

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MC 2034

THE STAR, ST. JOHN

### More Bargains In Shoes

- 48c. Little Boys' Grey Canvas Laced Boots, Leather Soles, sizes 5 to 10
- 58c. Youths Grey Canvas Laced Boots, Leather Soles, sizes 11 to 13
- 68c. Boys' Grey Canvas Laced Boots, Leather Soles, sizes 1 to 5
- 78c. Men's Grey Canvas Lace Boots, Leather Soles, sizes 6 to 10

See Our King St. Windows

**WATERBURY & RISING**

GOOD STYLES IN REGATTA SHIRTS, ..... 75c. each  
NICE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for ..... 90c. each  
OUR WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS only ..... 45c. each  
WOOL SOX, CASHMERE SOX, COTTON SOX.

A. B. Wetmore (Fine Braces, 25c. Wool " 25c.) 59 Garden St.

### BROKEN LOT SALE

This is the summer grouping of the men's and young men's ready-to-wear clothing for quick clearance. Splendid investments for the man with immediate clothing want or who will need clothes next season. This is 20th Century Brand Clothing and several other first-class makes. More need not be said to typify highest style and quality. The lines reduced represent in most instances the best sellers, the most sought after styles. They're marked to go before fall stock comes in.

For \$15.00—SUITS reduced from \$22.00 and \$20.00

For \$13.50—SUITS reduced from \$18.00

For \$11.25—SUITS reduced from \$15.00

For \$8.00—SUITS reduced from \$12.00

TROUSERS, Worsted and Tweeds, were \$2.50 to \$7.50, at 20 per cent. discount

OUTING TROUSERS, \$2.50 to \$4.50, reduced 20 per cent.

WHITE DUCK TROUSERS, \$1.25, reduced to 95 cents  
RAINCOATS—\$15.00 Coats for \$10.00; some that were \$18.00 now \$10.00; others at liberal reductions.

**Gilmour's, 68 King St.**

Open Friday evening, close Saturday at one o'clock.

### THE DRINK PROBLEM IN FRANCE.

France has also a drink problem and a reform bill is now before the Senate, says the Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle. There is practically free trade in public houses or wine shops, which has led to the existence of 35,000 in Paris alone—one for every 30 inhabitants. When France was only a wine-drinking country little harm was done, but in recent years beer has been in growing favor, and absinthe and other strong spirits have led to alcoholism. The scientists and reformers took up the study of alcoholism as a disease, and a heavy duty has been levied on spirits since 1901 and a light duty on wine, in order to repress the consumption of the former and encourage the old wine-drinking habits of the people.

According to the latest available official returns, there are in France 600,000 debits de boissons, in other words, public houses. These must not be confounded with the many residential hotels and the thousands of cafe restaurants. The distinction is that the debits de boissons exist solely for the supplying of drink, chiefly intoxicating liquors. To find the reason of the abnormal growth of these establishments we must go back to 1890.

In that year a law (perhaps dictated by a hatred of everything appertaining to imperial regime) removed certain liquor-law restrictions which had existed under the second empire. What has been the result? Drinking shops have sprung up everywhere, and from being perhaps the soberest nation in Europe France threatens to degenerate into one of the most drunken.

Between 1890 and 1879 the increase in public houses was 4 per cent., since 1880 the increase has been 22 per cent. And no wonder! As the law now stands, any French citizen who has no easier judicial, is of age, and has paid his military debt, may become a debitor with as little formality as would be required for setting up in England as a grocer or a butcher. M. de Lamarzelle, the present Minister of Finance, probably voiced a commonly held opinion when he said in the Chamber some time ago that while absinthe might be a social evil, it was, at any rate, a source of considerable revenue to the State, and that he, therefore, saw no reason for suppressing its sale.

### TOMORROW WILL

### Great Sui Clear

The big features for Saturday morning are White Lawn Waists, Ladies' Coats and Tail almost half. Ladies' Bl Dress Skirts, Organdy M Hosiery. Great bargain &c.

