

PROGRESS.

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THERE IS NO GIVE IN.

THE MILLMEN FIRM IN RESISTING THE DEMAND.

To Return to the Ten Hour Day—A Great Meeting in Berryman's Hall—The Speakers Words of Encouragement—A Well Organized Union.

The millmen held a monster meeting in Berryman's hall on Wednesday evening, organized themselves into the St. John Millmen's Union, adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers. During the evening several addresses were made; the enthusiasm was very great and a determination was expressed on all sides that there should never be a return to the ten hour system.

Mr. H. A. McKeown thought the millmen were deserving of every praise for their orderly conduct in this most serious crisis. They had the peace of the community in their hands—he might say the lives and property of the citizens—and their becoming conduct had won for them the admiration of all classes. (Applause.) Just after the last meeting he had heard that the millmen had done wrong to strike. Public opinion had so changed in their favor that the millmen had at present the sympathy of the great bulk of all right thinking men. (Great applause.) So just was the cause of the millmen that the millowners would not be able much longer to resist the fair demands of the men. So strong were the men, and so right was their cause, that the daily press of this city did not dare to take sides against them, and in favor of the mill owners. (Cheers.) The course of PROGRESS newspaper regarding the strike was an index of public opinion. That paper had come out man-fashion in favor of the millmen. (Cheers.) And for this it deserved the greatest credit. (Cheers.) In doing so, however, PROGRESS had not only done an act of justice, but had also shown an ability to correctly judge public opinion, and those who looked below the surface must see that public opinion is with the men in this movement. (Great applause.) It had been said that he was after the working men's votes. He did not care what was said, and had interested himself in the movement, quite willing to take the responsibility of his acts. In closing he paid a compliment to Dr. Berryman, who, he said, as far as it appeared, could not be charged with any improper motive in coming to the meeting. The doctor, because of his education, had nothing in common with the men, and the fact that he had interested himself in them did him every credit. (Great applause.)

Dr. Berryman said the men had won the good opinion of the whole community by the justness of their cause and by their orderly conduct since the strike began. It was not the men but the millowners who had struck (Cheers). From the reports he had heard, he was satisfied that the millowners would soon recognize that the millmen had public sentiment behind them and would come to terms. He had no desire to reflect on anyone, but he could not help calling attention to what seemed to be a slight on himself, and some of the committee appointed at the last meeting. It was then understood that the committee would meet at this hall on Saturday night to prepare a constitution and by-laws; others of the committee and himself were present, and after waiting more than an hour they separated, to learn that at the same time other members of the committee were meeting in a certain office down town. Everything should be done open and above board; and in the interest of the men there should not be the slightest ground given for the belief that some certain individual was "running the men." (Applause.) As in the past, he would be always found on the side of the working men, when they had justice on their side, as in the present case. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fred Lingley, the chairman, explained that the fact that one portion of the committee met here and others by themselves in Mr. McKeown's office, was due to a misunderstanding as to where the meeting was held. He had much pleasure in introducing to the meeting Mr. Michael McDade, of Fredericton, who had accepted the invitation of the millmen to speak to them at this meeting. (Cheers.)

Mr. McDade took the platform amid a storm of applause. Not having resided in the city for some years past he had felt that any words of his in the present contest might be regarded as an interference, and so expressed himself to those of the millmen who had extended to him the invitation to speak at this meeting. His objection had been met with the statement that he was an old St. John boy, equally known to most of the millowners and millmen, and as such could not be considered as an outsider. In view of that statement he had accepted the invitation, and was here tonight to lend in his humble way whatever assistance he could to the men in their struggle for their rights. (Applause.) The men were not fighting for any principle with which all right thinking men could not

