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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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B. RODIER, - - - - - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

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

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,
No. 7028.
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chabouillez square. Next meeting Sunday, Jan. 31, at 7.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., P. O. Box 1458.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY,
No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every Friday evening at eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chabouillez square. Address all communications to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

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

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

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY
1711, K. of L.
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chabouillez square, at 7 o'clock.
Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON, 7 Archambault street.

LEGAL CARDS.

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Bell Telephone No. 42. P. O. Box 296.

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m. 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

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TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, January 27th, 1892.

For some two or three years past Toronto Trades and Labor Council, on behalf of those employed mainly in the building trade, has been agitating for the passage of a by-law providing for the inspection of scaffolding. It was found that the city did not possess power to pass such a by-law, and last session of the Provincial Legislature, when seeking other necessary legislation, the city applied for authority to pass such a by-law. This was in accord with the desire of the T. & L. Council, and its Legislative Committee appeared before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature in support of the city's application in that particular. As the T. & L. Council was always opposed to aldermen creating offices for themselves, its Legislative Committee were astonished in being confronted by the Master Builders and others in opposition before the Private Bills Committee with a list of the names of persons who had made application for employment by the City Council as Inspectors of scaffolding in anticipation, and among which were the names of almost every member of the Scaffold Committee acting on behalf of the T. & L. Council. Mr. H. T. Benson, of the Builders' Laborers Union, being the honorable exception. While not being condemned by specific resolution such a spectacle was not appreciated by the T. & L. Council, and it is not too much to assert that this very fact has contributed in no small degree to lack of success in this matter up to date. Yet another phase of the same subject developed itself last week, and more successfully. Mr. George Bradley, President of the T. & L. Council, and one of its representatives on the Technical School was one of a sub-committee of that Board entrusted with, among other things, the duty of employing a janitor for Wycliffe Hall where the school was to be conducted for the ensuing three months. When the regular meeting of the Board was held last week—on Thursday evening—Mr. Bradley's colleague, only one being present, was more than surprised in finding his name among the applicants for that position, accompanied by a letter resigning as a member of the Board. On a motion to accept the resignation, Mr. O'Donoghue said it was surprising that apparently every member on the Board appeared to have been informed in advance while Mr. Bradley's colleagues from the T. & L. Council were in total ignorance up to that moment of his intention to resign and seek that appointment. While pointing out to the Board that Mr. Bradley paid poor compliment to the body that sent his name to the City Council for insertion in the by-law, he objected to the board accepting the resignation, maintaining that the resignation should be sent to the Trades and Labor Council or to the City Council, which appointed him. He also took occasion to say he would oppose Mr. Bradley's appointment. He would be glad to do Mr. Bradley a good turn, but he saw that if he was appointed it would lend color to the charge that the T. & L. Council were seeking to create offices for themselves. Nevertheless the resignation was accepted and a few minutes later he was appointed caretaker for three months at a salary of \$50 per month on a vote of 5 to 4. Of course the incident will be reported at the next meeting of the T. & L. Council, when it will be necessary to nominate another delegate on the Board to fill the vacancy thus created. As announced in all the "square" morning and evening papers of Saturday last, the Technical School itself was formally opened on Monday evening. That the Board and its promoters generally have reason to be proud of the indications of success and prosperity in store for the school will be inferred from the following notice in the Globe of this morning:

"The Toronto Technical School opened last night under favorable and encouraging circumstances in the building formerly occupied by Wycliffe College, at the head of McCaul street. There were about 150 present. Short addresses were delivered by Ald. Orr, Ald. Saunders, Prof. Galbraith, Mr. J. A. Wills, and Mr. S. G. Curry, explaining the object of the school and the benefits to be derived from it, and urging all students to a diligent prosecution of their studies. The teachers were then introduced. At the close of the meeting over 130 came forward, signed the roll and indicated the courses they wished to pursue. The students embrace nearly every trade, engineers, carpenters, pattern makers, machinists, bricklayers, painters, umbrella makers, cordwainers, iron workers, upholsterers, plumbers, station-

ary engineers, brass finishers, watch-makers, die sinkers, two electricians, one manufacturing chemist, one proof-reader, several railway clerks, boilermakers, slaters' fitters, etc. The ages average from 18 to 25. There were a few younger and several older. The subjects most generally taken were drawing, descriptive geometry and mathematics. An engineer aged 46 decided to take up chemistry and physics. A glass stainer aged 50 took up chemistry. A tinsmith aged 36 took up arithmetic. A steamboat engineer who was out of a job and had plenty of spare time took up all the subjects. This evening the different classes will be formed and work begun. Circulars describing the courses of instruction and giving full information may be obtained at the school or from the secretary, Mr. A. G. Horwood, 37 Claremont street."

As I announced in my letter of last week the Single Tax Association met in Richmond Hall on last Friday evening and there was a good audience. Special arrangements had been made to have the meeting addressed by some of the leaders of the labor party, especially with respect to a petition to the Local Legislature asking that municipalities be allowed to relieve from taxation incomes and labor products and to concentrate taxes on land values.

According to the News, Mr. R. Tyson presided and on the platform were Mr. A. F. Jury, D. A. Carey, M. W., and Robert Glockling, R. S. D. A. 125; T. W. Banton, President T. & L. Council; H. T. Benson and D. J. O'Donoghue.

Mr. Banton was the first speaker, and while approving of the resolution as being in accord with that passed at the Dominion T. & L. Congress held in Quebec last Fall, drew attention to the necessity and justice of removing of all taxes from the products of industry.

Mr. Jury in the speech of the evening, and which was warmly applauded as point after point was scored, expressed his sympathy with municipal self-government; he would like very much to see it extended. When it was proposed to divide the Province into municipalities a Tory member of Parliament said that they would soon have a number of "sucking republics." This, the speaker said, is just what we want. He hoped that all the labor bodies and societies for social reform would appear by deputations before the Parliament and urge the adoption of this reform. If we had had taxes on land valuation we never would have witnessed the mischievous expenditure to open up unnecessary streets by land speculators. Many farmers imagine they own their farms. But by the time the farmer has paid his tribute to the tax collector, to the protected manufacturer, and to the combines, he finds that he has but little of a farm left. The speaker pointed out many of the evils now caused by allowing people to hold land vacant—scattered settlements, longer roads, sparsity of schools, longer railroads, thus wasting the energies of the people and inflicting great injury on society.

Mr. D. A. Carey said that from the addresses he had heard from some eminent speakers he was convinced of the justice and importance of the single tax.

Mr. R. Glockling expressed his belief that the single tax is a fundamental reform—one necessary for the emancipation of labor. Much of the labor now employed in collecting taxes could be economized. He was pleased at the strong sympathy between the labor organizations and the Single Tax Association.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue said he felt like the American who, having printed his prayers and pinned them on the foot of his bed, pointed to them and said, "These are my sentiments." He felt how exceedingly beneficial to the laboring classes would be the application of the single tax. With the growth of intelligence the truth must gain power. He very strongly endorsed the petition for local option. He never could understand why a man should be taxed on his industry.

Rev. Mr. Septimus Jones, who was called on the platform, thanked the association for the visit a deputation paid to the deanery. The clergymen were influenced by the convictions of the speakers. He expressed his failure yet to accept the single tax. He was convinced that more of the taxes should be on the land. It is a terrible thing when a man is willing to work and able to work and cannot find the opportunity.

As the opening of the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature is approaching Mr. Geo. W. Dower, Secretary of the Dominion T. & L. Congress has had printed and is sending to the various labor organizations throughout the Dominion petitions to be signed on behalf of said bodies and forwarded to each House praying for certain legislation in the interest of working people. If the bodies to which these petitions are sent for signature will but do their duty in reference thereto as conscientiously as Mr. Dower has done his neither Parliament nor Provincial Legislature will be in a position to assert that they do not know what legislative labor bodies desire or are seeking.

On last Saturday afternoon Professor Ashley delivered one of his characteristic and able lectures at Toronto University before a large audience, and during the hour

which he spoke he was often and warmly applauded. His subject was "Methods of Industrial Peace." After viewing the subject from many standpoints he concluded as follows:

I do not mean that mechanism such as I had described could be set up all at once in any country in every industry; or that when set up serious perplexities might not arise as to the principles which were to govern its action. What I mean is this: Here in trade unionism is a great spontaneous outgrowth from existing industrial conditions. Here in arbitration, still more in boards of conciliation, could be traced the beginning of a better social order—a method of industrial peace, which, resting on the union of the men on one side, on the prudence and on the honor of the masters on the other, substitutes reasonable argument and agreement for passion and warfare. Is it not the duty of those who are placed in a position to advance the cause of peace to give some serious thought to these lessons, and when next some trade dispute is nearing to ask themselves whether these facts which have been related do not suggest a practical alternative to the old weapons of starvation and ruin?

Just imagine such a step in the ultra-loyal city of Toronto! In response to a properly signed requisition His Worship, Mayor Fleming, has called a public meeting for Thursday evening next, "for the purpose of discussing and determining the advisability or otherwise of making use of such constitutional means as are available for securing the complete political independence of this country, and for the purpose of passing such resolution or resolutions, and to take such other action in respect thereto as said meeting may determine." It will not surprise me if the bolder step of a resolution in favor of annexation is not also submitted at the same meeting. We will see.

The weather here is very cold, but there is little or no work doing and in consequence hundreds of men are idle.

URIM.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

Opening of the Campaign.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Favor of the Labor Candidate.

A very successful meeting in favor of Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, the Labor Candidate in Montreal Centre was held in the K. of L. Hall, Chabouillez street, on Thursday evening last. Considering that scarcely any public announcement of the meeting was given and that only a few dodgers were scattered around in the afternoon of the same day, there was a good attendance, the seating capacity of the hall being all taken up. In all over two hundred and fifty persons were present, who seemed quite enthusiastic over the prospects of the candidate.

Mr. Wm. Darlington was called to the chair and in a few pithy expressed remarks introduced the candidate.

Mr. Boudreau, who spoke with ease and fluency, gave an outline of his platform which embraced among other matters free education, compulsory voting, amendment to the law of garnishee (seizure of wages for debt), abolition of patronage, competitive examination for Civil Service appointment, abolition of the contract system on all Government works, more stringent inspection of factories and the appointment of female inspectors, inspection of gear and tackle, proper regulation of the liquor traffic, a mechanics' lien act, extension of the franchise, modification of the masters' and servants' act, and any measure, no matter by whom presented, which is calculated to advance the material and moral welfare of the people. Mr. Boudreau, whose remarks were received with great favor, referred to the fact that he had no money to spend on the election, and if he had would not spend a dollar. The workingmen, he said, were in a majority in the Centre division and could elect him if they believed in his principles and wanted his services. He was in the field, he said, to stay, any rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, and the 8th of March would either find him the chosen of the people or defeated.

Mr. E. Lauer who was the next speaker said he thought he would never stand on a political platform again, but the Trades and Labor Council having decided to put candidates in the field he considered it was the

duty of every honest workingman to give a helping hand in the fight that was being inaugurated that night for pure and honest government and for labor reform. Mr. Lauer then took up Mr. Boudreau's platform and dealt with it in a masterly manner. He referred to its progressive spirit and hoped the electors of Montreal Centre would endorse it at the polls, believing as he did that it met the views of a large majority. Mr. Lauer spoke particularly of the necessity for a mechanics' lien act, and referred to the trouble some time ago among the laborers on the Hereford railway through not being able to collect their wages. Had there, he maintained, been a lien act in existence no such trouble could have arisen. Mr. Lauer spoke hopefully of the prospects of their candidate, and trusted those present that evening would go forth determined to do all in their power to make his success at the polls certain.

Mr. Chatel shortly addressed the meeting in French.

Mr. Wm. Keys was the next speaker. He commenced by referring to the great pleasure it gave him to once more be in a position to face his old antagonists in the Centre Division, and do all in his power to elect the labor candidate, Mr. Boudreau, a thorough Irishman with a French name. Mr. Boudreau being the unanimous choice of the Central Trades and Labor Council, that grand institution which had taken a leading part in all the radical reforms that has been achieved for years past, and would also lead in several more that are to follow. It was not the case with the two other candidates, one of whom was self-nominated, the other by a so-called Conservative club in the Windsor Hotel, and he doubted very much if half a dozen of them had got a vote in the division. Mr. Keys also spoke of the boodling that had been going on, the Liberals in Ottawa calling the Conservative boodlers and proving it, and the Conservatives in Quebec proving that the Liberals are the same. Was it not time a change should take place, and that some steps should be taken to get at least a few independent men in Parliament? He was on the platform to advocate the cause of one who he knew from long experience in labor organizations to be thoroughly independent and who would work in the interest of labor reform before anything else. Mr. Boudreau's platform was a most comprehensive one, and would no doubt commend itself to the majority of the intelligent voters of the Centre Division. Every plank in it was for the benefit of the working classes, and their candidate could be depended upon to make every effort to promote their adoption.

