

=The Echo=

PUBLISHED BY

The Echo Printing and Publishing Co

DAVID TAYLOR, MANAGER.

Subscription: - One Dollar per year.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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. Post Office Box 554. Drawer 1982.

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, 8 cents per line; subsequent insertions, without change of type, 5 cents. Display or contract advertisements are taken at special rates, which will be made known upon application.

Business notices published in local columns charged at the rate of 10 cents per line. All advertisements measured by a scale of solid nonpareil.

Advertisers entitled to change of matter should send in their copy not later than Wednesday morning to ensure insertion same week.

MONTREAL, February 6, 1892.

THE ECHO is mailed to subscribers at a distance every Friday evening, and delivered in the city early on Saturday. Parties not receiving their paper regularly should communicate with the office.

"WE HAVE 'EM ON THE LIST."

The causes which contributed to the defeat of Ald. Kennedy and Rolland in St. Lawrence and Hochelaga Wards respectively are not for to seek; they lay upon the surface, and wherever workmen are in the majority the same causes will always have the same effect. Both gentlemen were not content with opposing the abolition of property qualification for aldermen, but actually advocated a considerable increase to the present already prohibitive conditions attached to the office; they favored legislation against a class which, in point of intelligence, honesty of purpose, morality and all the qualities which go to make a good citizen, will compare favorably with the moneyed class. This alone would have made their defeat easy and certain, but in other ways both gentlemen had shown a decided hostility to reforms promoted in the interests of the working classes, which made defeat doubly sure. Workmen are not to be fooled all the time; occasionally they manage to see through specious promises and vote the right way. The last election was one of these occasions, and no better evidence of this could be given than to point to the fact that a general wail of regret has come from the capitalistic press over the defeat of those two gentlemen. They say the finances of the city are in danger of being squandered and that the city has lost the services of the only man capable of controlling the civic expenditure. Of course this is all buncombe, and those papers which set up such a claim know this. There are still men in the Council, equally capable with ex-Ald. Rolland of controlling the expenditure of the city, and it is a poor compliment to the other aldermen to assest otherwise. On the whole the workmen can claim the credit of getting even with their opponents this time, and it is their intention to keep the game going until all those aldermen who oppose municipal reform are weeded out of the City Council. There are others on the list.

THE LABOR CANDIDATE IN MONTREAL CENTRE.

The Trades and Labor Council have shown they mean business. At the regular meeting held on Thursday evening last a motion to subscribe the sum of five hundred dollars to the election fund of their candidate in Montreal Centre was carried unanimously and with the greatest cordiality. The committee reported having received encouraging support from every quarter

of the division, and numerous workers for the campaign shortly to be opened have volunteered their assistance. The greatest unanimity appears to prevail in the ranks of organized labor over the election of Mr. Boudreau as the labor candidate, and it is believed that the great body of workmen generally will rally to his assistance. He has undoubted claims to their support which the other two candidates do not possess; a genuine workingman himself, his whole sympathies are with the ambition of those of his fellow-workmen who desire to place labor upon the plane it should occupy. While yet a young man, he has worked long and earnestly in the cause of labor reform, and from his intimate acquaintance with the needs of his class, is in a much better position to agitate for the remedy than either of his opponents, who have only a theoretical knowledge of the aspirations and longings of the great mass of wage workers. Intelligent workmen will not fail to draw this distinction and to vote accordingly. There never has been, in the political history of this province, a more opportune time to send a thoroughly honest and independent man to the Provincial Legislature; in the person of Mr. Boudreau, the labor candidate, the electors of the Centre Division have such a man, and it will be to the everlasting disgrace of the working classes if they do not accept him in preference to all others. His record as a politician is yet to make, but as a citizen and a thorough friend and worker for labor it is unexcelled. Mr. Boudreau's programme, while far-reaching enough to command the sympathy of the most radical, is yet conservative enough to suit the most ardent Tory, and having a ready and fluent address in both languages he should be acceptable to the two nationalities.

ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS.

