects of great luxury.

Buildings will be of iron. Even houses in the country will be of that material. Theatres, palaces, museums, universities, will be immense edifices of iron, and the cutting of stone, so beloved by architects, will be done away with. The end of the twentieth century will be truly the age of coal and iron, and the people will laugh at the folly of the architects of our day who have obstinately persevered, from the most disinterested mo-

tives doubtless, in using stone and brick for the buildings they are employed to erect.

The art of the engineer will have made incomparable progress. The Isthmus of Panama will be pierced, as well as the Isthmus of Corinth and the Isthmus of Malacca. A tunnel will connect England and France. There will be a Baltic canal, a canal from the Gulf of Lyons to the Gulf of Gascony; perhaps even a tunnel or a colossal viaduct will connect Europe and Africa across the Straits of Gibraltar. The great rivers will be enlarged so that vessels of large tonnage can navigate them. Paris will be a seaport like London. In a word, the barriers which nature has put between peoples will disappear more and more, thanks to the triumphant force of industry.

Chemistry will exercise its power over alimentary industries—the manufacture of sugar and alcohol. The meat of Australia and South America, preserved by chemical processes, will reach Europe with all its westness and freshness intact.

As to photography, it cannot be doubted that long before the year 1992, we shall be able to photograph colors instantaneously. That will probably be the acme of this admirable invention; for when it shall be possible to reproduce instantly, by photography, objects with all their color and relief, it is not perceptible that there will be anything more for photography to do.

The heirs of the late Samuel B. Tilden have paid into the state treasury department the sum of \$147,283, being the total amount of taxes under the collateral tax law, which was imposed on the Tilden estate.

BEDDING.

Patented for Purity.

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

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

J. E. Townshend,

No. 1 Little St. Antoine St. } ONLY!  
Corner St. James Street.

Bell Telephone 1906.

IMPERIAL

INSURANCE CO'Y (Limited.)  
FIRE.

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

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

Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in all the principal towns of the Dominion.

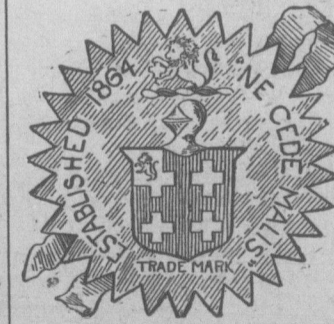
Canadian Branch Office:

COMPANY'S BUILDING,

107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

E. D. LACY,  
Resident Manager for Canada.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee



The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor!

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

INSURE your Property and Household Effects, also your Places of Business and Factories, against Fire, with the old, Reliable and Wealthy

PHENIX INSURANCE CO'Y, OF HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL . . . . . \$ 2,000,000 00  
PREMIUM INCREASE 1891 . . . . . 3,007,591 32  
LOSSES PAID TO DATE . . . . . 29,027,788 02

Head Office for Canada: 114 St. James Street, Montreal.

GERALD E. HART, General Manager.

CYRILLE LAURIN, } Montreal Agents. | Sub-Agents - } G. M. DUPUIS, GABIA  
G. MAITLAND SMITH, } and PERRAS.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Hearken to This, LADIES!

We believe that direct issues are best! We believe that it is decidedly wrong to place any article exposed for sale in a false light, that is, to attract the purchaser by a seeming advantage entirely unconnected with the thing sold. Wherever that practice prevails you may depend upon it, "there is a screw loose somewhere." The advantage offered has no more real existence than the popular illusion known as Professor Pepper's Ghost. Business and genuine philanthropy will effect a union when the lion lies down with the lamb in the years of millennial grace—but the time is not yet. Yes! opportunities do occur when bona fide bargains are open to the public, but the operative power behind that fact is not philanthropy but necessity—stern necessity. The under-noted price list is the work of this grim oppressor. We want money! We want room! There is no disguise in the matter, ladies! We sell at a loss now to reap a profit hereafter. You are welcome to the harvest while it lasts. But don't mistake us for philanthropists by any means!

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

During our Clearing Sale, Great Bargains are to be had in our store.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

EXAMPLES:

- BLACK DRESS SILKS, from 50c per yard.
- COLORED DRESS SILKS, from 35c per yard.
- PRINTED PONGEE SILKS, from 25c per yard.
- COLORED SURAH SILKS, 24 inches wide, from 48c per yard.
- PLAIN COLORED PONGEE SILKS, from 25c per yard.
- BLACK GROS ROYAL BROCHE SILKS, from 95c per yard.
- COLORED SATIN MERVEILLEUX PON SILK, from 85c per yard.

