

Carriages and Express Wagons

Our own make and from the factory that has supplied us ever since we have been in business. Our purpose is to sell only good, reliable work and we can refer to hundreds of satisfied customers.

The following is from a letter just lately received:
"St. John, N. B., May 9, 1910.

Messrs. J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.:
Gentlemen:—

The carriage arrived at our home on Saturday afternoon and each of the members of my family were delighted with it, and personally, I agree with their views.

It affords me much pleasure to hand you a check for the amount due." We have a large stock to select from.

J. CLARK & SON FREDERICTON and ST. JOHN

WALL PAPER

New Patterns are now in

IT WILL REPAY YOU TO LOOK OVER OUR SAMPLE BOOKS IF YOU HAVE SOME PAPERING TO DO THIS SPRING

HALL'S BOOK STORE

Look! Look! Look!

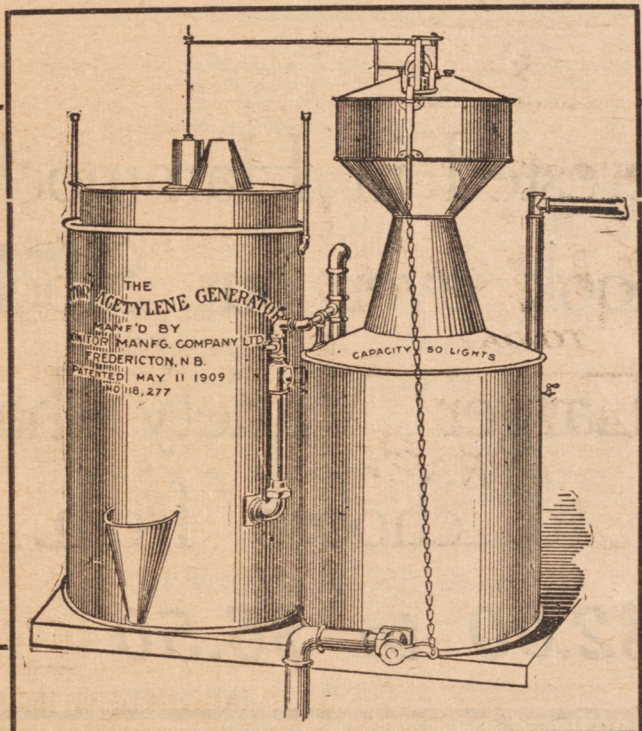
Bargains in Pianos

For One Week only

write or call for information.

E. P. Baker Piano and Music Co.

THE STANDARD OF CANADA



Features of The Monitor Generator—Cleanliness, Safety, Economy, Odorless, Easy to Charge, Perfectly Automatic. All day service. Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

The Monitor Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

FREDERICTON, N. B. WESTMORLAND STREET

Give your servants **GOLD DUST** to clean with, treat them rightly and you will have few occasions to insert a "help wanted" ad

They say a good workman is known by his tools. You cannot expect your maid to keep everything ship-shape unless you give her every modern help. To keep house without **GOLD DUST** is to do work by hard, old-fashioned methods. For cleaning everything and anything about the house—from cellar to attic—**GOLD DUST** is worth its weight in gold. It cuts grease and dirt like magic, does away with scouring and scrubbing, and saves time and tempers.

Your servant can do more and better work and keep sweet with the aid of **GOLD DUST** in all household cleaning.



Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

The Contention That as Much Work Can be Accomplished in an Eight Hour Day as in One of Ten Hours is Not Altogether Proven, but There is no Doubt that the Shorter Day is Better for the Worker Both Physically and Intellectually.

(Toronto Globe.)

The claim is made that the eight-hour day would diminish unemployment, raise wages, give the worker more leisure in which to enjoy life, and prove less exhausting to him than a day of nine, ten or eleven hours. Thus, it is argued, if in a factory employment one hundred men at ten hours a day the hours should be reduced to eight, it would naturally follow that to turn out the same amount of work twenty-five additional men would need to be engaged. This would sharpen the demand for labor and thereby make it possible for the workers to command a higher price for their labor power.

