## THE ECHO．

## JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN，AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER．

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Memetinas．

## OBNTEAI

 TREDES AND LABOR COUNGLL OF MONTREAL．

D Minion assembly，


$\mathbf{P}^{\text {ROGRESS }}$ ASSEMBLY，
 Lomas＇Hall，Point St．Charles．

## BLAGK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

 Addres all

WM．ROBERTSON，
LEGAL CARDS．

## Hon．J．A．．hanplean Armine D ．Nipouls．

Albort 3 ．Brow ADVocates， Barristers，Commissione

 mercier．beausoleil，choguet adVocates， No． 76 ST．JAMES STREET，

DOHERTY \＆DOHERTY ADVOCATES， BARRISTERS，SOLICITORS，\＆C．， Savings Bank Chambers，
ST，JAMES ST，MONTRE IO ST．JAMES ST．，MONTREAL

BUSINESS CARDS．
B．卫．MCGA工戸， Pharmaceutical and Disbensing 2123 NOTRE DAME STREET，


P．MCCORMACK \＆CO． Chemists＋and + Druggists．$^{\text {D }}$
Corner Notre Dame and Mçill Streets， MONTREAL

LAVIOLETTE \＆NELSON， DISPENSING CHEMISTS，
Corner of Motre Dame Tandl St． montreal．

MONTREAL．SATURDA立，FEBRUARY 6， 1892.

United 8 tates．Wages are 20 per cent．low－
er here than in Montreal even．＂ P．J．MoGuire，general secretary of the
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joinera of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners o
Amorios，is always weloome to the working．
men of Toronto．A＂dodger＂ men of Toronto．A＂dodger＂announce
that he will leoture in this eity on the even
ing of Tuesday next in Richmond Hall．Th ing of Tuesday next in Richmond Hall．The
subjeot of his disoourse will be $\cdots$ The
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## p

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Contractor Stewart，of Ottawa，who secured the job，has sub－let the stone－cutting to from parties in the Province of Quebec an irom whose quarries the atone is to be fur
nished．As a consequence the cutting wil
be done be done at the quarries and then forwarde
to Toronto，thus depriving Toronto＇s stone to Toronta，thus depriving Toronto＇s stone
cutters of work to whieh they hold they ar justly entitled，and to which they will not submit without an effort．What the ulet
mate resalt will be remains to be seen， I offer tho apology for introducing in letter some extraots from a letter，dated
Jan．19th ult．，to me from a man prominent in labor matters in the city of Vancouver，
B．C．The walue of these extracts will be evident on perusal，For instance，my
friend says： friend says
＂The $m$
ouver，and anicipal election is over in Van first time our Trades and Labor Council figured in such a contest．There were tw tickets in the field－＂The Citizen＇s＂tioke
and＂The People＇s＂ticket，The T．and I Council decided not to endorse either，bu nominated Mr．Franklin（its treasurer）for
the position of alderman of one of the the position of alderman of one of the
wards．Besides this，ke was endorsed by both the＂tickets＂referred to，and as in the city．He is now on the Board o
Works Committee，and is Chairman of the Fire，Water and Light Committee．He ha worked hard for the T，and L．Counoil al most since its inception，and in him we be
lieve we have secured a good man．He is member of the Carpenters＇Union． coming here with say，$\$ 500$ can get coming here with say，$\$ 500$ can get on，but
otherwise they will have a hard row to hoe To those so intending I would earnestly eay
writo to your union hero first，or write to your union here first，or you will have cause to regret your neglect．The
C．P．R．has a fearful monopoly in British
C． Columbia，and endeavors at every possible
opportunity to cut down white men＇s wagee and the unions cannot effectively resist these endeavors either．If the situation keeps on getting worse I am afraid China－
men and Japanese will shortly and ulti－ mately be the only working class in this
country．＂ ountry．＂
Of the T．and L．Council＇s successful candidate in Ward 4，the Vancouver Tele
gram of the 18th January，says： ＂Mr．J．L．Franklin，colleague
＂Mr．J．L．Franklin，colleague for Ward
Four，of Mr．Odlum，and the representative
in the council of the Labor orghnizations，is a man eminently fitted to tarke part in oivio
affairs．He was born at Bishopa，Stratfor affa
 ousiness man，and a foroible speaker，say－
ing what heo watt to ay briefly，but
strongly．He is an intense believer in the futare of Vancouver，and in the couni
will support a polioy of progressiveness．A
man having a practical knowledge will support a polioy or progressiveneas．A
a man having a pratical linowledge
affairs he will be of great benefit to the oity． In the same issue，the Telegram takes oc asion，editorially，to say that The members of the Trades and Labor
Couneil and through them the organized Oouncil and through them the organized
workingmen of Vanoouver have reason to
ongratulate themselves on the part．which congratulate themselves on the part which
they took in the recont munioipal eleotions，
and the success whioh attended the efforta nd the success whioh atiended the eiforts
they put forth to have a representative on
the Aldermanic Board．Exoept in the case the Aldermanic Board，Exoept in the case
of Mr．Frakklin，who was elected as the
Labor Condidate in Ward Four，the indivi－ Labor Candidate in Ward Four，the indivi－
dual members of the unions were at libory
to support any candidate they chose，and they expercoised chis privilegey oto those，andlest
extent．This impartial conduot on the part
ent extent．This impartisl conduct on the part
of the labor organizaions refleotst the high－
est credit on the workingmen of Vancouver and gives an assurance that in fature oon－
tests of this nature the question of prin－
iple is the only one that will sway them or induoe them，as a body to disoriminate for
or againt a candidate，In the oase of Mr．
Franklin it was right and just that ho



$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { SINGLE COPIES－THREE CENTS } \\ \text { ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR }\end{array}\right.$

QUEBEC NOTES．

Having seen in QUEBEO，Feb，4th， 1892. the City of Toronto by a correspondent who igns himself＂Urim，＂the thought has juat occurred to me that possibly your reader
might be interested in an occasional pondence from the Ancient Capital，whose
residents，being ao often accosed of residents，being so often accused of sleepy－
headedness，might be thought of by some being actually asleep．To these I would say， treat this correspondence as a dream．
Now to begin with，we are at present in the
midst of a political paty midst of a political party struggle，the object rale the Province of Quebec for the next tour years．Pablic speeches are being made by al tre big and little political lights，the burder of them all being the same．Both sides accuse the other of dishonesty，and the general pub lic believe them．Now，the situation has it majority，we will have chosen corrupt，venal majority，we will have chosen corrupt，venal and to make matters appearr still more ludic rons，both parties are，of course，the bosom friend of＂les ouvriers．＂I am not as a rule very reiligious，but I can＇t forget the prayer， ＂God save us from our friends．＂
Organized labor，to its shame and disgrace the felle in the field，petty jealonsy and internal dis． labor bodies affiliated，its menty different sixty，and the membership of the isfliser bodies exceed 3,000 ；besides which aniated unions，large in numbers，do not belong by affiliation to the council，still their support might be relied upon as well as that of a large
number of independent citizens－but boodlers umber of independent citizens－but boodlers we preferred．
We are likewise involved in a munieipal the City Council，as at present constituted， is about the best we have ever had，at least from on organized labor standpoint．Their nay be inferred from the forlowing facts．A eputation of unemployed called upon the mayor and asked for employment so as to re－
lieve the distress actually existing among a lieve the distross actually existing among a
large number．The City Conneil consented， and a large number of men wered put to work， the renumeration being at the rate of eighty colled tay． such being the case， 1 will leare it to your readers to imagine what our previous councils must have been．There is s nominee of the
Trades and Labor Council in the municipal Trades and Labor Council in the municipal
contest，the present president，George Gale，a contest，the present president，George Gale，a
member of the Provincial $\mathbf{E x}$－Board of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress．His
chances for election are good，although in our unicipal laws the franchise is limited our much，so that if defeated it certainly will be no discredit either to the council or its candi－ date，labor having but very little voice in the
division in which he runs，or in any other division in this city．
One more item and I am done．A judg－ nent hass just been rendered in our law courts ondemning a manufacturer named Polley to poor lasters．This is turning the tables with a vengeance．These lasters are men who， having quit work during the strike，returned to work when the strike was deolared offt After working aiday or two，they were sum－
marily dismised，and could not obtain em． ployment elseewhere（call it a boyeott by the Shoo Manufacturers＇Association or a black
＇all it a booth the list，call it what you like）．The manufacturer who started it pays pretty roundly for it．I doubt if a combination of bosses in future in this city will be in a hurry to draw up a set of cast iron regulations，and demand of their employees to sign the same，not forgetting
the clause that they do not belong to any the clause that they do not belong to any
labor organization，nor will they，ote．The labor organization，nor wis not is sold that it need not bepeated；it
form was that particular clause that knocked out the above－mentioned manufacturer．

The Utah Legisiature has passed a me morial to Congress arging the passage of
the Home Rule Bill introduced by Senator the Home Rule Bill introduced by Senator Faulkner and Mr．Cain last month．Tho memorial says tha conditions in the territory have changed，that polygamy has
been abolished and that

THE ECHO, MONTREAL

Lady Bountiful

- STORY WITH a MORAL for SOCIAL theorists to T UPON.