We are now offering Special Value in all kinds of Dress Silks.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Samples of Silks sent on application.

Remember the Great Sale of

TABLE LINENS.

Now going on at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

For the best value in all kinds of Dry Goods, come or send your orders to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 & 1783 Notre Dame St.

400 YEARS AGO

Christopher Columbus set forth on a voyage of discovery, and found—America. Human reason has been busy discovering ever since. One of its most recent and useful discoveries is the process of Waterproofing known as

MELISSA!

It bears directly on the health and happiness of the race and of the individual. The latter is invited to call and inspect our large assortment of garments produced by this method. They are marked exceedingly cheap.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781, 1783

Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter  
Terms Cash and Only One Price.





## SUPPORTS LABOR.

Bishop Fallows Endorses the claims of the Homestead Workmen

AND ARRAIGNS THE MANAGEMENT.

Bishop Samuel Fallows preached on the Homestead trouble at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, last Sunday night. The Bishop, who has lately been in Homestead, expressed radical views on the relations of capital and labor.

The career of Carnegie from workman to proprietor of the largest rolling mills in the country was traced. The ground of difference between the Amalgamated Association and the management of the mills was clearly stated, as well as the claims put forth on each side. The controversy, said the speaker, furnished no good grounds for political argument, either for or against the tariff. The employees objected to any reduction of the scale on the ground that their wages were none too high considering the profits received by the firm. They were right in saying so, said Bishop Fallows.

"Better wages," he continued, "enable workmen to have better schooling for their children and give them a chance to cultivate literature and the fine arts. Has the improvement in these respects in the condition of the workmen of the best class kept pace with the improvement in the condition of their employers? It is said some of the employees in the mills rode to work in their own carriages. I wish every mechanic in the United States could go to work in his own carriage. There are many good homes in Homestead that belong to the workers in the mills. How many palaces are their employers able to afford?"

"It has been figured that at the reduced scale the profits to the firm would be \$14 a ton. This is an immense profit, and it shows that there was no necessity for any reduction. In this struggle not only the present but the future welfare of the workmen is involved. The firm refused to arbitrate the questions in dispute or talk to the Amalgamated Association or any union of the men. The firm made the issue 'No arbitration, no labor union.'

"Then the Pinkertons were brought in, the bloody conflict ensued and the shameful scenes after the surrender, due to an unruly mob such as follows any attempt of organized labor to assert its moral rights. These acts were most deeply regretted by the union men.

"In the refusal to treat with the Amalgamated Association and the employment of Pinkerton men there was an attempt to degrade labor. In the past the degradation of labor was always due to the inability of labor to combine against the stupendous combination of capital. In the nineteenth century the greatest combinations of capital that have ever existed have been formed."

Bishop Fallows referred to the coal combine, which had the whole United States by the throat, as an instance, and said labor must combine more courageously and successfully now than ever before. The refusal of the firm to recognize the fact of organized labor, Bishop Fallows said, was a serious mistake. He regretted that the honored name of Pinkerton, the man honored with Lincoln's confidence, should gain such unenviable notoriety through "the organization of the most dangerous order of spies that ever preyed on the republic," and "an irresponsible horde of men not recognized by the State or any lawful authority." Whether it was the Pinkertons or the mob that fired first only a full legal investigation would determine. Was it an invasion of the State of Pennsylvania?

nia? Only one flag must wave either at Homestead or at the schoolhouse in Franklin, De Kalb County, Ill.

"The Homestead case must be tested on its merits alone," continued the Bishop. "These men have helped to create the wealth of Homestead. The firm proposes a new scale, and says to the men: 'Either accept or go.' The men say: 'Arbitrate.' Again the firm says: 'Accept or go.' The eight thousand troops assembled at Homestead with their eight thousand bayonets say: 'Accept or go.' The law says: 'Accept or go,' just as law-entrenched capital said it.

"I say the law is wrong. It should protect the workman in his moral right, which should be a legal right. The workman has to sell his labor for what he can get. The law is wrong in making a man a free serf—his employer an autocrat.

"The law can compel arbitration. So long as capital combines and labor combines compulsory arbitration is the sole legal method of adjustment. There is an obligation on the part of the Homestead management to arbitrate now.

"The only result of combinations of capital and of labor that will secure peace and prosperity is co-operation—making the workman a sharer in the profits. That this can be done successfully has been shown. This is evolutionary, not revolutionary; ballots, not bullets. This is the spirit of Christianity, and this spirit carried out would settle the trouble for all time."