agree. They were not adopting a Socialistic doctrine, such as that there should be common ownership in land. They were not declaring that labor and capital should be hostile to each other; but they were together to assert their rights and to declare that as white men they should not be treated as slaves. (Long continued cheering.) He had learned from a millman friend of his just before the meeting opened that there were some 1200 or 1500 working men directly affected by this strike. That number probably represented a population of 7000. The scowmen and ship laborers, if the strike should unfortunately be continued for any length of time, would also soon be affected, and that would greatly add to the seriousness of the situation. The whole community was affected by the strike and the sooner it came to an end, honorably and fairly, the better. (Applause.) The millmen, besides having right on their sides, had with them the sentiment of the whole community. They were backed up by the press and the people and were bound to win. (Cheers.) He could not agree with Mr. McKeown in reference to the daily press. To say that the daily press dare not take sides against the men scarcely put the case fairly. The daily papers had—as far as it was reasonable to expect a party press to take side in a question such as this—expressed the cause of the millmen, the morning papers by their lengthy reports of the millmen's meeting and the afternoon papers by almost editorial endorsements. He would agree with Mr. McKeown, however, in his reference to PROGRESS newspaper. (Applause.) That paper, untrammelled by party, had taken off its coat, so to speak, and had well and nobly espoused the cause of the working men in this contest. (Cheers.) PROGRESS, besides having spoken out in favor of right and justice will find that it has made a great hit among the working classes in thus speaking out so strongly in their interests, for we know that they never forget a kindness, and the great one rendered by PROGRESS will no doubt be doubly remembered. (Great applause.) As he had said the daily papers had given the men every fair show. If it were not for party politics they would be able to come right out as strongly as PROGRESS had done for the working man. The fact that they had not gone as far as they no doubt would like to go, taught this lesson: that the workingmen should know no particular party in politics, but should act in their own best interest, standing shoulder to shoulder. (Cheers.) When there is a contest between labor and capital, such as the present, there is no inquiry whether this man or that man is a grit or a tory, to decide whether he shall be asked to work nine or ten hours a day. The men have to suffer altogether. Therefore it is that the workingmen should not allow party politics or any other question to divide them. (Cheers.) If the workingmen of St. John realized their own strength they could and would elect their own representatives, out of their own ranks, to the house of assembly and to parliament. (Cheers.) If as alternative for 10 hours a day the millowners before this strike took place had suggested a temporary reduction of wages, he would have advised the men in view of the depression of the lumber market to seriously consider the situation before declining to accept it; but considering that the men have now been idle for two weeks because they had refused to go back to the old slave system of ten hours a day, he could not advise them to accept any reduction of wages. (Tremendous applause.)

The carpenters union had offered the millmen financial assistance, and for this act they deserved every praise (Cheers). No doubt other labor organizations would also come nobly to the front, if unfortunately the strike should continue any considerable time (Applause). In conclusion he urged the men to be firm, to be reasonable, and they would be true to their own best interests, and win the day.

When Mr. McDade took his seat he was cheered time and time again, and at the close of the meeting was warmly congratulated upon his clear, able and eloquent address.

Mr. Fred Lingley, who was elected president by the new union, made a splendid speech, urging the men to follow the good advice they had received and thanking the speakers and the press.

A greater or a more successful labor meeting was never before held in St. John.

A Noticeable Improvement.

The suggestion of PROGRESS that the benches about the King square fountain be removed to other parts of the square has been adopted, and in place of a litter of shavings, cigar stubs, tobacco spit, etc., in that space, now the space is clean. Besides there are not a score or so of loafers staring at the ladies and passing remarks upon them. The benches have been removed to the different walks and are well patronized.

IT IS MARKED "FRAUD."

NOTHING BETTER THAN A SHARP GAME.

The Order of the "Mystic Seven" Has Reached St. John—Exposed in All the Large Cities They are Trying the Smaller Ones—Beware of Them.

Two men who looked anything but capitalists arrived in town this week. It was probably safe to judge them by their looks, but if they were not capitalists, they had a scheme by which every man, woman and child in the city might become one if they only took advantage of it. That is the impression they would make on people who are either not capable of looking at schemes in all their aspects, or who jump at every opportunity to make a dollar without considering just how it is going to be done.

If they were not capitalists the strangers were hustlers. They flooded the city with handbills announcing a public meeting at oddfellow's hall, for the purpose of organizing a lodge of the Order of the Mystic Seven. Who the Mystic Seven were the circular did not say, but it is quite probable that the strangers were two of them. The Mystic Seven, according to the bill, is a wonderful institution. Any one who joins it "pays in \$41 and gets \$100 at the end of the year. But that is not all. No one need have any trouble in paying the assessments, for the society loans its members \$25 a year to pay them, and as the number of assessments for the year is estimated at sixteen, at \$2 each, there should be no difficulty on that point.

Every inducement is offered, and the handbill asks if "you have seen anything better." Few people have seen more inducements on one piece of paper, and as an attractive hand bill it is probably without an equal. The organizers of the lodge distributed the bills themselves, and they did it in a way that left no doubt as to the work being done by professionals. If such men always did this kind of work the severs would not be choked up so often, as it is a well known fact that that is what becomes of a very large number of the handbills that leave the printing offices.