Unhappily the problem is not so simple as it looks. A number of disturbing factors have been left out of the above equation which entirely negatives its attractive result. In the first place a man will do as much work in eight or nine hours as he will in ten or eleven, for he is capable of working more strenuously makes fewer mistakes and is in every way a more efficient employee. Even where automatic machinery is used and the pace of the worker determined largely by the machine, it is found that little or no diminution in the output follows a shortening of the workday. Incredible though this may seem, the evidence is overwhelming that such is the case.

In his book entitled "Eight Hours for Work" a volume which is replete with information upon this subject, John Rae, writing from the employer's standpoint says, (page 64) that "experience has shown in thousands of cases that the same man doing his best under a short-hour system will often turn out as much in the day and more from the same machine than he could when doing his best under a long-hour system." Again on page 202, he says that "in the great majority of cases where the eight-hour day has been practically tried the same work has been done without calling in a single new hand." And these statements are supported by an abundance of facts that permit of no reply.

However, in certain trades in which the time element preponderates such as those in which watchmen, signalmen and conductors are engaged, a reduction of hours necessitates the employment of additional persons. Yet even in these trades certain economies are effected by the shortening of the workday such as the prevention of accidents, that help to offset the extra expense thereby entailed.

Though the results above described are usually arrived at automatically nevertheless, wherever it does not so work out, the employer is pretty sure to devise means of getting as much out of his workpeople in eight hours as he did in ten. This he does by the

"speeding up" process and the piece-work system. If these methods do not avail to keep down the cost of production, then he is led to introduce improved machinery perhaps to such an extent that he finally employs fewer "hands" than he did before. Indeed, in a number of cases a diminution in the number of hours has resulted in an increased output, making it possible for the boss to discharge men instead of making it necessary for him to engage more.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the eight-hour day movement is incapable of solving the unemployed problem. Whether a seven-hour day or a six-hour day would accomplish this feat it is impossible to say. This law of diminishing returns would probably apply to the reduction of hours if pushed below a certain point.

Now, the argument that the eight-hour day would raise wages hinges upon the argument that it would abolish unemployment and the collapse of the latter involves the downfall of the former.

Assuming however that the eight-hour day will diminish unemployment and thereby advance wages unless the system were introduced upon a national even an international scale, the gain to the workers in the community in which it was applied could not be more than temporary. As water always tends to run down hill, so people always tend to flock to those localities where the conditions of life are most favorable. Immigration would soon overstock its labor market again and depress its standard of living to its former, and maybe to a lower, level. A like effect would be produced by an increased birth-rate or a lower death-rate following the improved circumstances of its workpeople.

Enough has been said to indicate that the economic claims of the exponents of the eight-hour day are little more than agreeable illusions. Their other claims, however, are somewhat better founded. Morally, intellectually and physically the workers do profit by a reduction in the hours of labor. Professor Rae says that "the increased exertion during work hours has always been balanced and more than balanced, by the restorative effects of the longer period of repose and recreation in good air." It stands to reason that an hour or two less per day in the hot, dusty and poisoned atmosphere of a mine, store or factory cannot help but react beneficially upon the health of those who toil. And the increased leisure which the worker has in which to enjoy life is certainly a boon worth while fighting for. For these reasons the eight-hour day is a desirable institution, but it will not solve the unemployed problem or give the workers a larger share of the wealth produced.

EARL GREY PLANS RECORD BREAKING TRIP

His Final Sight-seeing Trip Over the Proposed Hudson Bay Route Aims to Traverse 4000 Miles in 20 Days.

Ottawa, May 31.—From Norway House, at the head of Lake Winnipeg, by way of Hayes River to Port Nelson, and thence by government steamer to St. John's (Nfld.), a total distance of nearly 4,000 miles in twenty days is the record which Earl Grey aims to establish in his final sight-seeing Canadian journey next July.

Earl Grey will go to Port Nelson via the Hayes River instead of by the more northerly route via Nelson River and along the projected line of the Hudson Bay railway, because the former route is more adaptable and quicker for canoe travel.