### HOW IT WORKS.

Once upon a time, rats were very troublesome to the good people of an uncertain village; and to exterminate them, it was proposed to offer bounties from the public treasury to breeders of black snakes, and to give to black snakes the freedom of the village streets and protection wherever they might go, even though it were into the very hen roosts of the village. Furthermore, to encourage the black snake as an exterminator of rats, it was decided that black snake owners should be exempt from all damage claims by the villagers for loss of property whenever a black snake varied his rat diet with eggs or chickens. The scheme met with strong opposition. Among other objections, it was argued that it involved, not only a misappropriation of public funds, but a free license to trespass upon and even to confiscate private property. It was adopted, however, and the breeding of black snakes became a favorite occupation. The rats were exterminated, but in time the snakes were a greater nuisance than the vermin they had displaced. Every villager who kept poultry was despoiled of his chickens and his eggs, yet he was without redress against the owners of the marauding snakes, who insisted upon breeding the pests in order to draw bounties from the public treasury. Finally, the plundered people voted to repeal the unjust privileges that had been conferred upon black snake breeders. They demanded that the owners of these reptiles should be held responsible for their trespasses, and that the common treasury should no longer be depleted by bounty payments to encourage an industry which, however useful it might have been regarded by the majority of a previous generation, was unanimously pronounced a nuisance now. This demand was about to be granted, when the snake breeders protested; and an eminent representative of the highly tutored class pleaded for them in the name of justice.

"These snakes are property," said the advocate. "You have encouraged men to invest labor and capital in breeding them, and they are as truly property as is your house or your cow."

"Very well," came the response from an untutored villager, "let them keep their property. We have no objection to that. What we object to is the law that allows their property to fatten upon our property, and themselves to grow rich by draining the common purse."

"But it is part of the contract," returned the advocate of vested rights. "It was agreed by your agents—the

officials of this village—that snake breeders should receive an annual bounty for every snake, and that their snakes should be free to feed upon your eggs and chickens. If you withdraw the bounty, you must pay them its capitalized value; and if you abolish their privilege of allowing their snakes to feed in your hen houses, you must pay them the value of that. It would be robbery to take their snakes from them."

"We don't intend to take their snakes from them, I tell you," shouted the untutored spokesman, a little angrily. "Let them keep the snakes. We propose to abolish the bounty and the feeding privilege."

"Ah," said the other, with a gentle and patronizing smile, "my untutored friends, you evidently do not understand that these snakes are not bred because their owners want snakes, but because they want the bounty. Abolish the bounty and you abolish all that is valuable in the snakes—in effect, you destroy all property rights in these beneficent creatures. And as to your eggs and chickens, if the snakes may not freely feed upon them, the value of the bounty and consequently of the snakes will be diminished. At present the owners of black snakes can sell them for a considerable sum per head. Abolish the feeding privilege, and the value of snakes will decline; abolish the bounty, and it will disappear. Fellow-citizens, you cannot honestly abolish these rights, so long vested and enjoyed, and so often passed not only from generation to generation by inheritance but from hand to hand in exchange for property earned in sweat and saved in privation. That would be confiscation. I pray you, be honest men. Abolish snakes if you will, but pay for them when you do it."

"Come on!" exclaimed the villager, who, had he been highly tutored, would have used a politer phrase. "A confiscation has been going on this long time. It is going on now. These snake owners are confiscating our property. If we don't abolish their privilege they will keep it up. If we compensate them, they will be confiscating from us in a lump instead of doing it year by year. We don't know much about vested rights, may be; but we do know that if it is confiscation from them to withdraw the bounties and the rest, it is confiscation from us not to do it; and since it's to be a case of confiscation any how, we reckon that the snake owners have enjoyed their share of that long enough, and we'll try it ourselves a little while for a change. It may not be quite the straight thing, according to your notion of vested rights; but we reckon that our rights are just as much vested in our own eggs and chickens and in our share of common funds as theirs are vested in snake property. Our vested rights have been unvested long enough, and we're going to keep them vested from now on. That's the way the thing looks to a man up a tree, professor; and you may take it for granted that the dust of this village won't be healthy hereafter for any snake whose owner doesn't support him at home."

—The Standard.

### Workingmen Attention.

We have orders on our books for 100 men for the city. 100 men for St. Faustin. 100 men for Cornwall. 100 men for Ottawa. 100 men for Brantford. "No office fees charged in advance." Particulars 5 Place d'Armes square.

100 POSITIONS in the city open. It costs nothing to call at our office and see what we have to offer. Orders are reported daily at 41 Chabouillez square, 21 Bonsecours street, 2100 St. Catherine street, or Headquarters, 5 Place d'Armes square.

