

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

## In the World of Labor.

The San Francisco marine workers' lock-out continues.

Overage workers have chartered a new union at Nashville, Tenn.

The total membership of a Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is about 32,000.

Minneapolis city council has fixed the wage of laborers at \$2 a day for eight hours.

The brewery workers will hold their annual convention in Toronto, Canada, beginning Sept. 9th.

Boston & Maine and the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad freight handlers have both been granted the two dollars a day wage rate.

More than \$1,500,000 was paid in sick and death benefits last year by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Boston cigarmakers won their strike for an increase from \$6c. to \$1 per thousand, and 1,800 workmen benefit by the increase.

An all around increase of 50c. a day has been secured by the Wood Carvers' Union in N. Y., and is to remain in force until the middle of 1908. The members work eight hours a day, and half a day on Saturdays.

The latest addition to labor's ranks is the United Brotherhood of Rural, Horticultural and Agricultural Wage Earners of America. The headquarters is in Dallas, Tex.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters will hold their annual convention in Chicago in August.

Many members of the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steam Fitters are urging that the organization establish a home for the aged and infirm. An office of a house in Pueblo, Co., is being considered by the officers.

A strike of \$8,000 carpenters, employed in New York City, against the independent employers for the advance in wages from \$4.50 to \$4.80 a day, granted by the Master Carpenters' Association, lasted only two hours.

The Gold Beaters' Union of America made a demand on the manufacturers for the abolition of middlemen. A general strike was declared several years ago on the same basis and was won by the union.

The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union adopted a resolution that the union label will be withdrawn on August 1st from all shops which do not meet the requirements of the organization as to wages and hours of labor.

The lives of 1,143 mine workers were lost in the coal mines of Pennsylvania during 1905.

Election returns from Tasmania show that labor in politics has gained 3 more seats in that island.

Ninety-five disputes were reported to the Italian Labor Department as having occurred during last March, as compared with 59 in the previous month.

The Train Dispatchers' Association in convention at Buffalo, N. Y., elected P. H. Riggs, of McFarland, Kans., vice-president and T. W. Kane, of Los Angeles, a member of the executive committee.

Returns relating to the state of employment in Germany during the first quarter of 1906 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,221,780. Of these 12,635, or 1.1 per cent, were described in the returns as unemployed.

The Irish Laborers' Cottage bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons recently. The bill authorizes a loan of \$2,500,000 to provide Irish laborers with cottages.

The mine workers of the anthracite region will again be called upon to show their appreciation of the assistance given them by the unanimous miners in the 1902 strike. An assessment of 50c. per week has been levied to support the strikes in the soft coal regions.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Mass., has assured the representatives of the Central Labor Union of the city that in future all work done for the city during his administration would be under union conditions.

State Factory Inspector J. E. Vallier, of Wisconsin, is after the manufacturers who withhold the wages of their child employees. He says that companies alone have withheld between \$4,000 and \$5,000 during the past two years.

By a unanimous vote the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has turned down the application of the coal-miners of Ohio and Illinois, affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America, for admission to the Federation, pending the construction of a plan for general amalgamation.

Railway mail clerks are said to be resigning in larger numbers than at any time in the history of the service. The cause is the heavy character of the work and the strain of making long runs after doing considerable work before starting on the rail.

Charles Nugent, a millionaire St. Louis dry goods merchant, recently entertained at dinner at his home 200 workmen, who had just completed his new residence.

Detroit street car employees have received an advanced wage scale.

The first plea for labor union that was ever made before a national convention of the Confederation of Women's Clubs was voiced at St. Paul by Mrs. Van der Vaert, who called upon her hearers to aid the working conditions.

The Indiana supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the act requiring manufacturing and mining companies and firms to pay their employees semi-monthly in lawful money.

Thirty thousand cotton mill operatives in New England are working today under an increase in wages, which places them on a schedule like that which prevailed prior to July 1, 1903, when a general reduction of 12 1/2 per cent was imposed.

By unanimous opinion the Colorado state supreme court has upheld the constitutionality of the Employees' Liability Act, passed by the legislature in 1901. Under this act an employer is responsible for the death of an employee by accident, even if it be caused by the negligence of a co-employee.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has authorized a favorable report on the senate bill, making a maximum number of hours of continuous labor for railway trainmen sixteen, to be followed with a rest period of ten hours.

Cotton trade workers in Great Britain report that employment continues very good, and is better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 142,408 workmen show an increase of 4.7 per cent in the wages paid, compared with a year ago.

There are many disputes now in progress in France with the object of obtaining an 8 hour day without diminution of the present wages. The disputes affect nearly every branch of industry and are taking place in many parts of the country. In Paris alone nearly 100,000 men are said to be affected.

A call has been sent out to all metal trades councils in the U. S. to send delegates to a convention to be held in Chicago to form a National Metal Trades Federation. The Chicago Metal Trades Council is the originator of the plan. The trades entitled to send delegates are machinists, blacksmiths, iron molders, patternmakers, boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, inside electrical workers, craftsmen, stationary engineers and firemen.