GHAPTER KX.
pown on tame tuor.
Engaged in these pursuits, noithor An selan nor Harry paid muoch heed to the oircle th the Boardiigg-House, where they were all day long at her Assooiation, and her hasty breakfast, hastened to his daily labor Ho found that ho was loft entiroly to hie
Wn devicos: work came in which he did or loft undone, Miss Messenger's inatruction rere faithfolly carried out, and his independence was respeoted. During work
time he planned amueements and surprised for Misp Kennenedy anuesements her girls, strypriseed ated upon the Monotony of Man, a a objeot
which 1 may posibily explain later on which 1 may possibly explain lator on; or hen he knooked off, he would go and se it they were footballs: or he woold watoh he manchinery and look aft he great brown enly upon his cousin Josephus, and observ im faithfully entering names, tioking of and comparing, just as he had done for forts
yeara, atill a Junior Clerk,. But he gave no years, still a Junior Clerk.
thought to the Boardere
One evening, however, in late Septomber, he hour when the frugal supper was generally spread. The usual occapants of the coom were there, but there was no supper
on the table, and the landlady was absent.
Herry Harry stood in the door-way, with his hands in his pookets, araeloessly yooking gith
the group. Sudenly he became aware, with Was gone wrong with all of theum, They
were all silent, all sitting bolt upright, no ne taking the least notioce of his neighbo and all apparently lip ofome physical pain. The illuatrious Sair were in their usua
places, but his lordship, instead of looking an ily content, as was his cus tom at the evening hour, sat bolt uprigh
and thrummed the erm of hie chair with his fingers, restless and ill at ease; opposite to
him sat his onsort. her handa tightily clasp. od, her bright beady eyes gleaming with im patienoe, which might at any moment breall
out into wrath. Yet the Casee was completel! drawn up, as Harry knew, because he had make a clean copy before it was 'sent in ot the Lord Chancellor. window, his legs curled under the ohair looking moodily across Stepney Green-into sace, and neglecting his experiments. Hi generally cheerful face wore an anxious ex
pression, as if he was thinking of something unpleasant, which would force itself upo Josephus was in his corner, without hi
pipe, and more than usually melancholy His sadness alway the evening, so that he hardly counted. Daniel, frowning like a Rhine baron but they were closed. It was a bad sign that even the Version in the Hebrew had no attraction for him.
Mr. Maliphant alone was smiling. His
smiles, in such an assemblage of melanoholy faces, produced an incongruous effect. The funereal: in the midat of it the gay an old man, beamed like the sun impertinently hining amid fog and rain, sleet and snow of Miss Kennedy's remark that the ocou pants of the room reminded her of a for
tuitons concourse of flies, or ants, or rooks or people in an omnibue. each of whom wa profoundly occupied with its dwn affair
and oareless of its neighbors. Out of six i the room, five were unhappy; they did no ask for, or expect, the sympa:hies of thei neighbors : they did not reveal their anxie ties : they sat and suffered in silence : th sixth alone was quite cheerful: it was noth ing to him what experiences the rest wer upper airs, or enduring hardneess in his own place near the professor : h stories, to which no one listened. Whe Harry appeared, he was just ending a stor which he had never begun.
he came from Baxter Sither An City Hall, whioh is generally stose to th the wiokedest atreet in New York City, He paused a little, laughed cheerfully his pipe in silence, and then concluded his story, having filled up the middle of his ow mind, without apeech.
'And so he took to the coasting trade of Harry
Harry caught the eye of the professo

- Now.' he said, taking his arm, 'wh 'The devil is the matter with all of yon?'
The professor smiled feebly under th The professor smiled feebly under the lapsed into his anxious expression,
'I suppose,' he said, 'that is, I guess, b cause they haven't told me, that it's the


## "And that is-

The professor slapped his empty pookete Want of coash,' he said. 'I'm used to hegin. Bless you! It's nothing to me though, when you've had no dinner for week, you do begin to feel as if you ooula ing. I've even begun to wish that the Sighth Comman

## ing the antumn. 'Do you mea .

## gry

All exzept old Maliphant, and he doenn ount. Josephus had some dinner, but h asys he can't afford supper and dinner to suppose there's been a dinner apiece amo ppose there's been

- Good heaven

She was in the kitohen sitting before th re, though it was a warm night. She look ed up when her lodger entered, and Harry
observed that she, too, wore an air of deijection.

- Well, 1 rs. Bormalack. She groaned and wiped away a tear.
My heart bleeds for them, e said. 'I can't bear to set eyes on them can't face them. Because to do what I should like to do for them would be nothing
short of ruin. And how to send them away can not tell
He nodded his head encouragingly.
- You are a young man, Mr, Goslett, you don't consider-and you are thinking
day and night of that sweet Miss Kennedy. And she of you. Oh! you
needn't blush: a handsome fellow like you is a prize for any woman, however good-
looking. Besides, I've got eyes.' -Still, that doess't help us much to the point, Mrs. Borr
we do for them ?
' Oh , dear mel the poor things don't board and lodge any more, Mr. Goslett, They've
had no board to-day. If I did what 1 should like to do-but I oan't. There's the rent
and rates and all. And how I can keep them in the house, unless they pay their
rent, 1 can't tell. I've never been so miser. 'wing for three months.'
'Lady Davenant came to me this morn ing and paid me the rent for this weelk, but not the board; said that her nephew
Nathaniel hadn't sent the six dollars, ant they could only have breakfast, and must find some cheap place for dinner somewhere
else. In the middle of the day they went upon it : said they were going into the city to get dinner, but his lordship groaned Dinner ! They came home at two, and hie
groans have been heart-rending all the afternoon. I never heard such groaning. - Poor old man !
- And there's th
and there's the professor, too. I'ts low till winter comes. But he's quite used to go him 'Eels,' said Harry, 'are used to bein skinned. Yet they wriggle a bit,'
He produced a few ooins and proffered ertain request to the landlady. Then Presently there was heard in the direotio of the kitchen a cheerful hissing, followed by a perfectly divine fragrance. Daniel The professor smiled. His lordship rolled in is chair and groaned, Presently Mrs. Bormalack appeared, and the oloth was laid.
His lordship showed signs of an increasing gitation. The fragrance increased. He chair, looking to his wife as if for help and aidance at this most diffioult orisis. He was frightfolly hungry : all his dinner had been a biscuit and a hall, hie wife having
taken the other half. What is a bisouit and half to one accustomed to the flesh-pots - Claran City?

Clara Martha,' he groaned, trying to have some of that beefsteak or I shall-
Here he relapsed into silence again.
It was not from a desire to watoh the to laugh at them, that Harry hesitated to invite him. Now, however, ho hesitated no longer,

- I am giving a little supper to-night, Lady
Davenant, to


## May I hope that you and his lordstiip join us Her ladyohip most affably mocepted. Her ladyahip most affably moceptod. Woil,

 a supper as shorld be chroniolel, so large,ogenerons was it. Suoh a supper, said the so generous was it. Suoh a supper, said the professor, as should carry a man along for a eelk, wore it not for the foolish habil getting hungry twice at least in the four-
sod-twenty hours. After supper they all became cheerful, and presently went to bod e next day's dinner was assured. When they were gone, Harry began to moke his evening pipe, Then he beoame
ware of the presence of the two who were oft-h

The former was sitting in gloomy silences omething, but thought better of it, and miled instead.
'Josephus,' said Harry, 'what the devil akeen you so gloomy? You can't be hun-
till , y still?
'No,' he replied. 'It ien't that : a junior lungry.'
'What is it, then
'They talk of changes in the office, that all. Some of the juniors will be prohave to go. After forty years in the Brewy, I shall have to go. That's all.'
Soems rough, doesn't. it? Can't you 'Brewery for yourself?'
'It is only starvation. After all, it doesn't matter-nobody cares what happens to a
unior olerk. There are plenty more. And he workhouse is said to be well managed he workhouse is said to be well managed
Perhaps they will let me keep their acounts.'
'Whe
When do you think-the-the reduction
'Next month, they say.'
'Come, cheer up, old man,' said his cousin.
Why, if they do turn you out-which would a burning shame-you oan find something etter.
' No, No, replied Josephas, sadly, 'I know
y place. I am a junior clerk. They can
got to do my work at seven bob a week h! in thousends.
Well, but can't you do anything else ? Nothing else,'
In all these years, man, have you learn
nothing at all?' nothing at all?
Is there, thought Harry. gazing upon his than that of the cheap clerk? In early life he learns to spell, to read,to write, and per-
aps keep books, but this only if he is am bitious. Here his education ends: he has
no desire to learn anything more : he falls into whatever place he can gett, and then he preferment and no endeavor after better things. There are, in every oivilized country, thousands and thousands of these help. less and hopelccss creatures: they mostly moan, when one of them can be found wit vitality enough, about their pay and pros-
ver truth, that one has yet told thon the hones as they deserve : that their miserable ac. complishments can not for a moment be
compared with the skill of an artisan : tha they are Belf-condemned because they malke o effort. They have not even the energy
to make a Union: they have not the sense of of hangrion ; they are content, if they ar hd beer to drink.
' How long if it since you-did-whateve he younger man, at length.
' I did nothing. It was
I did nothing. It was an acoident. Un was the Dovil. But a milo ' unles was the Dovil. But devilo don't care to - What was the aceide
'I Was the accident, then?
ay quite well. Iay in June; 1 remember the he quite well. I was alone in my office oouger than myself, and I west then twenty one, were gone off on business. The safe stood close to my desk. There was a bundle of papers in it sealed up, and marked ' Mr . Messenger, Private,' which had been there godish while, so that I supposed they were
ot important : some of the books were ther as well, and Mr. Messenger himself had sen down, only an hour before. . . . before. . . In happened, a packet of notes into the bank had been bronght in b
our country
collectora--fourteen thousand pounds, in country bank-notes, Now remember, I was sitting at the desk and the safe was looked, and the keys were in the
deak, and no one was in the office except me. desk, and no one was in the offioe except me.
And I will swear that the notes were in the safe. I told Mr. Messenger that I would alke my oath to it and I would still. Josephus grew almost animated as he ap. proaohed the important point in his history 'Things be

- Things being so-remember, no one bu in the office, and the keys-'
 lerks. He used to send for the Hosds of
Departmente, who sent for the chief olerks, who ordered the juniors. That was the way it those days.
chief olerk's hief olerk's officg and given a packet of lettera for copying. That took three min. mpty, the
my desk.'
'Well?'
Well-but the sale was empty !
'What $!$ all the money gone ?'
'All gone, every farthing-with Mr 'What \& strange thing!'

No one asw anybody going into the offio or coming out. Nothing e'se was taken;' Come with fourteen thousand pound in his hand, no reasonable thief would ask And whe
one of then extraordinary still, no anted for payment.
Josephus assented.
First, I was to be sacked at oneo the
Was to be watohed and searched; next, I was to be kept on until the notes were pre-
sented and the thief canght. I have been ept on, the notes have not been presented less, all the time. That's all the story Now, there's to be an end of that. I'nff to Mr. Maliphant had not been listening the story at all, being pleasantly occupied with he own reminiscenoes. At this point -When Susannah Coppin, I have heard Here he stopped.
'Halloo 1' cried 'Halloo !' cried Harry. 'Go on, Vene something, of Miss Messenger. Josephus,
my boy, cheer upt. My boy, eheer up. ${ }^{1}$

## wo generations, and he went on.

Caroline Coppin married a sergeant in name. But Mary Coppin married Bunker, stock, as good as the Messengers. As for Bunker, he was an apstart, he was ; and
came from Barking, as I always under-
stood. Then he was once more silent.

