

Watch Our Daily Advertisements Gilmour's



We find it necessary to have a new advertisement every day because we are having new goods continually and the old-fashioned way of advertising twice or three times a week is not up-to-date for our kind of a store. Watch our advertising; something new and interesting every day.

Today Our Special is Two-Piece Suits, \$5.00 to \$17.00

It Will Always Pay You to Buy Your Furniture At S. L. MARCUS & CO.

The Ideal Home Furnishers. 166 UNION STREET.

You Can Save 20 p. c. by Purchasing at This Store.

Have a Look at Their Complete Bedroom Set at \$21.25

S. L. MARCUS & CO.
166 Union St. 166 Union St.

10 CTS

SHOE POLISH

Glves a Quick, Brilliant Polish That Lasts

Easier to Use Better for the Shoes

No Turpentine

H. MCGRATTAN & SONS
Manufacturers of Granite Monuments and Building Work.
55 Sydney St., St. John, N. B. Phone 2290

MARRIAGES

ROBINSON-BLAINE—On June 2, at Trinity church, by the Rev. R. A. Armstrong, Augusta A. Blaine of St. John, N. B., to Charles E. Robinson of Montreal, late of Bradford, England.

STONE-SHANNON—On June 2, in St. Peter's church, by Rev. Chas. McCormick, C. S. S., the Mary Elizabeth Shannon, to Harry Edward Stone.

LAROCQUE-LINGLEY—On May 28, in Montreal, by Rev. F. J. Taylor, Miss Annie Loretta Lingley, daughter of W. Arthur Lingley, of West St. John, and Bernard Larocque, of Montreal.

DEATHS

KIERSTAD—On June 1, William Kierstad, aged 71 years. Funeral June 4, 10.30 a.m.

FULLER—At Fairville, on May 3, Mrs. Ann T. Fuller. Funeral on Tuesday from her late residence at 8.30 o'clock, to St. Rose's church. (See page 7)

IN MEMORIAM

WORKS—Margaret M. Stokes, who departed this life June 1, 1899. Aged to one of that sweet band "Whom Jesus calls the truly blest," Who, early in the better land, A little traveller—went to rest.

FROM THE FAMILY.

RECENT DEATHS

Miss Alma Kee, formerly of Hampton, N. B., died in Brighton on Saturday. She was twenty-seven years of age.

Eliza Hamilton Robinson, aged 66 years, a well-known and highly respected citizen, died on Saturday at his home, 47 Douglas avenue, after a year's illness. He was a native of Albert county and had been engaged in the lumber business for about forty years. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Miss Harriet in Massachusetts, and one son, Edward Wacker, at home. H. P. Robinson is a nephew. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

The death of Mrs. Ann Fuller, a respected resident of this city, occurred yesterday at the home of her son, Frederick P. Fuller, in Fairville. She had been ill for several months. She is survived by her son, F. P. Fuller, from whose residence, 20 Main street, Fairville, the funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 12 o'clock, to St. Rose's church, where high mass of requiem will be celebrated.

Colonel Charles Williamson, aged 63, while attending service in All Saints Cathedral, Halifax, last evening, dropped dead. He had only recently arrived in Halifax to pass the summer with friends. He is survived by a widow.

Ottawa, June 1.—James Pollok Brown, Liberal M. P. for Chateaugay (Que.), died in a local hospital Saturday after an illness of several weeks from stomach trouble. He was 72 years of age, and had been in parliament since 1891, though he was rarely heard in the house.

From weather bureau data covering a period of fourteen years, it has been discovered that the average temperature of the United States for the period was 32.9 degrees and the annual amount of rainfall 39.8 cubic miles. Arizona had the lowest average temperature, 55.5 degrees, and Florida the highest, 71.8 degrees.

Pure food law advocates in Japan recently discovered that much rice was adulterated with quartz sand to increase its weight.

LOCAL NEWS

Norembega Dancing Class tonight. Ice and sodas will be served at the Brown Betty tomorrow evening.

If we can't please you in shoes give it up.—Wizel's, 248 Union street.

RED CLOVER SALMON—FLATS.—HALF FLATS.

You will need an umbrella for the holiday and means a call at Duvall's Umbrella Shop.

Cleanings and fixtures at Duvall's, poles 4 ft to 12 ft, curtain rods, blinds, mixed paints or anything else.

Trusses, all kinds, fit guaranteed.—Moore's Drug Store, Brussels street.

Boots and shoes repaired while you wait. Best of material used. Steen Bros., 227 Union street.

J. M. Humphrey & Co. are staking their reputation on the solid leather shoe made by them every year stamped "Humphrey's Solid" on the soles.

