MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

In the World of Labor.

The French minister of commerce has nominated a commission to consider means for organizing an international exhibition in Paris in 1909. The exhibition will be devoted to the life of the working classes.

Wage committees of the National Association of Pressed and Blown Glass Manufacturers and of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association have reached an agreement, and wages and hours are to be unchanged in the big tableware factories during the coming year.

President Dold, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was re-elected to that office. He announces that he will resign as soon as the Federation's affairs are straightened out.

Seamen on Canadian lake vessels are demanding an advance in wages of about 50 cents per day, and there may be trouble, as vessel owners say they cannot afford to pay the advance with freight rates on their present basis.

The unprecedented demand for material by agricultural implement makers has resulted in the starting of a number of idle steel plants throughout the country, including two mills of the Crucible Steel Company of America.

Four thousand two hundred and thirty-nine laborers are at present employed by the New Zealand government on co-operative works — road and railway making.

The conditions of the farming community in the province of Seville, Spain, is becoming desperate. Thousands of laborers, without bread or other food, have been reduced to eating the roots of wild plants.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, by direction of the executive council of that body, recently called upon the Labor Council, in common with other central bodies of the Pacific coast, to intervene in the controversy between the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association, and "to see that the Longshoremen's Unions are sustained in all the rights to which they are entitled."

For some years there has been an institution in New York city known as the State Free Employment Bureau, which State Labor Commissioner Sherman now declares to be "a local charity of doubtful expediency, and in practice foreign to the scope and plan of the state department of labor."

It is said that the strike of the kosher bakers on the East Side of New York city has not only brought thousands of orthodox Hebrews face to face with famine, but threatens to cut off the bread supply of the entire Greater New York by precipitating sympathetic action of the journeymen bakers of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx.

To prevent delays in settling industrial disputes in the Arbitration Court, the New Zealand government is going to establish a second court.

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of San Francisco is growing rapidly.

The tendency of American labor organizations is becoming more in favor of less boycotts and strikes, and more legislation favorable to labor.

Colored cooks have been displaced by white men on all the dining cars on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The last report of the United States commissioner of labor shows that in 192 occupations where labor was organized there was for the most part a steady increase in wages.

One of the Australian governments is negotiating to acquire land near cities for workmen's homes, the money to be advanced at a low rate of interest to enable the lessees to build.

As a result of the wage agreement made between the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association and the Association of the Window Glass Workers at Columbus, O., recently, a strike in the window trade may occur.

A Pennsylvania coal company is installing mechanical coal breakers, throwing a large number of breaker boys out of employment.

Many employes and laborers at work on the Panama Canal recently are returning to the United States.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor is objecting to the employment of convict labor in union industries in that state.

The Industrial Workers of the world, which was founded in Chicago June 27-July 8th last, already claims an active membership of over 60,000.

According to the shoe manufacturers' report, 64,000 workers in 1890 produced $114,000,000 in value and received $32,000,000 in wages. In 1900, ten years later, 62,000 workers produced $121,000,000 in value and received $29,000,000 in wages.

All railroads in the American Northwest have ordered their travelling passenger and freight agents and their agents in other territory to do their utmost to induce harvest hands to go to Minnesota and the Dakotas. It is estimated that 50,000 harvest hands will be needed within two weeks in the Northwest.

The National Association of Letter Carriers will hold a convention next month at Portland, Ore. It is understood that many of the delegates are in favor of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. For the past ten years or more the U. S. letter carriers have been striving in vain for an increase of wages.

The strike of several hundred men at the Black Creek mines of the Hazel Mountain Coal Company, near Hazelton, Pa., has been declared off. Concessions were made to the miners.

The political labor organizations of the Australian states met recently in convention in Melbourne, and had a very extensive programme to dispose of. Their deliberations will have an important influence upon the future policy of the federal labor party.

At the recent conference of the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks of Great Britain, which has 15,527 members, a resolution was carried expressing the conviction that adult suffrage, male and female, was the only franchise reform which merited support from the labor party in parliament.

The Chicago Stereotypers' Organization affiliated with the International Typographical Union, voted recently for a defense fund.

The Pittsburg officers of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Association have received notice from the national officials, giving the local union instructions to resume work for the United States Steel Corporation and throwing open every plant operated by the combine. The action ends a strike of three years.

In 1868 Minneapolis coopers tried to establish a large co-operative shop, which failed.

The U. S. Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which have been trying for over a year to amalgamate, have failed to come to an agreement and stopped all negotiations. Strikes of members of the one union against the other, which had been suspended during the peace negotiations, are to be resumed.

