

FOUR

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. MONDAY, APRIL 20 1903

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# ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 20, 1903.

## SOUR MILK.

The Kings County Record deprecates the fact that St. John people are not buying as much milk as Kings producers desire. There is a far larger supply than is now sufficient to meet the demand, and this is leading to a condition of waste for which no remedy seems immediately apparent. Quantities of milk which are sent to St. John by the producers are returned to Kings County by dealers and reach the original shippers in a worthless condition. The farmers are also under the necessity of paying freight charges.

This condition is entirely natural. A few months ago Kings County farmers and a number of others endeavored to force the price in St. John and were partially successful in doing so. There was absolutely no reason other than greed for profit which could be put forward as an excuse for increasing the price of milk which was then at five cents per quart. But these Kings County men who imagined that St. John people would stand for anything insisted on going the limit, and for a few days there was a scarcity in the city. Before very long the dealers were able to secure other supplies and the natural result was a loss of business to those who demanded the higher price. Another consequence of this short-sighted action was a decrease in the ordinary demand for a considerable number of the less well-to-do residents of this city were compelled to get along with smaller quantities of milk than formerly, being unable to meet the advancing price. The Record advises the producers to put the milk through separators and send their cream to St. John market where there is a large and growing demand. There is certainly a demand in St. John, but it is not growing. A few years ago cream sold in this city for twenty-four cents per quart; today it varies from thirty-two cents to fifty-six cents per quart, the average price being about forty cents. With such advances as these there must of necessity be a small demand and even by the use of separators Kings County farmers will not find their business materially increased. What they want to do is to take five or ten cents per can off their milk and they will find little difficulty in disposing of all they have to offer. The contention a short time ago was that the creameries were willing to pay a high price for milk. Why is it the creameries are not now taking all that is offered?

## THE ALDERMEN.

The principal duties of an alderman are to wear a silk hat and Prince Albert at official functions thus attaining an air of distinction not possessed by those of the common herd, and to afford suitable subjects for newspaper criticism. If a man can do these things well, he is qualified to sit at the council board. Unfortunately some members are not properly qualified. They may be up to the required standard in muddling civic affairs, but unable to appear to advantage in glad rags, or vice versa. Occasionally exceptions are met, but such are almost unknown. The newspapers in the past few years have enjoyed an unfailing supply of subjects for comment, and there is every reason to believe that the same good fortune will attend the immediate future. The Telegraph innocently asks, as it did a year ago, two years ago, three, four and five years ago, what these candidates stand for? They themselves make no answer. Some of them who are new to the business have been personally asked this question, the impression being that in their ignorance of popular custom they might vouchsafe an answer. But even the latest additions to the ticket are wily, and make no promises. They, however, as a whole, stand for two hundred a year and the honor of being addressed as "aldermen." They stand as objects for criticism which rolls off them like water from a duck's back, and a good many of them when stand for or against bandstands they don't know exactly which. These are a few things for which they stand. There are others, but as they vary from day to day any definite outline would have to be published as whole-sale price-lists, subject to change without notice.

## SELLING AFTER HOURS.

The information given to the liquor license commissioners on Saturday by representatives of the temperance federation, which was secured by detectives, is not news to these commissioners. They have known for years, as the majority of people in St. John have known, that the sale of liquor after hours is common among some, if not all, of the hotels. No one need go without a drink after hours if he happens to know the ropes, nor has there been any real attempt to put a stop to these violations. The inspector naturally finds difficulty in securing

evidence upon which to base prosecutions, for he is always an expected visitor and his appearance is the signal for a general display of innocence. Yet it must be said that if any energetic effort had ever been made, many convictions could have been secured against those who violate the law. Popular opinion—that is the popular opinion of the non-prohibition element—has always been opposed to severe action and the hotels for the most part have gone untroubled when their illegal business has been conducted in an orderly manner. Now there seems to be a growing sentiment for a more vigorous enforcement of the law. This can easily be brought about, but the results will depend wholly upon the people themselves. Many a man will stand up in a bar drinking a glass of whiskey, and then go out and vote for Scott Act, because he thinks the principle of temperance is the right one. But will such men having, by their own acts, eliminated their chance of getting liquor, be content to remain thirsty in order that the law may be respected? If they refrain from seeking liquor when they know it should not be sold, they will be acting honestly, if they demand drink against the law they will be incurring others to wrong, for where there is a demand there will always be a supply. At the same time it is not to be feared that any harm can result from a more vigorous enforcement of the liquor license act.

