

FOUR

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28 1907.

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WHY?
Butternut Bread
IS PREFERRED
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Cleanliness,
Expert Workmanship,**
we believe we can equally
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**Then Why not Live on
BUTTERNUT BREAD?**
From your Grocer or
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Price, 7c. per loaf.

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A. E. HAMILTON,
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on the way from England with guaran-
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American hard coal, "Phone 1603."

WOOD—When you are
thinking of
Wood—Hard, Soft, Kindling—
call up 468.

City Fuel Co.,
City Road.

**N. S. TECHNICAL
EDUCATION ACT**

Premier Murray Introduced
Important Bill.

Provides for Most Complete System of
Technical Education of Any Prov-
ince in Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 27.—Technical
education for Nova Scotia upon a
broad, comprehensive and modern plan
is the object of a bill entitled "Tech-
nical Education Act," which was intro-
duced in the house of assembly this
afternoon by Premier Murray.
Outstanding features of the scheme,
which embraces the most complete sys-
tem of technical education which is
possessed by any province in the Do-
minion, or any state of the American
union, are: 1. The establishment of cen-
tral institutions of university grade in
the city of Halifax to be called "Nova
Scotia Institute of Technology," for
the purpose of affording instruction
and professional training in metallur-
gical, civil, mining, mechanical, chemi-
cal, and electrical engineering, and
for the purpose of scientific research.
2. The establishment of subsidiary
technical schools in industrial centres.
3. Continuation and enlargement of
government mining schools under direc-
tion of the director of technical educa-
tion.
4. Appointment of a director of tech-
nical education who will be principal
of the Nova Scotia Institute of Tech-
nology and who will have supervision
over the entire system of technical
education.
In introducing the bill Hon. Mr. Mur-
ray emphasized the importance of tech-
nical education, outlined the scope of
the new system and indicated the
lines which would be followed to make
the quality of technical and industrial
training to be provided in Nova Scotia
second to none. The central technical
college and the subsidiary local tech-
nical schools distributed throughout
the province, he said, will establish
such a complete system as is pos-
sessed by any province in Canada
or any state in the United States, where
universities stand by themselves and
the lower industrial schools are man-
aged by entirely independent agen-
cies. "This system will stimulate our
industries and be stimulated by them
until they both grow to such magni-
tude that they shall be another great
contribution to our already proud re-
cord as a province."

UP-TO-DATE B'RGARLS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—On two Rus-
sians—David Borel and El Lehmann—
remained at Blackburn on a charge of
shop-breaking, the police found a com-
plete safe breaker's outfit, consisting
of sixty highly finished tools. The
police watched the prisoners enter the
premises, look around with electric
lamps and depart. They were arrested
at the railway station.

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. 28, 1907.

GOOD TIMES.

When a country is enjoying good
times the general prosperity of the
people is evidenced in many ways.
One of the most reliable indications of
an abundance of wealth and of con-
tentment is the manner in which the
various amusements provided are re-
sponded to, for in hard times everyone,
the showman as well as the pleasure-
seeker suffers, and the attendance at
places of entertainment may, as a rule,
be regarded as evidence of the state of
private finances.

Such being the case it would seem
that St. John has nothing to ask, for
never perhaps in the history of the city
have the various attractions been so
generously supported and never have
the people given way so freely to their
desire for pleasure. At the present
time the rink, the theatre and all en-
tertainments are doing a rushing busi-
ness; sporting and athletic organiza-
tions are increasing rapidly in mem-
bership and are finding it a difficult mat-
ter to arrange for the accommodation of
all who want to take part in the fun.
The town is fairly bubbling over with
surplus energy and, incidentally sur-
plus cash, and in this respect the win-
ter is proving a most enjoyable one. At
the same time it must be remembered
that all this over-abundance of pros-
perity is not being selfishly
distributed. Citizens have never
been backward in aiding any
worthy object, but this season there is
a spontaneity about their gifts which
is truly refreshing. Every charitable
institution—and this town is well sup-
plied with such—receives warm sup-
port; the poor are being relieved more
systematically and more freely than
ever before, as if those who are in a
position to help others were really glad
at being able to do so. More than this
a number of other worthy objects are
sharing in the general outlay and no
doubt the further calls which are to be
made will meet with like responses.

For the coming summer St. John will
be called upon to pay for the Cham-
plain monument, new Y. M. C. A., Sea-
men's Mission, along with other
more familiar undertakings, and per-
haps a share of the spare change may
be devoted to the new home for the
Soldiers' Army.

All this is money—soft soap, perhaps
—but there is no harm in a little self-
praise once in a while.