It was somewhat late when the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for Mr. Boudreau.

Shamrock Tombola.

The Shamrock Bazaar and Tombola are meeting with unprecedented success. Both the ladies' and gentlemen's committees are working assiduously and report many generous and suitable donations from citizens of all classes.

The Tombola prizes will be very valuable, and, while there will be no temptation for a man to invest immoderately his hard-earned money in hopes of becoming suddenly wealthy a person on paying a dollar for a ticket, besides contributing to a good purpose, will have the satisfaction of knowing that there is a probability of securing a useful and good prize in return.

Brassworkers' Concert.

The annual concert and ball of Phoenix Association of Brassworkers came off in the Armory Hall on Friday evening last and was most successful in every respect. The amateur talent was among the best in Montreal, and included Messrs. A. G. Cunningham, A. J. Pickard, H. Cooper, sen., Hyam, Fellows, Young, Lamoureux and Lemay, and Misses Wheeler and Cleary. Mr. A. Blanchard made a very acceptable accompanist. Over 100 couples attended the ball at the close of the concert.

Annual Banquet Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The annual banquet of Local Union 376, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will take place at Pengelly's Restaurant, 413 St. James street, on Wednesday, 17th February, and promises to be very largely attended. The committee are exerting themselves to make the affair a success.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

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

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

There should have been a great function when the foundation stone was laid, with a procession of the clergy in white surplices and college caps, perhaps a bishop, Miss Messenger herself, with her friends, a lord or two, the officers of the nearest Masonic Lodge, a few Forresters, Odd Fellows, Buffaloes, Druids, and Shepherds, a flag, the charity children, a dozen policemen, and Venetian masts, with a prayer, a hymn, a speech, and a breakfast—nothing short of this should have satisfied the founder. Yet she let the opportunity slip, and nothing was done at all; the great building, destined to change the character of the gloomy city into a City of Sunshine, was begun with no pomp or outward demonstration. Gangs of workmen cleared away the ignoble bricks; the little tenements vanished; a broad space bristling with little garden walls gaped where they had stood; then the wall vanished; and nothing at all was left but holes where cellars had been; then they raised a boarding round the whole, and began to dig out the foundation. After the boarding was put up, nothing more, for a long time, was visible. Angela used to prow around it in the morning, when the girls were all at work, but fearful lest the architect might come and recognize her.

As she saw her Palace begin to grow into existence, she became anxious about its success. The first beatific vision, the rapture of imagination, was over, and would come no more; she had now to face the hard fact of an unsympathetic people who perhaps would not desire any pleasure—or if any, then the pleasure of a 'spre' with plenty of beer. How could the thing be worked if the people themselves would not work it? How many could she reckon upon as her friends? Perhaps two or three at most. Oh! the Herculean task, for one woman, with two or three disciples, to revolutionize the City of East London!

With this upon her mind, her conversations with the intelligent young cabinet-maker became more than usually grave and earnest. He was himself more serious than of old, because he now occupied so responsible a position in the Brewery. Their relations remained unchanged. They walked together, they talked and they devised things in the drawing-room. 'I think that we should never think or talk of workingmen in the lump, any more than we think of rich men in a lump. All sorts and conditions of men are pretty much alike, and what moves one moves all. We are all tempted in the same way; we can all be led in the same way.'

'Yes, but I do not see how that fact helps.' They were talking, as Angela loved to do, of the schemes of the Palace.

'If the Palace were built, we should offer the people of Stepney, without prejudice to Whitechapel, Mile End, Bow, or even Cable Street, a great many things which at present they can not get and do not desire. Yet they have always proved extremely attractive. We offer the society of the young for the young, with dancing, singing, music, acting, entertainments—everything except, which is an enormous exception, feasting; we offer them all for nothing; we tell them, in fact, to do everything for themselves: to be the actors, singers, dancers, and musicians.'

'And they can not do anything.'

'A few can; the rest will come in. You forget, Miss Kennedy, the honor and glory of acting, singing, and performing in public. Can there be a greater reward than the applause of one's friends?'

'It could never be so nice,' said Nelly, to dance in a great hall among a lot of people as to dance up here, all by ourselves.'

The Palace was not, in these days, very greatly in the young man's mind. He was occupied with other things: his own work and position; the wisdom of his choice; the prospects of the future. For surely, if he had exchanged the old life and got nothing in return but work at a lathe all day at tenpence an hour, the change was a bad one. Nothing more had been said to him by Miss Kennedy about the great things he was to do, with her, for her, among his people. Was he, then, supposed to find out for himself these great things? And he made no more way with his wooing. That was stopped, apparently, altogether.

Always kind to him; always well pleased to see him; always receiving him with the same sweet and gracious smile; always frank and open with him; but nothing more.

Of late he had observed that her mind was greatly occupied; she was brooding over something; he feared that it might be something to do with the Associated Dress-makers' financial position. She did not communicate her anxieties to him, but always, when they were alone, wanted to go back to their vision of the Palace. Harry

possessed a ready sympathy; he fell easily and at once into the direction suggested by another's words. Therefore, when Angela talked about the Palace, he took up the thread of invention, and made believe with her as if it were a thing possible, a thing of brick and mortar.

'I see,' he went on this evening, warming to the work, halls are furnished and lighted up; the dancing-room is ready; the theatre is completed and the electric lights are lighted; the concert-rooms are ready with their music-stands and their seats. The doors are open. Then a wonderful thing happens.'

'What is that?' asked Angela.

'Nobody comes.'

'Oh!'

'The vast chambers echo with the footsteps of yourself, Miss Kennedy, and of Nelly, who makes no more noise than a demure kitten. Captain Sorensen and I make as much tramping as we can, to produce the effect of a crowd. But it hardly seems to succeed. Then come the girls, and we try to get up a dance; but as Nelly says, it is not quite the same as your drawing-room. Presently two men, with pipes in their mouths, come in and look about them. I explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act; or the concert-room, if they will sing; or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. They stare and they go away. Then we shut up the doors and go away and cry.'

'Oh, Mr. Goslett, have you no other comfort for me?'

'Plenty of comfort. While we are all crying, somebody has a happy thought. I think it is Nelly.'

She blushed a pretty rosy red. 'I am sure I could never suggest anything.'

'Nelly suggests that we shall offer prizes, a quantity of prizes, for competition in everything, the audience of spectators to be judges; and then the palace will be filled and the universal reign of joy will begin.'

'Can we afford prizes?' asked Angela, the practical.

'Miss Kennedy,' said Harry, severely, 'permit me to remind you that, in carrying out this project, money, for the first time in the world's history, is to be of no value.'

If Newham does not teach women to originate—which a thousand Newhams will never do—it teaches them to catch at an idea and develop it. The young workman suggested her Palace; but his first rough idea was a poor thing compared with Angela's finished structure—a wigwam beside a castle, a tabernacle beside a cathedral. Angela was devising an experiment, the like of which has never yet been tried upon restless and dissatisfied mankind. She was going, in short, to say to them: 'Life is full, crammed full, overflowing with all kinds of delights. It is a mistake to suppose that only rich people can enjoy these things. They may buy them, but everybody may create them; they cost nothing. You can learn music, and forthwith all the world will be transformed for you; you shall learn to paint, to carve, to model, to design, and the day shall be too short to contain the happiness you will get out of it. You shall learn to dance, and know the rapture of the waltz. You shall learn the greater art of acting, and give each other the pleasure which rich men buy. You shall even learn the great art of writing, and learn the magic of a charmed phrase. All these things which make the life of rich people happy shall be yours; and they shall cost you nothing. What the heart of man can desire shall be yours, and for nothing. I will give you a house to shelter you, and rooms in which to play; you have only to find the rest. Enter in, my friends; forget the squalid past; here are great halls and lovely corridors—they are yours. Fill them with sweet echoes of dropping music; let the walls be covered with your works of art; let the girls laugh and the boys be happy within these walls. I give you the shell, the empty carcass; fill it with the Spirit of Content and Happiness.'

Would they, to begin with, 'behave according?' It was easy to bring together half a dozen dress-makers: girls always like behaving nicely; would the young men be equally amenable? And would the policemen be inevitable, as in the corridors of a theatre? The police, however, would have to be voluntary, like every other part of the Institution, and the guardians of the peace must, like the performers in the entertainments, give their services for nothing. For which end, Harry suggested, it would be highly proper to have a professor of the noble art of self-defense, with others of fencing, single-stick, quarter-staff, and other kindred objects.

CHAPTER XIX.

DICK THE RADICAL.

In the early days of winter, the walls of the palace being now already well above the boarding, Angela made another important convert. This was no other than Dick Coppin, cousin of whom mention has been already made.

'I will bring him to your drawing-room,' said Harry. 'That is, if he will come. He does not know much about drawing-rooms, but he is a great man at the Stepney Advanced Club. He is a redder of red-hot Rads, and the most advanced of Republicans. I do not think he would himself go a-murdering of kings and priests, but I fancy he regards these things as accidents naturally rising out of a pardonable enthusiasm. His manners are better than you will generally find, because he belongs to my own gongle craft. You shall tame him, Miss Kennedy.'

Angela said she would try.

'He shall learn to waltz,' Harry went on. 'This will convert him from a fierce Republican to a merely enthusiastic Radical. Then he shall learn to sing in parts: this will drop him down into advanced Liberalism. And if you can persuade him to attend your evenings, talk with the girls, or engage in some Art, say painting, he will become, quite naturally, a mere Conservative.'

With some difficulty Harry persuaded his cousin to come with him. Dick Coppin was not, he said of himself, a dangle after girls' apron-strings, having something else to think of; nor was he attracted by the promise, held out by his cousin, of music and singing. But he came under protest, because music seemed to him an idle thing while the House of Lords remained undestroyed, and because this cousin of his could somehow make him do pretty nearly what he pleased.

He was a man of Harry's own age; a short man, with somewhat rough and rugged features—strong, and not without the beauty of strength. His forehead was broad; he had thick eyebrows, the thick lips of one who speaks much in public, and a straight chin—the chin of obstinacy. His eyes were bright and full; his hair was black; his face was oval; his expression was masterful; it was altogether the face of a man who interested one. Angela thought of his brother, the Captain in the Salvation Army: this man, she felt, had all the courage of the other, with more common sense; yet one who, too, might become a fanatic, who might be dangerous if he took the wrong side. She shook hands with him and welcomed him. Then she said that she wanted dancing men for her evenings, and hoped that he could dance. It was the first time in his life that Mr. Coppin had been asked that question, and also the first time that he had thought it possible that any man in his senses, except a sailor, should be expected to dance. Of course he could not, and said so bluntly, sticking his thumbs in his waistcoat pockets, which is a gesture peculiar to the trade, if you care to notice so small a fact.

'Your cousin,' said Angela, 'will teach you. Mr. Goslett, please give Mr. Coppin a lesson in a quadrille. Nelly, will you be his partner. Now, if you will make up the set, I will play.'

An elderly bishop of Calvinistic principles could not have been more astonished than was this young workman. He had not the presence of mind to refuse. Before he realized his position, he was standing beside his partner: in front of him stood his cousin, also with a partner: four girls made up the set. Then the music began, and he was dragged, pushed, hustled, and pulled this way and that. He would have resented this treatment but that the girls took such pains to set right, and evidently regarded the lesson as one of the greatest importance. Nor did they cease until he had discerned what the mathematician called the Law of the Quadrille, and could tread the measure with some approach to accuracy.

'We shall not be satisfied, Mr. Coppin,' said Angela, when the quadrille was finished, 'until we have taught everybody to dance.'

'What is the good of dancing?' he asked, good-humoredly, but a good deal humiliated by the struggle.

'Dancing is graceful: dancing is a good exercise: dancing should be natural to young people: dancing is delightful. See—I will play a waltz; now watch the girls.'

She played. Instantly the girls caught each other by the waist and whirled round the room with brightened eyes and parted lips. Harry took Nelly in the close embrace which accompanies the German dance, and swiftly, easily, gracefully, danced round and round the room.

'Is it not happiness that you are witnessing, Mr. Coppin?' asked Angela. 'Tell me, did you ever see dress makers happy before? You, too, shall learn to waltz, I will teach you, but not to-night.'

Then they left off dancing and sat down, talking and laughing. Harry took his violin and discoursed sweet music, to which they listened or not as they listed. Only

the girl who was lame looked on with rapt and eager face.

'See her!' said Angela, pointing her out. 'She has found what her soul was ignorantly desiring. She has found music. Tell me, Mr. Coppin, if it were not for the music and this room, what would that poor child be?'