We have had occasion before now to notice with approval various articles on the labor problem which have appeared in the "Social Economist," a magazine, under the joint editorship of Messrs. George Gunton and Starr Hoyt Nichols, devoted to the discussion of questions which its title implies. In the number for January we find, among several other very readable and instructive papers, one from the pen of Mr. Alfred Dolge, the well-known and extensive manufacturer of piano materials, which is well worthy the consideration of all who take an interest in the settlement of industrial strife and the betterment of the working classes. Before quoting from the article itself, we cannot do better than give an extract from the comment in the "editorial crucible," which fittingly conveys our opinion:

"We call special attention to this article because Mr. Dolge is one of the few manufacturers who is really interested in a scientific solution of our industrial problems. Although probably the largest manufacturer of piano materials in the world, he has risen above the plane upon which most business men view social questions. He has endeavored to study economics from a broad social standpoint, regarding the industrial and social advancement of the masses as the foundation of our national prosperity and civilization. From his view the prosperity of individual capitalists is most surely promoted by securing the social welfare of the laboring classes. As an evidence that Mr. Dolge practices in his everyday life what he preaches, last year at the annual meeting with his employees, which he calls their re-union, he reduced the working time of his factory from ten to nine hours a day, and increased wages 12 per cent—all without being asked. This was entirely independent of his system of insurance and economic distribution of earnings." Mr. Dolge opens out with a succinct

summary of the causes leading up to the present conditions of industrial life, which he attributes to the substitution of domestic hand labor for the steam driven machinery of the factory system, the differentiation of laborers into wage and salary receivers on the one hand and capitalists into industrial managers on the other. This separation of the functions and apparently of the interests of employers and employed, the author says, naturally brought with it a feeling of class antagonism which has developed into a deeply settled industrial conflict often amounting to actual social warfare, which has been further stimulated by the teachings of a new school of political economy which came into existence about the same time and as a part of this industrial evolution. Mr. Dolge goes on to say:

"The doctrines of the English school, especially the theory that profits rise only as wages fall, was believed to be as irrefutable as it is repulsive and inhuman. It was accepted as an inseparable part of the wages system and its evil effects could be avoided only by overthrowing the system itself. Thus, logically and historically, socialism was the product of English cheap labor political economy."

Further on he says:

"Now we know that the bulk of the wealth created in society is automatically distributed in the regular process of production in wages, salaries, taxes and other fixed costs, and we also know that there frequently is a surplus remaining after all these costs are defrayed. To whom then does this surplus belong? I answer to those who produce it, and to nobody else. How this surplus can be made to flow to those who create it then is the question, and no system of division or distribution is worth considering which is not based upon this principle. . . . If the laborer is entitled to any of that surplus, it is upon the same principle that the capitalist is entitled to his, namely: that he created it. . . . Now if this profit—economy in the cost of production—arises from the use of superior machinery, or larger investment for raw material, or any other use of capital, it clearly belongs to the capitalist; and if it is due to the special skill in management it just as clearly belongs to the manager, whether he be a capitalist or a salaried superintendent. And, on the other hand, if it is the result of superior energy or care exercised by the laborers or an improved method introduced by them, then it is manifestly theirs because they have created it."

Comparing the system of profit-sharing adopted by some with the plan which he himself has adopted, Mr. Dolge says:

"By this means the incompetent get as great a share of the surplus as the competent. The surplus earnings of the wisest capitalist may in this way go to careless laborers, and conversely the surplus earnings of the most intelligent and skilful laborers may be swallowed up by the poor investments or incompetent administration of capitalists. . . . The capitalist having failed to keep pace with the latest improvements is unable to produce a profit. Then in order to maintain his position he begins to withhold from the workmen the profit they may have created and finally to make up for his own deficit tries to reduce wages. Against this last straw the laborers strike and the scheme goes to pieces. This is the history of many profit-sharing experiments. Of course the failure is all charged to the ingratitude of the laborers. They should have been willing to accept lower wages in order to save the capitalist. To my mind this is all wrong, a reduction of wages is a step backward which laborers should never be expected to take. Now the system I have adopted proposes to give to each factor all the surplus of profit it creates, whether the other factors have any or not. If the laborers in any department through ex-

ceptional effort have created a surplus they should receive it without reference to whether the laborers in other departments, or whether the capital of the concern, has produced a surplus or a deficit.