But the work of the organizers did not end with distributing the bills. They were always on the lookout for unsuspecting victims and lost no opportunities to make their order known. A special invitation was extended to ladies, and they probably found the fair sex easy to convince, as to the advantages of the order. Time or place was no consideration when they saw a chance to canvass.

Two ladies, out for a walk, were approached by the two organizers, who introduced themselves and instantly began to explain the benefits of the scheme to their astonished listeners. After they had given the ladies a pretty good idea of it, they asked their address, gave cards, and said they would call on them. And they did call, two or three times, and made a very favorable impression.

This is one of the ways the work is done.

The whole affair is a fraud, and anyone who gives the scheme a moment's consideration can see it at a glance.

The order of the mystic seven is "chartered in Massachusetts," and at present the organization of such societies seems to be the principal industry of that state. Thousands have been swindled by them, and orders and leagues, all of the same stamp, are "busting up" every day. Their methods have been exposed time and time again in the newspapers, but like the green goods men, they always find enough "suckers" to make the business pay.

An insurance paper in referring to these societies recently said: "The literature issued by these people is intended only to attract attention. The real work is done by the agents who make their pitiful living out of a business which lacks only the curse of the law to place it on a par with bunco steaming or running a lottery. Beware of the man who places before you a scheme under which you pay assessments amounting in seven years, with compound interest to about \$600, under the representation that at the end of that time you are to draw out \$1,000, telling you that this is insurance. It is not insurance. Moreover it is not reasonable. He proposes to give you \$400 or thereabouts, which you have done nothing in the world to earn. Men do not offer bait of this kind for your good. They are after your money and you should be warned in time."

There are one or two orders of this kind that have already organized lodges in this city, and men have been found willing to go into them, but even these admit that the whole thing is a fraud. All kinds of inducements are held out, aside from those printed in the circulars, and one of the most successful methods of getting a lodge in good working order is in the way that local officers are appointed. The officers must be bosom friends of the organizer, and in such a case they are in no danger of losing money by going into the scheme. Indeed the first thing an organizer does is to

select a man who will make a suitable secretary, and then the rest of the work is proceeded with.

In consideration for the work he does the secretary receives a salary from which he can pay his dues and assessments, and if the lodge is a large one, he will have money over. One can readily see that a man holding that position will get all the benefit that can possibly be got out of the society, without losing any money. In this way he is "in" with the promoters of the scheme, and as he is usually the "right kind of man," will be on the lookout for himself. At the same time his being a local man, the more prominent the better, his name will inspire a certain amount of confidence, and be of great benefit to the lodge.

One St. John man, however, found that being secretary of a lodge was not so inexpensive as he had been lead to believe. He certainly had his assessments provided for, but he found that the "organizer" was sometimes short of money, and he was never backward in asking him for the loan of enough to help him out. The secretary with bright visions of the future complied with these requests, until he began to wonder at their frequency and at last refused to lend any more money. Needless to say he is no longer secretary. Yet his time had not expired before he was displaced. The officers are elected at stated periods by the members of the local lodge, but it seems that the organizer has only to apply at headquarters to have the rules and regulations altered to suit particular cases.

When all other arguments have failed, the friends of the society, who are all anxious that its membership shall be as large as possible, will admit the impossibility of the scheme, but one is assured that those who join first reap the benefits and the "last man loses." If the enthusiasm can be kept up for a year, those who joined at the start will possibly get their endowments, and can then steer clear of the whole concern.

Another argument is, that the majority of those who go into the scheme will get tired paying the assessments and drop out, leaving that much money in the order, and the "stickers" will reap the benefit.

These are some of the things that are told to "particular friends," and those who have joined the order and begin to get afraid. Any kind of an argument will do, so long as people can be induced to spend a little money.

The people who have received what has been promised, or all they have put into one of these orders, are not doing any canvassing. In fact such a person would be somewhat of a curiosity.

Despite the efforts of the organizers of the mystic seven in the distribution of literature, and the extraordinary inducements offered, only ten or twelve people thought it worth while to attend the meeting. This speaks well for St. John, as in most places there are usually enough gullible people to be found to organize a society of this kind without very much trouble. The mystic seven, however, will probably be confined to the original number as far as St. John is concerned.

The Bangor Combination.