## OHAPTER XXI.

It was a frequent custom with Lady Davenant to sit with the girls in the work-
room in the morning. She liked to have a place where she could talk; she took an ex-
professional interest in their ocoupation she had the eye of an artist for their interpleased her to be in the company of Miss Kennedy, who was essentially a woman
woman. Men who are so uhappy as have married a man's woman will understand perfectly what I mean, On the morn-
ing after Harry's most providential birthday, therefore, when she appeared, no on did not greet the girls with her accustome stately inclination of the head, which im. plied that, although now a Peeress, sho ha been brought up to their profession and in
a Republican School of Thought, and did not set hernelf up above her neighbora. Ye expected. In genoral, too, ano was talkative and enlivened the tedium of work with
many an aneedote illustrating and its ways, or showing the lethargic man ners of the Davenants, both her husband and his father, to asy nothing of the graindather, contented with the lowly occupation
of a wheelwright, while he might have soared to the British House of Lords. This morning, however she aat down and was
silent, and her head drooped. Angela, who satnexther and watohed, presently observed that a tear formed in her eye, and dropped if she was holding a conversation with her elt. Thereupon, she arose, put her hand apon the poor lady's arm, and drew her ining-room, where her ladyship ge of the nd burst into an agony of sobbing. Angela stood bofore her, saying nothing. It was beat to let the fit have its way. When the orying was nearly over, she laid her han - Poor dear land gently smóothed it. 'Poor dear lady, she said, 'will you tel
what has happened?' ' Everything,' she gasped,
hing. The six months are all gone, every one. Nephew Nathaniel writes to say the as we haven't even made a start all this ime, he reokons we don't count to make any ; and he's got children, and as for busi-
ness, it's got down to the hard pan, and dollars are ekurce, and we may come bact again right amay, and there's the money for 'Ch!' said Angela, beginning to
'Thiere's where the real trouble best ould th' mind for myself, mber begins. ondy. I-would write to the queen for would beg my bread in the atreet, but the

She clasped her hands, dried her oyes, and at bolt upright, the pioture of unyielding - And your h

for thas, 'Clara Martha, let ue go hum. Nathaniel, who's the next heir, for a weet of square meals ; he should have the coronet I'd got it, for a month's certainty of steaks my neat in the House of Lords, he as for have it for our old oottege in Cen City? hich is sold, and the school whioh I have iven up and lost,' He says: ' Pack the box, Clara Martha-there isn't muoh to
pack-and we will go at onoe. If the pack-and we will go at onoe. If the
Ameriosn Minister won't take up the Case for us, I guess that the Case may slide till what he says, Miss Kennedy. Those were his words, Oh $\mid$ Oh $\mid$ Oh $!$ Oh $\mid \mathrm{Mr}$. Feeble. mind ! Oh 1 Mr. Facing-Both-Ways !' She wrung her hands in despair, for it
seemed as if her husband would be proof gainst even the soorn and contempt of these itnets.
But what do you mean to do?'
'I shall stay,' she replied. 'And he, if my name is Lady Davenant. Do you think I am going back to Canaant. City to be soorned at by Aurelia Tuoker? Do you
hink I shall let that poor old man, who as his good side, Miss Kennedy-and as for Virtue he is an angel, and he knows not the nd have to say what good he has done with 11 those dollars? No apped her take root, upon that very ohair. 'Shall he is hungry birthright like Esau, because ould rest upon us. He's at honie now,'she ent on, preparing for another day without is time there will be no supper-unless r. Goslett has another birthday.
LABOR AND WAGES

Many of the union moulders of Hamilto are learing the city in view of the action of employers in preparing to open mon-union
ahops. About 40 mood carrears at Rookford, mil. have struok because their employers wanted them to work at piece work.
L. A. 7503, brewiers, New York Clty, had
$\$ 3.224 .26$ in its treasury on January 1 . Leat week nineteen new members were ini siated.
The wages of conduotors, baggegemastors
and brakemen on the New York division of and brakemen on the New York division of
the Pennsylvania Railroad have been ine the Penns
oreased.

## Throag

The Pinkertons have been barred out of A kansas, Idaho, Minnesota, Colorado, Wro ming and New Mexico.
FatherHuntington intends making a tou
of the sweating shops in New York City of the sweating shops in New York City accompanied by several other Knights o Labor, and he will then publicly give his xperinare or the ll , The railrosd telegraphers' trouble on the
East Tennessee road has been settled, the East Tennessee road has been settled, the
railroad offioials having signod a written railroad oflicials having signed a writien shall be disoriminated against on account of his membership.
The Brooke Iron Company, of Birdsboro, reduction in wages. Puddlers are reduced from $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 3.25$ per ton, sheet mill em. ployees from 40 to 36 cents a ton, and nailers about ten per cent. The firm employs
over 400 hands.
Ther
day locked out its union printers, their day locked out its union printers, their
places being taken by 16 non-union men from St. LLouis, The non union men were
attacked as they went to dinner, and the police had to interfere. Eleven of the non union men consented to leave the town, and were escorted to the depol.
Great indignation exists among the 4,000
employees of the Singer Sewing Machine employees of the Singer Sewing Machine new regulations, one of which compels the men to be inside the factory five minutes
before the whistle blows, under the penalty of losing a half day
edropenar.
Twelve thousand shipyard helpers at Sun-
derland, England, nave struck against a reduction in their wages.
The Board of Arbitration at Indianapolis has decided in favor of the strikers in the
street car dispute, and the trouble is constreet oar dispute,
sidered at an end.
The silk weavers at Como, Italy, are on
strike. Not a loom is in operation in the strike. Not a loom is in operation in the
oity. The strikers are starving and their oonmmittee has asked the mayor to provide bread for them.
The 8,000 textile workers who went on ployment of soabs and a reduction of wages ployment of soabs been suceessful. The scabs were discharged and the former wages have been re-
stored. stored.
When the police reeently confiscated the
funds of the Miners' Union at Saarbrneckfunds of the Miners' Union at Saarbruecken, Germany, it was found that $\$ 2,000 \mathrm{ha}$ upon the office. The money was taken owe the French frontier, where it will be kept a the disposal of the trustees of the Union. Thousands are unemployed in Madrid, the
city finances are in \& miserable conditio and the authorities have not only closed their publio soup honses, but also discon-
tinued dispensing mest to the inmates of tinued dispensing meast to the inmates of
hospitale, prisons and the poorhouse ; an hospitals, prisons and the poorhouse ; and
yet it is proposed to build a munioipal theatre at a cost of $\$ 1.000,000$.
The managers of the Labor Exohange a Milan have compared the registry list wi liahed the names of those members pub failed to vote on eleotion day. If all workmon had regintered and voted for the labor ticket, the latter would have been elected by an overwhelming majority.
There is a factory in Chemnitz, Saxony,
whose superintendent has issued a decree Whose superintendent has isened a decree
announcing that broad brimmed hats must not be worn by the men under his supervision, as such hats are indicative of an inde-
pendent and oppositional spirit. Men with pendent and oppositional spirit. Men with
broad brimmed hate will not be tolerated in that factory,
The International Congreas of Socialiatio adopted a declaration of principles declaring that universities should be managed by professors and stadents upon a democratic basis, without Church or State interfer-
ence; also that facolties for indnatrial and ence; also that facolties for industrial and
meohanical pursuits be created. The Congress furthermore deolared that soience could only be freed from present restriction and misapplication by carrying into effect
the principles of the labor movement.

## Without has there could be no wealth,

 for land is the basis of all woelth, But land is useless without labor, and labor is help-less without acceess to land, There is abso lutely nothing that we have or nue butwhat indirectly from the earth either directly or indirectly. In equal juastice to all men,
there ahould be no legal right for a few to monopolize and hold out of uee for speculative purposes the land of which sil men
stand in need, and without which they muat ecome slaves to the ferm.
The men who take an active interest in labor movements usually come in for a great deal of abuse. There are many writers, proachers and other publio men who openty the discussions raised are fanning the flame of disconteet among workingmen. These writers and others delight in styling themselves conservatives; they are, however,
aither knaves or fools. Workingmen are aither knaves or fools. Workingmen are
sensible to the fact that it is only in fanning sensible to the fact that it is only in fanning
the flame of discontent that they are the flame of discontent that they are now endure.
If clothing, bread and groceries wer ach a shower would accrue to those whe own the land upon which it fell. When
minerals are discovered, when new machin. ory is invented, when new buildings are pu up or any improvements made whatsoever, the earth to the exclusion of their fellow. men. It will oost some thought on your part to study this out, but when you get the principles cledr in your mind, you will hav
found the solution of the labor problem. Many efforts have been labor probiem, eople from time to time to wlleviate social ils, but their efforts have been mostly ditocted against effeots of certain causes, an the causes of evil effects. The greatest and most iniquitous cause of evil to labor is our
present indirect system of taxation. This system is paraded under the guise of pro lection to American labor. The only proeotion needed by labor is to be left in the ree enjoyment of its natural rights and the to nature's storehouse and freedom to retain rotector.-Sunday Truth.
THE SPORTING WORLD
The anowshozme
The annual cros-country race to Lachine
Saturday last Snowshoe Club eame off of competitors and the day was fine but th track was rather heavy and there was no Argyles, a plucky young runner, was first
ime 65 min .3 sec. Gentleman, me 65 min .3 sec . Gentleman, of the M . A. A. A., came in a good second,
bull, also of the Argyles, third.

There are a very large number of entries
his afternoon. The prizes are given by the roprietors offthe [Star and are both handome and valuable. There is a good deal
of exitement among the olubs represented of exitement among the olubs represented
and a big orowd will likely see the finibh. Hocker.
The matoh between the M. A. A. A. and
Brits at the Victoria rink on Wednesday iight was witnessed by a fair number of pectatora, and was a well contented game,
although both teams did not have their first seven. In the first half the M. A. A. A. goals and when the whistle sounded for half time the score stood M. A. A. A. A., 2;
Brite, 0 . The second half woke up the Brits and the puok was kept in the territory of both goonlp when time was called. The Brite score 2 gools, making the matoh a draw. crourisa.
The racing board of the League of Ameri-
can Wheelmen has deolared A. A. Zimmercan Wheelmen has deolared A. A. Zimmer the amateur rale, which practically mesn ing expenses or attending a meet. The expulsion has been expected in certain quar fers for some time, or since the matter relaive to the Worcester deal became known. It is thought that his acceptance of $\$ 25$ from
the Worcester people for attending a meet he Worcester people for attending a mee
is the canse. By Zimmerman's expulsion America loses one of its fastest amatour bicycle riders. No one rider captured as many events or trophies during the past racing season as did Arthur A. Zimmerman He is credited with having won fully $\$ 3,000$ worth of prizes in 1891, and no single rider
was as prominent, save Willie Windle. It is Was as prominent, save Willie Windie. It io club will send a racing team to England this season, now that Zimmerman is a pro-
fessionalf as he was to have been the king pin of the team, His retirement leave Willie Windle the undisputed amátur cham
pion of the American racing track, as Zim pion of the Amerncin racing track, as Zim ing a possible show with the Milbury wonder For all these reazons it is to be regretted
that Zimmerman has so inglorioualy severe Ho was a record maker, and was expected n company with others, to
world record for the mile.