He made no reply. Never before had he witnessed, never had he suspected, such an evening. There were the girls whom he despised, who laughed and jested with the lads in the street, who talked loud and were foolish. Why, they were changed. What did it mean? And who was this young woman, who looked and spoke as no other woman he had ever met, yet was only a dress-maker?

'I have heard of you, Mr. Coppin,' this young person said, in her queen-like manner, 'and I am glad that you have come. We shall expect you, now, every Saturday evening. I hear that you are a political student.'

'I am a Republican,' he replied. 'That's about what I am.' Again he stuck his thumbs into his waistcoat pockets.

'Yes. You do not perhaps quite understand what it is that we are doing here, do you? In a small way—it is quite a little thing—it may interest even a political student like yourself. The interests of milliners and dress-makers are very small compared with the House of Lords. Still—your sisters and cousins—'

'It seems pleasant,' he replied, 'if you don't all get set up with high notions. As for me, I am for root-and-branch Reform.'

'Yes; but all improvement in Government means improvement of the people, does it not? Else I see no reason for trying to improve a Government.'

He made no reply. He was so much accustomed to the vague denunciations and cheap rhetoric of his class, that a small practical point was strange to him.

'Now,' said Angela, 'I asked your cousin to bring you here, because I learn that you are a man of great mental activity, and likely, if you are properly directed, to be of great use to us.'

He stared again. Who was this dress-maker who spoke about directing him? The same uncomfortable feeling came over him, a cold doubt about himself, which he often felt when in the company of his cousin. No man likes to feel that he is not perfectly and entirely right, and that he must be set right.

'We are a society,' she went on, 'of girls who want to work for ourselves: we all of us belong to your class: we therefore look to you for sympathy and assistance. Yet you hold aloof from us. We have had some support here already, but none from the people who ought most to sympathize with us. Very well, then. While your cousin is amusing those girls, I will tell you about our Association.'

'Now you understand, Mr. Coppin. You men have long since organized yourselves—it is our turn now; and we look to you for help. We are not going to work any longer for a master: we are not going to work long hours any longer: and we are going to get time every day for fresh air, exercise, and amusement. You are continually occupied, I believe, at your Club, denouncing the pleasures of the rich. But we are actually going to enjoy all those pleasures ourselves, and they will cost us nothing. Look round this room—we have a piano lent to us: there is your cousin with his fiddle, and Captain Sorensen with his: we are learning part-songs, which cost us three halfpence each: we dance: we play: we read—a subscription to Smith's is only three guineas a year: we have games which are cheap: the whole expense of our evenings is the fire in winter and the gas. On Saturday evenings we have some cake and lemonade, which one of the girls make for us. What can rich people have more than society, lights, music, singing, and dancing?'

He was silent, wondering at this thing.

'Don't you see, Mr. Coppin, that if we are successful we shall be the cause of many more such Associations? Don't you see that if we could get our principle established, we should accomplish a greater revolution than the overthrow of the Lords and the Church, and one far more beneficial?'

'You can't succeed,' he said. 'It's been tried before.'

'Yes: by men: I know it. And it has always broken down because the leaders were false to their principles and betrayed the cause.'

'Where are the girls to get the money to start with?'

'We are fortunate,' Angela replied, 'we have this house and furniture given to us by a lady interested in us. That, I own, is a great thing. But other rich people will be found to do as much. Why, how much better it is than leaving money to hospitals!'

'Rich people!' he echoed, with contempt.

'Yes: rich people, of whom you know so little, Mr. Coppin, that I think you ought to be very careful how you speak of them. But think of us—look at the girls. Do they not look happier than they used to look?'

He replied untruthfully, because he was

not going to give in to a woman all of a sudden, that he did not remember how they used to look, but that undoubtedly they now looked very well. He did not say—which he felt—that they were behaving more quietly and modestly than he had ever known them to behave.

'You,' Angela went on, with a little emphasis on the pronoun which made her speech a delicate flattery—'you, Mr. Coppin, can not fail to observe how the evening's relaxation helps to raise the whole tone of the girls. The music which they hear sinks into their hearts and lifts them above the little cares of their lives: the dancing makes them merry: the social life, the talk among ourselves, the books they read, all help to maintain a pure and elevated tone of thought—I declare, Mr. Coppin, I no longer know these girls. And then they bring their friends, and so their influence spreads. They will not, I hope, remain in the work-rooms all their lives. A woman should be married, do not you think so, Mr. Coppin?'

He was too much astonished at the whole conversation to make any coherent reply.

'I think you have perhaps turned your attention too much to politics, have you not? Yet practical questions ought to interest you.'

'They say, at the Club,' he answered, 'that this place is a sham and a humbug.'

'Will you bring your friends here to show them that it is not?'

'Harry stood up for you the other night. He's plucky, and they like him for all he looks a swell.'

'Does he speak at your Club?'

'Sometimes—not to say speak. He gets up after the speech, and says so and so is wrong. Yet they like him—because he isn't afraid to say what he thinks. They call him Gentleman Jack.'

'I thought he was a brave man,' said Angela, looking at Harry, who was rehearsing some story to the delight of Nelly and the girls.

'Yes—the other night they were talking about you, and one said one thing, and one said another, and a chap said he thought he'd seen you in a West End music-hall and he didn't believe you were any better than you should be.'

'Oh!' she shrunk as if she had been struck some blow.

'He didn't say it twice. After he'd knocked him down, Harry invited that chap to stand up and have it out. But he wouldn't.'

It was a great misfortune for Harry that he lost the soft and glowing look of gratitude and admiration which was quite wasted upon him. For he was at the very point, the critical point, of the story.

Angela had made another convert. The Dick Coppin went home that night, he was humbled but pensive. Here was a thing of which he had never thought—and here was a woman the like of whom he had never imagined. The House of Lords, the Church, the Land Laws, presented no attraction that night for his thoughts. For the first time in his life he felt the influence of a woman.

(To be Continued.)

Construing an Order.

A London judge has issued an order that all attorneys appearing in his court should wear black coat and trousers. His Honor, with frowning visage, accosted a disobedient attorney:

Mr. Pettigrew, do you know, sir, that you are transgressing a most positive order of this court?

In what way, may it please your Honor? The order says you shall wear black coat and trousers, yelled the judge.

I have on black coat and trousers, replied the wit.

But, roared the judge, the order means black coat and black trousers.

I don't read it so, replied Pettigrew. It also reads that the sergeant-at-arms should wear a cocked hat and sword.

There was no further comment on the nankeens.

The Practical Use of a Coffin.

A writer in a church magazine once found in a collier's cottage in Staffordshire a coffin used as a bread and cheese cupboard. Notwithstanding his wife's remonstrance, he told the story of the coffin as follows:

Eighteen years ago, he said, I ordered that coffin. The wife and me used to have a good many words. One day she said: 'I'll never be content till I see thee in thy coffin. Well, lass, I said, if that'll content thee it'll soon be done. Next day I gave directions to have the thing made. In a few days it came home, to the wife's horror. I got into it and asked: Now, lass, art thee content? She began to cry and wanted the horrid thing taken away. But that I wouldn't allow. In the end she got accustomed to seein' it and, as we wanted to turn it to some use, we had some shelves put in and made it into a bread and cheese cupboard. We have never quarreled since it came.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

GEO. W. DOWER'S LETTER.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant there appears a communication over the signature of Mr. Geo. W. Dower, of Toronto, in which he charges me, as your correspondent in that city, with several sins of omission and commission in my correspondence which appeared in THE ECHO on January 9th. These charges are to the effect that I did not give all the names of "the many well-known among labor representatives" on the platform for Mr. McMillan (in the Mayoralty contest); that it was not true that Mr. McMillan was the candidate of the Orange Order; that I intentionally and untruthfully put Mr. Fleming's plurality majority at 450 rather than at 350; and that, while well known here, notwithstanding my pen name, I was "only following my usual tactics in stating what was not true" in my report of the recent municipal elections in this city.

To the first charge I plead partially guilty, for I purposely omitted the name of one person other than Messrs. Armstrong, Wright, Dower and Bradley, who was "on the stump" for Mr. McMillan, and I did so through compassion for those I have just named. Mr. S. R. Heakes was on the platform with them for Mr. McMillan. Now this individual was once a labor candidate for Parliament in Toronto, but met defeat. Later on he declared on a public platform in St. Lawrence Hall, that, although in the past he had been a consistent Conservative, he had cast his last vote for that party until it had given the working people a Dominion Factory Act (which that party has not yet done). Later still, when organized labor put Messrs. Jury, Sheppard, March and Roney in nomination at Federal and Provincial elections, the same Heakes was on the platform against these candidates, and no one outdid him in scurrility and in abuse of some of these men and their supporters at that time. For this and like work in support of that party which he had publicly fore sworn in St. Lawrence Hall, he was afterwards appointed one of that Royal Labor Commission—of which Mr. John Armstrong was also a brilliant member—which cost the country so much, and resulted only in bringing forth a mouse, although many deny even a delivery to that extent. Well, as I said, this Mr. Heakes was on the platform for Mr. McMillan, and I at once apologise to Mr. Dower for neglecting to credit him with being in such company on that occasion.

Secondly, I did not say that "Mr. McMillan was the candidate of the Orange Order," although such was, practically, the case. An Orangeman himself, Mr. Dower should know this to be true. Everybody knows, for it was so announced in our city papers, that some time before the nomination day, a meeting of Orangemen was held in the Orange Hall to determine whether Bro. McMillan or Bro. E. F. Clarke (the retiring Mayor) should be the candidate; that a deputation was ordered to wait on Bro. Clark, and that ultimately Bro. McMillan went to the polls while Bro. Clark did not present himself for re-election. If Mr. Dower, being within the circle, denies this, I will stand corrected to that extent in this particular.

Thirdly, as to my crediting Mr. Fleming with 450 plurality majority, I need only point out that my letter, giving the result of the contest, was written on the day after the election, and I gave the figures as published in the morning papers of that day. If the official count by the City Clerk afterwards placed Mr. Fleming's majority as 350, did that render me untruthful? Evidently Mr. Dower was hard-pressed in trying to justify his growling. Mr. Fleming received 8,683 and Mr. McMillan received 4,702 votes. These figures of themselves clearly indicate the choice of the working classes in that contest, and Mr. Dower would be better employed in studying the lesson indicated thereby than in showing his ill-temper under defeat and in abusing and vilifying his friends. Mr. Dower volunteers the statement that Mr. McMillan "is at present, and for a number of years past, a member in good standing of the Order of the K. of L. and a workingman in every sense of the word." Even if true, without the personal consent of Mr. McMillan for so stating, has not Mr. Dower violated his obligation as a member of that body in so announcing? I said nothing against Mr. McMillan personally. As to his being "a workingman in any sense of the word," I beg to be allowed to judge for myself. Since I have known Mr. McMillan, and that is for years, he has been a wholesale fruit dealer—a middleman (or "fruit shark" as Mr. Dower would put it) between the producer and the consumer. What he may have been in early life matters little. No one to-day speaks well of the Evil One on the score of his being in Heaven once. Verbum sap.

Lastly, Mr. Dower charges me as "following my usual tactics in stating what was not true" in my report of the election. As I

have not concealed my identity as your correspondent among those who take an interest in labor matters here—in fact I informed them myself, so that they could furnish me such information as would not come under my personal notice—this charge has only caused a smile to those who know me best. My real personal friends often tell me that I but imitate Mr. Dower, rather than persist in uttering the truth at all times, I would be really popular. I am surprised nevertheless, at this stab from Mr. Dower. For many years have I been his friend, and I had no doubt of his friendship for me. He will not charge me with being deceitful. Can he say as much for himself. I never was nor could I be an honest friend of any one whose "usual tactics" were of an untruthful character. At first I inclined to believe that Mr. Dower had another person in view when writing, but latterly I learn that he knew who your correspondent was. If this be true it but adds one more to the deceitful ones of my acquaintance—that is all.

Realizing that the columns of THE ECHO should not be utilized for petty personal spleen or recrimination on the part of those really interested in the welfare of those who toil for a living, I refrain from saying many truthful though unpalatable things to Mr. Dower anent his letter, and will conclude by asking you, sir, to give me a gentle hint when you think that in my correspondence to THE ECHO I am trying to use it for personal purposes or am forgetful of truthfulness and impartiality in my communication, and I will "shut off" at once. My writing to THE ECHO is not for pleasure, I assure you, except in so far as trying to perform a duty may be so termed. Although writing under a "nom de plume" you are at liberty to reveal my personality to any who really desire to know, for during my whole life I never penned anything either of a public or private character, that I would have cause to blush for or dread its appearance over my proper name. While hoping that for the future I may be spared from personal attacks by friends of Mr. Dower's stamp yet I will be always pleased in being set right as to any errors of fact into which I may inadvertently fall. URM.