The firemen and salvage corps leave for Bangor Tuesday evening to attend the celebration there. The Citizens band will accompany them. There was some difficulty in making up the combination, especially in regard to the musical part of it. The trouble began at the start, when the Bangor people, thinking that the fire department included the salvage corps, only sent one invitation, which was received by the firemen. When informed of the mistake, however, a special invitation was sent to the salvage corps, and that body decided to go to Bangor. In the meantime the firemen had asked the city bands for tenders, and when they were opened it is understood that the Citizens offered to go for their expenses, while the others wanted expenses and an additional sum. The tender of the Citizens band was accepted by the firemen, but when the Salvage corps decided to go they wanted one of the other bands, and then there was trouble. There have been a good many stories as to the objections raised, and the way the trip was arranged, but it is to be hoped that there will be perfect harmony when all hands reach Bangor.

The Demand Not so Lively.

Good horses are cheaper this year than last, according to the statement of the dealers. The American demand has fallen off on account of the tariff which raises the price of an average horse beyond what people are willing to pay. Sections in this province which have done a thriving horse trade every year have found business stagnant. Horses are dearer in Fredericton than in St. John almost any time. Owners of well bred colts put fancy prices upon them before they have passed the two year old line. Sometimes they sell them—often times they keep them.

CARELESS ABOUT CASH.

GEORGE MCCARTHY USES MONEY NOT HIS OWN.

Found Out in One Thing and Another, and Finally Arrested on a Distinct Charge—The Case Settled, and George Out of Town.

The genial George McCarthy was in serious trouble this week. Under arrest for the past fortnight, he succeeded in patching up one trouble only to find himself a few hours later in the hands of the law a second time, and this time behind the bars. The charge he was arrested upon is for obtaining \$25 under false pretences from D. Russell Jack.

The publication of the fact was a startling surprise to the majority of those who knew McCarthy, and who did not know him? He knew everybody, and was generally very popular for his cheery talk and unvarying smile. He seemed always happy, and yet the disclosures show that he was always in trouble.

He was employed until recently in the wholesale dry goods business by Mr. Arthur Everitt, where his services appeared to be valued. For the past few months he has in addition made most of the collections for the Nelson estate, of which Mr. Everitt was a trustee.

His salary was only \$450 a year and yet McCarthy always seemed to have plenty of money. He was one of the "boys," went around with them and, as it has turned out, tried each and everyone of them for all they would lend him. His ability as a ward hustler and general knowledge of Prince ward voters, made him rather an acquisition in all elections, and when in a hard place he did not fail to take what advantage he could of this.

McCarthy was always ready to wager and yet no person could understand where he got the money. When the seemingly rash offer was made to bet \$50 that the three conservative candidates would be elected by a clear majority of some hundreds, McCarthy was the man to accept the bet.

All this while he was collecting for his employer and for the estate of Nelson & Co., forgetting sometimes to make a credit entry when he succeeded in settling an account. This was not only practiced on the estate, but on his employer, and as it has turned out now he used his name to borrow money for his own use.

Those who know McCarthy well say he was thoughtless and apparently careless of what happened. He had no thought whatever for tomorrow, caring only how he might tide over his difficulties and escape detection today.

He had many warm friends, not only among politicians and ward workers, but among his associates. They had come to his assistance again and again, one of them, an alderman, lending him money to the extent of \$150 or more, and again giving him his note for another hundred when he learned that he was in difficulty. Two other politicians, members, also tried to assist him by giving him a note for \$200, while he drew upon and borrowed from others amounts ranging from \$25 to \$150. Even after such drains as these ready friends stepped forward when they heard of his arrest and wanted to settle the matter. Magistrate Ritchie at first could not see his way clear to allow a criminal matter to pass that way, but through an unwillingness to prosecute, and by the assistance of his friends McCarthy succeeded in getting clear Thursday.

Wanted the Extra Cent.

There was some amusement on Main street last Saturday evening, and ignorance of new tariff regulations, and their consequences was the cause of it. A man who went into a grocery store to buy a fig of black tobacco, either forgot or did not know that the price of that article had increased one cent. So after receiving his tobacco he threw down four cents on the counter, and went out, unmindful of the calls of the grocer for him to return. He says he did not know whom the grocer was calling after, but did not think it was he. However, the grocery man was not going to lose by the transaction, and took steps to recover the extra cent. He told his boy to go after a policeman, and the officer went to look for the man. A friend happened to hear about the matter before the policeman found the defaulter, and paid the extra cent. That settled the matter.