Beoker, the Gurman champion bloyclisi has been lilled by a fall from his wheel a
Dolitzach. Doinzsch.
It has been the experience at the Wash
ington Post office that two men ington Post office that two men on whee
oan do the work of three men on foot. William Anderson, formerly goal-keepe William Anderson, formeriy goal-koeper
and point for the Ottawa lacrosse team, died Saturdey of consumption. He was 3 years of age.
President Fulds, of the California Ath
letic club, emphatically denies that he offer letic olul, emphatically denies that he offor-
ed a $\$ 5,000$ purse for Jack Skelly, the New ed a $\$ 5,000 \mathrm{pu}$
York amateur.
The unknown that the Manhattan Ath letio club wanted Jack Dempsey to spar si rounds for $\$ 300$ was Johnny Reagan. Demp. The March 130 ye
The Manchester 130 yards handioap thi
week has five A merican sprintere Weolk has five American sprinters entered
Collins, $10 \ddagger$ yards ; Budd, $12 \ddagger$ yards ; Huntley, $12 \frac{2}{2}$; Brown, 13 ; Donlan, 13. Hutchen has six yards start.
The anbsoription list for the testimonia
John Osborne, the veteran Englie oo John Osborne, the veteran Englieh
jockey, now amounts to over $\$ 17,000$, and jockey, now amounts to over $\$ 17,000$, an
that for Bradbury, a jockey who lost a leg by his
000 .
The proprietors of sporting elubs are get ting tired of giving big purses for boxing
matches, says a cable. A purse of $\$ 750$ wa a sufficient bait to induce "Nune" Wallace of Birmingham, and Gardner, of London, the bantam weights, to box last week under
the usual rules at the Kennington Social the ban
the us
club.
The

The Lancashire steeplechase, of 2,000 Easter meeting, has olosed with eighty-one
entries, which is fifteen more than has been secured for the Grand National, while near ly ever animal of note nominated for the big chase at Aintree will be found in the entry
for the race to be decided at New Barns. When he last visited Australia Ge Lohmann, the English Cricketer, was offer ed a position in the A. J. S. Bank if $h$
would remain in Sydney, but he refused th bait. It is thought unlikely he would sa " no " if the offer were renewed. Lohmann's
father was on the Stock Exchange, but wa father was on the Stock Exchange, but was
"hammered," and George himself was something in a stockbroker's office but found oricket more to his taste, and quite as pro-
fitable. He has been the main stay of Sur fitable. He has been the main stay of Sur
rey during the last season, but he does no forget that the Club was disposed to trea him scurvily the season before, when th rewards for services were being distribated,
W. W. Read received $£ 100$ and Lohman W. W. Read received $£ 100$ and Lohmann
was put off with $£ 25$. He struok at thie and demanded more, and it was only when he threatened to secede from the clab tha
the grant was increased to $£ 50$, W. W., position is a sore point with the Surrey pro-
feasionals, for though he poses as an amateur or gentleman, he depends mainly on crioket
for his subsistence. He is nominally assistant secretary of the Surrey Club, but no
body has ever seen him at his desk, and in body has ever seen him at his desk, and in
addition to the salary he receives for his supposed secretarial work he gets a hand
some bonus every season for his oticket play This amateur business is a transparent

THE SEVEN WONDERS.
With the Exception of the Pyramids
Different authors disagree in desoribin the seven popular wonders of olden times At prosent the Pyramids, the Colossus of
Rhodes, the Temple of Diana, the MassoRhodes, the Temple of Diana, the Manso-
leum, the statue of Jupiter of Olympus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Iha ros, or watch tower of Alexandria, are
usually reokkoned as the "Origiaal Seven Wonders." With the single excoption o the pyramide all the above have disappear-
ed. One, two and three thoussan yearsago, coording to traditions and authentio his tory, some of them wero wonders indeed. The first of the wonders, the great pyra
mid of Cheops, is situated seven miles from mid of Cheops, is situated seven miles from
the banks of the Nile, and twolve miles from Cairo, Egypt. It was built in the childhoo of the human race, long before hintory began. Yet it stands today a monument to a
wonderful people. "The great pyramid of wonderful people. "The great pyramid of
Cheops" is believed to have been built by the monarch whose name it bears, about inches, and its base 764 feet square Man of the monster blooks of granite used in of the monster blooks of granite used in Tradition tells us that 190.000 men were employed for
The Colossus of Rhodes, the second in the list of ancient wonders, was a great brazen statue of Apollo, which stretched its huge
legs across the harbor of Rhodes, and whasso large that ships in full sail passed between.

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The fifth wonder, the Olympian Zeus, was a statue of Jupiter Olympus, said to have ivory and gold. It is usually located at Elis, or its reputed bailder, PGidias.
If possible, tradition and history havent the sixth wonder of the world-the hanging gardens of Babylonnot mention them ; Pliny only casually al cocont of the reign of Noberzar is ores the subject altogether. Popular ac were huge baskets of brass and iron, 400 rches which were erected near the royal palace at Babylon.
The seventh wo
The seventh wonder was a combined 8 lexand end of the Island of Pharos, at begun by Ptolemy Soter about the year 332 oqual to $\$ 1,240,000$ of United States cur-
rency.
Mrs. Euclted Hill and her four-year-old

[^0]THE ECHO, MONIREAL.

## =The ECbo=

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MONTREAL, February 6, 1802.
The सoho 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 communicat with the office.

## " WE HAVE 'EM ON THE LIST."

The causes which contributed to the defeat of Ald. Kennedy and Rolland in St. Lawrepce and Hochelaga Wards respectively are not for to seek; they lay ingmen are in the mejcrity the same ingmen are in the majcrity the same
causes will always have, the same effect. causes will always have the same effect. opposing the abolition of property quali opposing the abolition of property quali-
fication for aldermen, but actually ad vocated 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 which go to make a good citizen, wil
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 promoter
in the interests of the working classes which made defeat doubly sure. Work ingmen are not to be fooled all the time; occasionally they manage to see right way. The last election was on of these occasions, and no better evi dence of this could be given than to point to the fact that a general wail o press over the defeat of those two gentlemen. They say the finances of the city are in danger of being equanderch 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. Ther capable with ex-Ald. Rolland of controlling the expenditure of the city, and it is a poor compliment to the othe aldermen to asseft otherwise. On the credit of getting even with their opponents this time and tion to keep the game going until all those aldermen who oppose municipa cil. 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 motinn to subscribe the sum of five hundred dollars to the election fund of their candidate in Montrea with the greatest cordiality. The committee reported having received on ouraging support from overy qnarter
of the division, and numerous work for the campaign shortly to be opened have voluakeered thoir assitanco. The the ranks of organized labor over the the ranks of organized labor over the
election of Mr. Boudreau as the labor oandidate, and it is believed that th great body of workingmen generally will rally to his assiatance. He has un oubted claims to their support whic the other two candidates do not pos sess ; a genuine workingman himself, his whole sympathies are with the am bition of those of his fellow-workmen who desire to place labor upon the plane it should occupy. While yet young man, he has worked long and earnestly in the cause of labor reform, and from his intimate acyuaintance better position to agitate for the rem edy than either of his opponents, who have only a theoretical knowtedge mass of wage workers. Intelligen workingmen will not fail to draw this distinction and to vote accordingly There never has been, in the politica history of this province, a morl oppor and independent man to the Provincia Legislature ; in the person of Mr . Boudreau, the labor candijate, 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 others. His record as a politician is
yet to make, but as a citizen and yet to make, but as a citizen and
a thorough friend and worker for labor it is unexcelled. Mr. Boudreau's pro ramme, while far-reaching enough to command the sympathy of the most
radical, is yet conservative onough to radical, is yet conservative enough to
suit the most ardent Tory, and having ready and fluent address in both lan guages he should
two nationalities.

CONOMIC DISTRIBUTION of EARNINGS.

We have had occasion before now to tice with approval various articles on he labor problem which have appeared the "Social Economist," a magazine, under the joint editorship of Messrs,
George Gunton and Starr Hoyt Nich s, devoted to the discussion of que hous which its title implies. In the number for January we find, among several other very readable and in structive papers, one from the pen of
Mr. Alfred Dolge, the well-known and Mr. Alfred Dolge, the well-known and extensive manufacturer of piano mate rials, which is well worthy the conside ration of all who take an interest in the settlement of industrial strife and the betterment of the wurking elasses. Be cannot do better the article itself, we from the comment in the "editoria crucible," which fittingly conveys our opinion :
" We
"We call special attention to this article because Mr . Dolge is one of the w manufacturers who is really interdustrial problems. Although probably the largest manufacturer of pisno ma orials in the world, he has risen above the plane upon which most business nen view social questions. He has en eavored to study economics from road social standpoint, regarding th industrial and social advancement of the masses as the foundation of our naional prosperity and civilization rom his view the prosperity of ind vidual capitalists is most surely pro-
moted by securing the social welfare of moted by securing the social welfare of
the laboring classes. As an evidence that Mr. Dolge practices in his every day life what he preaches, last year e annual meeting with his omployees, hich he calls their re-union, he re aced the working time of his factory rom ten to nine hours a day, and in reased wages 12 per cent-all without
eing asked. This was entirely inde ondent of his system of insurance an onomic distribution of earnings. Mr. Dolge opens out with a succin
summary of the causes leading up to
the present cunditions of industriap lif which he attributes to the substitntion of domestic hand labor for the aten of jomestic hand labor for tie steam
driven machinery of the factory system, ariven machinery of the factory system,
the differentiation of laborers into wage the differentiation of laborers into wage and salary receivers on the one hand nd capitalists into industrial manage
on the other. This separation of the fanctions and apparently of the interasts of employers and employed, the author says, naturally brought with 1 feeling of class antagonism which ha developed into a deeply settled indus rial conflict often amounting to actua social warfare, which has been further timulated by the teachings of a new chool of political economy which cam into existence about the same time un as a part of this industrial evolution Mr. Dolge goes on to say