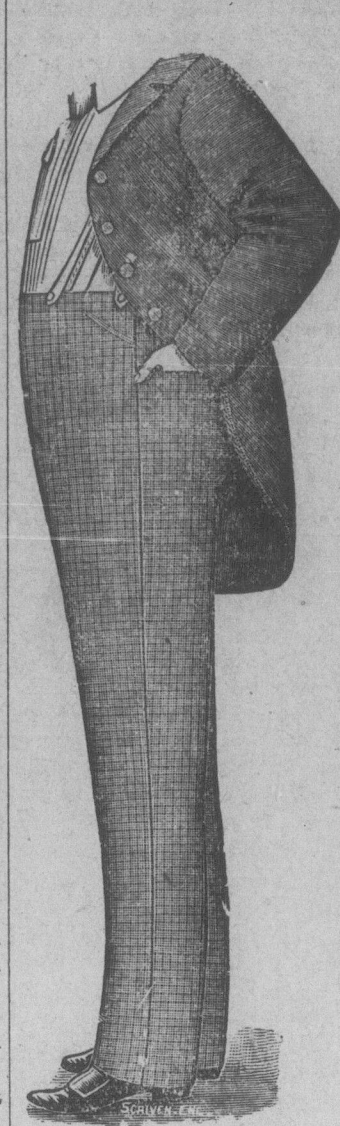
200 GIRLS WANTED. The best paying private families in this city. We never charge working girls any office or any other fee. We furnish places free. We have well known Montreal ladies in charge of our Girls' Department. Call and see what we can offer you at 5 Place d'Armes square.

WANTED, a reliable young business man (married) to manage a branch house of a well established cash business. Capital required \$300; six months trial. Particulars 5 Place d'Armes square.

\$12 PER WEEK and 5 per cent commission on gross receipts of a well established cash business. Partner and manager wanted. Particulars 5 Place d'Armes square.

SITUATION wanted by a young lady as Nursery Governess. Able to instruct in German, French and music. Good references. Particulars Ladies' Exchange, 5 Place d'Armes square.

SITUATION wanted by 2 pastry cooks, 3 nurse girls, 2 good reliable general servants, 3 table girls. References at 5 Place d'Armes square; telephone 9275.



THE EMPIRE \$1 and \$2.00

PANTS!

HEADQUARTERS

For Reliable Men's, Boys' and Children's

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Men's Coat from 50c.

THE EMPIRE,

2401 St. Catherine Street,

West of Peel.

G. S. ROONEY & CO.,

Merchant Tailors.

BRODIE'S

Self-Raising Flour.

THE ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE.

USE NO OTHER FOR ALL KINDS OF CAKES, PASTRY AND BISCUIT.

Ask for it and see that you get it

The Best Value FOR YOUR MONEY

If you want to get the best possible value in BOOTS AND SHOES, in return for your hard-earned money, try

J. CHURCH,

30 Chabouillez Square.

NEW GOODS,

BEST QUALITY

AND LOWEST PRICES

The lines I am showing at present have been selected with great care and with an eye to durability and economy.

J. CHURCH,

30 Chabouillez Square.

Thos. McRae, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Highland Costumes, Ladies' Mantles A SPECIALTY.

Our Garments are Artistically Cut in the Latest Styles.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

NOTE THE NEW ADDRESS:

2098 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

IF YOU WANT GOOD

PRINTING

TRY

THE ECHO

ESTABLISHMENT

769 CRAIG STREET

MONTREAL.

The 'Montreal Brewing Company's CEE BRATED

Ales and Porters

Registered Trade Mark—"RED BULL'S-EYE."

INDIA PALE ALE, CABSU'S!

X X X PALE ALE

SAND PORER

SOU PORER

If your Grocer does not keep our Ales, order direct from the Brewery—Telephone 1168. The MONTREAL BREWING CO., Brewers and Malsters, cor. Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier streets.

TEA T TEA

18 92

GREAT SALE of New Season's Teas NOW GOING ON at

Stroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouse,

2188 NOTRE DAME ST., Near Mountain St.,

20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 Cents per lb.

Japans, Blacks, Gunpowders, Young Hysons, Oolongs and Choicest Brands of the Celebrated Ceylons, and India Assams.

All our Teas are imported direct, therefore we can give you the best possible value. 5, 10, 20 and 30 lb. caddies at Wholesale Prices.

DO YOU ENJOY A CUP OF GOOD TEA? IF SO, WE ARE THE PEOPLE.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

Telephone 1116.

DANIEL STROUD,

Exclusive Tea and Coffee Importer,

2188 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near Mountain.

STROUD'S TEAS.

STROUD'S TEAS.