In the forthcoming report from the Pennsylvania Department of Factory Inspection, mechanical devices will be blamed for the steadily increasing number of children who are entering factories all over the state. The little knowledge required to operate these machines and the correspondingly small amount of skill needed has much to do with adults being laid off and children taken on.

The proposed Georgia child labor bill passed the house but was killed by a narrow margin in the senate.

Immigration into the port of New York for the year of 1905 to date has passed all previous record.

The 2300 striking Chicago woodworkers effected a compromise, and the strike is ended.

The Sydney (Australia) Shipwrights' Provident Union is forty-one years old, and has a credit balance of about $10,000.

The proposition of a national home for union carpenters will probably be taken up in the near future by that union.

Trade unionism is making rapid strides in Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, the intention being to equalize conditions of labor.

Women are now being substituted for men in the Italian postal service.

Of the 100,000 men in Newfoundland more than half are fishermen.

A Chicago labor union was once fined as a corporation, this being, it is said, the first action of its kind ever taken by a court in the history of trade-unionism in the United States.

Washington navy yard painters are striking.

The strike of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers against the American Bridge Company is said to be extending, and will soon involve 20,000 iron workers.

The Glass Blowers' Union some time ago adopted the income tax for dues, and each man pays two per cent. of his earnings until a defence fund of $200,000 is raised.

One hundred and fifty national and international unions and their subordinate unions have not less than $100,000,000 on deposit in banks, while the individual members of labor unions have at least $300,000,000.

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Rothesay, N. B.
Calendars for the year 1905-1906 briefly descriptive of the school and its work, have been prepared and may be obtained by addressing the principal at Rothesay.
School will re-open for the Michaelmas Term in the afternoon of
Tuesday, Sept. 12th.

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TORONTO
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$20.55 Going Aug. 24th to Sept. 6th.
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All Tickets Good for Return leaving Toronto Sept. 13th, 1905.
THE SHORT ROUTE
Is Via St. John and C. P. R.
Only One Night on the Road.
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4, 1905.
ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP
Between All Stations
GOOD GOING SEPT. 2nd, 3rd 4th
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For tickets and full particulars apply to
W. H. C. MACKAY, St. John, N. B.
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
On and after JUNE 4, 1905, trains will depart and arrive daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—
TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.
6.00—No. 2 Express for Point du Chene, Halifax, Campbellton, Pictou, the Sydneys.
7.45—No. 6, Mixed for Moncton.
11.00—No. 4, Express for Point du Chene, Quebec and Montreal.
11.45—No. 26, Express for Point du Chene, Pictou and Halifax.
13.15—No. 136, Suburban Express for Hampton.
17.15—No. 8, Express for Sussex.
18.15—No. 138, Suburban Express for Hampton.
19.00—No. 134, Maritime Express for Quebec and Montreal. Point du Chene.
22.40—No. 156, Suburban Express for Hampton.
23.25—No. 10, Express for Pictou, Halifax and The Sydneys.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.
6.35—No. 9, Express from The Sydneys, Halifax and Pictou.
7.45—No. 135, Suburban Express from Hampton.
9.00—No. 7, Express from Sussex.
12.50—No. 133, Maritime Express from Montreal and Quebec. Point du Chene.
15.30—No. 137, Suburban Express from Hampton.
16.30—No. 5, Mixed from Moncton.
17.00—No. 3, Express from Point du Chene and Moncton.
17.15—No. 25, Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton.
21.20—No. 1, Express from Moncton.
22.05—No. 155, Suburban Express from Hampton.
1.35—No. 31, Express from The Sydneys, Halifax, Pictou and Moncton. (Sunday only).
All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time.
24.00 o'clock is midnight.
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A positive cure for all forms of Sexual Weakness, Mental and Brain Worry, Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Effects of Abuse or Excess, all of which lead to Consumption, Infirmity, Insanity and an early grave. Price $1 per pkg., six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. Write for Pamphlet.
BEFORE AND AFTER
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Dr. Eric's Tablets
—FOR—
Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Etc., Etc.
These Tablets are prepared with the finest herbs and effect a sure and safe cure.
Price, 25 Cents.