You want your dollars to buy the most, don't you? Pigeon will make them go further than you ever suspected they would.—Corner Main and Bridge.

Free Trips

Our next drawing takes place July 1, 1913. Each \$1.00 spent at our Main street or Union street office entitles you to a free chance for our big free return trip or \$40 in gold.

Each 25 cents spent for extraction or a tube of our tooth paste, entitles you to a chance for a free return trip to Boston.

Consultations free. Open 9 a.m. until 9 p.m.

Boston Dental Parlors
227 Main street, 248 Union street, (Corner Brussels street). Phone 683
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor

A New York Physician's Wife writes gratefully of the curative powers of ZEMACURA

Dear Mr. McMillan:

You do not know how the blessing your salve has been to me. My stomach has been in a state of chronic indigestion for several years, but occasionally I have a slight feeling of relief when I apply a little of your salve to my stomach.

50 Cts. Package

THE ROYAL PHARMACY
47 King Street

James L. Wright
CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
Repairing a Specialty

A Full Line of Boots, Shoes and Slippers

WANTED—A First-Class Shoe Maker

22 Winslow St., West St. John

The Kidneys Are To Blame WHEN A WOMAN'S BACK IS NOT STRONG.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The kidneys are overworked—given more work than they can possibly do when they cry out in protest through the pain in the back.

When the back aches and pains it is almost impossible to do her housework, for every move and turn means pain.

On the first sign of Laskin's Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken so as to avoid all this suffering.

Mrs. Harvey W. Brownell, Northport, N.S., writes:—"I now take pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad at times I could not even move my own door. While looking through B.B.B. Almanac, I saw Doan's Kidney Pills were a great kidney remedy, so I bought a box and after using five boxes I was completely cured, and I am very thankful to have found so speedy a cure."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

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All This Week 5c Fly Coils 3 for 10c

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(Times' Special Correspondence)

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There is no doubt that had Chamberlain not broken down much would have been done for the laborer on the English land, but his disappearance from politics threw the Tory party back a generation, and until recently the Liberal party was so much concerned with the fate of the workers in the towns that it had no time or thought to spare for the countryman.

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Nothing is harder for the townsmen who know nothing of country conditions to find out than the true condition of the farm laborer in this country. If one is to believe the farmer he is extremely well paid and looked after and in many cases is better off than the philanthropist who pays his wages. If one is to believe the laborer himself he never has enough to eat and is compelled to work until he drops in the field.

The truth is somewhere between these two extremes, but the fact that more than 70 per cent of the rural laborers of England die in the workhouses is proof enough that the farmer gives enough wages to make any provision for old age. It is expected that the old age pensions act will be passed in the next few days, although it is hard to see how a pension of \$1.85 a week will keep out of the workhouse an old man who has no other means of support.

Different from Canada

The reason for the difficulty in arriving at a true estimate of the country laborer's condition lies in the fact that so much of his payment is in kind. In the British dominions overseas the farm laborer, as a rule, is paid so much in cash a month and receives his board as well. The value of that board is easily fixed, and is not so much in cash as the reward of his labor to a cash bonus at once. The English farm laborer is never boarded by his employer. He is housed, usually at the Michaelmas fair, for a year at so much a week in cash. In addition to this he receives a cottage on his master's farm, so many faggots of wood, sometimes an allowance of coal, so many pounds of bacon and so much milk a day.

Sometimes the milk is "whole," and sometimes it is skimmed, and sometimes the bacon is good home cured stuff, but oftener it is the cheapest foreign meat specially bought for the farm hand.

Sometimes if there are woods in the neighborhood the laborer is allowed to pick sticks for his fire, and occasionally he is allowed a few cabbages or turnips from his "master's" fields.

If he is a shepherd he can usually reckon on "lamb money" in addition to his wages. This means that he receives two or three pounds for every lamb alive after a certain age. If he is a carter he may get "journey money," which means ten cents or so for every journey of about ten miles or more away from home. In some parts of the country the cowman is allowed to keep his own cow at his master's expense and in the north some shepherds are allowed to graze a certain number of their own sheep with their employer's flock.

The customs vary in every county, and in some counties different customs will be found within a mile or two of each other. This is what makes it so difficult to arrive at a general statement of the condition of agricultural labor.

Chancellor Gets Information

For the last six months or so Lloyd George has had an unofficial committee of experts at work collecting information for him. This committee has gone up and down the country interviewing both farmers and laborers and has collected a mass of information which the chancellor of the exchequer is now digesting with a view to what has become known in political circles as his "land and disestablishment" bill. The reason for this is that the inclusion of agriculture in the list means the introduction of no new or startling principle.