That Chicago workmen are in demand in all parts of the American continent was shown when the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men sent three men to Punta Arenas, Chili, and two men to Skagway, Alaska, recently.

Great interest has been aroused over the bill introduced in the Ohio state legislature known as the Wayne Labor Bill, No. 15.—This bill is the same bill as introduced two years ago by Senator Pollock, and, if passed, will take convicts labor out of competition with free labor.

The Iron Molders' International Union, now engaged in a strike with the National Foundrymen's Association, is a remarkable organization. It is also probably the least known so far as its internal workings are concerned. Nevertheless it has the third largest membership of the international unions in North America. More than 90,000 members pay dues. At present 3,000 are on strike and every striker receives \$7 per week.

The Federation of Musicians of Chicago is considering a scheme which is described by its sponsors as a plan for "carrying high-class music to the doors of the poor." It contemplates, among other features, the "charity" band, which is to furnish free street concerts during the summer in the crowded residence districts of the city.

The eight hour strike of the International Typographical Union is now practically a thing of the past. With the exception of a few centres, all are working under the eight hour rule. \$60,000 a week was the revenue the International Typographical Union had at its command to carry on the contest for the eight hour day, and in several of the large cities the unions delivered the entire cost of the contest without drawing on the International for a dollar.

England is now interested in three plans for adjusting regulation of wages. The principal is that of basing the wages on the return on the capital employed. There is to be established a commission board, and the rate of wages that is to be used as the standard rate, was that paid before the last five per cent. advance. When there is an increased return on the capital of two per cent, above the fixed rate of profit then there is to be an increase in wages, but no advance or reduction of wages is to be made unless the rise or fall in profit, as the case may be, reaches at least two per cent.

The annual convention of the Industrial Steel and Copper Printers' Union at Washington, D. C. elected William Foley, president, and T. L. Mahan, of Washington, secretary-treasurer, the next convention will be held at Chicago.

Butchers at the Chicago stock yards report the dull season for years. Cattle butchers are working only 20 hours a week and most of the other departments only work 2 or 3 days a week.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners issued twenty-four charters last month.

## CHOICE RECIPES FOR RASPBERRIES

Of all berries, raspberries have least consideration from the average housewife. The reason for this is partly that there are so many others to choose from, and partly that they seem so difficult to clean. Here are some timely suggestions as to the best way to prepare them for service, and also for offering them in new and unusual guises.

Raspberries growing above ground seldom require washing. Should they be washed, it is well to put them in a colander, and after placing carefully in cold water, gently lift it out. If they are to be served plain, give them a cold bath, just before sending to the table. Then throw them lightly into a shallow dish and squeeze the juice of one lemon over them. Pass with powdered sugar.

Raspberry Wine Ice—Put one and a half pounds of sound, ripe raspberries through a fine hair sieve into a basin. Then add one and a half pints of syrup made according to the directions given below. Add the juice of two lemons, and freeze the mixture until it is quite hard. For the syrup, put three pounds of hot sugar into a steamer with a quart of cold water, and stir occasionally until it is melted. Then place the steamer in a large kettle of cold water with block of ice, and let the syrup gradually reach boiling point, and continue to boil for about ten minutes. The scum should be removed as it rises, and when ready to be strained and left until cold. This syrup, if kept well covered, will remain good for some time, and it may be employed to sweeten both cream and water ices. But when mixed with fresh fruit it must be added with discretion, as some kinds will need more than others.

Raspberry Cream Cake—Make a plain cake in the usual way, leaving it with lemon peel and a small quantity of vanilla essence. As soon as the cake is baked, turn it out of the mold onto a wire rack, and when it is cool (not cold), carefully remove the middle of the cake to within rather more than an inch of the sides and top, and put it aside for several hours. Sift two pounds of raspberries with plenty of sugar, and rub them through a fine hair sieve. Then measure the puree and make hot. Add gelatine in the proportion of an ounce to each pint of liquid. Be careful to ascertain that the gelatine is quite melted before taking the puree from the stove. Then put it into a basin to cool. When it is cold but not set, add an equal quantity of whipped cream which has been sweetened, and whisk the mixture for a few moments. Then pour it into the hollow cake and place on ice until the filling is firm.

Raspberry Jelly With Cream Ice—Put half a pound or a pint of loaf sugar into a steamer with half a pint of cold water and the thinly pared rind of two lemons. Let the water come to a boil and then simmer for ten minutes. Strain until all the juice has been drawn from the lemons. Pass the juice through a fine hair sieve. Then measure and reheat, dissolving in it gelatine in the proportion of half an ounce to each pint of liquid. Taste to see if it requires any more sugar and strain it into a basin. If handy when the jelly is cool, add a wineglass of sherry and pour all into a mold to set. Put a cup of milk into a double boiler with eight teaspoonfuls of sugar and the thinly pared rind of a lemon. Stir on the stove until the sugar has dissolved and leave until cold. Whip a cup of cream, stir it into the basin containing the cooled milk and freeze. Serve together with raspberry jelly.