The doctrines of the English school specially the theoey that profits rise only as wages fall, was believed to. be as irrefutable as it is repulsive and in uman. It was accepted as an insep rable part of the wages system and it verthrowing the system itself. Thus, ogically and historically, socialism wa he product of English cheap labor po itical economy
Further on he says
"Now we know that the bulk of the ealth created in society is automatially distributed in the regular process production in wages, salaries, taxe and other fixed costs, and we also know hat there frequently is a surplus re aining after all these costs are de rayed. To whom then does this sur plus 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.
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 cos of production-arises from the use o aperior machinery, or larger invest of capital, it clearly belongs to the capi alist; and if it is due to the capecia kill in 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 ex ercised by the laborers or an improved method introduced by them, then it i manifestly theirs because they have eate
Comparing the system of profit-shar ing adopted by some with the plan
which he himself has adopted, Mr Dolge says:
"By this means the incompetent ge as great a share of the surplus as th competent. The surplus earnings o to careless laborers, and conversely th surplus earnings of the most intelligent and skilful laborers may be swallowed up hy the poor investments or incomThe capitalist having failed to sep pace with the latest improvement unable to produce a profit. Then in with 4 tain his posicion hogis hey may have created and finally to make up for his own deficit tries to reduce wages. Against this last straw duce wages. Against this scost straw to pieces. This is the history of many 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 gratitude of the laborers. willing to accept lower wages inve been willing to accept lower wage
order to save the capitalist. To my mind this is all wrong, a reduction of wages is a step backward which labor should never be expected to take. Now the system I have adopted pro poses to give to each factor all the sur plus of profit it creates, whether the
other faclors have any or not. If the other faclors have any or not. If the
laborers in any department through ex-
ceptional effort have created a surplus o whether the laborers in other departmente, or whether the capital of the oncern, has produced a surplus or eficit.
I know it is usually assumed that employers have no interest in their la borers other than to hire them as cheap y as possible. This I regard as a serious error. It is ona of the results of the erroneous doctrine already referred "that profits rise as wages fall," and therefore that cheap labor is an important factor in creating large profite This view, however, is contrary to al experience. Instead if profits being the largest where wages are the lowest we find that where wages are the high est, capitalists are most prosperous and profits most permanent.
eason for this is that high paid labo re, besides being more intelligent work rs and better citizens, are larger con umers, and consequently furnish a more oxtensive, varied and permanen market for the product of capital, whic is the very hasis of industrial andsozia prosperity. In fact cheap labor is ulti mately a greater menace to the perma nent prosperity of capital than an other power in society, high wages are always permanently beneficial to the capitalist as well as to the laborer and te community. To constantly secure depreciation of the laborer must b provided for. . . There is probaly no force in a factory more effective preventing the introduction of im roved methods than the opposition o he old work people. They are ince ways of doing and are always adverse ways of doing and are always adverse to new machinery, laborer has reached the age of fifty-five or sixty years he has gene illy passed the point of economic effl ciency. It may be said that he should then be discharged and a younger man put in his plac \%, but this policy is
neither humane nor economic. It is inhumane, because it throws the laborer apon the world at a time when he ha become incapable of earning a living making of him either a pauper or a
gar. This is socially degrading; nds to the manhood an estroy the individuality, dignity and freedom of the citizen. On the other , to avoid this calamity laborer re tempted and even taught to restric heir standard of living to the narrow for that "rainy day." To this en romen desert their homes for the shop, and children are hurried into the fac tory when they ought to be in school Thus in the name of false economy the highest interests of home life are ne glected, ignorance is perpetaated and the social advance of the laborers prevented."
To prevent such a calamity as th r. Dolge has instituted a system dustrial insurance whereby a work ah is retired on a pension after a cer in number of years' service, or throng isablement, the plan

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## THE OREANIZATION OP LABOR

BY W. J. ASHLEY, M. A. Profeseor of Political Poonomy in the Univer ity of Toronto

But, as I said before, you cannot per But, as I said before, you cannot per manently defeat a tendency whion arises out of the workmen begin to form secret unions in the teeth of the law ; cret unions in the ticipated with men and-as may be and education and toilsome lives, of हcant education and toilsome lives,
burning under a sense of being unfairly burning under a sense of being uilty of treated - they wernet be palliated. And crimes whory of those crimes, which, of the memory of hion wardly of course, the employess can hardly be blamed for making the most of, still clings round the came of "trade" union," and unconsciously influences the judgment of those who woyld oth erwise be symprathetic. But we mast in fairness remember that the worst of these crimes were committed when the governing classes weve maintaining a
system which, in its working, subjected system which, in its working, su 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, inasmucn as only through union are they in a position to make, a fair bargain. But this principle car ries with it certain consequences whici are by no means universally acknowledged. The firt is thanization, some sort of representative officials; and that in negotiations as to wages, employers will do wall to recognize these omeren that the men do really look upon them as their repre. rentatives. This course is desirable, if only from the roint of view of expe diency. Let us take an example from a safo Colhourne strike rose out of great Melbourne strik rose out of the captains and mates of the small coasting ships. The latter asked for an increase in wages, and, when re fused, formed a union, and amfiate themselves with the trades union or ganization of the country. Thereupo the shipowners professed their readi ness to grant the increase, but refuse to confer with the officials of the new association; they would see them as individual employens, but not as repre sentatives of a union. Now this wa in the highest degree unwise, to a different class fiom the great body of the unionists, and if the shipowner had just bided their time, there wa great likelihood that the alliance be tween the new association and th federated unions would have come to an end of itself. But they chose rathe to try openly and at once to break up the association ; and the result has bee a disastrous strike, which has brought distress to the whole community ; fo the demand of the shipowners was 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 me and that he must not treat with any and that he must not treat with an one else. If the anion includes bus a sense. If the anion includes buc mall number of men, the employe may fairly say that the union delegate do not really represent the mass of the work people; but when the ubion does
really embrace most of the men, it is both unjust and imprudent not to treat with it

Liet me take another example, an this tine 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 re presentatives of the unions, on the
ground that they were "outsiders." They would treat, they said, with their
own workpeople, but not with paid own workpeople, but not with paid
demagogues. This feeling is very natural. The unionist secretary is usual Iy a pervon 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 them to put their case well ; they are talk business with them, and they feel themselves at a disadvantage. What more natural, then, that they should gladly choose as their representative ome "outsider," with what is called 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 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 dis. putes are largely determined.
The next proposition I have to la down is that workmen are justified in striking, just as every dealer is justi led in refusing to come to terms if he thinks he can make a better bargain.
Of course it must never be forgotten Of course it must never be forgotten
that real success in the case of a strike is something more than success in th particular dispute ; it is not real sue cess if the result is to diminish or de
stroy the trade. And in saying that stroy the trade. And in saying that
strikes are justifiable, I am speaking strikes are justifiable, I am speaking
only of the refuaal to work in itself. I shall be told that everybody admits it I doubt it. Amung persons of wha we may call the "better-to-do classes there is still a strong feeling that 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 inction We must distinguish be ween forms of labor which are of im mediate 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 obvi ous that we cannot permit gasworker men to sbandon trains en route, or po licemen to refuse to go out on a night' duty, without word of warning. Ye one. If the employees in particula ccupations are not to quit work with at a specified period of notice, the ust not be dismiseed without an qually long notice. But in most case in is ; and of course one of the object the is to incorveni the to public and so drew nee to the public, and so draw atteninary how had some people find dinary how hara a question from somebody else point of view. Thus I have heard it marked how unfortunate it was th he progress of the university building as hindered by a strike. But the eople have gone on to imply tha there was something positively wrong in the bricklayers refusing to proceed as last as they could with so noble task. But the time when the puhlic
vants certain things very much is just the best time for the laborer to put for ward his claim. To judge from th mentations of some good folk, would seem as if the only proper tim 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 o suffering which it entails, to the strik ors and their families. Even if the ucceed, it is said, they will never be ble to make up for the privations
time a favorite form of argument to with two thin, agitated logs, a body Jraw up a sort of balance sheet, and
present on one side a barrel, no neek worth mentionpresent on one side the amount of 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 ridieulously insufficient argument. Putting on one gain of a strike to the men does pay for he 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, many an unsuccessful one. One battle where the, men were defeated, may make many subsequent struggles unnecessary. A successfulstrike, or even an unsuccessful one that has proved costly to the employers, may influence costly to the employers, may influsnce
them towards making concessions in them towards making concessions in considerable loss ; and this in mqny considerable loss ; and this in mony
other fields of employment. It would be a narrow view of the dockers' strike be a narrow view of the dockers' strike
which was limited to its results on the ockers themselves. Their \&uccess ha d all over England to a very general crease in the wages of unskilled la borers.

Tadvaco now a final proposition. If we allow tha en have a right to combine and come a common agreement as to the term upon which they will work, we cannot
fairly restrict them in the range of the fairly restrict them in the range of the
conditions which they may think desir conditions which they may think desir-
able. 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 o wages. The masters, we will suppose are ready to grant the rise, but ask to be allowed to retain the right to em ploy other men at the same time, non unionists, either at the same or a lowe wage. Obviously it would be folly fo the men, from their point of view, he thin edge of the wedge which would finally get rid of the union alto gether. It would create that very competition among men which it is th object of the union to do away with. Or, suppose that during a strike the omployer has been able to get a few non-union men to work for him. Sup pose that in spite of this he is beaten Is he to keep these non-union men in his employ 1 Of course it seems very hard on these men that they should be nay urge from their point of view i this: "We want employers to underand that if they determine to rejec
ur terms, and try to get outside labo
hey must face the chance of their hav ng to dismiss the outsiders if they ar eaten ; and if they make any agree ent which they may not be able having to compensate the outsiders fo e bre ant non-unionists to feel that if the choose to help the employers they must

## ro be continumb.

The proposed shuffle in St. Antoine Ward is not likely to materalize withat opposition, which those sentimen lists who have undertaken to hand ver will fid out. ers at the sympathetic meeting the other ay assumed too much when chey sup posed that the electors of be traded off as
ward would consent to they were part and parcel of Ald horey's lies. They will have something to say efore accepting the rejected of anothe

The following pen pioture of the lat remier, 18 taken from a Melbourn Australia) exchange. Wo leave our readers to judge how near it comes to the original :-"Premier $A=$ Mercier, of Queber, whose accounts are in such a
lamentabie state, is a little fat man
a long, fierca nose like the beak of the 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 ar never still, he is hurried and jerky, and has the shinest and most pointed boot in all Canada."
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ill Woal Henriettas, 46 in



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ment of

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## TEA! T

 eas not as refStroud's Tea and Coffee Warehouser 2188 NOTRE DAME ST. NFAR MOUNTAIN.

THE ECHO, MON'REAI.