ARE THEY WORTH THE CASH?

The Standard, of Somerville, Texas,
asks the question, Does it pay to raise
a boy? and presents the answer in this
way:

"Somebody has figured out that the
average boy who is dependent upon his
parents for a livelihood until the age of
twenty-one costs them \$4,000. On this
basis of calculation a brood, for in-
stance, of six boys would represent an
outlay of \$24,000 by the time they
get away from the home roost.

"The question arises, Does it pay to
raise boys, and are there no other
crops that would prove more profit-
able? If a boy turns out to be a cigar-
ette fiend, with a broad like a turkey
buzzard, and a laugh that would make
the untutored donkey feel perfectly at
home in his society, with an untram-
meled and unconquerable desire to
avoid work, it is safe to say that his
parents might have invested their four
thousand dollars to much better ad-
vantage.

"But if the boy grows up to man-
hood with the lesson well learned that
wealth and success grow only on busi-
ness watered by the sweat of one's brow,
the parents need not begrudge what-
ever they have spent on him, for he
will be a source of increasing pride
and joy to their hearts, and when they
grow old and their step is slow and
faltering they will have two strong
arms to lean upon and help them over
all the rough places that lie in their
twilight path."

How about the girls? It might easily
be shown on a similar basis of cal-
culation that a girl from the time she
is born until twenty-one years of age
costs at least fifty per cent. more than
a boy. True, she must give return at least
a third of the amount by working
about the house, but taking the actual
outlay at the same as in the case of
boys, are they worth the money?

KILLED ON THE LINE.

According to the report of the rail-
way bureau for 1906, a total of 261 per-
sons including 16 passengers, 139 em-
ployees and 206 others were killed on
Canadian lines during the year. The
number in 1905 was 468. This means
that in 1906 for 1,749,361 passengers
carried, one was killed. In the United
States in 1905 one passenger in every
1,375,361 was killed, this rate being
not very much worse than in Canada,
though the death list on American
railways reached the large number of
527. Taking into consideration the to-
tal deaths it is found that in the
United States the victims numbered
9,703 or one for every 76,145 passengers
carried, while Canada managed to kill
on her railway lines one person for
every 13,198 passengers. These figures
would indicate that with our limited
opportunities we are making just as
bad a showing.

THEY'VE GIVEN PA A RAISE.

Say, you ought to hear me sing!—
She's as happy as a lark.
And her smile stays on from mornin'
till a long time after dark;
She's been buyin' rugs and gettin' a
new, costly switch to wear,
And she takes a cab whenever she goes
callin' anywhere;
She has bought herself a diamond, and
you ought to see it blaze,
Ma's as cheerful as a robin—they have
given her a raise.

Sister's busy gettin' dresses that'll
cost an awful pile,
And the hats that she's been buyin'
are the very latest style;
She's to go abroad this summer with
some people named the Cooks,
Is she happy? Well, I guess so! You
can see it by her looks;
She goes hummin' songs and dancin'
and in forty thousand ways
Lets us know that she is cheerful since
they've given her a raise.

Pa still works the same as ever and
he's smokin' stogies yet;
Wears the suit he got last Summer,
and I guess he's still in debt;
Anyway, he starts off early, and comes
home fagged out at night,
And his forehead's gettin' wrinkled and
his hair is turnin' white;
Can't, somehow, help feelin' sorry as I
sit and watch him gaze,
With a vacant look at nothing. Yes,
they've given her a raise.

A GRIEVANCE.

"So you favor a strike? Aren't wages
good?"
"Wages are high enough."
"Steady work, isn't there?"
"That's the trouble. I've earned so
much that I can afford a vacation."

THE CEAR AS A WHIST PLAYER.

Cear Nicholas is a good hand at
whist and plays a great deal. Last
year he and his intimates used 1,200
packs of cards, which cost over \$5,000.
The Russians, by the way, are the
greatest card players in the world, their
yearly expenditure on cards being
never less than \$1,000,000.

DISASTROUS "STEADY WORK"

Dr. John S. Bulst, the famous Southern
surgeon, said in one of his surgical
lectures at the State College:

"It is always in rather bad taste for
a physician to boast of being busy.
Physicians, undertakers, and grave-
diggers only cause discomfort when
they allude to good times and pros-
perity."

"There was an old man who applied
to the minister of the little village of
Paint Rock for the post of grave-dig-
ger. His reference was to being busy.
The minister agreed to assign him to the
churchyard. He was to be paid so
much a grave."

"The grave-digger haggled over the
price finally accepting it."
"But will I get steady work?" he
demanded.