In addition to this it is proposed that the government should assist the local authorities to build cottages, and that every rural laborer should be supplied

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The reason for the difficulty in arriving at a true estimate of the country laborer's condition lies in the fact that so much of his payment is in kind. In the British dominions overseas the farm laborer, as a rule, is paid so much in cash a month and receives his board as well. The value of that board is easily fixed, and is not so much in cash as the reward of his labor to a cash bonus at once. The English farm laborer is never boarded by his employer. He is housed, usually at the Michaelmas fair, for a year at so much a week in cash. In addition to this he receives a cottage on his master's farm, so many faggots of wood, sometimes an allowance of coal, so many pounds of bacon and so much milk a day.

Sometimes the milk is "whole," and sometimes it is skimmed, and sometimes the bacon is good home cured stuff, but oftener it is the cheapest foreign meat specially bought for the farm hand.

Sometimes if there are woods in the neighborhood the laborer is allowed to pick sticks for his fire, and occasionally he is allowed a few cabbages or turnips from his "master's" fields.

If he is a shepherd he can usually reckon on "lamb money" in addition to his wages. This means that he receives two or three pounds for every lamb alive after a certain age. If he is a carter he may get "journey money," which means ten cents or so for every journey of about ten miles or more away from home. In some parts of the country the cowman is allowed to keep his own cow at his master's expense and in the north some shepherds are allowed to graze a certain number of their own sheep with their employer's flock.

The customs vary in every county, and in some counties different customs will be found within a mile or two of each other. This is what makes it so difficult to arrive at a general statement of the condition of agricultural labor.

Chancellor Gets Information

For the last six months or so Lloyd George has had an unofficial committee of experts at work collecting information for him. This committee has gone up and down the country interviewing both farmers and laborers and has collected a mass of information which the chancellor of the exchequer is now digesting with a view to what has become known in political circles as his "land and disestablishment" bill. The reason for this is that the inclusion of agriculture in the list means the introduction of no new or startling principle.

In addition to this it is proposed that the government should assist the local authorities to build cottages, and that every rural laborer should be supplied

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with an acre of ground of his own attached to his cottage. There are many minor proposals, chiefly dealing with details of administration, but these just mentioned broadly cover the scope of the proposed legislation.

There is no much doubt that the "quid" is mere "window dressing." The cottage and especially the acre of ground form the real heart of the proposal. When everything is taken into account the laborer in most districts now does not receive much less than the "quid" and in some his real wages are considerably more, but it is the cottage and the acre that make the difference between the serf and the independent farm hand, and will enable him to secure a better life for himself and even higher wages than the famous "quid."

An Evil of the Day in England

One of the greatest evils in the English countryside today is the shortage of cottages. The farmer, of course, does not rent in money and he does not feel disposed to build any more than are absolutely necessary for the men on his own farm. He is not disposed, either, to spend more than he has to on repairs to those cottages that are in existence.

Besides, the shortage of cottages gives him a hold on the men in his employ. A laborer knows that if he quarrels with his master he must not only leave the farm but the cottage, and he knows by seeing across the fields or watching cattle in the fields, by wedding and doing other light work about the farm. The mother sometimes finds work on the farm, for if she is fortunate enough she may find some rough employment at the houses of the local gentry. As the boys grow up they earn more and as long as they remain at home they contribute to the family purse. The girls who go out to service in the towns always send home part of their wages and so the sturdy stock of agricultural England is kept going.

No doubt the question will be asked, who is going to supply the land needed to find an acre for every laborer? There has been a great deal of talk about breaking up the great sporting estates of the nobility, but there will be no need to do this. It is doubtful if much of this land would be available for cultivation even if it were diverted from its present use as a rearing ground for game.

Professor James Long of the department of agriculture estimates that there are in England alone 13,000,000 acres of land going to waste which could with very little effort be made productive. This, he points out, is more than the whole area of agricultural Denmark, and he is sure that with fifty of tenure it would soon be reclaimed and made fruitful. Much of it is so situated that it can be worked much more profitably in small holdings than in large farms.

Health Insurance

Another piece of Lloyd George legislation which may benefit the agricultural laborer is a way that was not foreseen in the national health insurance act. Hitherto all efforts to organize trade unions among the laborers on the land have failed. Now the men must be organized in their approved societies for working the benefits under the act, and there is nothing to prevent these societies doing the work of trade unions. Some of them already have organized on trade union lines and it is expected that before long a national union will be formed. With his "quid" and his cottage, and a national union, the English farmhand should soon become a very solid and substantial citizen.

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