The Old Blend Whisky of the WHITE HORSE CELLAR
FROM THE Original Recipe Dated 1746.
The Old-fashioned Blend of the Coaching Days, without alteration for 150 years.
OLDEST, BEST, PUREST IN THE MARKET.
REFUSE IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON GETTING White Horse Cellar
Being a high priced Whisky many don't kee if they can sell another brand.
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Pharmaceutical Castor Oil
At Very Low Prices.
Vestal Olive Oil, 1 Gallon Tins, the best table oil imported.
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Lowest Quotations on These Goods Just Landed.
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The Albert
COMFORT is easily found when you stop at the HOTEL ALBERT. Largest and most magnificent Hotel in New York city, and the only
Absolutely Fire Proof
one below 23rd street. Three hundred rooms at $1.00 per day and upward. Two hundred rooms with private bath at $2.00 a day and upward.
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT
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Electric Elevator and all Latest and Modern Improvements.
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Location central on exclusive residential street, near Post office, banks and principal business houses. A minute's walk from electric street cars.
Pleasant and well furnished rooms for permanent and transient guests. Everything home-like. Cuisine excellent. Every attention paid to comforts of patrons; rates moderate.
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Best Quality Hardwood
cut last winter; dry enough to burn; $2.00 per load sawed; $2.25 sawed and split. Best quality dry hardwood 25 cents higher.
GIBBON & CO.,
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Open Evenings.

A PROGRESSIVE POPE

(Boston Transcript.)

ROME, Aug. 26—One of the most important reforms yet instituted in the churcr by Pope Pius X is trat contained in an apostolic letter which he has recently addressed to all the bishops of Spain and South America. In this document the pope absolutely forbids the sale in future of any privilege, dispensation or faculty by the bishops and clergy for a money consideration, and abolishes particularly the custom which has prevailed for centuries of furnishing Catholics with the special list of dispensations and faculties commonly called the "Bulla Cruciata." It was during the time of the Crusades, when the popes were organizing expeditions against the Mohammedans who were threatening the invasion of Christian Europe, that funds were collected all over the world for the purpose. To aid in the collection of these funds, a special list of dispensations and faculties was edited and given to those who contributed certain sums towards the expeditions against the Turks. Among the dispensations there are several regarding fasting and abstinence, and others granting a certain number of indulgences to the faithful who receive a copy of the "Bulla."

After the Crusades had ended with the battle of Lepanto, succeeding popes sought to abolish the issuance of dispensations for money consideration, but the kings of Spain, as well as many of the bishops, resisted the attempts of the Holy See to deprive them of the privileges that had been granted and the removal of a source of revenue which was not insignificant. Gradually the issuance of the Bulla became a custom in all the ancient Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America, and there the custom holds to this day. It is this abuse that Pius X has now decided by a stroke of his pen to end, and it is altogether likely that he will succeed, for the papal document just issued declares that even those who are in possession of a copy of the Bulla Cruciata are not to consider themselves exempt from any obligation imposed by the church, and that all dispensations covered by it are now null and void.

It is reported that recently the pope complained that too many apply to the Vatican for financial assistance connected with the work of churches or religious orders. The superior of one of the latter, who came recently to the pope with a request for financial help, was convinced that the application was of no avail only when the pope opened one by one all the drawers of his writing desk and showed that not one of them contained the smallest sum of money. A newly appointed bishop came to Rome a few days ago and told Pius X that he found his diocese to be very poor and that he did not know how he was to obtain a living. "You have just had the same trouble I had two years ago," was the pope's reply in his Venetian dialect, "when they elected me pope and I found that the expenses of the Vatican were much larger than its income. Do as I have done; make the strictest economies all along the line."

But the prospect for the Vatican finances is brighter just now because for the first time in thirty-five years the Italian clergy have got together and have decided to send an annual contribution to the pope. Of all the Catholic countries of Europe, Italy has been the one that has probably contributed the least to the Peter's Pence fund since the occupation of Rome by the government. This is accounted for by the fact that the contention of the popes for the rights of the temporal power had caused a friction between the better elements of Italian society and the head of the church. Of late, however, the liberal trend of the policy of the present pope and the permission he has granted Italian Catholics to take part in political elections of their country have tended to make the Italians more favorably disposed towards the church authorities. All the canons of the many chapters of Italy, headed by Canon Cerrato of Sarno, have just sent to Rome a large contribution from the benifices held by them This they intend to renew every year. Accompanying the contribution, for presentation to the pope, was an album containing the names of all the contributors.

Following this precedent, a parish priest in the diocese of Pistoja has just issued a circular letter to all the parish priests of Italy, asking that in view of the fact that the present pope had been for many years one of their number, they should all contribute from the income of their parishes an annual sum to be yearly presented to the pope under the name of the parish priests of Italy. There is no doubt that the plan will succeed, as many priests have already responded favorably.