## THB GRRAT LAND SWHIHLB

The following, from The Ballotin (Aus tralie) hay na npplioatiop in Boile of ite par Aumlars to the atste of-aftoins in GanadatAuatralis is propeminently the home of is probably more land in the market in. Ane fralis, ip proportion to the population, than there is in any other country on earth, Th prinoipal crop of this fortile country is a Hirvest of aríd boards bearing the inggrip-
fion : "These allotments for sale," and a hundred thousand fielde whioh ought to bo tioh with fruit or greifin grow nothing but glaring placitd apiece, announcing that desirable property is to be offered by pub lic auction. Nearly half the land holders of y leasned to regard it as as meane for the sustenance of humanity, but only as a sub divisions, and traded off on instalment prin oiples. There are more estate agents to the country known to geography; also, there ar anotioneers, and syndicates in these pro There are six times as many allotments for sale as a population of three million son can reasonably purchase, and any anditidual
who seems to want a patch of ground is liable to be troaden to death by the frantic rush of agents all desirous of making over every part of this continent have no visible means of existence except loafing in a dingy office in company with a dog-eared ledger, and waiting for a chance to digpose of
quarter-acre of ground to any viotim who quarter-acore of ground to any victim who ing to sell for a maill deposit down, and th
balance to be paid in the dim, indefinite fature : some require no deposit at all, an profess not to want the balanee till the Day
of Judgment ; some want nothing whatever, by their own showing, and will lend th buyer money to build with as well. Most
of them simply pat down in their books an of them simply pat down in their books any
property that chances to be for sale, and happen to find a customer, and, as a conse
quence, twelve or fifteen members of the tribe live, or attempt to live, on the effort
to sell one allotment which, as likely as not, to sell one allotment which, as likely as not
proves unsaleable. Also, they all ha money to lend in sums varying from $£ 50$ u
to $£ 50,000$, ar the shortest notice. The average property agent is a mystery.
As a rule, he is a dusty, seedy, middle-aged individual, with a shifty eye, and a brown
coat, and a dusty, bard hat, and a woode expression like the side of a hat. His office
is generally y up a stair, in a dark buildin opening out of a lane. Very few people eve saw an agent sell any property in one of
these dens, or found him collecting from anybody, or disoovered him in the aot gage; and not one man in a hundred, on going into the office, ever met another man always found writing a letter of some kin to an alleged olient, and presumably he postin the letter in the inside pocket of his old,
brown coat, and leaves it there to all futarity. Presumably he lives somewhere, bu brown anomaly in an offoe, and apparently brown anomaly in an oumge, and apparentiy
he exists by witting hard down on a charr,
and his uase to the world at large is not worth and his uss to
mentioning.
Now and then, however, some abnormally
brightand energetiospeoimen of the brother brightand energetiospecimen of the brother
hood sells a suburban allotment on time payment, generaily to the working olasses deposit, and executes probably collects by whi his alleged principal owns up to the transin due legal form, on receipt of the last in: stalment at some period probably 10 year istence of this principal for granted, and . ly reliable. He further assumes that there
is no mo tgage on the property, or, if there is one, that the owner, or the alleged owner will pay the interest regularly and meet th prinoipal in due time. Or, iete iestig susiness-like to investigate the
oientlo points, and finds that everything is in goo order, he still has to assume that the landholder will not mortgage the property at
some future time, or, if he does, thet meet the liability honorably; that he will not sell the land to a dozen different ind
viduals and mortgage it as well, and viduals and mortgage it as well, and bo
with the profits of the nefarious transation that ho will not go bankrupt ; and that th dreary middleman with the dismal counten. ance, and the dismal office, and the hard
hat, will honorably pay over the money to hat, will honorably pay over the money to
his prinoipul-if there is one-instead of embezzling it and vanishing. Lastly, he


then laughing at him -as heis enabled to do
by tho hot that the preliminary logal ox
pensen invilved in compeling the vendor to pensee finvelved in compelling the vendor to
deliver the article thast has been bought and paid for are beyond the reach of the ordinary humble inventor. Among all thees ohances the position of the individual who dangerous as that of a heretio in th Ifdale Ages or an expe
hauls op the tail of a tiger.
person who eille land is one of the fow, the is allowed to sequire money by false prerenses with absolute impunity. The land jobber may mortgage his land to one indi-
vidual and at the same time sell it on the vidual and at the same time sell it on th Gestalment plan to another, but though hatier's asving he io in no akes all the latier's savings he is in no way
oompelled to use the money in olearing off the mortgage. He may simply appropriate both the mortgage money and the purchase money, and then go insolvent, in whioh case
the mortgagee takes everything, and the buyer loses all his little pile, and has no re dress. The seller, of course, knows th the unpaid mortgagee must foreclose; he
knows also that the weak and confiding speculators who are toiling to pay up the purchase money of their quarter-acre allotments will never get any thing in return ; and as he takes their coin through a long series
of years under the promise that they will years under the promise that they will
receive a legal title in exchange, which proaceive a legal title in exchange, whion pront
nise he deliberately makes of no account n thereby obtains money by ialse pretence ense of the term. He lives by absorbing ident classes all through the best years heir lives, and then reduces them to $r$ ings of the household breas when that victim has lived and died in th mily to make some provision for hi to be thrown out by the mortgagee. H many degrees baser and more heartless tha and he compares badly with the ordinary arrotter. But the laws are mostly made therefore his miserable fraud is strictly pro tested by statute. If he were allotted seven
years penal servitude like any ot years penal servitude like any other comn politician whom the world will here name ould now be pounding road-metal unde The remedy for this a
The remedy for this astonishing state of vidaal selling land on the instalment plan he Titlos required to deposit the deeds in ith a certificate, from that office stataing that they have been so deposited, and that
they are free from all encumbrance. There would be no hardehip in this, for-the land he deeds, save for purposes of frend and he could make no possible profit out of them y any bonest process. They cerse, in fact, to belong to him from the moment the sale
is effected, and no individual can olaim to effected, and no individual can olaim to Trade off a property and still keep it in his own hands. Any attempt to sell land on mains upon it, or to sell it without deposit If the vendor requires immediate accom modation he can mortgage the unpaid in talments to any extent he plenses ; in other ords, he will be at liberty to hypothecate his own interest, but will na longer be per-
mitted to trade off interests that are not his own. The man who sella land would then e placed on the same footing as the person who sells any other material substanoe ; ho
would be required to deliver the artiole fo hioh he had received payment, and any attempt to obtain payment on a false prein the same way as ary false pretences in general. It is a small thing to ask that a
landlord should not be allowed to sell the aime artiolo to two different buyere, and take the value from each of them. But, so
far, the logal element of the Legislature ha far, the logal element of the Legislature hae
shown itself strongly opposed to any ohange The barrister, ase another variety of common windler who is authorized to take retain he frequently leaves undone, naturally ympathises with his brother cormoran and -oo far the people have taken no offectua teps to gaol either of them,

## Cood Wages.

Various Governments pay their chiefs a Vollows: The United States, 850,000 a year
Persia, $\$ 30,000,000$, Ruasie, $\$ 10,000,000$ Siam, $\$ 10,000,000$; Spain, $\$ 3,900,000$ Italy, $\$ 3,000,000$; Great Britain, $\$ 3,000$, 000 ; Morocoo, $\$ 2,500,000$; Japan, $\$ 2,300$, 000; Egypt, $\$ 1,575,000$, Germany, $\$ 1,000$, and Brazil, each $\$ 600,000 ;$ France, $\$ 200$, 000 ; Haytii, $\$ 240,000$; Switzerland, $\$ 3,000$

The yacht belonging to Admiral St town harbor during a gale there.

ECHOES OFTHE WEEK MONEY IN STRANGE PLACES

## Twenty an.

 Twenty persons lost thoir lives as a result Del int in Buà Pest hast weok: Daring the present week there were re-ported in Chfitiana 726 netw oasee of in. auenza. Prinoe George, of Groece, who saved the life of the
fivenza.
The President of the French Reprulic hae ont to the Khedive the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.
Bettina, the daughter of Baron Alphonse
Rothschild, and wife of Albert Rotho - Rothschild, and wife of Albert Roths hild, is dying of cancer of the breast.
The Parisian tradesmen are takin The Parisian tradesmen are taking adf all goods, inoluding those of domestic roduction.
Gales prevailed on the eastern coast, $\rho$,
England and Scotland in the early part the week. A number of coasting vessel the week. A.
were wrecked.
The naval ex
The naval exhibition organized at Liver commeroial supremacy of Great Britain wa opened on Tuesday.
A boat belonging to H. M. S. Belle Iele, the coast guards' vessel at Kingston, found-
ered Wednesday in Dublin Bay. Four of her rew were drowned,
By an explosion at a smokeless powde
factory at Pressburg, three men were fatally injured and the building was wrecked.
A belief is gaining ground among the
pessants of Riazan that Count Tolstoi i anti-Christ, and that to accept his bounty neans the loss of their souls.
The fact that Dr. Miguel and Count
Zeditz were guests of the Emperor at Berlin on Saturday leads to the hope that a com proniil

Official despatches via Athens say there
are good reasons to hope that the man-of. are good reasons to hope that the man-of
war Victoria, wrecked on the Greek coast will be floated. She lies in an easy position
and if the weather continues favorable be pulled off by tugs from the Pirens.
During the progress of a ball in Berlin,
given by the officers of the garrison in ace bration of the Emperor's birthday, a daugh tead. A special says physician gave tight lacing as the cause of her death.
Ae bottle which was found floating nea Lerwick, the chief town of one of
the Shetland Islands on Bressay Sound, hrom Fowla, an island of the Shetland group,
formen the verge of starvation
A meetily of socialists was held at Brus sels Wednesday at which it was resolved to
hold daily demonstrations ontaide Chamber of Depunties during the discoussion by that body of the revision of the constitu
tional bill. It was also decided to organize demonstrations in the provinces in favor of universal suffrage.
Miss Florence Nash, a pretty young
English gurl, sued Ali Khan, the son of English gurl, sued Ali Khan, the son of an
Indian prince,for breach of promise of mar riage, A speoial cable tells how the fair her undoing. Ali Khan, who refused to be he had promised to marry her, and the jury accopted his word and returned a verdict in his favor.

Pre
gripe.
Fr
Fripe.
Frank Fasquel, aged 15, an Italian, wa David Porter, Deputy Collector of Savannah, wa, while
killod by his son. sentenced to flyo years in State's prison for attempting to drown his stepson.
A large portion of the business part of
Woodstoek, III,, was destroyed by fire whic originated in the Waverly House.
The negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and the United States w Congrespman for anothor week. Congressman Grady, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill to reduce the Presi
dent's salary from $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 25,000$ a dent's s
year.
Will
William Doolittle, who disappeared from Carbodale, Pa., seven years ago, arrivec
here Wednesday. Four years ago he found himseli in Omaha, and for the first tim in three years remembered his name.