Toronto, January 26, 1892.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

European.

Alfred Carpenter, the well known English physician, is dead.

Lord Salisbury held a conference at the London Foreign office Wednesday with Mr. Lincoln, the United States minister.

The number of deaths attributed to influenza in London during the past week is 506. The general mortality shows a further increase.

The steam trawler Abuon, belonging to Grimsby, is a fortnight overdue and it is believed that she has foundered. She had on board nine men.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, who is suffering with an attack of gout in the head and hand, passed a quiet night. He, however, is still in a critical condition.

The death of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar, was a heavy shock to the Czarina, who is just recovering from an attack of influenza.

Mr. Gladstone in his summons to his followers to be present on the re opening of Parliament, says he hopes then to learn the intentions of the Government in regard to local government for Ireland.

The people of Moscow are much more impressed with the gravity of the famine than are the pleasure loving people of St. Petersburg. All classes in Moscow are making great sacrifices to assist the famine districts.

The Conservative and Liberal whips find that on account of the prevalence of influenza it will be some weeks before the full number of members of the House of Commons will assemble.

Mgr. Richard, cardinal archbishop of Paris, who a few days ago received a letter from the Pope in which he was requested to instruct the French clergy to cease all opposition to the Republic and to follow to the utmost the Pope's policy of conciliation, has written a letter to His Holiness declaring that he is unable to communicate to the French bishops the requests contained in the Pope's letter. Cardinal Richard gives as his reason for not obeying the mandate of the Pope that he does not consider it opportune to do so. This reply of Cardinal Richard has made a bad impression at the Vatican, where it is believed that the action of the Cardinal is due to the influence of the Royalists.

American.

The Assembly at Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday passed Mr. Stein's bill allowing representatives of newspapers to witness electrical executions. The vote was unanimous.

Two freight trains collided on the Hudson River railroad, near Hyde Park, Wednesday morning. Several cars were derailed and both tracks blocked. Early passenger trains

and the north-bound fast mail were detained several hours. Nobody was hurt.

At 8.30 o'clock Wednesday morning Fred W. Lentz, aged 58, a patient at St. Mark's hospital, New York, jumped from a third storey window to the sidewalk and was instantly killed.

Frank Brown and his wife, of South Boston, were killed together on Wednesday. Mrs. Brown was milking a cow when an animal standing in a stall near by kicked her, killing her instantly. Brown, missing his wife, went to the barn to learn what was keeping her. As he was in the act of raising the prostrate form of his wife the horse kicked him on the temple, from the effects of which he soon died.

A fire in a row of tenement houses on East Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa., on Wednesday narrowly escaped resulting in an awful catastrophe. As it was one boy was burned to death and two of the houses were destroyed. Many women and children were out off by the flames and were taken from the windows by the firemen. They were forced to leave their rooms in their night clothes and great suffering was experienced for the intense cold.

Canadian.

It is stated that Mr. R. W. Shannon, of Kingston, has purchased the Ottawa Citizen, and will reach Ottawa to-day to take possession of it. The purchase price is said to have been \$30,000.

The Department of Militia has received notification that the Quebec Cavalry school has received from England an extensive equipment for mounted drill at arms. It consists of the Royal pattern war office lance, practice lances, swords, single sticks, rifles with spring bayonets, masks, gloves, etc.

A sensational incident occurred at the Elliott house, Toronto, on Wednesday night. A respectable young man, the son of a clergyman stationed near St. Catharines, was taken suddenly ill. A physician who called discovered that the fellow had taken a strong opiate, probably laudanum. After five hours' work with him consciousness was restored, and it is thought the sufferer will recover.

Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, appeared before the Civil Service commission in answer to a summons, but refused to be examined on the ground that the organization and working of the Commons was wholly under the control of the Commons itself. Dr. Bourinot produced a letter from Speaker White to the above effect. Until the Commons consent to it, Dr. Bourinot holds that he is debarred from giving any information to the commission.

THE SPORTING WORLD

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Portland has no 24 horses in training at Heath house.

A company with a capital of \$50,000 is being organized at Newark, N. J., to support a baseball team.

The Star offers several handsome prizes for an open steeplechase across the mountain on February 6th.

An Association football club has been organized in Worcester, Mass. The game is growing rapidly in New England.

It may not be generally known that the late Cardinal Manning was, when at Harrow, captain of the school cricket eleven.

Al Bandle, the noted Ohio trap shot, died Thursday. In a match with Captain Bogardus some years ago he killed 100 pigeons straight.

Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, is matched to fight Artie Allen, of Manchester, N. H. The battle will take place March 22. Allen will have to be very clever to get away with Weir.

"The best team that ever visited Australia" got a very nasty knock at Melbourne when Combined Australia beat Lord Sheffield's men by 54 runs. The scoring was not particularly heavy, says an English exchange, only 900 runs were made in a match which extended over five days.

At Southampton, Eng., recently, Thomas Rogers, a horse dealer, sought to escape payment of £162 to Vickers Dunfee, a turf commission agent, on the ground that it was a gambling debt. Mr. Justice Charles held that Dunfee bet with others and paid out the money, therefore, was entitled to recover.

At Cambridge, Eng., on January 15 a remarkable skating feat was accomplished by James E. Aveling, of March, who tried for the gold speed badge, and to win which he had to do one mile with three turns in three minutes thirty seconds. This performance has never been achieved, but Mr. Aveling got within three-fifths of a second of the time.

A. G. Hales, of Sydney, N. S. W., has arranged at San Francisco with a number of commissions to match Australian pugilists with those of America, and states he is authorized on behalf of Joe Goddard to challenge Jim Corbett, if Charles Mitchell re-

fuses the match. Bill Murphy, ex-light-weight champion, is desirous of a match with Dixon. Martin Costello, "the Buffalo," was defeated in Sydney, December 14, by Dan Creedon in eight rounds.

Anthony Greene, of Sacramento, the owner of the Japanese strain of game cocks that proved such terrible fighters in the recent \$5,000 main, left a deposit with the Police Gazette yesterday to arrange a main against any owner or breeder of game fowls in America, to show twenty-one birds, between 4 pounds 6 ounces and 6 pounds 8 ounces, against any American birds, A. B. Suit preferred, for \$5,000 aside, 1 1/2-inch heels to be used, to meet half way between California and New York, or will allow \$500 expenses to fight on the Pacific coast.

The iron workers of Ottawa who went on strike three weeks ago for a shorter day have declared the strike off, and such of them as could find places have gone back to work without any change of hours.

The foundrymen of Hamilton, Ont., are making preparations to commence work again in a few weeks. They say they are determined not to pay the rate of wages in vogue last year. The moulders also appear as determined in the stand they have taken.

There are 6,000 men on strike at Bilbao, Spain, and there has been much rioting there. The strikers stoned the foot-guards, who were obliged to fire in self-defence. Many persons have been arrested. Large reinforcements of cavalry and infantry are on their way to preserve order in the disturbed city.

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

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

MONTREAL, January 30, 1892.

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

THE CONSERVATIVE CHOICE FOR THE CENTRE DIVISION.

The small fry of the Conservative party who swell the ranks of the various associations meeting under that banner feign horror at the idea of a workingman being put in the field by the independent electors to oppose Mr. McShane, and insisted upon making a selection themselves. So, after several meetings, they have offered the nomination to Alderman P. Kennedy, and the electors are to be called upon to surrender their intelligence and vote for a man whose mental endowments do not qualify him to represent his fellow-citizens. This may simply be a misfortune and no fault of his own, but however estimable as a public citizen his usefulness as a private character has never been very apparent. If the Conservatives are really as desirous of purifying politics as they profess to be they would hardly have brought Mr. Kennedy out in Montreal Centre. The constituency is one in which workingmen are in an overwhelming majority, and which has before now shown that where a bona fide labor candidate is placed in the field he will be loyally supported. It is said that history repeats itself, and we have no doubt if the triangular contest is persisted in the climax of 1886 will be in danger of being repeated. On this occasion the Conservatives had a much stronger candidate in every respect, and the lesson so strongly impressed upon them then should have effect now. The labor party, to whom of right the constituency belongs, have not the slightest intention of withdrawing their candidate, and those who are responsible for Mr. Kennedy's appearance will therefore have to shoulder any blame that may be attached to the re-election of Mr. McShane. Mr. Boudreau, the labor candidate, could have been relied upon to support the De Boucherville Administration so long as it conducted the affairs of the province in an honest and intelligent manner, though he certainly would not follow it should it ever deviate from such a course. This, however, is hardly good enough for the managers of the Conservative machine, who prefer men who are prepared to follow their political leaders through all the infamous and corrupt practice of party rule, without questioning whether such practices are strictly honest or not and whether its measures are conducive to the interests and well-being of their constituents or of the province at large. Hence the

candidature of Mr. P. Kennedy. If the managers of the Conservative party know anything of the feelings of the people towards their candidate at all, they should know that among workingmen he does not stand the ghost of a chance to be elected. His candidature will simply have the effect of splitting the vote and allowing Mr. McShane to slip in; whereas, were they contented with the fair support which Mr. Boudreau undoubtedly would accord Mr. De Boucherville and cast their votes for him, Mr. McShane's defeat would be comparatively easy. This latest move of the Conservative managers, if it has the sanction and approval of the present Administration, which we trust it has not, should convince workingmen that they have nothing to hope for from either of the old political parties, and should stimulate them to work with greater energy than ever to secure the return of Mr. Boudreau, who does not identify himself particularly with either.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

The opposition to Mr. Wm. Kennedy in this ward is not, as some of his frenzied admirers would have it, altogether uncalled for. There are none who doubt Mr. Kennedy's honesty, but there are hundreds sceptical as to the wisdom of his course on many important questions which have come before the Council, and more especially those which affect the working classes. It is, to say the least, presumption on his part to ask the support of the workingmen when at the same time he is doing his level best to prevent this class from having any share in the government of the city. At the present time there stands in his name on the books of the Council a notice of motion to raise the qualification for aldermen—not in an intellectual sense, which we could not cavil at, but in a monetary one. The conditions attached to an ordinary citizen occupying a plush-covered chair in the Council chamber are now almost prohibitive, but not content with this Mr. Kennedy would make them still more so, and effectually block altogether his way to this preferment. In making this move Mr. Kennedy will find to his sorrow that he has made the mistake of his life. The people have had enough of legislation for a class, and they don't want any more; but if they are willing to be snuffed out altogether then the best way to do it is to vote for Kennedy.

Mr. Dickson Anderson, another of the candidates in the field, has an exceptionally good record as a citizen and employer of labor in connection with the shipping and export trade, and there is every reason to believe he would make a good representative. He has also a first-class reputation in commercial circles and would bring a long business experience to bear in considering questions coming before the Council. For five or six years past Mr. Anderson, although repeatedly pressed by his many friends to accept, absolutely declined to be put in nomination, and it was not until Mr. Kennedy declined to redeem his promise to the electors to retire at the close of this last term that he could be prevailed upon to enter the field. In the person of Mr. Anderson the electors of the ward have a gentleman who pledges himself to a progressive programme of municipal reform. He is in favor of an equitable readjustment of the water rates so as to lessen the cost to the poorer class of consumers, also to cheapen the cost of light. Mr. Anderson is against the present antediluvian system of street railway service, and in favor of an electric system abreast with the times, cheap commutation rates for workmen, and an extended plan of transfer. In remarkable contrast to his opponent, Mr. Anderson believes that the inheritance or acquisition of real estate does not endow a man with brains and would accordingly do away with the present qualification necessary for

aldermanic honors. In regard to the requirements of the ward, Mr. Anderson also promises that he will urge several needed improvements and will resist to his utmost any further encroachments upon the people's pleasure grounds. Taken altogether, his platform is an excellent one, and should commend itself to every elector in the ward.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

There are some things in this world hard to understand, and the opposition to Alderman Savignac in St. Louis Ward is one of these, seeing that during the time he has sat in Council his record has been such a clean and consistent one. No suspicion whatever has ever attached to him as a boodler; he has invariably been on the side of municipal reform, and while in favor of economy he has not sacrificed essential and needed improvement to that consideration. While Alderman Savignac endeavored to do his duty without prejudice by all classes of citizens, he has always warmly supported, both by speech and vote, the reforms initiated or sought for by the working classes and every workingman, therefore, will only do his duty by assisting to again return that gentleman who, it is generally conceded, has stood by them so well in the past. On the question of re-adjusting the water rates and placing the tax on property he is sound, and will march with the foremost reformer. Mr. Savignac is also in sympathy with abolishing property qualification and would favor evening sittings of the Council, believing that the workingmen, who are greatly interested in municipal legislation, should have an opportunity of hearing their representatives explain their position and vote on all public questions. One of the most recent of Alderman Savignac's votes goes to show that he is against the domination of contractors in civic affairs. On the question of the city doing its own scavenging he took a firm stand, and voted with the minority against an extension of the Mann contract. In short, Alderman Savignac has proved faithful to the trust reposed in him three years ago, and ought to have been re-elected by acclamation.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The nomination of Mr. A. W. Morris for the St. Lawrence Division should meet with the approval of every honest citizen, irrespective of party, who desires to see a reign of good government. This gentleman has already given evidence in a public capacity that he has a spirit of independence, very desirable among politicians especially, and he is in many respects decidedly ahead of the average run of parliamentary aspirants. Mr. Morris, who is still a young man, has opinions abreast of the times, and is likely to favor any measure of real reform from whichever side of the house it emanates.