A Tour of the Provinces.

The brass band connected with the St. John branch of the Salvation army started on a grand tour of the provinces this week. They will conduct meetings in a number of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia towns and cities, the object being to raise funds for the Home of Rest which has recently been established at Rothesay. The band will be led by Capt. Andrews, and the route has been laid out as follows: Springhill, N.S., July 11, 12, 13; Pictou, 14; Westville, 15; New Glasgow, 16; Dartmouth, 17; Halifax, 18, 19, 20; Truro, 21; Acadia Mines, 22; Amherst, 23; Moncton, 24; Sussex, 25, and from there home.

HE WOULD DO IT FOR NOTHING.

That is what Mr. Finn said, and Every body Knew About it.

The men who work about the harbor are a unit on the question of trade unionism. Every class of workmen is organized, and the employer who prefers to hire non-union men, generally has some difficulty in carrying out his contracts. Wm. Finn found this out Monday, although he has had some experience in the same line before. He is the only boss rigger in the city who employs non-union men, and as all the riggers in the port are union men, Mr. Finn is usually the only workman in his gang, the rest being boys, and men who know very little about the business, and work at it because they cannot get anything else to do.

Through a misunderstanding Mr. Finn and a boss rigger who employs union men, put in an appearance on board the *Adolphus Marshal*, at Robertson's wharf, on Monday morning, to bend the vessel's sails and take her to sea. Both men had been given the job, but by different members of the firm, and when it was learned that Mr. Finn's figures were the lowest, it was decided that he should do the work. But he had only a Portuguese and a boy to help him, while six good riggers had been brought by the union men. The latter after hearing the decision in regard to who should do the work went away, and thought very little about the matter, recognizing the fact that the owners of the vessel had a perfect right to give the job to whoever they pleased. But some men on the wharf were not so considerate, and made a remark to Mr. Finn, whereupon that gentleman intimated that he would do the job for nothing rather than employ a member of the union. In less time than it takes to tell it every man on both sides of the harbor knew just what he had said, and he was probably very sorry that he did not keep his thoughts to himself. He could not get a man to work for him. He visited every place where men are usually waiting for a "job," his first point being Reed's point. But the news was there ahead of him, and he met a refusal everywhere, and even when he engaged men, they would not work after they heard what he had said. A man that knew anything about a vessel would have satisfied him, but no one would go to work. As a last resort he visited the sailors' boarding houses, and at last succeeded in getting a gang of sailors to go with him, but when they learned what was the matter, they refused to go to work. Mr. Finn was from early morning till late in the afternoon looking for men, and at last had to begin the job alone with the assistance of the Portuguese and the boy. So the three had to do the work of five or six men, and handling sails is hard work for even that many. But it was a long job.

Once "The Bells of Cornville."

The *Chimes of Normandy* will be remembered by St. John people as the *Bells of Cornville* played in this city some years ago by amateurs. Miss Kate Berryman was "Serpolette," Mr. Carter Troop, "Gaspard," and Mr. Wilson "Grenshaw." The Randall company gave it with a life and vim Thursday evening that exceeded the amateur performance, but Miss Berryman was a more acceptable "Serpolette" and Mr. Troop's "Gaspard" compared favorably with that of Mr. Peake's. Miss Randall sang "Home Sweet Home" last evening by special request and PROGRESS understands will repeat it this evening. She is a greater favorite every performance.

Again Able to Clear Himself.

Officer Burchall has again been the victim of the malice of his superior officers, but in this case, as in a former one, he has been able to prove himself innocent of the charge. The officer who made the false information still holds the high opinion of his superior, while had Burchall been found guilty of the charge he would, without doubt, have been discharged. This is not fair. But so long as the chief pursues his present policy of upholding such mischief makers as Rawlings and Covay, justice is something that cannot be looked for on the police force.

Vanilla Heads the List.

"What is the most popular flavor with people who drink soda water?" repeated a druggist, as he poured pure "liquitated pine apple into a strainer. "Vanilla is by all odds the favorite. It is called for twice as often as any other syrup we have. It is very popular with the ladies, who almost invariably drink soda water, while men usually take something "harder" like Ottawa beer, and such drinks. After vanilla, pine apple is a syrup that receives considerable attention; and sarsaparilla is at the bottom of the list."

More Popular Than Ever.

Beginning next Saturday there will be moonlight concerts at Duck cove. The resort is becoming more popular every day.