I know it is usually assumed that employers have no interest in their laborers other than to hire them as cheaply as possible. This I regard as a serious error. It is one of the results of the erroneous doctrine already referred to "that profits rise as wages fall," and therefore that cheap labor is an important factor in creating large profits. This view, however, is contrary to all experience. Instead of profits being the largest where wages are the lowest, we find that where wages are the highest, capitalists are most prosperous and profits most permanent. . . . The reason for this is that high paid laborers, besides being more intelligent workers and better citizens, are larger consumers, and consequently furnish a more extensive, varied and permanent market for the product of capital, which is the very basis of industrial and social prosperity. In fact cheap labor is ultimately a greater menace to the permanent prosperity of capital than any other power in society, high wages are always permanently beneficial to the capitalist as well as to the laborer and the community. To constantly secure a high grade of labor the wear and tear or depreciation of the laborer must be provided for. . . . There is probably no force in a factory more effective in preventing the introduction of improved methods than the opposition of the old work people. They are incapable of adapting themselves to new ways of doing and are always adverse to new machinery. In fact by the time a laborer has reached the age of fifty-five or sixty years he has generally passed the point of economic efficiency. It may be said that he should then be discharged and a younger man put in his place, but this policy is neither humane nor economic. It is inhumane, because it throws the laborer upon the world at a time when he has become incapable of earning a living, making of him either a pauper or a beggar. This is socially degrading; it tends to stamp out the manhood and destroy the individuality, dignity and freedom of the citizen. On the other hand, to avoid this calamity laborers are tempted and even taught to restrict their standard of living to the narrowest limits that something may be saved for that "rainy day." To this end women desert their homes for the shop, and children are hurried into the factory when they ought to be in school. Thus in the name of false economy the highest interests of home life are neglected, ignorance is perpetuated and the social advance of the laborers is prevented."

To prevent such a calamity as this Mr. Dolge has instituted a system of industrial insurance whereby a workman is retired on a pension after a certain number of years' service, or through disablement, the plan of which is elaborated in the article.

A PERFECT ARTICLE!



Only the purest Grape Cream Tartar and Finest Re-crystallized Bicarbonate of Soda are employed in its preparation.

Thousands are using the Cook's Friend. Just the Thing for your Christmas Baking.

All the best Grocers sell it. McLaren's Cook's Friend the only Genuine.

BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.

Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M. Address all communications to WM. JARVIS, Secretary, 111 St. Dominique street.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

More Bargains!

PURCHASE NOW
And save a Large Percentage on all **DRY GOODS.**
Stores open for business at 8 o'clock.
MANTLES!
Special Sale of Ladies' Walking Jackets going on this week. Genuine Bargains! Stylish and Handsome Garments.

Mail Orders carefully filled.
Large Quantities
Of Ladies' Cloth Jackets to be cleared out at half price.
Every one is respectfully invited to call and inspect the above goods. All who have seen them up to now have pronounced them to be the best bargain of the season.
Brown Cloth Jackets Half Price
Fawn Cloth Jackets Half Price
Garnet Cloth Jackets Half Price
Myrtle Cloth Jackets Half Price
Black Cloth Jackets Half Price
Trimmed and Edged with Fur.
S. CARSLEY,

New Sateens. New Sateens.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

JOB LINE.
Imitation Silk Handkerchiefs, handsome printed designs in blue and white, guaranteed fast colors, 10c.
SPECIAL LOT
Of Silk and Satin Ties, in a variety of new shapes, original prices were 50c and 75c each, now selling at 3 for \$1.00.
Men's Warm Winter Socks, 3 pairs 30c.
SPECIAL SALE.
Several remnants of Tweeds and Cloths for Suits and Overcoats now being cleared at special prices.
S. CARSLEY.

COSTUMES!

Mail Orders promptly attended to.
BALL DRESSES.
Splendid variety of Stylish Dresses for evening wear.
All the Latest Shades.
All the Latest Styles.
WALKING COSTUMES
In Tweed. In Cloth. In Serge.
Handsomely Trimmed.
TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
VISITING COSTUMES.
Ladies' Dress Skirts, with material for waist, at low prices.
S. CARSLEY.
Mail Orders carefully forwarded.

Dress Fabrics!

JUST RECEIVED
A consignment of Costume Tweeds **FOR SPRING.**
Amongst this lot will be found all the latest designs and colorings **FOR THE COMING SEASON.**
Tweed Effect Dress Fabrics, 6½c
Stylish Plaid Fabrics, 12½c
Plain Dress Cloths, 8½c
All Wool Meleta Serge, 19c
REMNANTS.
Several hundred remnants in various lengths to be cleared at less than wholesale prices.
S. CARSLEY.
Be sure and see the new Sateens.

During February Only!

We will, in addition to the bargains, give one Webster's Large Unabridged Dictionary to all parties purchasing \$20.00 worth of goods in one day, or \$30.00 worth in one week of six consecutive days.
SIZE OF DICTIONARY.
10½ inches long, 9 inches broad, and 4½ inches thick, and contains 1281 pages.
PURCHASE NOW
And save from 10 to 50 per cent, and obtain a valuable present at the same time.
S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS!