#### 150 White Lawn Waists.

All fresh goods from the best makers and put out for this sale in four lots:  
Lot 1—Waists up to \$1.45, sale ..\$1.00  
Lot 2—Waists up to \$1.35, sale ..\$1.00  
Lot 3—Waists up to \$1.25, sale ..\$1.00  
Lot 4—Waists up to \$1.15, sale ..\$1.00

#### Sale of Silks.

CHIFFON, TAFETTA, BLACK. Great Bargains, selling rapidly. Chiffon Taffeta, not likely to cost value 70c. Sale Price ..... 45c.  
Fancy Suiting Silks, Pin Checks and Stripes in Black, White or Navy and White. Regular 70c. Sale Price ..... 45c.  
French Paillette Dress Silks. Soft bright finish Dress Silks in all colors and Black. Sale Price ..... 60c.

#### Great Bargains in "Old Ladies" Black Silk Coats.

Handsome Black Corded Silk Coats now reduced.  
\$14.50 Black Corded Silk Coats, Sizes 36, 38, 40. New ..... \$9.50  
\$14.50 Black Silk Coats, Sizes 36 to 42. Now ..... \$10.50  
\$14.50 Black Taffeta Coats, Sizes 34, 36, 38. Now ..... \$8.00

#### 150 Men's Regatta or Negligee Shirts at a Great Bargain.

A special lot Madras Shirts secured for this sale. All perfectly fresh and new. Very neat designs. Sale Price 50c.

#### Great C Ladies' L

There are L. Plastrous, Ne. Waists, Collar with half sleeves marked to be sold quarter their price. Sale ..... 50c.

#### Staples, Cottons.

##### Sale Prices.

(Sold only in lengths)  
6 yds. 14c. Victoria Lawn  
8 yds. 10c. Roller Towelling  
10 yds. 10c. Grey Cotton  
10 yds. 10c. White Cotton  
5 yds. 5c. Grey Sheetling  
5 yds. 5c. White Sheetling  
5 yds. 18c. Pillow Cotton  
9 yds. 27c. Ticking, Sale 15  
7 yds. 5c. Grey Flannel 5c.

#### Window Mullins, Sor Bargains.

Sash Mullins, Filled Mullin edge Mullins, etc. Value 28c. Sale ..... 15c.  
Fine Scotch Window Mullin Double Width or Filled 8. Value up to 35c. Sale ..... 15c.  
Linen Scrim for Curtains, 36 1. .... 15c.  
Linen Hand Towels and Ta Cloths, 18x40. White Border To 44c. Sale per half dozen ..... 12c.  
12x24. White or Red Border. Sale per half dozen ..... 10c.  
Linen Damask Table Cloths, Sizes 32x30 inches. Sale ..... 15c.

### F. W. DANIEL CO. Ltd

London House, Charlotte Street

#### PARLIAMENT AROUSED.

Already in 1901 a section of the Parliamentarians of the day felt that they must do something toward the discouraging of the consumption of alcohol, for the leading French scientists and philanthropists were crying aloud for some measures to lessen the evil of drunkenness. Parliamentary intervention took the form of a differentiating liquor tariff. Alcohol of a certain fixed standard strength and sold retail had up to this paid a duty of 286.00 francs per hectolitre. By the law of 1901 the duty on all spirits was increased to 415 francs per hectolitre, while that on wine was fixed at 1.05 franc per hectolitre.

As had been anticipated, the alteration of the existing duty led to a large increase in the sale of spirits. The harmful wine, while, as indicated by the revenue returns, there was a marked falling off in the sale of spirits. But there was this corollary: Illicit distillation increased, and the market was flooded with spurious brandies, champagne, and even of absinthe, which were little better than poisons, thinly disguised. The decrease in the duty on spirits made a hole in the budget, but this, to a large extent, was largely compensated for by the imposition of a series of petty taxes, and it is doubtful if in the long run the revenue suffered at all by this apparently rash flinging away of millions for the public weal.