"Land's sake, man, with steady work
you'd bury all Paint Rock in a week!"
he demanded.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 26.—A carpet fac-
tory at Reichenberg, Bohemia, has
placed carpets made of paper on the
market. They are of various colors,
little or no dust, and can be produced
in the same patterns and colors as
ordinary carpets.

**COUGH
DANGER**

There would be little reason to
feel alarmed about Cough, if it were
not for the fact that it is the forerun-
ner of the Cough. That something is a
congested condition of the lungs, and
a serious irritation of the mem-
branes of the air passages. The condition
demands the prompt use of an effec-
tive remedy for all such troubles.

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BRONCHIAL
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THE DRUGGIST
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Phone 112.

What Is Tiger Tea?

A Tea of Purity,
done up in lead
packages to re-
tain its strength
and flavor.

Ask for TIGER TEA.

MARRIAGES.

NAVES-WHEATON.—On Tuesday,
February 26, 1907, at St. John, N. B.,
James Naves and Bertha A. Wheaton,
both of St. John, N. B., Rev. J.
Chas. B. Appel officiating.

DEATHS.

McFARLANE.—Suddenly on the 26th
inst. Mary J. daughter of the late
Alexander and Jane McFarlane, aged
62 years, leaving three brothers, to
mourn their loss.
Funeral on 28 Clarence street,
Thursday, at 3.30 p. m. Friends and
acquaintances respectfully invited to
attend.
(Boston and Maine papers please copy.)

ST. STEPHEN LIBERALS
GEO. F. HILL AS GOVERNOR

Passed a Resolution to This Effect—Wm.
Hawthorne Suggested for the
Custom's Service

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Feb. 28.—At a
largely attended meeting of the Liber-
al Club held last evening a
resolution was unanimously passed
that it was the desire
of the club that Hon. Geo. F.
Hill should be appointed Lieutenant
governor of the province in succession
to the late Lieutenant Governor Snow-
ball.

The club also voted upon a successor
to the late James P. Bixby in his
Majesty's customs service. The names
presented to the club were T. M. Van
stone, C. N. Vroom, Wm. Hawthorne,
Geo. H. Sullivan and Ninian Hannah.
On the second ballot Wm. Hawthorne
received a large majority of the votes
and the nomination was then made
unanimous. It is understood that the
nomination of the club is equivalent
to appointment, and Mr. Hawthorne
is receiving the congratulations of his
friends. He is a popular young man,
a native of the town and graduate of
Belleville Business College, and for
some years has been travelling sales-
man for James N. Clarke and Co.,
wholesale grocery dealers.

KINGS COUNTY PROBATE.

HAMPTON, N. B., Feb. 27.—In prob-
ate court today, Judge McIntyre pre-
siding, in the estate of the late W. J.
McNair, of Cardwell, the citation re-
turnable this date, was continued un-
til Saturday, March 2nd, when it will
come up at Sussex, Ora P. King, pro-
ctor.

Clarence H. Ferguson petitioned to
prove the will of the late Robertson
Gass, of Hampton, and for letters tes-
tamentary thereon, which was granted,
proof of signature being made by
G. B. Belyea, one of the witnesses.
The value is sworn at \$1,000 real es-
tate and \$7,500 personal property.
G. B. Belyea, proctor.

James N. Inch received letters of
administration on the estate of the late
John Edward Paisley, of Greenfield, he
being a creditor.

In the estate of John James McLau-
ghlin, of Rothesay, a citation to pass
letters of administration was issued to
Wright, administrators, was issued,
returnable April 19th, 1907. G. O.
D. King, proctor.

J. H. A. L. Fairweather, guardian
of Jane Ryan Renshaw, an infant, filed
his accounts on a petition from the
Trusts State Government, with con-
sent of the next of kin, and received
a certificate from the registrar setting
forth the said Renshaw, Sanford and
Ewing, proctors.

**CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL ON
THE FRENCH CHURCH QUESTION**

One of the most brilliant journalistic
achievements of recent years was
the issue of "Everybody's Magazine,"
published in its issue for March a for-
mal and authentic interview with Car-
dinal Merry del Val, the papal secre-
tary of state, on the contest between
church and state in France.

To Canadians the interview is of es-
pecial interest, not only because,
Papal Secretary of State, Merry del
Val is as the editor of "Everybody's"
the most prominent figure in the com-
mand of 250,000,000 people, but also
because of his former intimate personal
connection with Canada and his re-
sidence as Papal Delegate to this coun-
try.

Mr. Vance Thompson, one of the
best known of modern correspondents,
secured the interview and tells how
and why he did it modestly but inter-
estingly.