If the first public meeting to endorse the labor candidate, Mr. Boudreau, is to be taken as an augury for the future, success will attend the efforts of the workingmen to put one of their number in the Provincial Legislature. The attendance was not only large but representative of all the trades, and all were unanimous in their determination to attain the end in view. The speakers were in good form and made some excellent points, which were quickly appreciated by those present. Arrangements are being made to hold other meetings in the different sections of the ward, for which several able speakers, both French and English, have already volunteered their services. Committee rooms will also be opened in different localities so that a vigorous campaign may be carried on at all points.

The following interesting statistics will show the enormous amount of

wealth in the hands of a few, while the great mass of humanity is only privileged to live upon the payment of rent and interest. As a Single Tax argument it is invaluable: In France there are 300,000 thatched cabins without a window, 1,800,000 houses with one window, and 1,500,000 with two windows. Out of 7,500,000 houses, more than 4,500,000 have less than five openings, including doors, and are cabins and thatched cottages, in which live nearly two-thirds of the population. In England and Wales one hundred persons own 4,000,000 acres. In England in 1887, one-thirteenth of the people owned two-thirds of the national wealth. Seventy persons own one-half of Scotland; 1,700 own nine-tenths. Twelve persons own 4,346,000 acres. In Ireland less than 800 persons own one-half the land; 402 members of the House of Lords own 14,240,012 acres, which rent for \$57,865,639. The total number of tenant farmers in England, Scotland and Wales is 2,069,127, and of these Ireland furnishes 574,222, and England 314,804.

A country judge in Hungary gave a decision a few days ago of which Solomon himself might be proud. Members of the Nazarene sect in the town of Gyoma requested his honor to be allowed to crucify one of their number, "who was a messiah and had been called by heaven to save man." "Friends," he replied, after recovering his senses, "I do not wish to interfere with your religious practices. If your messiah wishes to be crucified, let him prepare himself for death. Remember, however, if he does not rise again in three days I shall cause every one of you to be hanged." The Nazarenes, it is needless to add, allowed their chief to live.

Boston is said to be the only city in the world which preserves an exact record of the proceedings of its Common Council. Every motion, argument and remark, no matter how unimportant, is stenographically taken down. The members are, therefore, very careful of their utterances.

For carrying marble blocks on their heads from the quarries Italian women receive 25 cents per day, and now some of them have the impudence to strike for 3 cents more.

PIANO AND ORGAN PURCHASERS

ARE INVITED TO THE WAREROOMS

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St,

(NEAR MCGILL STREET,)

MONTREAL,

to examine their large stock of PIANOS and ORGANS.

Knabe, Bell and Williams PIANOS

BELL ORGANS.

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

CARSLY'S COLUMN.

TWENTY BALES!

Attend our SPECIAL GRAND FLANNEL SALE. Thirty Bales of Flannel to be sold at a great bargain during the remainder of the month.

All-Wool Red Flannel, 8½c yard
Good Flannelette - 5½c yard

GOOD FLANNELS!

All good quality Flannels to be sold equally cheap. Storekeepers can save money by attending this

Great Flannel Sale!

S. CARSLY.

CARPET SALE.

Parties requiring Carpets for the spring will save money by attending our Cheap Sale of Carpets, which continues until the end of the month.

Bargains in Carpets Every Day!

S. CARSLY.

How they must go.

Our Boots and Shoes must go, and we propose sending them out in the following manner:

All between
\$1.00 and \$3.00
per pair will be sold at a discount of from
10 to 20 per cent.All over \$3.00
per pair will be sold at a reduction of from
20 to 30 per cent.

The Reductions Hold Good

on Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' Boots, also on Rubbers and Overshoes. They must all go, and go quickly.

S. CARSLY.

To be Turned Out

In order to make more room for our Increasing Carpet Trade, the space now occupied by Boots and Shoes will have to be curtailed.

In Fact,

it looks like the Boot and Shoe Department having to be

Turned Out Altogether.

DRY GOODS must have the preference and take precedence over all other classes of Goods, even to the total exclusion of Boots & Shoes.

S. CARSLY.

Cheap Sale!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

For this week. Further reductions in every department.

OPERA CLOAKS

OPERA WRAPS

Largest stock in Canada.

The remainder of our very choice stock of Paris and Vienna Opera Cloaks at special prices.

Opera Cloaks in every shade
Opera Cloaks in every material
Opera Cloaks in every style

Handsomely trimmed.

S. CARSLY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, 90c.
Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, \$1.00
Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, \$1.15
Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, \$1.35

All Prices -

In Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves up to \$3.40
Four Button Tan Kid Gloves, 35c.
Four Button Tan Kid Gloves, 45c.
Four Button Black and Tan Kid Gloves, 55c.
Four Button Black and Tan Kid Gloves, 70c.
Four Button Black and Tan Kid Gloves, \$1.00
Lacing Gloves in Black and Tan, 80c & \$1.35
Four Stud Gloves in Black and Tan, 85c, \$1.28 and \$1.60.

S. CARSLY.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

SNOWSHOES.

A variety of first-class Snowshoes now in stock, selling at reduced prices.

Snowshoes in all sizes.

Wool Tugues, in all colors, for Snowshoe Clubs
Wool Sashes, in all colors, for Snowshoe Clubs

Heavy Wool Hose for Snowshoeing.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, 3 pairs for 20c
Seamless Wool Socks, 3 pairs for 48c
Heavy Ribbed Wool Socks, 3 pairs for 55c
Ribbed Winter Underwear, 25c
Heavy Wool Underwear, 48c
Fiberine Vests, 18c

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Hours of business: from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

BY W. J. ASHLEY, M. A.,
Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto
(FROM THE METHODIST MAGAZINE.)

As trade unions are inevitable, and, indeed, necessary, in order to put the workman in a position to make an equal bargain, they are, justifiable. Mark you, I do not say that the actions of trade unions are all justifiable, but union in itself is. There is now no economist of any reputation, whatever his personal sympathies may be, who does not recognize this. Even John Stuart Mill, who certainly was not sanguine in his hopes as to unions, and distrusted many of their methods, expressed himself as follows:

"I do not hesitate to say that associations of laborers of a nature similar to trades unions, far from being a hindrance to a free market for labor, are the necessary instrumentality of that free market; the indispensable means of enabling the seller of labor to take due care of their own interests under a system of competition."

It is time that this were frankly granted. Attempts, such as those common a few years ago, to bind the workpeople not to join a union, e. g. by the so-called "iron-bound oath," are mistaken for two reasons. First, because they create a sense of injustice, and secondly, because they cannot permanently succeed. No power on earth can in the long run prevent intelligent men, whether bricklayers or wholesale grocers, from combining, if they think it to be to their interest.

But it may be said that employers have given up the attempt to hinder combination; that it is generally conceded to be justifiable. But, nevertheless, deep down in the minds of a large number of persons of the more comfortable classes—especially, so far as my experience goes, of ladies—there is a vague idea still surviving that a combination to raise wages is in itself wrong. This feeling is not due merely to selfishness; it is partly due to old theories which have long ago ceased to be applicable, and to laws which have but recently been abolished. Let me explain; and first as to the theories. A hundred years ago industry and trade in the chief countries of Europe were subject to innumerable rules and regulations, imposed or enforced by Government, which hampered in every direction the further development of enterprise. Those regulations once had a use, but their time was now over; and there was a cry everywhere for more freedom—more liberty for the individual to make the best he could of his powers. The movement was in a great measure successful; new industries sprang up; and for fifty years it remained the creed of all good Radicals that individual freedom from restraint, the right of every man to make just such bargains as he pleased for himself, was the necessary condition of all progress. But we have slowly been learning that liberty is not a universal remedy; that, for instance, it is dangerous to the State to allow women and children to contract to work for periods hurtful to their health, or even to allow men to agree to work under unsanitary conditions. Thus all countries have been obliged to limit individual freedom by Factory Acts and Sanitary Acts, and some of them by Education Acts (though Canada is, unfortunately, not yet among the number.) We can no longer think that freedom under all circumstances is a good thing; nor, consequently, that unions, merely because they limit freedom, are necessarily bad; but an idea often survives in the popular mind long after its scientific force has been knocked out of it, and so with this idea that individual competition is the only fitting way of arriving at wages or prices.

The second reason I mentioned was the impression produced on the public

mind by legislation which has only recently been repealed. Down to about a century ago, while labor was governed by the regulations I have just spoken of as enforced by the State, workmen were prohibited by law from combining; but then the State did make some attempt to secure fair wages. For instance, in England authority was given to the justices of the peace to assess wages from time. It is a gross mistake to suppose that the justices always put wages at the lowest possible point; and in any case there is good reason for believing that the honest intention of the Government was to secure justice all round. They might, then, with some show of reason, say: We will look after your interests and you must not hamper us by any little attempts of your own. But it is a most remarkable fact that when the Government, yielding to the outcry for liberty, allowed all the other restrictions to be abolished—including all those, such as the justice's assessment and the limitation of the number of apprentices, which were designed in the interest of the workpeople—it retained the prohibition of combination. You see how one sided the arrangement was. John Stuart Mill was one of the calmest of philosophers, and weighed his words with care, but the recollection of such laws stirred him beyond measure. "They exhibit," he said, "the infernal spirit of the slave-master; when to retain the working classes in avowed slavery has ceased to be practicable." This is in the main the true explanation; but it is not a complete one, for the laws were supported by a number of estimable people, who were hardly influenced by selfish bias. They were actuated by the exaggerated belief in the virtue of mere liberty of which I have spoken. They believed that for the majority of the working classes to combine was an infringement on the right of the minority each to look after himself; and so they supported laws which aimed at keeping the working classes free against their wills.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Dickson Anderson, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned voters and ratepayers of St. Lawrence ward, having confidence in your integrity, ability and knowledge of municipal affairs, request you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent St. Lawrence ward as Alderman in the City Council for the ensuing term, and in the event of your acceptance, we pledge you our hearty support and our best efforts to secure your election.

(Signed),
J. Y. Gilmour H. B. Picken
F. W. Henshaw Wm. Meldrum
Fred Nash F. A. McRae
Jos. Levesque Wm. Solater
Malcolm Thomson Walter Kavanagh
R. Stanley Weir Henry J. Joseph
G. N. Moncel H. Gauthier

and 523 others.
GENTLEMEN,—I cannot but feel flattered at the large and influential requisition which you have presented to me. I accept the honor you tender me, and trust with your valued support to win the proud distinction of representing you in the City Council. If elected, I pledge myself to secure and maintain an honest, intelligent and economical administration of civic affairs. I am in favor of cheaper water, cheaper light, and an extension and improvement of the present water system. I will be ready to support a well considered plan of electric or other improved railway service. I would advocate the removal of the St. Lawrence market to some other locality equally convenient, and the conversion of its present site into a public square. I would jealously guard the people's recreation grounds on Fletcher's field and Mount Royal park from all encroachment. I am in favor of every good measure tending to promote the cause of temperance, and insure the early closing of saloons, and am strongly in favor of a more satisfactory arrangement of the city's scavenging. While seeking the welfare of the city as a whole, I shall watch the interests of St. Lawrence ward in particular, feeling keenly that those interests have not hitherto received that consideration which their importance demands. Having no private ends to serve, and having no connection direct or indirect with any civic contracts, remotely or prospectively, I feel that I can appeal to the honest and intelligent voters of St. Lawrence ward for their hearty support and trust, with their co-operation, to emerge victorious from the present contest.

Your obedient servant,
DICKSON ANDERSON.
Montreal, January 20, 1892.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Tailor-Made Dressmaking.

Further Disclosures
of the Big Bargains we are offering at our Great January Clearing Sale will be found in the undemoted list. They are more worthy of the attention of the ladies of the city than anything connected with Ottawa or Quebec. They have a more direct and personal bearing than rumors issuing from

The School for Scandal.
They are genuine and reliable, and will prove a source of profit and pleasure to every investor. Note the prices, and then call and examine the articles before purchasing elsewhere, is our advice to all intending buyers of Dry Goods.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BIG REDUCTIONS!