A young woman named Mary Carter, em ployed as a domestio servant at Hamilton, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday morning by swallowing a quantity of strong,
liniment. She was removed to the hospltai, liniment. She was removed to the hosplta
and will recover,


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PHUNNY ECHOES
She－Was it a mercenary marriage？He
－Yes，They were both too poor to stay －Yes．They were
Teacher－Now，children，what well
known produot is raised in Ireland ？Bright known product is raised
Boy－Amerioan citizens．
Penelope（sighing）－Ah，the men are not Penelope（sighing）－Ah，the men are not
what they used to be．Tom－r＇d like to know why not．Penelope－They used to be
boys，you know．
The Skeptical Aunt－What does he do，
Dolly，for a living？Dolly（greatly sur－ prised）－Why，auntie，he does not have time to earn a living while we are engaged． Little Girl－Your paps has̀ only got one
leg，hasn＇t he？Veteran＇s Little Girl－ leg，hasn＇t he 2 Veteran＇s Little Girl－
Yes，Little Girl－Where＇s his other one？ Veteran＇s Little Girl－Hush，dear ；it＇s in heaven．
Banker－What＇s your harry，old man ？ to spare．If I should miss this train wouldn＇t get out home in time enough ake the train coming backa
Little Boy－Mamma，the cat has eaten
that seed I＇guve to the canary this that seed I gwe to the canary this morn－
ing．Mamma－Cat＇s don＇t eat bird seed． ing．Mamma－Cat＇s don＇t eat bird seed．
You must be mistaken．Little Boy－No ma ＇am．It was in the kird．
Beggar－Please，sir，will ye lend me a
dime ter git somethin＇ter eat．Gentle－ man－You＇ve got a quarter in your hand now，What＇s that for：Beggar－That＇s er tip the waiter．
Peroy－You should cong watulate youhself my deah，on gwetting me．Lots and lots of osn＇t see what in the world she ever saw in him）－I auknowledge，Percy，that I＇ve got a soft thing．
Laura－I have heard，Irene，that Mr．
Weetpit，the young board of trade broker， ho comes to yeee yon，is what the broker， bear．Irene（blushing wildy）－A bear， Laura？That doenn＇t begin to express it
Do you know Charley Soribbinis？said
ond young woman to another．Oh，yes ； quite well．He wrote an ode to me．Did he！I have often heard Charley say that he wrote poetry on the slightest provooation． Jenny（at the window）－There go Clara and Tenie．I don＇t like those two girls． Kitty－But you muat learn to like them， lear，now that you are engaged to Tom onny－What has that to do with my liking
or disliking them？Kitty－They have both agreed to be sisters to him．
Mrs．Jilkins－Oh，Tom，Y＇m so worried
about Jimmy 1 He＇s in bed，and has been all day，awfully sick．Mr．J．（after an in speotion）－Pshaw！there doesn＇t seem to be much wrong with him．Mrs．J－but the circus was in town to－day，and he never
even－．Mr．J．－Great Scott ！Give me my hat．IIl go for six dootors．

The Pride of Wealth
Dead Beat（humbly，to swell，old time friend of his）－Lond me five bob． Swell（handing it over）－Now，old man
for goodness salke don＇t boze it for goodness sake dont booze it up half crowns）－What right have you，sir，to ditatate to me how I should spend my own

## MURDER OR MERCY？

Yes，we had got the run from our billets and our lodgings in one day．Jim Nolan and I were room mated nuld worked in the sam atore，and his father had taken up a selection alongside
mates．
＇Look here，Jiw，＇I said，qet＇s clear，out of town．It＇s no use hunting for billets．Th
old lady＇ll object to my doing it becanse old lady＇ll object to my doing it because she
always reckoned on me becoming a big store． keeper，but I＇m not made for it．＂
＇Well，I＇m made to graft at anything that＇ got tueke
Well，what dy jo bey to goinz scalping ou Womalila way I proposed；＇there＇s whipso red＇uns out there，and skins fetch $=$ good price
besides the salp－－monof！＇
＇Tm on，＇said Jint．＇Tll get my Winchester from the old lady，and，I suppose，the boss＇ll let us have a fow thousand rounds at trade
price．What about tente and rations $\%$ price．What fix that，＇said C ，＇TII write to the ol man to send the tentes over the Chinchill Station，and some tucker，and we＇ll get＇＇em as
we pass．We cain get a packhorse in Mitchell we pass．We cani get e pped，
besides something to rida．

## So we got it all fixed iap

of work＇．Next thing wip to have a long spel Womalills Creek and getting in a good stack of akins．Jim was the best hand with a kni 1 ever saw．He＇d make the first ent and give fow punches with his hand，and off would what the lead had made．
What the lead had made．
work to make a good living，and fresh air and sun to give us an appetite．What on earth makes so many men drift to town who can＇t do anything there？Oftentimes it＇s a fellow＇s mother，who wants to see him a cut above a
boundary－rider or stockman，or even a selector， boundary－rider or stookntian，or even a selector，
and sends him down to try his luck at growing into a gentleman．I know it was that way ＇big storekeeper，＇and we boys had almost al－ ways done her wishes．
But this isn＇t the story I started to tell． Jim and I were doing well，for，not reckoning sealps，the hides alone were worth a crown
apiece．Then one unlucky day Jim had an apiece．Then one unlucky day Jim had an
idea，which is a dangerous thing in unprac－ idea，which
tised hands．
What d＇
－What d＇ye say to some honey on yer brea
or supper $\%$＇he asked me
＇All right，＇I replied．

## some．

axe and a are ass，＇responded Jim ；＇fetch an
crosscut．＇${ }^{W}$ ．ll，
Well，we started out，and came to a tree had spotted a bees＇nest－regular hybrids． We＇d both got mosquito－net on our hats，be－ cause the Hybirds are more savage than a mot
of serub bulls．Jim gave the butt of the tre of sorub bulls．Jim gave the butt of the tre a thump with the axe．
＇Pretty solid down here，anyhow，＇he said
But the jar had made the But the jar had made the awarm hum．
＇By Jove！it＇s a big awarm＇，bberred Jim， as they came out unanimously．Then I ran my eye up the trunk．It was a big carbeen， and went up as straight and plumb as a rush or about forty feet．
－What way＇ll he fall $P I$ anked dubiously ＇Better try and let the wind drop him． too plumb for my liking．＇
So we ripped into him
So we ripped into him on the lee side till
about half－way across．Then we undercut it． tt seemed solid right through．Then we cat two inches when we were into the pip It had run to one side of thie tree，and all tha side was a shell．It had been atruck by light ning，too，some time or other，judging by the bot more got more than four inches into the cut whe
she went＇crack ！＇like a piatolehot．There Was no groaning such as
that has a bit of a lean．
＇Run！＇was all Jim said as the tree began to
dip． Well，
t all．I haenged to drop without beginning but cleared like waited for Jim to say＇run， heard a yell，and I looked round．Then y of the tree and that yell were nearly in one ahead．I couldn＇t see Jim the ycll was a bit tree，instead of falling with the wind，had got swung round by a strip of hard deadwood Which has been overgrown by green
This strip was between the two cuts．
This strip was between the two cuts．
＇God help the the poor old chasp，＇Isaid，for
This strip
＇God hel
I can＇t．＇
The stu
The stunp of the broken limb was bearing on his legs s they were fairly driven into the
ground．His eyes were shut，but I could se his chest still heaving，and presently he began to groan and writhe a little．I was trying to cut off a branch that was nigh his face and he out his cheek．I was clean off iny head，
didn＇t know what to do．I conldn＇t didn＇t know what to do．I coblan＇t e
through the top of the trunk and saw off the main branch without cutting him．Besides， self．I got the branch olear of his face，and could see that his eyes were opened ${ }_{i}$ I $X$ ben

He roused a little when he heard me speak ＇No use，he said．＇Tommy，I＇m bound fo he Never Never：＇
I knew it，too． I knew it，too．If I had got him out he
would have died all the would have died all the same．Presently he gave an awful shriek．God grant that I ma
never hear the like again．The bees conldn geter heut before，because the holo wes againe the got ground and the other end of the pipe in
the tree was stuffed with mid，but when the ground and the other end of the pipe in
the tree was stuffed with mud，but when I eut
away that limh that was lying on Jim＇s fnce I away that limh that was lying on Jim＇s face，
had made a way for them to get out without had made a
＇Tommy，＇he yelled，＂finish me quick，for Christ＇s sakel Don＇t leave me to be stang to
death I Tommy，where＇s your revolver death I Tommy，where＇s your revolver
Quiek，shoot 1

My revolver was in its pouch on my belt．
The ageny on his face and in his roice wa wful．

Was it Murder or Mercy ！
The Brlletin（A etrilie）
The Salt Industry of Indfa．
The annual revenue derived from salt in he Indian Empire is $£ 7,000,000-\$ 35,000$ ， $00-4 \mathrm{~s}$ ．per owt．being the tax imposed． hrge part of the salt consumed is imported， some of it is made from sea water，bat moss
of the native manufactured article comes from the northwest provinces．In tho Raj． pootana district there is an important salt
lake－the Sambhar－20 miles long by five miles broad，which yields from 100,000 to 20,000 tons of salt annually．This is a ake only in the rainy season，and it is be
ore that－March to July－that the salt shed out from the mud by netives ahed out from the mud by natives，At At
this time the brine is of sp．gr． 1.08 ，and de posits the sals in crasts．It is not clearly
known where the salt comes from but the known where the salt comes from but the
most likely theory is that the rain streams most likely theory is that the rain streams
bring down with them saline matters into bring down with them saline matters int
the lake valley，and，as there is no outlet， the lake valley，and，as there is no outlet，
the salt in the course of time orystalizes ．Another souree of salt is found in the There the soil is highly charged with salin matters，and it is only necessary to di dies in the ground in order to get a plenti ful supply of strong brine．The trouble
with this is that the brine contains magne sium sulphate as well as salt，and that re Thomson was deputed by the Goverment to
find out a remedy for this and he did，in the addition of 2 per oent of slaked lime，whic converted the magnesium sulphate into hy－
droxide－thus providing a salt free from bitterness．Two per cent of lime was re－ biterness．Two per cent of lime was re－ strange to say，the whole of it did not enter pensive on a large scale．There is also range of salt mountains further north（N．
W ．part of the Punjanb），where there are W．part of the Punjaub），where there are
old mines now worked economically under Governmens supervision，and yield 40,000 tons annually．It is calculated that there is enough salt here to last for 40,000 years．
Dr．Thomons defended the salt tax on the Dr．Thomsons defended the salt tax on the ground that it is the only imperial tax
which the poor pay，and it amounts to five which the poor pay，as
pence per head per a
existed for 250 years．