I received a cablegram from the editor
of Everybody's Magazine, asking me
to go to Rome and interview Car-
dinal Merry del Val, upon the French
question of church and state. It sounds
quite simple, does it not? Only it has
never been done before. Pilgrims have
been received by the Pope—but also,
mysteriously, invisibly, another Power,
the Holy See, dwells in the gray silence
of the Vatican; behind a closed door,
Kings have beaten upon that door
with angry words, and, and so, though
I went to Rome, it was without hope
of fulfilling my mission.

THE INTERVIEW.

Mr. Thompson's account of how he
obtained his interview makes fascinat-
ing reading, but only serves as a pre-
lude to the interview itself. I shall not
introduce his talk with Merry del
Val himself. He describes this as
follows:—

At last a gentleman-in-waiting opens
the door—he is a pompous figure of a
man, with sword and cocked hat. And
then I see the tall figure of the Car-
dinal. Merry del Val, the red silk falling
about him. When I have been presented
he shakes hands and says: "Come in;
I am glad to see you." The door closes
behind us. Then I see that we are quite
alone. There is a crimson canopy
opposite the great fireplace, and to the
right of it is a wide fauteuil; it is there
we sit. His Eminence waited for me
to speak, and that when one has
only three minutes of allotted time is
not easy. I told him of certain things
that I had seen and known in France,
and explained why it was well the
truth should be written in a great mag-
azine at home. He listened in silence
until I referred to a speech that
Briand, the Minister of Public Wor-
ship (I), made when he introduced the
last anti-religious law, in the Chamber
of Deputies. I quoted the words of
that little braying Jacobin: "I have
faith in the air, I have faith in the
wind, I have faith in the devil." (We
must make an end of the Christian
era.)

**Exclusive
Jewelry, Etc.**
In new goods, and an
endless variety from
which to choose
Remembrances.

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All Kinds of Electrical Work

Best material and superior work-
manship.

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LABRADOR HERRING

Very Choice, at
OHAS. A. CLARK'S,
as Charlotte Street.

Phone 805, Market Building

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PLUM BROWN BREAD!**
EVERY SATURDAY.
Home Made White Bread
Every Day.

Main Store, 565 Main Street.
Branch, 66 Wall Street.

**AND ALL DEALERS,
SINCLAIR McKIE**

DEATH OF MRS. JULIUS CAESAR.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—At Farnham,
Surrey, a woman named Mrs. Julius
Caesar has just died at the age of 67.

demand only the right to worship God
in freedom.

"It has been said that we put our-
selves in opposition to the law of the
land by refusing to form the associa-
tions cultuelles. This again is mis-
representation; the law gave us the
right to form these associations—we
refused to take advantage of it. By
way of answer the government ap-
plied a penalty, which has long been
excluded from French law, that of con-
fiscation. Very well; they have taken
up the principle of religious liberty.

"You have read the pope's encyclical,
Gravissimo officiis munere, in which it
is stated that the associations cultuelles
are not to be formed. The French govern-
ment issued a statement that it knew
to be false when it announced that the
French Episcopate would have accept-
ed the law; it was unanimous in re-
jecting it.

"Again, the French Governmental
press avers that in Germany the Pope
accepted the associations cultuelles
which in France he has refused. This
is another distortion of the truth. The
German Church Councils are merely
administrators of church property."

"As the church wardens are in Eng-
land," I suggested.
"Yes, they manage the Church prop-
erty; but they are not the organizers
and directors of church worship, as
the French associations would be. And
it is upon this point that we cannot
contract—a procedure unknown among
civilized nations. It seized Monsignor
Montigny, who was in charge of the
Papal Nunciature in Paris, and expell-
ed him from the country, by the hands
of his police. Such an expulsion is un-
precedented in our days. Even when
diplomatic relations are broken, civil-
ized nations respect the residences and
especially the archives of foreign un-
businesses, it is true that our nuncio
had left Paris, but how could I imagine
that our archives would be plundered?
Who could have expected that? The
French press and notably the govern-
ment have reproached me with asking
the Spanish ambassador at Paris to
try and protect the archives. What
else should I have done? Such action
has often been taken; it is thoroughly
in accord with diplomatic usages. I
telegraphed him as soon as I heard of
the outrage. Unfortunately he could
do nothing; anyway it was too late."

"It was another man who spoke now,
and I began to understand why he is
called the Great Cardinal.
"The archives were seized—the papers
accumulated in the nunciatures of
Monsignor Clari and Monsignor Loren-
zelli, and in addition, the cipher, with
which the French Government can now
read all the telegrams exchanged be-
tween the nuncio and the Holy See,
and, as well, the correspondence of all
the civil powers—and all of them have
a right to demand that their diplo-
matic secrets should be preserved. I have
protested to the powers against this
violation of an incontestable right of
the Pope—the right of corresponding
directly or through others with the
Catholics of the entire world, be they
bishops or the humblest of the faith-
ful."