Consignment of Tapestry Carpets.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.
MANUFACTURER'S STOCK
TO BE CLEARED IMMEDIATELY.
These goods must be sold to make room for our **NEW SPRING CARPETS** which are already arriving.
Tapestry Carpets, 27c
Tapestry Carpets, 35c
Tapestry Carpets, 65c

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
Hours of business: from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

BY W. J. ASHLEY, M. A.,
Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto

(FROM THE METHODIST MAGAZINE.)

But, as I said before, you cannot permanently defeat a tendency which arises out of the economic situation itself. The workmen begin to form secret unions in the teeth of the law; and—as may be anticipated with men of scant education and toilsome lives, burning under a sense of being unfairly treated—they were often guilty of crimes which cannot be palliated. And the memory of those crimes, which, of course, the employers can hardly be blamed for making the most of, still clings round the name of "trade's union," and unconsciously influences the judgment of those who would otherwise be sympathetic. But we must in fairness remember that the worst of these crimes were committed when the governing classes were maintaining a system which, in its working, subjected the men to continual injustice.

We will grant, then, to begin with, that under modern circumstances it is inevitable that workmen should seek to form unions, and that they are right in so doing, inasmuch as only through union are they in a position to make a fair bargain. But this principle carries with it certain consequences which are by no means universally acknowledged. The first is that a union must have some sort of organization, some sort of representative officials; and that in negotiations as to wages, employers will do well to recognize these officials, and treat with them, if there is reason to believe that the men do really look upon them as their representatives. This course is desirable, if only from the point of view of expediency. Let us take an example from a safe distance—from Australia. The great Melbourne strike arose out of a dispute between the shipowners and the captains and mates of the small coasting ships. The latter asked for an increase in wages, and, when refused, formed a union, and affiliated themselves with the trades union organization of the country. Thereupon the shipowners professed their readiness to grant the increase, but refused to confer with the officials of the new association; they would see them as individual employees, but not as representatives of a union. Now this was in the highest degree unwise. The captains of the trading ships belonged to a different class from the great body of the unionists, and if the shipowners had just bided their time, there was great likelihood that the alliance between the new association and the federated unions would have come to an end of itself. But they chose rather to try openly and at once to break up the association; and the result has been a disastrous strike, which has brought distress to the whole community; for the demand of the shipowners was in itself sufficient to confirm the men in their opposition, if they had any spark of independence of spirit.

Of course I do not mean to say that an employer is to take the trouble to negotiate with any two or three men who claim to represent the workmen, and that he must not treat with any one else. It is a matter of common sense. If the union includes but a small number of men, the employer may fairly say that the union delegates do not really represent the mass of the work people; but when the union does really embrace most of the men, it is both unjust and imprudent not to treat with it.

Let me take another example, and this time from England; from the great South Wales strike of 1890. Here one of the chief difficulties in the way of coming to terms was that the employers refused to treat with the representatives of the unions, on the

ground that they were "outsiders." They would treat, they said, with their own workpeople, but not with paid demagogues. This feeling is very natural. The unionist secretary is usually a person with more facility in speaking than the workmen; and he is able to put their case in a very telling way, and a way which is not likely to be overfair or generous to the masters. But let us look at it from the side of the men. They realize that they have not the education necessary to enable them to put their case well; they are not accustomed to meet the masters and talk business with them, and they feel themselves at a disadvantage. What more natural, then, that they should gladly choose as their representative some "outsider," with what is called "a gift of the gab?" And the point I want especially to press is this. Suppose the employers have justice on their side—and, of course, unions frequently make mistakes—they will be in a much better position for urging their side of the argument, if they do not begin by arousing bad feeling, by refusing to confer with the unionist leaders. Moreover, they would have much more chance of getting public opinion on their side; and public opinion is a force by which such disputes are largely determined.