LADIES' FASCINATORS.
Colors. Cream, Pink, Sky, Navy, Garnet. Former prices \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2. All reduced to 25c.

LADIES' HAND-KNIT FASCINATORS.
Former price \$2.50, now 50c

LADIES' CLOUDS.
All Colors. Reduced 20 per cent.

LADIES' SHAWLS.
Half Price. Half Price.

LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS.
80c for 95c
90c for 75c
\$1.10 for 90c
1.35 for \$1.15
1.75 for 1.35
2.75 for 2.00

Children's Wool Hoods.
Former Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 Reduced to 10c
Children's Hand Knit Hoods. Reduced to 35c

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
A large and varied assortment. All reduced 25 per cent.

BOYS' SUITS.
Reduced 20 and 30 per cent.

Boys' Melissa Coats.
Reduced 33 1/2 per cent.

Boys' Tweed and Blanket Coats. All at big reductions.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781, 1783
Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter
Terms Cash and Only One Price.

A PERFECT ARTICLE!



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

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

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

GEORGE R. HEASLEY, NEW YEARS.
2087 St. Catherine Street,
Near Bleury, Montreal.
Pictures Framed, Photo Frames, Photo Albums, Plush Goods, all kinds, Plate Glass Mirrors, Plated Silverware, Essels, Music Racks, Wall Pockets, Etc.,
At Wholesale Prices.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO'Y (Limited.)

FIRE.
(ESTABLISHED 1803.)
Subscribed Capital . . . \$6,000,000
Total Invested Funds . . . \$8,000,000

Agencies for Insurance against Fire losses in all the principal towns of the Dominion.
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107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
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Resident Manager for Canada.

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Chemists + and + Druggists.
TRUSSES A SPECIALTY.
Corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets,
MONTREAL.
Sunday Attendance all Day.

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

PHENIX INSURANCE CO'Y, OF HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL \$ 2,000,000 00
PREMIUM INCREASE 1891 3,007,591 32
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G. MAITLAND SMITH, }

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

TEA! T TEA!

Housekeepers, look to your interests, and BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

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

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



Bring me Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap.

"All the Comforts of Home"

Can be enjoyed by using one of our Stoves.

"One of the Finest"

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

"One of the Bravest"

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

"The Grass is Green Far Away,"

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

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

CORNER INSPECTOR AND WILLIAM STS., HAYMARKET SQUARE
W. CLENDINNENG & SON.

LABOR AND WAGES.

London has 75,000 Germans. New York has 90,000 cash girls. Brooklyn drug clerks organized. Boston has a woman undertaker. We made 40,000 false teeth in '91. London bookbinders won 8 hours. Vienna has 6,000 idle shoemakers. Holland has 10,000 diamond workers. Germany has 7,600,000 working people. San Francisco furniture workers are paying \$1 a head into the defense fund. An Edinburgh convention representing 84,000 unions resolved to take a hand in politics.

Union compositors are paying an assessment of 10 cents weekly for the striking Pittsburg printers.

A School of Effort in connection with the K. of L. has been opened in Buffalo under auspicious circumstances.

Non-union men who took the places of railroad strikers at Aransas Pass, Ark., were driven into the swamps.

Of nearly 40,000 printers who participated in the general strike for higher wages and less hours in Germany only about 300 ratted.

Motto for organized labor—Dissipate prejudice, encourage toleration, stimulate truth seeking, and cultivate educational cooperation.

In Great Britain the total sum paid in wages for the year 1890 amounted to £43,000,000, or an average of £66 10s per capita for the total number employed.

Forty-four cotton mills of New England, outside of Fall River, with a total capital of \$55,650,000, declared dividends in 1891, the average rate being 7.11 per cent.

It is proposed to make the employment of the electric light in the German factories compulsory in places where artificial light is required during working hours.

Congressman Crein of Texas has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives asking that the first Monday in September, Labor Day, be made a national holiday.

The capital of the employer may go to the dogs and the workingmen may starve to death, but the fellow who owns the land on which they live must have his pound of flesh just the same.

A prohibitory tariff of any kind is a direct encouragement to the formation of trusts and combines. An insurmountable stone wall around your business will kill it every time. These are facts.

The report of the Buffalo Police Department shows that the increase in crime in that city is not in the same ratio with the increase of population; it is at least 50 per cent. greater. Poverty has increased in even a greater ratio.

The 43 British trades unions favoring political action comprise a membership of 875,454. The smallest of these organizations is the Slipper Makers' Union, of Newcastle, with about 100 members, and the largest is the Mineworkers' Union, with a membership of 217,600.

How does taxing capital affect the workingmen? Taxation is restriction and tends to close the factory and drive it out. Capital seeking investment, everything else being equal, will always be attracted to that locality where the tax rate is lowest. Stop taxing capital and tax ground rents.

Ten new strikes every working day is the record of labor in England after 66 years of trade unionism pure and simple. We are younger, but we can beat that here. And yet, one good strike at the polls on election day would settle forever the so-called irrepressible conflict in a few hours.—The People.

At a recent meeting of the Shipmasters' Society of England, the fact was brought out that one fireman on board ship commits suicide to every 900 employed, as against one in 10,000 among landmen. It is suggested that the high temperature in which the men are compelled to work is, in a large measure, responsible for the great percentage of suicides.

The labor statistics of Colorado show that 19,642 persons are employed in the industries of that State who last year earned \$12,951,763.56, or an average of about \$2 a day, which is a very good showing as compared with the average in Eastern States. The majority of the female wage workers earn less than \$11 per week. The aggregate value of the manufactured product was \$70,072,854.50.

Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, in his message to the Legislature recommends, among other things, a law authorizing the incorporation of trades unions and societies. The payment of wages in cash, weekly or semi monthly. Limitation of hours of labor in factories and workshops. A bill to prohibit employers from obtaining written or verbal pledges from employees not to belong to labor organizations, and the establishment

of a board of arbitration to deal with disputes between employer and employee. There is method in this madness.

The Almshouse is so crowded they are stowing paupers away in the garret. The number of applicants are constantly increasing and the place will have to be enlarged to accommodate them. The doctrine of our present social system seems to be, "if they can't support themselves let them go to the Poorhouse." The doctrine of Christ was: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "Love as brethren." "Bear ye one another's burdens." Are our churches saying anything against a system that overflows the Poorhouse?—Buffalo Sunday Truth.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." Perhaps this accounts for the fact that a few landlords have appropriated the earth and are taking from the many the fulness thereof in rents. Way back in the early days, when we went to Sunday school, we were taught to believe that this passage referred to our heavenly Lord. But politicians, you know, make our laws and they are not familiar with the bible. They probably made a mistake and have since been making laws in the interest of landlords. It's funny, though that the churches, the ministers who understand the bible, are making no effort in this late day to explain the mistake made by the politicians.

There are two ways of getting rich in this world. One is that of working and creating wealth, and the other is to allow somebody else to make it for you. To create wealth by conducting a business requires brains and exertion. To acquire wealth created by others does not require either brains or exertion. You don't believe this? Just pick out a rich young dude and a working mechanic, or a business man and a man who lives on his rent roll and you have the proof. The fellow who gets rich fastest is the one who lets others work for him. How? Buys the land on which those who do business and work must live and quietly waits until your industry adds to its value, and the more you improve the richer he grows and more powerful, until finally he swallows your business and all. You must pay the rent or get off, you know.

Nearly 1,000 street car men were out on strike in Indianapolis during the past week.

The origin of the strike was due to the refusal of the company's president to allow the employees to ride free to and from work. It is claimed that the company could not afford to give the men free rides. The members of the Brotherhood of Car Drivers, Motormen and Conductors replying to this charge publish a card to the public and set forth that the company has over \$7,000 of money deposited by conductors, drivers, motormen, etc., to do business on, for which they do not receive the benefit of one farthing. Snuffing up it says: Now, take the four years that the conductors have been on and we have \$1,466.40 interest added to the principal, which makes the neat little sum of \$7,576.40 that the company has of our money to run its business with, for which we do not receive the amount of a penny.

Municipal Elections.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the election of Aldermen in the several Wards thereof where there is a contest, will be held UNDER THE BALLOT SYSTEM, on MONDAY, the FIRST FEBRUARY next. The Polls will be opened in all the said Wards at NINE o'clock in the forenoon and closed at FIVE o'clock in the afternoon at the different places fixed by the Board of Revisors, as follows, to wit:

CENTRE WARD.

- Poll No 1—At or near 44 Capital street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by the river, Callieres, St Francois Xavier, St Paul and St Gabriel streets.
Poll No 2—At or near 1644 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos 2 and 3, bounded by St Paul, St Francois Xavier, Notre Dame and St Jean Baptiste streets.
Poll No 3—At or near 568 Craig street, comprises electoral district No 4, bounded by Notre Dame, St Francois Xavier, Craig, Place d'Armes Hill and Square.
Poll No 4—At or near 31 Fortification street, comprises electoral district No 5, divided by St James street, Place d'Armes Hill, Craig street and St Lambert Hill.
Poll No 5—At or near 90 St James street, comprises electoral districts Nos 6 and 7, bounded by Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes square, St James and St Lambert streets.
Poll No 6—At or near 40 St Gabriel street Fire Station, comprises electoral districts Nos 8 and 9, bounded by St Paul, St Jean Baptiste, Notre Dame and St Lambert streets, St Lambert Hill and Craig and St Gabriel streets.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

- Poll No 1—At or near 113 Vitre street, comprises electoral districts Nos 1 and 2, bounded by Craig, St Urbain, Lagache and St Lawrence streets.
Poll No 2—At or near 74 St Urbain street, comprises electoral district No 3, bounded by Craig, Chenneville, Dorchester and St Urbain streets.
Poll No 3—At or near 23 Jurors street, comprises electoral districts Nos 4 and 5, bounded by Craig, Bleury, Lagache and Chenneville streets.
Poll No 4—At or near 443 Jurors street, comprises electoral districts Nos 6 and 7, bounded by Craig, St Alexander, Lagache and Bleury streets.
Poll No 5—At or near 93 St Charles Borromeo street, comprises electoral district No 8, bounded by Lagache, St Urbain, Dorchester and St Lawrence streets.
Poll No 6—At or near 223 Anderson street, comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by Lagache, Bleury, Dorchester and Chenneville streets.
Poll No 7—At or near 94 Bleury street, comprises electoral districts Nos 10 and 14, bounded by Lagache, St Alexander, St Catherine, St George, Dorchester and Bleury streets.
Poll No 8—At or near 143 St Charles Borromeo street, comprises electoral districts Nos 11 and 12, bounded by Dorchester, St Philippe, St Catherine and St Lawrence streets.
Poll No 9—At or near 36 St Philippe street, comprises electoral district No 13, bounded by Dorchester, St George, St Catherine and St Philippe streets.
Poll No 10—At or near 301 St Charles Borromeo street, comprises electoral districts Nos 15 and 16, bounded by St Catherine, St Urbain, Ontario and St Lawrence streets.
Poll No 11—At or near 4 Plateau street, comprises electoral districts Nos 17 and 21, bounded by St Catherine, Mance, Sherbrooke and St Urbain streets.
Poll No 12—At or near 266 Bleury street, comprises electoral districts Nos 18 and 19, bounded by St Catherine, City Councilors, Berthelet, Ontario and Mance streets.
Poll No 13—At or near 1695 Ontario street, comprises electoral district No 20, bounded by Ontario, St Urbain, Sherbrooke and St Lawrence streets.
Poll No 14—At or near 228 Bleury street, comprises electoral district No 22, bounded by Ontario, Berthelet, City Councilors, Sherbrooke and Mance streets.
Poll No 15—At or near 464 St Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No 23, bounded by Sherbrooke, St Famille, Prince Arthur and St Lawrence streets.
Poll No 16—At or near 223 Prince Arthur street, comprises electoral district No 24, bounded by Sherbrooke street, Park and Pine avenues, Mance, Prince Arthur and St Famille streets.
Poll No 17—At or near 97 Hutchison street, comprises electoral district No 25, bounded by Sherbrooke and Durocher streets, the Mount Royal Park and Park avenue.
Poll No 18—At or near 25 Guilbault street, comprises electoral district No 26, bounded by Prince Arthur and Mance streets, Pine avenue and St Lawrence street.
Poll No 19—At or near 617 St Urbain street, comprises electoral district No 27, bounded by Pine avenue, Durocher street, Mount Royal Park, St Jean Baptiste Ward and St Lawrence street.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

- Poll No 1—At or near 92 Vitre street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by Craig, St. Lawrence, Vitre and St Constant streets.
Poll No 2—At or near 55 St Dominique street, comprises electoral district No 2, bounded by Vitre, St Lawrence, Lagache and St Constant streets.
Poll No 3—At or near 60 German street, comprises electoral district No 3, bounded by Craig, St Constant, Lagache and St Elizabeth streets.
Poll No 4—At or near 30 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No 4,

bounded by Craig, St Elizabeth, Lagache and Sanguinet streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 381 Craig street, comprises electoral district No 5, bounded by Craig, Sanguinet, Lagache and St Denis streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 72 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral districts Nos 6 and 7, bounded by Lagache, St Constant, Dorchester and St Denis streets.