The character of the country to be traversed will be largely the same as that through which the new railway will run. The trip from Norway House to Port Nelson will occupy about ten days and it is expected that with average weather conditions the voyage by steamer to Fort Churchill and through Hudson's Straits down the Labrador coast to St. John's can be made in twelve days, allowing for stops en route at Prefontaine Bay on the northwest coast of Ungava, and at Dr. Grenfell's mission stations in Labrador.

Earl Grey's party, including an escort of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, will number about twelve. His excellency will arrive in Winnipeg at about the same time as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. George P. Graham and party arrive there during the second week in July.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRIBUNAL TO BE CREATED

For Regulation of Lines that Cross Boundary—Judge Mabey and a Member of Inter-state Commission

Ottawa, May 31.—The proposed international tribunal for the control of railway traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States will be established shortly. Judge Mabey, Chairman of the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, has already been named as the Canadian member of the tribunal. The United States representative will probably be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The tribunal, which is being established on the initiative of the Minister of Railways, Hon. G. P. Graham, will deal with such matters as through rates on the international rail traffic with a view to securing as far as possible some uniformity of rules and rates for shippers. The Canadian Railway Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission have now no medium of securing any joint action in respect to continuity of control of railway traffic passing across the border. The new tribunal will enable the Canadian and American boards to bridge this present hiatus in Government control of the railway companies.

The Minister of Public Works is arranging to have Earl Grey, the Premier and the Minister of Railways and Canals present with him at the formal opening of St. Andrews lock for traffic between Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg some day in that week.

SPECULATING ON MARGIN

American and English Ways of Doing it Are Very Different.

In America a speculator's capital (with an exception to be noted below) is necessarily at least the size of his margin in his broker's hands, though it is to be feared that in only too many instances it is just this and nothing more.

On the London Stock Exchange another method prevails which, says Moody's Magazine, it is probable has done more in the long ago past to give stock speculation its bad name than all the episodes of an unsavory nature which have ever occurred on American exchanges. In London after the inevitable introduction to a broker the new customer gives his order but makes no deposit at all.

The broker is supposed to learn something of his new client's means and how far he should be allowed to commit himself. Twice a month the English have what they call settlement days. A customer long of a stock whose commitment has gone somewhat against him is then required to pay the differences, as they are called, between his purchase price and the current quotation.

He must also pay a charge called a contango for holding the settlement over into the next fortnightly period if he does not wish to close the commitment. As a consequence of this way of doing business a speculator may be trading on a few points margin in reality or, in fact, or no margin at all. He may be utterly penniless without the broker knowing it.

That this method works out with fewer losses in England than it would do here is due to the fact that the social and economic strata to which an Englishman belongs are much easier to determine than the corresponding facts among us, and also that an introduction means more there than here, as the introducer is regarded as to a certain extent responsible morally for the business department of his friend.

It is worth while observing (and this is the exception referred to above) that in certain instances the methods pursued in American stock exchange houses are the same as those obtained in London. Little as the fact is known, it is not an unfrequent custom for very wealthy speculators to have no fixed margin or even no margin at all with their brokers.

If a man of this sort loses on a commitment he sends his broker a check for the loss. If he wins his brokers remit to him for his gains. The broker dislikes to offend a very powerful client by troubling him for funds, and hence takes risks with his account which he would not dream of taking with the accounts of smaller men. Instances of this sort sometimes become public in cases where the broker is forced into bankruptcy, whether owing to this cause or not.

SHOT TO PIECES ON RANGE

Awful Predicament of Private in U. S. Infantry.

Monterey, Calif., May 30.—Claud Hetherton, a private of Company K, 13th Infantry, U.S., stationed at the Presidio, who was taking measurements of the rifle range, was literally shot to pieces by a firing squad at practice and died after lingering in the reservation hospital for two days. The accident occurred last week but the facts have just come to light. An investigation of the affair delayed the funeral until Saturday. All during the afternoon of the day he was shot, Hetherton crept about on the embankment, while the bullets swizzed about him. His cries could not be heard. After the first bullet had brought him down, he made an effort to drag himself out of range but no matter where he went his escape was cut off by the flying missiles. Finally he sank on the sand mound awaiting the shot that would end his torture. Bullets sped about him, ripping his clothing and tearing his flesh. When markers found him, his head had been nearly shot off.