The next proposition I have to lay down is that workmen are justified in striking, just as every dealer is justified in refusing to come to terms if he thinks he can make a better bargain. Of course it must never be forgotten that real success in the case of a strike is something more than success in the particular dispute; it is not real success if the result is to diminish or destroy the trade. And in saying that strikes are justifiable, I am speaking only of the refusal to work in itself. I shall be told that everybody admits it; I doubt it. Among persons of what we may call the "better-to-do classes" there is still a strong feeling that a strike in itself, whatever the merits of the particular quarrel may be, is a bad thing. Two reasons are given. First, that it causes great inconvenience to the public. Here I would draw a distinction. We must distinguish between forms of labor which are of immediate importance to life or limb or public order, and those which are not. In the case of the former I would go so far as to make it a penal offence to leave work without notice. It is obvious that we cannot permit gasworkers to leave a town in darkness, or railroad men to abandon trains en route, or policemen to refuse to go out on a night's duty, without word of warning. Yet the contract must not be a one-sided one. If the employees in particular occupations are not to quit work without a specified period of notice, they must not be dismissed without an equally long notice. But in most cases the inconvenience is not so serious as this; and of course one of the objects of the strikers is to cause inconvenience to the public, and so draw attention to their claims. But it is extraordinary how hard some people find it to look at a question from somebody else's point of view. Thus I have heard it remarked how unfortunate it was that the progress of the university buildings was hindered by a strike. But then people have gone on to imply that there was something positively wrong in the bricklayers refusing to proceed as fast as they could with so noble a task. But the time when the public wants certain things very much is just the best time for the laborer to put forward his claim. To judge from the lamentations of some good folk, it would seem as if the only proper time for men to strike was when there was no demand for their labor.

A second reason which is given for condemning all strikes is the amount of suffering which it entails, to the strikers and their families. Even if they succeed, it is said, they will never be able to make up for the privations they have undergone. It was at one

time a favorite form of argument to draw up a sort of balance sheet, and present on one side the amount of wages lost during the strike plus the expenditure of the union in strike pay, and to argue that even if the union succeeded it could never make up for the loss. But this is a ridiculously insufficient argument. Putting on one side the not infrequent case where the gain of a strike to the men does pay for the cost of it, the true answer is that the gain from the men's point of view of a strike cannot be measured in dollars and cents. To do this you would have to know the indirect influence of a successful strike, and, indeed, of many an unsuccessful one. One victory, or even a hard-fought battle where the men were defeated, may make many subsequent struggles unnecessary. A successful strike, or even an unsuccessful one that has proved costly to the employers, may influence them towards making concessions in the future rather than run the risk of considerable loss; and this in many other fields of employment. It would be a narrow view of the dockers' strike which was limited to its results on the dockers themselves. Their success has led all over England to a very general increase in the wages of unskilled laborers.

I advance now with some trepidation to a final proposition. If we allow that men have a right to combine and come to a common agreement as to the terms upon which they will work, we cannot fairly restrict them in the range of the conditions which they may think desirable. Let me take at once the sort of case that may be present to your minds. Suppose the men are anxious to secure and render permanent a certain rate of wages. The masters, we will suppose, are ready to grant the rise, but ask to be allowed to retain the right to employ other men at the same time, non-unionists, either at the same or a lower wage. Obviously it would be folly for the men, from their point of view, to accept the proposal; for it might be the thin edge of the wedge which would finally get rid of the union altogether. It would create that very competition among men which it is the object of the union to do away with.

Or, suppose that during a strike the employer has been able to get a few non-union men to work for him. Suppose that in spite of this he is beaten. Is he to keep these non-union men in his employ? Of course it seems very hard on these men that they should be turned adrift; but what the unions may urge from their point of view is this: "We want employers to understand that if they determine to reject our terms, and try to get outside labor, they must face the chance of their having to dismiss the outsiders if they are beaten; and if they make any agreement which they may not be able to keep, they must take their chance of having to compensate the outsiders for the breach of contract. And again we want non-unionists to feel that if they choose to help the employers they must run the risk of being left in the lurch."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The proposed shuffle in St. Antoine Ward is not likely to materialize without opposition, which those sentimentalists who have undertaken to hand it over will find out. The various speakers at the sympathetic meeting the other day assumed too much when they supposed that the electors of this important ward would consent to be traded off as if they were part and parcel of Ald. Shorey's real estate on which he qualifies. They will have something to say before accepting the rejected of another ward.

The following pen picture of the late Premier, is taken from a Melbourne (Australia) exchange. We leave our readers to judge how near it comes to the original:—"Premier" Mercier, of Québec, whose accounts are in such a lamentable state, is a little fat man

with two thin, agitated legs, a body like a barrel, no neck worth mentioning, dark hair, a huge moustache, and a long, fierce nose like the beak of the man who runs the bogus turf-sweep. He has an insinuating manner which is partly that of a fashionable tailor and partly that of a suave hair-dresser when he mentions apologetically that you are "rather thin at the top," his eyes are never still, he is hurried and jerky, and has the shiniest and most pointed boots in all Canada."