"Plus X., as the Romans are
fond of saying, is a holy Pope; it is up-
on his secretary of state that the bur-
den of the visible church has been laid.

"All our property—historic churches,
ancient colleges, seminaries, man-
sions for the sick and the poor, houses
of prayer—we let them take it all. We

WAR AGAINST CHRIST.
"You see, then, it is not a war against
the church—it is a war against Chris-
tianity! That is a plain declaration
of the Government of France. Without
denying it, it announces that its
purpose is to make an end of the Chris-
tian idea. It is more than a solemn
profession of faith; it is a declara-
tion of war upon Christ."

"That is the plain truth your Emi-
nence can ignore."
"But the press of the world does not
say it. The Paris correspondents hear
these things said in the Chamber of
Deputies. They are not ignorant of
the Government's frankly declared pur-
pose to eradicate Christianity from
France. Daily they witness the bad
faith of the Government—its acts of
plunder and sacrilege; and they cannot
before the public witness the hypocri-
tical pretence of tolerance.

"You have but to look at the facts.
The Concordat was broken—most dis-
honorably. The Holy See was not even
notified. This in itself was a violation
of the usages of civilized nations.
Moreover, the Concordat was to be
broken if the petty pensions paid to
the clergy were to be revoked, justice
demanded that the church property,
which the state held in trust as a guar-
antee of these payments, should be
given back. Now, what was done?
The state church—the houses built
for God by the piety of ages, the epis-
copal manses, the very funds that had
been laid up for the support of super-
annuated priests, the sacred vessels
and the holy relics of the faith. One
thing the state offered to permit
the churches to be leased by what it
called associations cultuelles. These
associations might be formed by any
Frenchman who made a declaration
before the local authorities."

"I know a parish where the plumber,
who is a socialist politician and a
Jewish antiquary, made that declara-
tion."

"Exactly such a thing could occur
in any parish. These associations cultuelles
receive from the government a
yearly lease of the church buildings;
they are held responsible for public
worship—and their orthodoxy, their
Christianity even, is vouched for, not
by the bishop of the diocese, but by a
council of state named and appointed
by the government of France—which
minister of public worship who has
declared: "We must make an end of
Christianity!" I shall not insult your
intelligence by asking you if this is
religious liberty! These churches must
be leased from the government; once a
year the lessee must report himself to
the police, like a ticket-of-leave man;
but that is not all. The association
cultuelle is responsible for the public
worship; beside the priest at the altar
stands the gendarme. At any moment
this delegate of those who are trying to
destroy an end of Christianity may rise
and stop the service—send the priest
from the altar and take his place. Have
you read this law (Article V. 250) which
prohibits the giving of religious in-
struction to children be-
tween the ages of six and thirteen, who
are inscribed in the public schools or
destined to enter such schools?"

"Religious liberty!"
"All our property—historic churches,
ancient colleges, seminaries, man-
sions for the sick and the poor, houses
of prayer—we let them take it all. We

Telephone, 1902a.

Can You Stay Away?

WE are going to get up some Shoe excitement, and
we hardly think you can afford to stay away.
Commencing to-day we will put good riddance
prices on

All Our Winter Footwear.
Boots and Shoes at a Discount of One Fourth, One
Third and One Half from their actual value.

We can use money, but we cannot use Winter Shoes.
Our Spring Shoes will soon be knocking at our door and
we want both room and money.

D. MONAHAN,
32 Charlotte Street.

Crowded Store
At Our Going Out of Business Sale.

Hundreds took advantage of this Clearance Sale last
week to pick up the Big Bargains we are offering.
Your opportunity is now. Don't miss it. We are the losers,
and some are consequently the gainers. Those that get here earliest
are the biggest gainers.

Come early. Buy quickly, and get your share of the Bargains.
Sale absolute. Going out of business.

SANBORN'S SHOE STORE, 339 Main St.

Why be a Dyspeptic?
No matter how serious your case, how long you have
suffered or what medicine you have tried, do not give
up hope until you have tried : : : : :
McMillin's Dyspepsia Cure.
Prepared and Sold Only by
W. J. McMILLIN, 625 Main Street.
Phone 980.

And he has entered upon a great bat-
tle for liberty, perhaps the most im-
portant battle fought in France since
the days of Clovis. . . .
And 250,000,