Presently it dawned upon those responsible for this important legislative step that they had not gone far enough in seeking to combat the evil of intemperance, and their next effort was in the direction of mild repression. The methods of England, America, Sweden and Norway were studied amongst others. Two rival schools of temperance reformers arose in France: one pleaded for the total suppression of all bars privately conducted and for the nationalization of the liquor trade; the other suggested a gradual reduction in the number of debits. Based upon this latter view, a bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Berenger, who was supported by many colleagues of differing political principles. This was eight years ago, and until the other day it had remained shelved and almost forgotten. But your French politician is full of surprises, and when he acts, acts quickly. Thus it was that a few days ago the bill was suddenly dragged forth from its cupboard, the accumulation of dust and cobwebs removed, and in the course of one afternoon its 12 short clauses were passed practically without amendment. A second reading was ordered, and this was to have taken place two days later. It did not, and no one knows when it will or when the bill will finally emerge from the Senate to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for approval.

#### WHAT THE BILL PROPOSES.

As it now stands, the bill is brief and businesslike. Its one fundamental principle is the gradual limiting of debits and the placing of them on a population basis. Should M. Berenger's measure become law, the debits de boissons will ultimately be at the rate of three for every 600 inhabitants, and increasing at the rate of one for every subsequent 600. This would not include debits where wine and beer alone are sold. These the proposed measure will not affect, as it aims solely at the diminution of the consumption of spirits. The bill not including expropriation in its clauses, it follows that, were it to be put in force tomorrow, years must elapse before its beneficial influence could be appreciably evident. It provides that in the event of the death of a holder of a retailer's license or "patente," or of his becoming insolvent, or being convicted of a criminal offence, his license shall lapse, his premises be closed, and no fresh license granted for them.

M. Berenger, who sees a connection between the numbers of debits in existence and the amount of alcohol consumed, hopes that restrictive legislation on the lines of his bill will ultimately have the effect ardently desired by all well wishers of France of satisfactorily settling the national drink problem. But on this point

there is a divergence of opinion amongst the public. M. Maxime Lecomte argues rightly, that the is not stringent enough. (He pleads that, desperate diseases the country cannot afford to te, while the flower of its manhood ing destroyed. "If we cannot drink altogether," he says, "it be made a State monopoly. will at least be a safeguard a the dangers of adulteration. F already controls the sale of mat tobacco and playing cards. Why go a step further, and include in category the sale of spirits?" fears that the gradual lessening in number of public houses will not a much good, that the eliminating o the struggling debitor will only lead to the centralizing of the liquor trade in the hands of a few individuals backed by capital, and that France may see her humble debits "replaced by the gin palaces of England and America."

#### MAY NATIONALIZE THE TRAFFIC.

M. de Lamarzelle, another Senator who supports the measure, is, as far as the sale of absinthe is concerned, an uncompromising prohibitionist. In a chat I had with him the other day, he affirmed that 50 per cent. of the spirituous liquors sold in France at the moment were little better than poisons. In support of his contention he related a conversation he had with a prominent French distiller. This latter had suggested to the retail trade that in the process of rectification the quality of certain spirits largely in demand by the public might be improved, or at all events made less harmful, at a small extra cost. But the debitors would not listen to the suggestion. Their clients, they said, had long been accustomed to paying a certain price for their "petit verres," and any augmentation of this would be disastrous to the trade. The Government Commissioner in the Senate, charged with the piloting of M. Berenger's bill, has refused to accept M. de Lamarzelle's amendment, and the latter has decided that if the Government will not listen to him, he will exercise his parliamentary right and introduce a fresh measure nationalizing the liquor traffic and prohibiting the sale of absinthe in any form.

#### TWO OF A KIND.

"Come, come," cried the brusque and bustling real estate man, "why do you pay rent when you might own a home?"  
"I don't pay rent," replied the startled stranger.  
"Then you have a home?"  
"Yes."  
"That's strange. May I ask your business?"  
"I'm a real estate dealer."

Rain could from the Han and last evening present. Miss I hit in her singing encores were made. The Roary has times, but never be and if the audience Miss Holmes would it continuously.

### Cut out th liver and st

### KORI

The dainty, delicious, made of the best white 1 bined with barley - malt. easily digested. Supplies mo. than you can gain from any Ready-to-serve with cream or mil. The only Malted