Poll No 7—At or near No 169 St Dominique street, comprises electoral districts Nos 8, 12 and 13, bounded by Lagache, St Lawrence, St Catherine and St Constant streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 139 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by Dorchester, Sanguinet, St Catherine and St Denis streets.

Poll No 9—At or near No 108 St Elizabeth street, comprises electoral district No 10, bounded by Dorchester, German, St Catherine and Sanguinet streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 117 St Constant street, comprises electoral district No 11, bounded by Dorchester, St Constant, St Catherine and German streets.

Poll No 11—At or near No 204 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral districts Nos 14 and 15, bounded by St Catherine, German, Mignonne and St Denis streets.

Poll No 12—At or near No 1845 St Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos 16 and 17, bounded by St Catherine, St Lawrence, Ontario, St Dominique, Mignonne and German streets.

Poll No 13—At or near No 246 St Constant street, comprises electoral districts Nos 18 and 19, bounded by Mignonne, St Dominique, Ontario and German streets.

Poll No 14—At or near No 281 German street, comprises electoral district No 20, bounded by Mignonne, German, Ontario and St Elizabeth streets.

Poll No 15—At or near No 248 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral districts Nos 21 and 22, bounded by Mignonne and St Elizabeth streets, a line through to St Emery street, St Emery and St Denis streets.

Poll No 16—At or near No 27 St Emery street, comprises electoral district No 23, bounded by St Emery street through to St Elizabeth street, St Elizabeth, Ontario and St Denis streets.

Poll No 17—At or near No 356 St Denis street, comprises electoral district No 24, bounded by Ontario, St Constant and Sherbrooke streets, Laval avenue, St Louis square and St Denis street.

Poll No 18—At or near No 289 St Dominique street, comprises electoral district No 25, bounded by Ontario, St Lawrence, Sherbrooke and St Constant streets.

Poll No 19—At or near No 479 St Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos 26 and 27, bounded by Sherbrooke, St Lawrence, Prince Arthur and St Hypolite streets.

Poll No 20—At or near No 45 St Hypolite street, comprises electoral district No 28, bounded by Sherbrooke, St Hypolite and Prince Arthur streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No 21—At or near No 565 St Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No 29, bounded by Prince Arthur, St Lawrence, Roy and St Dominique streets.

Poll No 22—At or near No 138a St Hypolite street, comprises electoral district No 30, bounded by Prince Arthur, St Dominique, Roy and St Hypolite streets.

Poll No 23—At or near No 73 Cadioux street, comprises electoral district No 31, bounded by Prince Arthur, St Hypolite and Roy streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No 24—At or near No 38 Drolet street, comprises electoral district No 32, bounded by St Louis square, Laval avenue, Roy and St Denis streets.

Poll No 25—At or near No 538 St Dominique street, comprises electoral districts Nos 33 and 34, bounded by Roy and St Lawrence streets, St Jean Baptiste Ward and St Hypolite street.

Poll No 26—At or near No 210 Cadioux street, comprises electoral district No 35, bounded by Roy and St Hypolite streets, St Jean Baptiste Ward and Pantaleon street.

Poll No 27—At or near No 632 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No 36, bounded by Roy and Pantaleon streets, St Jean Baptiste Ward and Sanguinet street.

Poll No 28—At or near No 203 Roy street, comprises electoral districts Nos 37 and 38, bounded by Roy and Sanguinet streets, St Jean Baptiste Ward and St Denis street.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

- Poll No 1—At or near No 136 Harbor street, comprises electoral districts Nos 1 and 2, bounded by the river, Iberville, Mignonne and Harbor streets.
Poll No 2—At or near No 200 Frontenac street, comprises electoral districts Nos 3 and 4, bounded by Mignonne, Iberville, Ontario, Frontenac, Lafontaine and Harbor streets.
Poll No 3—At or near No 651 Ontario street, comprises electoral districts Nos 5 and 16, bounded by Lafontaine, Frontenac and Iberville streets, to the city limits north, the city limits north, Moreau, Ontario and Harbor streets.
Poll No 4—At or near No 85 Marlborough street, comprises electoral districts Nos 6 and 7, bounded by the river, Harbor, Ontario and Moreau streets.
Poll No 5—At or near No 181 Moreau street, comprises electoral district No 8, bounded by the river, Moreau, Ontario and Prefontaine streets.
Poll No 6—At or near No 136 Desery street, comprises electoral districts Nos 9 and 10, bounded by the river, Prefontaine, Ontario and Desery streets.
Poll No 7—At or near No 145 St Catherine street, comprises electoral district No 11, bounded by the river, Desery, Rouville, St Germain, St Catherine and Davidson streets.
Poll No 8—At or near No 209 Desery street, comprises electoral districts Nos 12 and 13, bounded by St Catherine, St Germain, Rouville, Desery, Ontario and Darling streets.
Poll No 9—At or near No 51 Darling street, comprises electoral district No 14,

bounded by the river, Davidson, St Catherine, Darling, Stadacona and Cuvillier streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 7 St Catherine street, corner Cuvillier, comprises electoral district No 15, bounded by the river Cuvillier, Stadacona, Darling, Ontario and Moreau streets, and the city limits north and east.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 225 Ropery street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by Manufacturers and Charlevoix streets, the Lachine Canal and St Ann's Ward.

Poll No 2—At or near No 110 Laprairie street, comprises electoral district No 2, bounded by Centre, Ropery and Manufacturers streets and St Ann's Ward.

Poll No 3—At or near No 21 Soulanges street, comprises electoral district No 3, bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway track, Hibernia, Grand Trunk, Island and Centre streets and St Ann's Ward.

Poll No 4—At or near No 46 Chateaugay street, comprises electoral districts Nos 4 and 5, bounded by Grand Trunk, Ropery, Centre and Island streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 525 Grand Trunk street, comprises electoral district No 6, bounded by the Grand Trunk railway track, Charlevoix, Chateaugay, Ropery, Grand Trunk and Hibernia streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 145 Chateaugay street, comprises electoral district No 7, bounded by Chateaugay, Charlevoix, Centre and Ropery streets.

Poll No 7—At or near No 180 St Charles street, comprises electoral districts Nos 8 and 9, bounded by Centre, Charlevoix, Manufacturers and Ropery streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 274 Chateaugay street, comprises electoral districts Nos 10 and 11, bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway track, D'Argenson, St Charles and Charlevoix streets.

Poll No 9—At or near No 283 Manufacturers street, comprises electoral district No 12, bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway track, the Lachine Canal, Charlevoix, St Charles, and D'Argenson streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 44 Bourgeois street, comprises electoral district No 13, bounded by the river, Fortune and Wellington streets and St Ann's Ward.

Poll No 11—At or near No 194 Bourgeois street, comprises electoral district No 14, bounded by Wellington and Charron streets, the Grand Trunk Railway track and St Ann's Ward.

Poll No 12—At or near No 4 Paris street, comprises electoral district No 15, bounded by the river, the tail race, Wellington, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Charron, Wellington and Fortune streets.

Poll No 13—At or near No 243 Hibernia street, comprises electoral district No 16, bounded by Wellington and Hibernia streets, the Grand Trunk Railway track, Charron, Edinburgh and Liverpool street.

Poll No 14—At or near No 11 Knox street, comprises electoral district No 17, bounded by Colerain and Charlevoix streets, the Grand Trunk Railway track and Hibernia street.

Poll No 15—At or near No 33 Rozel street, comprises electoral district No 18, bounded by Wellington street, the tail race, the Grand Trunk Railway track, Charlevoix, Colerain and Hibernia streets.

A. GOSSELIN, Assistant City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 25th Jan., 1892.

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WHAT WE WANT.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,
When a strong armed nation shall take
away
The weary burdens from backs that are
aching
With maximum labor and minimum pay;
When no man is honored who hoards his
millions,
When no man feasts on another's toil
And God's poor suffering, striving billions
Shall share his riches of sun and toil.

There is gold for all in the earth's broad
bosom,
There is food for all in the land's great
store,
Enough is provided—if rightly divided,
Let each man take what he wants—no
more;
Shame on the miser with unused riches
Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard,
Who beats down the wages of the digger of
ditches,
And steals the bread from the poor man's
board.

Shame on the owner of mines, whose cruel
And selfish measures have brought him
wealth,
While the ragged wretches who dig his fuel
Are robbed of comfort, hope and health;
Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage,
Bought with the labor of half-paid men,
Men who are shut out of home and mar-
riage,
And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake
him
To broader vision and fairer play,
Or let the hand of a just law shake him,
Till his ill-gained dollars have rolled
away;
Let no man dwell under a mountain of
plunder,
Let no man suffer with want and cold,
We want right living, not men alms-giv-
ing,
We want just dividing of labor and gold.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

The champion lightweight—a short ton of
coal.

Adam's fall is supposed to have happened
in the afternoon—at the approach of Eve.

Every man in the world is telling what
he would do if he were a woman and every
woman tells of things she would do if she
were a man.

Mr. Impressionist—That's my last, there
on the easel. Now, that is a picture,
Squibs! Squibs—Yes, so it is. I can tell
that by the frame.

My client can clear himself, I feel sure, if
you will only give him time, pleaded the
lawyer. And the kind hearted judge gave
him twenty years.

Women are more faithful to a memory
than men. All of them cling as tenaciously
and as long to their youth as they can, and
yet with many of them it is a mere memory.

Shocked Lady—Do you know what be-
comes of little boys who swear? Little
Boy—Yes'm. W'en they gits big 'nough
they kin earn two an' a half a day drivin' a
team.

Who is your favorite actor? he enquired
of his wife. You are, dear, she answered.
I? Yes, when you are trying to make me
believe that you were sitting up with a sick
friend.

Jinks—What are your objections to cre-
mation? Filkins—Well, I should hate to
be put into a jar where the first man who
came along might mistake me for a new
brand of snuff.

A young lady who expected a telegraphic
message from her young man waited in the
office for it. After a while the little ma-
chine began to click. Than's from Jack,
she said; I know his stutter.

Wickwire—I tell you, Yabby, my boy,
there is nothing like a baby to brighten up
a man's home. Yabsley—Yes; I have no-
ticed that the gas seems to be at full height
in your house at almost any hour of the
night.

What are you doing in my house? asked
a man who surprised a burglar at his unlaw-
ful work. Your house! exclaimed the bur-
glar, as he commenced once more to put sil-
ver spoons in his pocket. You seem to im-
agine that I don't know the title of this
property is in your wife's name.

Little Girl (to boy aged twelve who has
been abusing brother)—Why don't yer pick
out a feller o' yer own size when yer feels
like hittin' anyone? Don't yer come near
me if you know what's good for yourself,
for though I ain't much on the fight, I'm a
huckleberry on the scratch, I can tell you.

A Great Improvement.
Well, how do you like it? Lucifer asked
of a shade who had lived in the lower re-
gions for about a week.
First rate, was the reply.
That's strange. Most new arrivals don't
like it.
Well, you see, I had been married to a
Chicago woman for four years.

ANCIENT ENGINEERS.

Feats of the Past Which Modern
Mechanics Cannot Surpass nor
Equal.

The bumptiousness of modern engineers,
says the St. James' Gazette, gives little of-
fence because it is honest and guileless.
Perhaps the order of mind which devotes
itself to that pursuit is commonly averse to
historic reading, and, in any case, the hard,
mechanical training necessary for an engi-
neer of the present day disinclines him to
spend his scanty leisure in studies which
cannot be turned to account. The result is
that he conscientiously believes his art to
be the special power and glory of the age—
in which he is not altogether wrong; but
beyond that he regards all earlier feats of
engineering as unworthy of serious discus-
sion. And the public, as ignorant, with less
excuse, encourage this view.