PIANO AND ORGAN PURCHASERS

ARE INVITED TO THE WAREHOUSES

— OF —

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St.,

(NEAR MCGILL STREET.)

MONTREAL

to examine their large stock of PIANOS and ORGANS.

Knabe, Bell and Williams
PIANOS

— AND —

BELL ORGANS.

Old Pianos and Organs taken as part payment, and full value allowed.

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.

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, GABIAS
G. MAITLAND SMITH, } and PERRAS.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

'TEA! T TEA!

Housekeepers, look to your interests and

BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

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

Stroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
2188 NOTRE DAME ST. NEAR MOUNTAIN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Embrace the Opportunity.

We are almost within touch of the opening of our Spring Trade. We do not affect to assume the mantle of weather prophecy when we state our conviction that the probabilities are in favor of an early "thaw out" this season. That will put an end to Clearing Sales. Regulation prices will again assume sway. Such tempting offers as the under-noted will be withdrawn. Ladies who are prudent (and who among them is not!) will therefore embrace the opportunity, while it lasts, of buying at a big discount.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods.

Fancy Striped Dress Goods, all colors, only 8c per yard.
New Dress Tweeds, all mixtures, only 15c per yard.
Double Width Costume Tweeds, a large assortment, only 35c per yard.
All Wool Amazon Cloths, double width, only 33c per yard.
All Wool Henriettas, 46 inches wide, all colors in stock, only 50c per yard.
Plain Costume Cloths, all colors, from 10c per yard.
New Camel's Hair Dress Goods, all double width, only 50c per yard.
New Colored Bedford Cords, double width and all wool, only 75c per yard.
New Paris Dress Patterns, no two alike, prices from \$6.25 per pattern.
All Wool Dress Serges, former prices 35c to 50c. Choice of the lot for only 25c per yd.
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Great Bargains in Black Cashmeres.

Black Cashmere only 15c per yard
Black Cashmere only 20c per yard
Black Cashmere only 25c per yard
Black Cashmere only 30c per yard
Black Cashmere only 40c per yard
Black Cashmere only 50c per yard
Black Cashmere only 65c per yard
Black Cashmere only 75c per yard
Black Cashmere only 90c per yard
Black Cashmere from 15c to \$1.50 per yard
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We shall put into stock to-day our first shipment of

French All Wool Challies.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We are now showing our NEW ENGLISH PRINTS, all the patterns and colors are new, the finest assortment to be seen in the trade.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We have just received a very large assortment of

Fine Fancy French Flannels,

the largest assortment to be seen in the city, and all new patterns.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We are now showing our first shipment of

Plain Costume Cloths,

all wool and double width. All colors to select from—Plain Costume Cloths are shown in all the leading houses in London and Paris for the coming season.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Melissa Proofed Garments.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781, 1783

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

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"A great deal has been said and written these last two years in condemnation of the corrupt practices of the old political parties," said Brown, "and every man who has read the disclosures made at Ottawa and Quebec, if he thinks at all, must realize that politics, as understood by Canadian party politicians, has degenerated into a mere game of grab for the spoils of office. Between the old political parties the elector has positively no choice unless it be to substitute Conservative corruptionists for Liberal corruptionists or vice versa; this is about the plain English of it, and is so understood by most men capable of understanding anything at all. In so far as manufacturers, jobbers, contractors and transportation companies are concerned, their interest in the coming elections will, as a matter of course, be exerted in favor of those party nominees who can be relied upon to use their influence to secure fat contracts or greater subsidies for them; they will support either side just as their business interests direct. The greater the corruption in high places the more they expect to gain. The prosperity of the country, the welfare of the people, do not figure in their calculations; with them it is a mere matter of business. They spend money to have their man elected just as they invest money in any other enterprise, and having elected him they make all they can out of him and his party just as they do out of any other speculation. As a class they are perhaps no bigger rogues than other people; they simply want to make money in the fastest and easiest way, and as long as they can make it by these means they will employ them without regard to the fact that the country is being ruined. These are the people on whom an independent candidate has much the same effect as a red rag has upon a bull. He makes them furious; not because he has ever done them an injury, but because they know that if a sufficient number of independent men are elected they will have the power to frustrate their contemplated raids upon the treasury by overthrowing any Government which in point of honesty does not fairly and squarely toe the mark. It is for this reason that out-and-out party men like Kennedy and McShane, who can be relied upon to follow their party through thick and thin, are placed in opposition to men like Boudreau."