U. S. CAPITAL IN CANADA

A Canadian Government official estimates the amount of United States capital invested in Canadian industrial enterprises as follows, says the American Banker: British Columbia mines, mills timber and land, \$102,000,000; Eastern Canadian enterprises, \$100,000,000; Alberta mines, lands and lumber, \$15,000,000; packing plants by the so-called beef trust group, \$5,000,000; agricultural implements, \$2,000,000; railroads, \$50,000,000; Eastern Canadian pulp enterprises, \$20,000,000; east and west coast and Great Lake fisheries \$10,000,000; and the grand total of \$304,000,000.

His mother had been telling Dickie to hurry or they would be late for church. "Hurry, Dickie," called his mother from downstairs. "We're late now. Have you got your shoes on?" "Yes, mamma," answered the little fellow, "all but one."

DR. BARK'S
Beef Iron and Wine
A Valuable Tonic. Pint Bottles 75c.
George Y. Dibblee
Druggist - - - Opp. City Hall.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.

You should bear in mind that the Customer is the Individual who cuts the widest swath around your establishment; However Court-eous and efficient your clerks may be, [if you do not have customers your establishment will soon eat its head off. Bear in mind that THE DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL go to the homes of the people who have money to spend. It is our business to find Customers for you through the medium of the advertising columns of the Mail.

A WORD TO THE WISE OUGHT TO BE SUFFICIENT

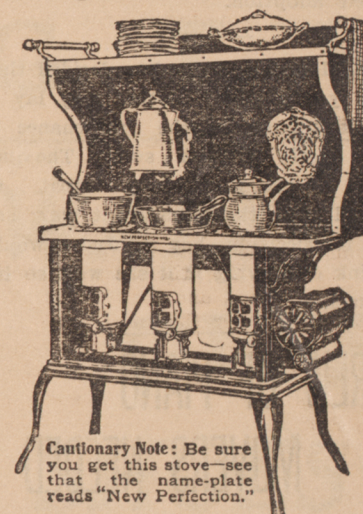
You Can Have a Model Kitchen

as cool and white as a dairy. No smell, no smoke, no heat, no dust. No old-fashioned contrivances. The

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

is the latest practical, scientific cook-stove. It will cook the most elaborate dinner without heating the kitchen.

Boils, bakes, or roasts better than any range. Ready in a second. Extinguished in a second. Fitted with Cabinet Top, with collapsible



rests, towel rack, and every up-to-date feature imaginable. You want it, because it will cook any dinner and not heat the room. No heat, no smell, no smoke, no coal to bring in, no ashes to carry out. It does away with the drudgery of cooking, and makes it a pleasure. Women with the light touch for pastry especially appreciate it, because they can immediately have a quick fire, simply by turning a handle. No half-hour preparation. It not only is less trouble than coal, but it costs less. Absolutely no smell, no smoke; and it doesn't heat the kitchen.

The nickel finish, with the turquoise blue of the enameled chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

THE MODEL BAKERY

60 Regent St., 2 Doors from Queen St.

I Beg to inform the public that I will on **Thursday, June 2nd. 1910,** open the above premises as a High Class **Cake and Pastry Store.**

ALL GOODS MADE FROM PURE INGREDIENTS

We are open to inspection, - - - Call and give us a trial.

All Kinds of Cakes made to order.

Yours obediently,

W. Butcher, Proprietor.

At **McCluskey's**

FRESH SALMON
FRESH HALIBUT
FRESH SHAD
FRESH LAKE TROUT
CUCUMBERS
RHUBARB
CABBAGE
ONIONS
LETTUCE

MURPHY'S BAKERY

Delicious Turnovers, Raspberry and Strawberry Filling, (Pure Fruit). Pound Cake, Sultana Cake, Fruit Cake, Best Bread and Rolls in City.

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention.

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