

=The Echo=

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MONTREAL, August 1, 1891.

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 WIDOW FLYNN CASE.

On Saturday last J. C. Hatton, Q. C. who by the way has been acting in a very disinterested manner for Mrs. Flynn through the various stages of this case, received a cablegram informing him that the Privy Council had granted the motion for leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court dismissing the action of the widow against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. As before pointed out, the issue so seriously affects workmen, that it becomes obligatory on them to see that no unjust precedent is allowed to stand without a final appeal being taken. It is unnecessary to say that an appeal to the Privy Council is a costly proceeding which the poor widow of her own resources is totally unable to undertake, but it is confidently trusted there will be no lack of friends to assist her, and among these she believes the great majority will be found in her own sphere of life—workmen and workwomen. A delegation from the Trades and Labor Council recently waited upon Mr. Hugh Graham, of the Star, who consented to act as treasurer of the fund proposed to be established, and seeing that such a responsible gentleman has thus identified himself with the cause there need be no hesitation on the part of wage-workers in sending in their subscriptions, as with Mr. Graham as treasurer there is every guarantee the money subscribed will be judiciously and economically expended in promoting the appeal. The Labor Council will before long place subscription lists in the hands of other responsible parties and in such a manner that the mass of workmen may have an opportunity of giving tangible expression of their sympathy with the object. In the meantime those willing to contribute without being waited upon can send along their subscriptions, however small, to Mr. Graham, who will acknowledge them through the columns of the Star. It should be remembered that in a case of this kind there is the greatest urgency and that those give twice who give quickly.

WHAT IS IN TIMIDATION?

Some time ago a case of alleged intimidation arising out of a strike of dockers was heard before the Plymouth (Eng.) Recorder, the decision in which greatly drew public attention and much adverse comment in the Liberal press. Here is the case in a nutshell: A ship-owner named Treleven, who employed

a large number of men in unloading ships at Plymouth, was approached by a labor leader named Curran and two other delegates with the request that he should dismiss the non-unionists in his employment. In the event of refusal, Curran and those acting with him threatened to call out all the unionist workmen, and Treleven having refused to act as desired, they were as good as their word. The union men were immediately called out and promptly stopped work, although they were under contract to unload the ships. The action thus taken by Curran and his colleagues was construed by the Recorder as intimidation, and they were fined and ordered to pay costs. This decision has just been reversed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and has given great satisfaction to Trades Unionists generally throughout the country. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the court was firmly of opinion that as Curran and the other defendants had not desired or intended that any personal violence should be used or injury done to Treleven or his property they could not be held guilty of intimidation. To order men to quit work, without using violent language, on the refusal of an employer to give way to certain propositions was certainly not intimidation within any reasonable interpretation of the statute. The moral of the story is plain: In any case where capital and labor are concerned a local judge is apt to be so swayed by class prejudice that full justice cannot always be obtained. His daily life is so mixed up with the capitalistic class that he very often intentionally strains the law to suit the views of his associates. Something like this was alleged in this case, but it is satisfactory to know that there are others in a higher position who can see things in a clearer light.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Gazette correspondent says:

From the fact that the St. John Ship Laborers' union charge \$4 per day per man for handling freight of any kind, as against less than \$2 per day by the Halifax laborers, the Canadian Pacific railway are seriously handicapped in their efforts to give as low a through rate for flour from the Upper provinces to the West Indies as exists via New York, and it looks as if all that business will be done over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial via Halifax. Efforts will be made to bring the Ship Laborers' union to reason.

What appears to concern this truckler to capital most is not that one set of men is underpaid for performing dangerous, and, at the best, irregular work, but that a mighty Corporation like the Canadian Pacific Railway should lose a small share of traffic through another set being in a position to command a fair return for their labor, as if four dollars per day was any too much for the risks men lie under while engaged in loading and unloading ships. When he says that efforts are to be made to bring the union to reason we would suggest those interested try the levelling up process. The men of Halifax should take the hint and endeavor by combination to improve their condition. A moment's reflection should convince them that the position they now occupy is a standing menace to the future prosperity of their fellow workmen of the neighboring seaport.

Within very recent times new forms of insurance and endowment have been sprung upon a confiding public with mushroom-like rapidity only to go to the wall in a short time leaving the members of the order to mourn the loss of their contributions and kick themselves for their greed and gullibility. A special in the Boston Herald from Worcester, Mass., which State seems to be a prolific home for these "fraternal" schemes, gives particulars of the collapse of another of these institutions, which promised large results from a small outlay. In this case it is Sheridan lodge of the Order of Royal

Oak, organized March 2nd, by supreme officers from Boston, who held out the inducement that, on payment of assessments, which would probably not exceed \$50 during the year, each member would receive \$100 at the end of twelve months. When such promises as these are made it would be well for intending members to examine closely the security that such will be fulfilled. It is possible, for a few months or a few years, that these payments may be met because the maturing certificates are provided for out of the current receipts of an increasing membership, a form of reimbursement which is nothing short of a fraud. As a rule the holders of the earliest maturing benefits are the promoters and after these are paid, if the membership increases so that further benefits can be met, the concern may be kept going for a short time longer until inevitable disaster overtakes it. A contemporary says, referring to one of these mushroom concerns, "It is a simple fool fishery, and as the race of fools is perennial and inexhaustible the knaves are always sure to fatten upon their miraculous credulity."