Raspberry Betty.—Take two pounds of ripe raspberries, remove their hulls and see what there are no insects in the hollow of the berries. Have in readiness also one pound of dry bread-crumbs. Then butter

a pudding dish, and cover the bottom with a layer of the dry bread-crumbs. On the top of this place a layer of raspberries, sprinkle plenty of sugar over them, add another layer of bread-crumbs, then a layer of raspberries sprinkled with sugar, and so on until the dish is filled. Let the last layer be bread-crumbs. On top of this last layer put bits of butter. Bake a plate or cover over it and bake about thirty minutes. Remove the plate or cover a few minutes before serving and let it brown. Serve cream with it.

Food Raspberries—The raspberries must be large and good. Wash them and examine the hollows carefully to see that there are no insects in them. Beat up the white of an egg with one wineglassful of water. Dip the raspberries, one at a time, into the mixture of egg and water and roll them in powdered sugar one at a time. As they are taken out of the water place them at short distances from each other on white paper and leave them until they are quite dry, which will probably take six or seven hours. When dry keep on ice until ready to be served.

Bottled Raspberries—Buy large raspberries which are quite sound. Pick them over very carefully without bruising them, and drop gently into quite clean bottles till filled to the neck. Stand the bottles in a large kettle of cold water with block of ice, and let the water come to a boil, lift the kettle from the stove, take each bottle out and fill up absolutely with boiling water to the neck of the bottle, just covering the fruit. Then strike three sulphur matches together and hold them lighted in the neck of the bottle till it is full of white fumes. Withdraw the matches and very quickly cover and fasten down tightly. Return the bottle to its place in the kettle and leave till next day to get quite cold. These raspberries keep perfectly and are like fresh fruit when opened.

## Isn't This Convincing

When a man is so sleepless and nervous that his constitution breaks down, he is in a bad way.

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BETWEEN FRIENDS.

Miss Turban—Archibald Featherbottom tells me you are advising him to spend his vacation this summer in the Swiss mountains.

Mrs. Challenor—Kearney—Yes; I thought that if I could induce him to fall down some precipice I would be doing a real favor to you, dear.—Chicago Tribune.

THE CHARGE PROVEN.

"Can the witness prove that the prisoner ever designed to do him bodily harm?"

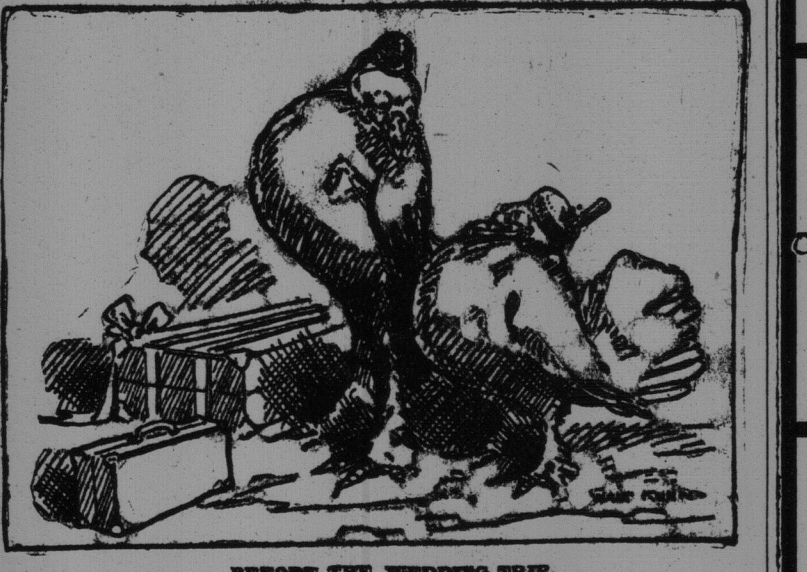
"I can, sir. He once sent me and my family a case of Chicago canned meat."—Baltimore American.



Having this thought, I don't want you to see anything, so give me my company and my love.



On occasion, I don't want you to see anything, so give me my company and my love.



RESPOND TO THE WEDDING TRIP. The Groom—If he keeps their love-life of love—I'm awfully happy.



A Scold's Artisan. Mrs. Cogburn—Did I not say that Mr. Cogburn did all the plumbing work around here?



Too Far Away. Mrs. Antigone—"What is the sign, when a man gives a girl on the forehead, Miss Hippo—that he is either greatly frightened or very unattracted?"

Canada is larger than the United States by 20,000 square miles. Canada contains one-third of the area of the British Empire. Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—from Rome to North Pole. Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms, 18 Germany's, 33 U. S. A.'s, Canada is larger than Australia and twice the size of British

India. Canada has a boundary line of 3,000 miles between it and the United States. Canada's sea coast equals half the earth's circumference. Canada is 3,350 miles wide and 1,400 from north to south. Penny postage was established between Italy and Egypt on July 1st.

## Local Merchants and Manufacturers, Attention!

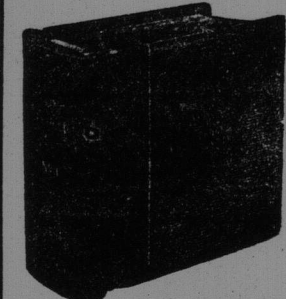
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