The Coming American Aristocracy
The Duke of Marlborough，who has pre－
viously shown himself a keen and oareful observer of American tendencies，has a paper
in the carrent New Review，in which he in the current New Review，in which h compares the Euglish aristocracy of birth
with the American aristocracy of money He finds，as any man must find，who con－ iders things not naimes，faots nor fiotions， that as to real width and power in the com－
manity，the English noble is not to be men manity，the English noble is not to be men－
tioned the same day with the American tioned the
millionaire．
millionaire． ＂An English duke，＂he saye，＂may＇be Coadied by a fow costermongers and loo holds \＆species of court in Wall street or on the Chicago exchange．His orders are hings to bo feared．＂
A duke ought to be an authority on dukes and the Duke of Marlborough，being a duke
in his own right and a millionaire in his wife＇s，should know，il anybody，how to es－ imate comparatively the advantages of the wo positions，and that his estimate is cor－ rect no observant person will be likely to question．
Great as is the power and magnificence o American millionaire at present，the
Duke of Marlborough antioipates his far wake of Mariborough antioipates his ＂For a time yet，＂he says，＂the American girl may continue to soramble for titled for－ igners，＂but eventually，even in her eves， the rising Ameriean aristoornay will out－
shine all others．Forecasting the develop－ shine all others．Forecasting the develop－
ment of our platocratio nobility，the Duke writes：＂It is olear that in a not distant future，America will be possessed ot a re－ presentative class of landed merchant no－
bles，who will vie in luxury and in wealth bles，who will vie in luxury and in wealth
duced and in that artistio fiohies，in＇pld．
tures，in furniture and in works of art， whioh bave been ao enhancod in value in the nineteenth century in Europe，will be raised yy American millionaire buyera of another by Amor
generatio
tions，＂
That i
That is to say，in the opinion of thiskeen That is to say，in the opinion of this kee Amerioan experiment in popular govern． nent，based on the equal rights of men，bide
ar to result in the near future in the evo lation of the most powerfal and aplendi cristocracy the world ever naw．This，ac be the flower and，oonsummation of oup re vittingily，Witutions，the end for which，un died，and Buinker Htill and Gettysburg woint into history．
The man w
The man who makes this prediction is not
rriting for effect．He is not an alarmits and has no motive to exaggegato．Ho ion merely stating in a matter of fact way，the result of his observations of the ascendanoy which the wealthy class has already ob－
tained in this country，and where it is likely tained in this country，and where it is likely
to end．There can be no question of the soundness of his facts and the correotnese his conolusions．The course of affairs in irection he indicates，and must result a he predicts，unless arrested and turned back by a great popular uprising for the redemp on and re－establishment of the publio． New Nation．

Why He Smiled．
Doctor－How long has your husband been
Anxious Wife（whose h sofa in convulsions）－He hasband is lying on anch time，apparently as usual，and told

## IF YOU WANT GOOD

 Sero baing a rotirad Coaralian who mad hen he theos himelto on the oofe and ever stopped laughing since．． All the Difference． Wife－John，it makes meHusband－Nonsensh，my dear；you＇re out of spiritsh，
Wife（solemn
Wife（solemnly）－Ah，John，I wish you

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##  <br> DROYINCEO QUEBEC LOTTERY AUTHORISEDM EEGSLATURE

BI－MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892：
th and 20th JANUART，3rd and 17th FEBRUARY，2nd and 16 th MARCH，
6th and 20th APRIL．


3184 Priviss，WORTHI s58，740： GAPITAL PRIZE WORTH $\$ 15,000$ ．
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ar Aak for Ciroulara
S．IF LEFEBVRE，Manager

OUR BOARDING HOUSE
Reflections on Current Evente b the Boarders.
"A great deal has boen said ant written these last two years incondem sation of the corrupt practices of the old political parties," said Brown, "and every man who has read the disclo sures made at Ottewa and Queb + e, 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 th elector has positively no choice unles it be to substitute Conservative corrup tionists 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 manufac turers, jobbers, contractors and trans portation 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 directs. The greater the corruption in high places the more they expect to gain. The prosperity of the not figure in theire of the people, do not fizure in thoir calor They is a more war bey 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 lung 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 caudidate has much the same effect as a red rag has upon a bull. He makes them furions; not because he has ever done them an injury, but be-
cause 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 Governnot foirl It is for this squarely toe the mark. 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 de-
sires to purify politics. The history sires to purify politics. The history of the C. P. R. and the recent investgations held at Ottawa prove beyond a doubt that the Conservatives are as expert their opponents are; in thename 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 gring to gain by it? Have not, within the last few days, charge been man at least one member of the De Bouch erville Cabinet which, if subentiated would prove him fully a hig ancel, Would prove him fully as biga rascal as any in the liberal party, and do you really believe that by electing a hidebound party man you are doing something that will tend to purify politics? No, sir. What the country needs at at this time is men who are independent of either party, just such men as Boudreau who, without having any axe o grind, ara 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 intereste," said Gaskill "I advise workingmen to do the same. The platform with which Boudrean
comes before the electors of the Centre
Divition is a straight-up-and-down one of labor roform. Every single plank in it is calculated to advance the intereste of those who work for wagee, and the of those who work for wages, and tae candidate himolr liso unanimous Let the workingmen of Montreal Centre in this contest act in a business like manner. a manufacturers and capitalists look after their interests by ecuring the election of their friends so must we look after ours by electing our riends. As the election of out-and-orit party hacks advances the intereste 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 wil receive that consideration which is now denied them. Let the men of Mont real Centre but be true to themselves and their wives and little ones on the 8th of March and Boudreau will b elected by an overwhelming majority." Bill Blades.
ALIEN LANDLORDS.

The alien land law of Texas was on cted by a legislature composed of mes who had seen millions of acres held ou of use by men who could afford to wait until population swarming about the ground they held, and demanding acces sums to their wealth. Its repeal is de manded by the real estate men of th State, who see in the diminution heir commissions the busingss of the State paralyzed. Perhaps the legisla ors did not do the wisest thing in nacting that only citizens of Texas should possess her soil ; had they en acted that the annual rental value o all land within the State must be paid into the State Treasury, they would have accomplished the exclusion of of the non-resident landlord, and sup plied a fund for public works that would have benefitted her people im measurably. But the Texans are feel ing their way slowly toward the turn in the passage where the light shal appear. - St. Louis Chronicle.
THE PRINCIPLE IS UNIVERSAL
Some things are easier to see than thers that are just as obvious. The Springfield Republican readily notes the injustice of securing by law the oxc'usive enjoyment of natural pleasure blind to the jacent residents; plies whether the natural resort is or pleasure or for work.-Muscutal (Ill.) Herald.

THE TRADES COUNCIL
The regular meeting of the Central Trade and Labor Council was held on Thursda evening laat,
in the ohair.
Credentials were read and accepted from L. J. Mercier and F. X. Mercier: represent Ing the Tinsmiths' and Roofers' Union Bernier, Grande Hermine Assembly. Montreal Centre reported ef the contest in Iontreal Contre reported everything pro recommended that the Council vote them sum of money to defray the legitimate ex penses of the election. The report wa adopted.
It was the
It was then moved and seconded that thil Council vote the sum of $\$ 500$ for the pur
pose of aiding in defraying the legitimat cose of aiding in defraying the legitimat
expenses of the labor oandidate in th Centre Division. Carried unanimoualy. The committee in charge of the eleotio in St. Mary's Division then reported, recommending that the sum of $\$ 200$ be voted or Mr. Beland's deposit. The report was motion, received and adopted. done to date. A long discussion then wor place ; finally the report was referred bac o the committee until such time as th ommittee is ready to report in full. It was then moved and seconded that this St, Lawrence and Hochelaga wards in elect-
ing representatives of the psople to be thei stead of as previously eleoting men who only appeared to represent the clasees, an We hereby wish to express our disapprobal
tion of any steps that may be taken to nul lify the expressed will of the people by plac ing 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 insalt to one part of the oleotors of Montreal to try to force then upon the citizens at large by bringing them
out for any other part or ward in this olty out for any other part or ward in this oity,
Further we believe that the defeat of ex Ald. W. Kennedy and ex Ald. Rolland i due to their persistent opposition to the abolition of property qualification, and we are pleased to see that the laboring classe of Montreal are at last determined to elec men only who are pledged to wipe out pro
perty qualifioation, so that they may evenperty qualification, so that they may even-
tually be properly represented in the City tually be properly represented in the city
Counoil by men from smongot their ow ranks, Carried.
The water tax committee handed in a detailed acoount of the expenses inourred in
holding the two publio meetings, which 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 anskilled labor on the
public works in this oity, was then read. public works in this oity, was then read.
It was moved and seconded that the re It was moved and seconded that the re-
quest 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 endorsation of the Council as a labor candidate in
Hochelaga was then read.
After a long discussion, the raising of without taking action.

The Humor of Bank-Notes.
One would imagine that the paper currency of the country was a solemn busine
institution, with no humor about it, but one comes muich into contact with bank notes-I refer more, specially to Scotoh notes-he is struck with the really humor-
ous effusions which the backs of many of ous effusions which the bucks of many of
these bear. In the course of business I pas these bear. In the course of business I pas
hundreds through my hands. The propor hundreds through my hands. The propor
tion of them which are written upon is small indeed considering the quantity paper money in circulation. But now and are to be met with. Much of this humor
and not worth recording; some of it cortainly is,
One verse I often One verse I often come across-a vers 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 fre-
quency on the backs of notes, $I$ imagine that quency on the backs of notes, I imagine that
clerks all over the country have-with the clerks all over the country have-with the
same object in view, perhaps-taken the same object in view, perhaps-taken the
same verse and given currency to it in the same verse and given currency to it in the
same manner :-

Ye gods oi love, send from above
A sword with two sharp edges,
Who grudge poor clerks their was More frequently, however, the back of the pound-note carries upon it the reflections of some former possessor on the transitory na
ture of money in general, and of that pound ture of money in general, and of that pound
in partioular. Here are two examples o n partioular. Here are two examples
I'm on the "rocks"-good-bye, my friens rd stick to you-if you'd to me:
But you won't stiek-so I am ; "landed
The following example is apparent neant as a parody :-
Alone I walked the ocean strand, And wrote unon 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. And then took you away.
By far the commonest quotation scrawled line from the Jacobite song, "Will ye no, come baok- 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 thns marked of only one asse where a note thas marked
returned, after a lapse of time, in the ordie nary course of oiroulation, and was endorsed "Came back 7 Sept., 1889," and reinitiale 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 be ween. The answer to the query insoribe again ?"-is therefore simply "Never." In one instance only have I seen the parture of a note expedited by its owner, adge by the Shakespearean style of his duly Hence, horrible shadow, unreal mockery hence !
Ou're little use to me-unless in pence.
-unless in pence.

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"One of the Bravest"
nd Finest things to do is to overcome your prejudice and remember there caan e just as good Goods made in your own towt as any pther.

## "The Grass is Green Far Away,

But we notice that ifter knocking around the wrrld a few years Montreal is about as goo 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 pocketa guail it to other cities. Think it over, and if you want a stove allow us to quote you prices.

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