"And for this very reason," said Phil, "Boudreau should receive the support of every honest man who desires to purify politics. The history of the C. P. R. and the recent investigations held at Ottawa prove beyond a doubt that the Conservatives are as expert in stealing the public funds as what their opponents are; in the name of common sense what is the use, then, of turning one set of rascals out to vote another set of rascals in? Can anyone show me what the country is going to gain by it? Have not, within the last few days, charges been made against at least one member of the De Boucherville Cabinet which, if substantiated, would prove him fully as big a rascal as any in the Liberal party, and do you really believe that by electing a hide-bound party man you are doing something that will tend to purify politics? No, sir. What the country needs at this time is men who are independent of either party, just such men as Boudreau who, without having any axe to grind, are too intelligent to allow themselves to be used by anyone, which is more than can be said of either of his opponents."

"Brown has told you how capitalists look after their interests," said Gaskill. "I advise workingmen to do the same. The platform with which Boudreau

comes before the electors of the Centre Division is a straight-up-and-down one of labor reform. Every single plank in it is calculated to advance the interests of those who work for wages, and the candidate himself is the unanimous choice of organized labor in Montreal. Let the workingmen of Montreal Centre in this contest act in a business like manner. Manufacturers and capitalists look after their interests by securing the election of their friends so must we look after ours by electing our friends. As the election of out-and-out party hacks advances the interests of scheming capitalists, so does the election of men like Boudreau advance the interests of labor. Our class and our demands have always been persistently ignored by both parties when in power. Let us show them that they can do so no longer; we must be heard, and heard on the floor of the 'House of Representatives,' where our demands will have weight and where they will receive that consideration which is now denied them. Let the men of Montreal Centre but be true to themselves and their wives and little ones on the 8th of March and Boudreau will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

BILL BLADES.

ALIEN LANDLORDS.

The alien land law of Texas was enacted by a legislature composed of men who had seen millions of acres held out of use by men who could afford to wait until population swarming about the ground they held, and demanding access to it on any terms, should add immense sums to their wealth. Its repeal is demanded by the real estate men of the State, who see in the diminution of their commissions the business of the State paralyzed. Perhaps the legislators did not do the wisest thing in enacting that only citizens of Texas should possess her soil; had they enacted that the annual rental value of all land within the State must be paid into the State Treasury, they would have accomplished the exclusion of the non-resident landlord, and supplied a fund for public works that would have benefitted her people immeasurably. But the Texans are feeling their way slowly toward the turn in the passage where the light shall appear.—St. Louis Chronicle.

THE PRINCIPLE IS UNIVERSAL.

Some things are easier to see than others that are just as obvious. The Springfield Republican readily notes the injustice of securing by law the exclusive enjoyment of natural pleasure resorts to adjacent residents; but it is blind to the fact that the principle applies whether the natural resort is one for pleasure or for work.—Muscutah (Ill.) Herald.

THE TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council was held on Thursday evening last, the president, L. Z. Boudreau, in the chair.

Credentials were read and accepted from L. J. Mercier and F. X. Mercier; representing the Tinsmiths' and Roofers' Union; J. Bernier, Grande Hermine Assembly.

The committee in charge of the contest in Montreal Centre reported everything progressing favorably. The committee also recommended that the Council vote them a sum of money to defray the legitimate expenses of the election. The report was adopted.

It was then moved and seconded that this Council vote the sum of \$500 for the purpose of aiding in defraying the legitimate expenses of the labor candidate in the Centre Division. Carried unanimously.

The committee in charge of the election in St. Mary's Division then reported, recommending that the sum of \$200 be voted for Mr. Beland's deposit. The report was, on motion, received and adopted.

The special committee reported the work done to date. A long discussion then took place; finally the report was referred back to the committee until such time as the committee is ready to report in full.

It was then moved and seconded that this Council heartily congratulate the electors of St. Lawrence and Hochelaga wards in elect-

ing representatives of the people to be their standard bearers in the City Council, instead of as previously electing men who only appeared to represent the classes, and we hereby wish to express our disapprobation of any steps that may be taken to nullify the expressed will of the people by placing either of the defeated candidates in any other ward of the city, they having been defeated where they are best known. We consider it an insult to one part of the electors of Montreal to try to force them upon the citizens at large by bringing them out for any other part or ward in this city. Further we believe that the defeat of ex-Ald. W. Kennedy and ex Ald. Rolland is due to their persistent opposition to the abolition of property qualification, and we are pleased to see that the laboring classes of Montreal are at last determined to elect men only who are pledged to wipe out property qualification, so that they may eventually be properly represented in the City Council by men from amongst their own ranks. Carried.