Since the suppression of the theological faculty of the Vatican Seminary for reasons of economy, Pius X. has been paying his attention to the need of similar reforms in many of the Italian dioceses, which because of their poverty are not in position to maintain an individual seminary sufficiently equipped for the efficient education of their clergy. It is the intention of the pope that in the diocesan seminaries there shal be in future imparted only the classical education, and that for theology and the higher studies several dioceses should be grouped together to maintain a common institution of learning to which all their clerical students can be sent, and which would not involve such a large expense of maintenance for each individual diocese.

By direct order of Pius X. the contention of the Vatican administration with the company which furnishes water to nearly all the city of Rome, has been ended by the refusal of the Vatican authorities longer to use the water in question in the papal residence. It is known, and just now it is a burning question here, that the company has for years been charging exorbitant rates to its customers. The Vatican administration, with an eleven-thousand-room establishment to care for, has been a principal sufferer and has had to pay enormous monthly water bills. This is now ended, as Pius X. has been able to secure for the Vatican palace the water of Trevi, the same that spurts from the fountain of that name in the centre of Rome. This water will be nowhere near so expensive as the other and will be practically as good for drinking purposes, although not so cool in the summer months.

PROBATION SYSTEM

(Continued from page 10.)

Compelled, under the present law, to wait until court orders his release, he finds himself out of work, with all that that involves. Public exposure in court is another serious matter for a man who has a good reputation, a home and family and a situation. All his hopes for the future may be shattered by the telling of the story by one who sees him in the dock and spreads the news. If this can be avoided, many a man can be saved. If he can be released without this exposure and feel that nobody knows of his mishap, he is likely to leave the path which led him to the station house.

To remedy these evils the legislature has provided that occasional offenders may be released by the probation officers, who can allow them to go earlier than the courts can and without public exposure. The courts which now release without arraignment do so solely on the information given by the probation officer as to previous offences. The legislation is in line with the established policy of the state, which aims to discriminate between occasional and habitual offenders. The transfer of the power of release from the Court, which acts upon the information of the probation officer, to that officer himself, is a wise one. If probation officers can be trusted with the custodial supervision of thousands of convicted men, many of whom have been found guilty of serious offences, they can surely be permitted to release from custody men who have committed a petty misdemeanor, so petty that under the present law they are released by the courts. They know the habitual offenders, and with their records and the aid of the police are well able to discriminate between them and the accidental.

The legislature, after careful consideration, has decided to vest in the probation officers this power of release, and the courts, whose agents the probation officers are, will without doubt be able to work out a system by which the intent and purpose of the legislature may be accomplished.

TENNESSEE LIQUOR LAWS

(From the Washington Post.)

There are only eight towns in the State of Tennessee where spirituous liquors can be legally retailed. This is because the law forbids the sale of intoxicants in any town that has a population of less than 5000. One might naturally think that under this system intemperance would be greatly reduced in our state, but that is not the case at all. As a matter of fact, the effect is just the reverse. Citizens living in the smaller towns simply send to the cities for their supply and buy their liquor by wholesale. A man who has a jug of whiskey will invite his neighbors in, and often ere the party disperses every member will drink to intoxication. Another bad result is that while the drinking of whiskey is not diminished, the communities into which it is imported get no revenue, as they would were the license system in vogue.

A TELEGRAPHER'S ERROR

Philadelphia Ledger.

A libel suit down in Louisana grew out of an error of the telegraph. A correspondent of a New Orleans paper wrote of one of the speakers at a Baton Rouge meeting: "The Rev. Thomas J. Upton is a cultured gentleman." The despatch came over the wire 'colored gentleman.' An editor, with an eye to saving space, changed the word to 'negro,' so that the paper next morning said: "The Rev. Thomas J. Upton is a negro."

Poker is a game which nobody plays, but it is almost impossible to find a man who doesn't know all about it.

It's the Kidneys
Close the sewers of a city and an epidemic rages. The kidneys are the sewers of the body. Let these vital organs become diseased and the whole system is affected, dizziness, headache, dull, listless feeling, shooting pains in the back, tell that the kidneys are in trouble, and a neglect of nature's warning means uric acid poisoning and dreaded Bright's disease.

GIN PILLS
make kidneys healthy. They instantly relieve all Kidney Troubles—clear, heal, purify, strengthen—put the Kidneys in perfect condition to perform their work as nature intends.
We have such implicit confidence in the virtues of Gin Pills that we authorize druggists to refund the money if they fail to cure. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50.
Sample box free—mention this paper.
THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.