It is a waste of time to ask him how the
boulders of Stonehenge were conveyed to
their resting place, how the walls of Fiesole
or Mycene were built; these marvels repre-
sent the power which lies in the brute force
of multitudes, and there's an end of the
question. Engineering now is an art and a
science, with the rude work of the savages
has no sort of connection. One must not
enquire why he takes it for granted that
Stonehenge, for example, was built by sav-
ages, where the brute element came from,
how they subsisted on Salisbury plain, or
why it was necessary to assume that they
were unacquainted with mechanics. All that
is chosee judge—beyond dispute. If you cite
records of antiquity which tell of works he
cannot rival, that fact alone is proof that
the record is a lie; for how can it be that
mere Greeks and Romans should have been
able to do what the builders of the Eiffel
Tower and the Forth Bridge cannot accom-
plish? We had an amusing instance of this
feeling lately. The ingenious M. Eiffel and
the artistic M. Bartholdi have been gravely
pondering the Colossus of Rhodes—measur-
ing it and weighing it as per description; and
they conclude that the thing was simply
impossible.

It could not have been set up, to begin
with, and when set up it could not have
stood the pressure of the wind. This is de-
monstrated by all the rules of modern sci-
ence, and he who does not admit the demon-
stration must be prepared to show that two
and two do not make four. Those antique
personages who professed to have seen the
Colossus were victims of an ocular delu-
sion or flat story-tellers, and that great
numbers who mention it incidentally, as we
might mention the ruins of the Colosseum,
were credulous gossips. The fact is that
Messrs. Eiffel and Bartholdi argue in the
fashion usual with engineers. Not all of
them would pretend that they know any
law of nature which applies in such a case.
But very few would listen patiently if it
were urged that the ancients knew some
laws with which they were unacquainted.

So it appears, however, to the disinter-
ested student, and we can bring forward
evidence enough. If it be true that the
Colossus of Rhodes is really proved impos-
sible, according to the best modern authori-
ties, this is a good illustration to begin with,
for its existence is as well authenticated as
the temple at Delphi and the statue of
Olympian Zeus, or the Tower of London, for
that matter, to one who has never seen it.
By some means it was set up, and by adap-
tation of some natural laws it was made to
stand until an earthquake overthrew it.
One is embarrassed by the number and var-
iety of illustrations to the same effect
which crowd upon the mind. Since the
Colosseum has been mentioned, we may
choose examples of that class.

Is M. Eiffel prepared to put an awning
over Trafalgar Square when the sun shines
and remove it promptly without the aid of
a central support of steam engines, or even
chains? The area of the Colosseum is cer-
tainly not less. This may seem a trifling
matter to the thoughtless, because they
have never considered it. Roman Engi-
neers covered in that vast expense with
some wooden material, and they worked the
ponderous sheet so easily and smoothly that
it was drawn and withdrawn as the sky
changed. The bulk of it must have weighed
hundreds of tons, all depending by ropes
from the circumference. But the ancients
thought so little of this feat that they have
left us only one trivial detail of the method.

Thought he was a Foreigner.

An English bicyclist was coming at great
speed down one of the steepest streets in
Edinburgh, when his machine turned over
and landed him in the middle of the road.
Two carters were passing and they promptly
came to his assistance.

Maun; ho; did ye fa? kindly enquired
one of the carters.

To which he received this answer: I was
coming down that declivity with such ve-
locity that I lost my gravity and fell on the
macadamized road.

The carter turned from the unfortunate
rider with true insular contempt.

C' wa' Jock, he said to his mate, if I'd
knt the cratur' wis a forriener, he would ha
lain in the gutter long enough for me.

Puzzles for the Doctors.

Vera Zimmer, aged four, only daughter
of Henry Zimmer, of New Paris, near Gosh-
en, Ind., died under peculiar circumstances.
She called for a drink of water, which her
mother gave her, and she was immediately
attacked with violent nausea. She died be-
fore a doctor could be summoned. A post
mortem examination showed that the child
had been born without a spleen, the first of
the kind on record.

It is said that Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican
woman who lives on the Rio Grande, is per-
haps the longest-haired woman in the world.
She is some five feet in height, and when
she stands erect her hair trails on the
ground four feet and eight inches. Her hair
is so thick that she can draw it around her
so as to completely hide herself. Her pre-
sent suit of hair is only five years old.

A short time ago a boy baby was born in
Salt Lake City who had a birth mark of a
blood red blotch immediately over his heart.
The mark was exactly like a bullet wound
which killed a brother of the child's mother,
Charles Wanless by name, over a year be-
fore the child was born, which the mother
had seen.

George Phillips, aged eighty years, a
farmer of Columbus, S. C., had gray hair
and beard for twenty years. About ten days
ago it began to turn black, and is now as
black as when he was a young man. He has
been confined to his home for several years
on account of paralysis.

Fifty-eight years ago Mr. and Mrs. Asa
Baker, of Amsterdam, N. Y., were married,
and for years the loving couple expressed a
wish that they might die at the same time,
and death came as they wished, they passed
away a few days ago within a few hours of
each other.

The True Follower.

An exchange in an article under the above
caption says that the personal conduct of
Jesus Christ is the best example in history
is generally agreed; and those who contin-
ually invite us to "follow Him" are right so
far as precept is concerned; but how about
the example? Do you know anybody,
reader, that follows Christ? In our judg-
ment the only man or woman who essay to
read the stony path marked by the bruised
feet of the unselfish Nazarene is he or she
who succeeds in finding the true answer to
this question: "What would Christ say of
the social problems of our times?" They
who with clasped hands stand gazing at the
stars, or who subscribe liberally to build
fine churches, or send money to the wild
men of Borneo, do not by these acts alone
prove that their feet are planted in the true
path. Who is my neighbor? Who is my
brother? Has he food and raiment? These
are the true questions. Christ never filled
an empty stomach or covered naked, shiver-
ing limbs with tracts and hallelujahs!

The First Yankee who was Trimmed
up to Suit Him.

The other day a cripple who, sans legs
and arms, shoved himself about on rollers
by means of a stick fastened to a stump,
happened to be in a saloon where I was on
business, and sitting at one of the tables was
a tall, lean man, with sharp black eyes,
gray moustache and white hair. He was
drinking alone, when the crippled and dis-
membered object appeared. He pushed
himself painfully over toward the table
where the old man sat and begged for a
dime.

I have no money, sir, was the answer his
request received.

I haven't had anything to eat to-day, said
the maimed man, and I fought for the coun-
try when it was in danger.

You fowt with the No'th, sir? asked the
other, with interest.

Yes, I was with Sheridan at Winchester,
and look at me now. The ready reservoir
of the cripple's tears overflowed and his
cheeks were streaked with a clear line. You
was in the war, but with the South, eh?
Well, gimme a dime for old time's sake.

I was in the wah, sir, with Lee and heah,
sir, is something for you. He put a coin
into the tin cup the ex-Federalist had tied
about his neck. The cripple's face shown.
Tel dollars! he cried. Why, it's more
money than I've had since I was mustered
out. Why do you give me this much?

Because, sir, said the Southerner gloat-
ingly, you is the fust Yankee I've seen
trimmed up to suit me, sir.

The cripple thanked God for his kindness
and pushed himself out.

Mark Twain Serious.

Mark Twain has jested so long that he is
suspected of making fun even when he is in
earnest. His latest excursion into the realm
of seriousness is an account of the mysteries
of telegraph. So strong is his faith in
mental telegraphy that when he wishes a
certain person to write to him he simply sits
down, indites a letter to that person, tears
up the missive and waits for the cross-letter
which he has induced. In proof of this the
humorist cites this incident: On March 2
he was lying in bed when the idea occurred

to him that a book should be written on the
Nevada silver mines, the Great Bonanza,
and that one Wm. H. Wright of Virginia
City was the man to write it. He hastened
to put on paper a letter to his old fellow-
reporter of a dozen years before, mapping
out the plan of the book. Then it
occurred to him that if the book should
not find a publisher he would be placed in
an unpleasant position, so he so he put the
envelope in a pigeon-hole and wrote to his
publisher, who chanced to be out of town.
Here the matter dropped. On March 9 the
postman brought in a letter from Virginia
City. Picking up the envelope Mr. Clemens
said to a relative who was with him: "This
letter is from one Wright of Virginia City
and is dated March 2, seven days ago. He
proposes to make a book on the Nevada
silver mines." Mr. Clemens then stating
the plan of the book as sketched in the letter.
He then broke the seal and found his state-
ment of its contents to be correct. Another
example was that of the telegraph, which
was originated simultaneously by Prof.
Henry in America, Wheatstone in England,
Morse on the sea and a German in Munich.

The Man for the Place.

Superintendent West End—So, young
man, you want a situation as street car con-
ductor, do you? What experience have you
had?
Applicant—For two years I have been
down in Eastport, Me., packing sardines.
Superintendent—You may consider your-
self engaged.

Feminine Gratitude.

Overheard in the railway station. First
Young Woman—Oh, don't go into that car.
Mag; that's all full. Plenty of seats in the
next car.
Second Young Woman—Oh, come along!
Some fools will get up and give us their
seats.

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Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"The editor of Secular Thought," said Phil, "in commenting on the death of Cardinal Manning has this to say about him: 'The dead Cardinal is talked about as having been a friend of the poor. Let us hope the poor will soon cease to look to any priest, however benevolent his intentions may seem to be, as anything but their natural enemy.' Now, why should we regard a benevolent priest as our natural enemy any more than a benevolent secularist? Does Mr. Ellis wish to convey the idea that secularists as a body have done more for the emancipation of labor than the clergy, or would he have us believe that Christianity and full and even-handed justice as between man and man is incompatible? It seems to me that if he set out to prove either one or the other he would have a greater contract on hand than he could fill. We judge men by their actions and not by the eloquent sentences or well-rounded periods of their after-dinner speeches, and judging them this way we find that Cardinal Manning has ever been the true and staunch friend of labor, despite the fact that he was a priest, and a Roman Catholic one at that. He was not content with preaching the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, or with advising his flock to bear poverty and want with patience and humility in order to secure riches in heaven, neither did he prostitute his position by wholesale denunciations of those who differed with him on theological questions, but applied his great intellect and power to secure to the disinherited of God's children here on earth a greater share of the wealth they create, without stopping to inquire whether such a course would offend the wealthy members of his flock or not. To his efforts, more than that of perhaps any other man, is due the organization of the female workers of London; he saw the need of labor organizations and did his best to have the workers organized. This fact proves him the true and sincere friend of workingmen."

"We respect and admire priests like Cardinal Manning just as we respect and admire atheists like Charles Bradlaugh," said Brown, "not for what they have said or written but for what they have done. The secularists of Canada and the United States have nowhere and at no time ever championed the cause of labor, and their societies have religiously refrained from any action which could be construed as favoring labor reform; they are truckling to capital as much, and perhaps a little more, than the clergy, and therefore this advice of their Canadian mouth-piece, to regard every benevolent priest as a natural enemy, comes with a very bad grace. That there are some secularists who take an active part in labor reform is true, but the same can truthfully be said of the clergy of all denominations; their number, however, is not sufficiently large to warrant either the one or other side to lay claim to the friendship or goodwill of labor, for, with a few honorable exceptions, both sides are willing and abject slaves of capital."

"I am heartily sick and disgusted with both of them," said Gaskell. "On the one hand you have the Pope issuing an encyclical on the labor question. I have read the published translation of that document from one end to the other time and again, and I have failed to find a single line in which he takes issue with capital. It is one of those goody-goody epistles which, without doing any good, will not be productive of great harm to anybody. Its great aim seems to be to give the clergy control of the labor movement rather than to advance the interests of labor reform; it bears the stamp of insincerity and will never help the solving of the labor question. On the other hand you

see Bob Ingersoll last week at the dinner of the Unitarian Club of New York delivering one of his characteristic speeches. It is chuck full of good things, as most of his speeches are; it contains perhaps more true Christianity to the square inch than any literary effort that has ever been published in defence of Christianity, but at the back of all of it is the fact that the man who so eloquently enlarges in an after-dinner speech upon the wrongs of labor persistently works with might and main to perpetuate those very institutions which grind labor down. In the many and fierce struggles for political supremacy inaugurated during these last few years by the labor party, whenever he has taken part, Bob Ingersoll was always found on the side of capital. And this proves him to be as insincere as the other side. 'If faith without works is dead,' then words without works is equally so."

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St. Lawrence Ward.

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A. L. Hurtubise

WORKINGMAN'S CANDIDATE.

All the electors of the Hochelaga Ward who wish to support the candidature of Mr. A. L. Hurtubise are requested to register their vote as early as possible on Monday morning next.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Emile Lavigne, CANDIDATE.

Friends of Mr. Lavigne are invited to his committees at the following places:

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(Central Committee.)

No. 515 St. Lawrence St., Tel. 6370

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VOTE FOR

ALDERMAN

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Who has worked hard in the Council in the interest of the workingmen, without any prejudice to other classes of society.

St. Gabriel Ward.

WORKINGMEN!

VOTE FOR

F. X. BERTHIAUME,

Who will look after the interests of the Ward and keep down taxation.

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