The City Council wants to be tickled again about the water tax. They appointed a special committee to investigate the whole system of levying and expending the tax, who spent a good deal of time over the question and finally made a report to Council, and there the matter rests. The Council are evidently afraid to tackle the subject, and like everything else which bears heavily upon the poorer classes is the last thing to be taken into consideration. Our aldermen know they can ignore this question with impunity and the public themselves are to blame for imparting this knowledge. They go on electing men year after year whose promises were made only to be broken and whose crookedness is as transparent as glass. If the electors would gauge a man's character more by his past actions than his present promises and his fitness for conducting public business more by the manner in which he attends to his own there would be less cause for fault-finding afterwards. The water bills have been circulated this year on the old lines and the promised relief to the poorer class is as far away as ever.

In an interview with a newspaper man the Mayor is reported to have said that he would do his utmost to prevent men getting contracts who gave the work to outside people. It is only natural to expect that those who contribute to the revenue of the city should have the preference when work is being given out, and we trust the Mayor will not forget his promise. Contractors as a rule take whatever comes along, and as non-resident or foreign labor is always cheaper, of course a large proportion is recruited from this source to the detriment of our own citizens.

Senator McInnes, of British Columbia, has given notice that he will, when the Dominion Controverted Elections Act comes before the Senate, move that a more stringent clause against the employment of certain Government employees on election campaigns be added to the bill. His amendment provides for the punishment of any offender by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months. If such a clause as this becomes law there will be some hope that the electors will be spared the spectacle of an army of Government employees working for Government candidates while at the time they are being paid out of the public treasury.

Messrs. William O'Brien and John Dillon were released from Galway jail on Thursday, and received a great ovation from large crowds who had gathered outside the prison walls. It is stated that both gentlemen have already repudiated the leadership of Parnell.

MONTREAL NEWS.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Mr. E. J. Lenhan, printer, at the early age of 29 years. Deceased, who latterly had been working in the Witness office, complained of not feeling well lately, and to recruit went for a short stay in the country, from which he returned in the end of last week feeling much improved. On his way to work on Wednesday morning, for the first time since his return, he took suddenly ill and was conveyed home in a cab. A doctor was summoned, who at once pronounced his condition as critical, and the result justified his belief, for he expired the same night about twelve o'clock. Mr. Lenhan was well known among the members of the craft, by whom he was generally well liked. He leaves a widow and family to whom we extend our sympathy in their affliction.

After a strike of nearly four months' duration the carpenters of Chicago are returning to work.

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BUY STROUD'S TEAS AND COFFEES.

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

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE JERSEY LILY.

Mrs. Langtry despite much trumpeting has not succeeded in becoming a star of the first magnitude in histrionic art. Stedman's lines on Lawrence Barrett are peculiarly apt in her case: "Strange, as of fate's perverseness, this proud, eager soul, this fine strung creature should seem for ever just to miss that touch of nature." The gods are deaf as Ulysses to the voice of soft entreaty, and will not be commanded. The gift desired by the poet is passed to the peasant, and the maid of low degree is often the chosen of Olympus. "Beauty like her's is genius," while it lasts, but even that grows dim with years, and recedes into the misty realms of tradition. She has not lived in vain, however. She has added to the world's repertory of dress an article which has fixed its hold on the affections of the sex. Ladies! whether you know it or not, she it was who invented that something you so much admire—the Jersey—and it certainly redounds to the credit of her good taste and common sense. The comfort of a considerable part of the world would be much less without it, and this comfort we invite you to share at Cheap Sale Prices. When you visit us for that purpose have an eye to the other bargains as well.

MAIDS' JERSEYS.

All sizes, worth \$1.85 to \$2.25. Your choice for \$1.25.

LADIES' COLORED JERSEYS.

A large line to clear at prices from 75c. Reductions made on these goods range from 25 to 50 per cent.

BLACK JERSEYS.

Large lines to be cleared out at equally low prices.

LADIES' SILK BLOUSES.

To clear at \$1. Colors, Cream, Sky and Cardinal.

PARASOLS. SUNSHADES.

At sweeping reductions. Prices from 35c up.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

All reduced from 20 to 50 percent. Reduced prices from 40c up.

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1781, 1783

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