The water tax committee headed in a detailed account of the expenses incurred in holding the two public meetings, which was laid over till the next meeting.

A communication from River Front Assembly, requesting the Council to have the Organization Committee take the necessary steps to organize the unskilled labor on the public works in this city, was then read.

It was moved and seconded that the request of River Front Assembly be granted and the Organization Committee notified to that effect. Carried.

A communication from Mr. T. St. Pierre asking for the endorsement of the Council as a labor candidate in the County of Hochelaga was then read.

After a long discussion, the raising of points of order, etc., the meeting closed without taking action.

The Humor of Bank-Notes.

One would imagine that the paper currency of the country was a solemn business institution, with no humor about it, but if one comes much into contact with bank notes—I refer more specially to Scotch notes—he is struck with the really humorous effusions which the backs of many of these bear. In the course of business I pass hundreds through my hands. The proportion of them which are written upon is small indeed considering the quantity of paper money in circulation. But now and then bank notes of a really humorous kind are to be met with. Much of this humor is not worth recording; some of it certainly is.

One verse I often come across—a verse which has apparently been communicated to the public in this novel fashion by some underpaid clerk in the hope that, under the shadow of the sword, his monetary grievances may be redressed. From its frequency on the backs of notes, I imagine that clerks all over the country have—with the same object in view, perhaps—taken the same verse and given currency to it in the same manner:—

Ye gods of love, send from above
A sword with two sharp edges,
To cut the throats of greedy men
Who grudge poor clerks their wages.

More frequently, however, the back of the pound-note carries upon it the reflections of some former possessor on the transitory nature of money in general, and of that pound in particular. Here are two examples of this kind of bank note literature:—

I'm on the "rocks"—good-bye, my friend!
You always leave me when I'm stranded,
I'd stick to you—if you'd to me;
But you won't stick—so I am "landed."
The following example is apparently meant as a parody:—

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
I stopped, and laid you on the sand,
And wrote upon you (with my hand)
My name, the year, the day.
As onward from the spot I passed
I met my creditor, who cast
Me to the ground and held me fast,
And then took you away.

By far the commonest quotation scrawled on the reverse side of the pound-note is the line from the Jacobite song, "Will ye no' come back again?" I have seen this line followed by the writer's initials, together with the date, and personally I have known of only one case where a note thus marked returned, after a lapse of time, in the ordinary course of circulation, and was endorsed "Came back 7 Sept., 1889," and reinitialed by the same person. It is but seldom, I have no doubt, that the question is answered in such a "practical" way. Cases of the return of the same note are few and far between. The answer to the query inscribed on many notes—"When shall we two meet again?"—is therefore simply "Never."

In one instance only have I seen the departure of a note expeditious by its owner, to judge by the Shakespearean style of his duly recorded address:—

Hence, horrible shadow, unreal mockery,
hence!

You're little use to me—unless in pence.

—London Tit-Bits.

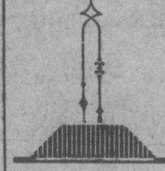
The Montreal Brewing Company's CELEBRATED

Ales and Porters

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

INDIA PALE ALE, Cabsuled.
X X X PALE ALESAND PORTER
STOUT PORTER

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.

Bring
me

Strachan's

Gilt
Edge
Soap.

"All the Comforts of Home"

Can be enjoyed by using one of our Stoves.

"One of the Finest"

Cook Stoves Made, and one that will do its share of the Heating.

"One of the Bravest"

and Finest things to do is to overcome your prejudices and remember there can be just as good Goods made in your own town as any other.

"The Grass is Green Far Away,"

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

SALESROOMS:

524 CRAIG STREET, 2495 NOTRE DAME STREET,
319 ST. JAMES STREET, 1417 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

CORNER INSPECTOR AND WILLIAM STS., HAYMARKET SQUARE

W. CLENDINNENG & SON.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
PRESENTS!

HAVE YOU ONE OF OUR

\$3.00 PLATFORM ROCKERS?

IF NOT, PLACE YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

Finest Assortment of Fancy and Useful Furniture in the City.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,

232 to 238 McGill Street.

OPEN EVENINGS.