## LAWYERS AS PREMIERS.

The Montreal Herald mistakenly declares that Mr. Asquith is the first lawyer in a hundred years to become Premier of Great Britain. During the past century two other barristers have held this office. They were William Pitt and Spencer Perceval, the former from 1783-1801, and 1804-1808, and the latter 1809-1812. In Canada since confederation as prime ministers, Sir John Macdonald was a lawyer, McKenzie, if he had any occupation to speak of, was a brick layer, Abbott was a lawyer, Thompson a lawyer, McKenzie Bowell a printer, Tupper a physician and Laurier a lawyer.

Now that the common council is said to have finally granted permission for the erection of a bandstand over the King Square fountain, numbers of citizens are beginning to realize that this will prove a serious mistake. This is typical of St. John. The people wait until the harm has been done and then offer criticism.

## HOLD THOU MY HANDS.

Hold thou my hands a little while in thine—  
Thy gentle, restful hands—dear Love benign!  
Smooth out their weariness, with soft caress,  
As mothers do their children's restlessness,  
With fondling hands that love and rest combine!  
And when these inconsistent hands of mine  
To wayward selfishness and wrong incline,  
With tender and compassionate dures,  
Hold thou my hands!  
And when I face the dark, and must resign  
Love's tender, human touch; must discontinue  
Its dear, sustaining clasp; when fears depress,  
Those mortal fears I cannot quite repress,  
For all my faith and trust—O Love divine!  
Hold thou my hands!  
—James Perry White in the May Apollon's.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

Joke Writer—I wish I had started this thing earlier. Why, six months ago no one could have convinced me I could write a joke.  
Joke-mathematic Friend—And now no one can convince you that you can't.

## THE WRONG FRUIT.

He thought her a peach when he proposed.  
But later when they were wed  
He found to his sorrow, alas, that he  
Had paired with a lemon instead.

## NOT QUITE.

Sir Toby—And did you draw your sword and run him through?  
Sir John—Well—er—almost. I did all but the last two words, forsooth.

## AT THE OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

The Harder-Hall Stock Company tonight, undoubtedly be jammed to its capacity to greet the first appearance of The Harder-Hall Stock Company in St. John. Many will be there that have not visited the Opera House during the Lenten season, the regulars will be there, and the idle curious will be there, for the company has been heralded as one far different from any attraction ever visiting our city, and great things are expected from the players. This afternoon the company gave a special Easter Monday matinee to a full house, something that has never been attempted before and proved immensely successful, although we did not have the pleasure of seeing the performance.

The play tonight is "The Girl and the Gambler," a musical comedy drama away from the ordinary run of repertoire plays. "The Dancing Damsels" will appear in six musical numbers, assisting Miss Hazel Carleton and Billy Allen in their specialties. The company arrived Saturday direct from New York City, and are housed at the different hotels about town. A full review of the opening play will be given in these columns tomorrow.

# THE POLITICAL SECRETS OF DOWNING STREET.

"Downing Street" to the Continental mind means the entire British Government. When the Frenchman talks of the Indian Office he refers to Downing Street as much as he does to the Colonial Office, or the Foreign Office. Hence the title of a book which has been widely circulated in Germany during the past few weeks, though its imprint bears a French address.

## INTERESTING STATEMENT.

The writer is undoubtedly a German. He prefaces his book with the following interesting statement: "The British Government will not attempt to deny the authenticity of the secret reports which are now published. The political relations between England and Germany have altered so much since 1896 that the British Government need not fear embarrassment from their publication. Should, however, an English official attempt to prefer a charge of fraud, the writer will give the names of the statesmen with whom he had to deal with the originals, and furthermore he will expose the efforts that have been taken in vain to secure possession of copies of these originals."

## SECRET SERVICE.

No other country, says this foreign spy, possesses a book which contains such wide influence and such thorough organization. Russia might compete with England, but Russia's secret police deals mostly with revolutionaries in other countries and the protection of grand dukes and tsars away from their palaces so far as Russia's spies are concerned. But it is different with England, where the institution of the political secret agent dates back several hundred years. "The British secret service agents can never be written so long as Downing Street declines to open its secret archives to the public. Through these archives can only get an idea of the methods through which British secret politics operate."

## SECRET SERVICE.

The political secret service is attached to Scotland Yard. By its name, as is well known, says the writer, is indicated the political secret service, which is under the Attorney General (sic) but the political secret service agents are not to be confused with the detectives of Scotland Yard. They work independently of them, and never co-operate under any circumstances. The political secret service does not know the political agents and cannot make themselves known to them either by signs or signals. A political agent only knows his chief, whereas the chiefs of Scotland Yard know the political agents with whom they are often called into consultation. The selection of men for this work is naturally undertaken by the government. A high standard of education, intelligence, worthy experience, tact, diplomatic deportment, and knowledge of languages are necessary qualifications for the post. They are not necessarily always Englishmen, and particularly in foreign parts, men of little and education are appointed. Many of these men abroad are physicians, chemists and lawyers, but it is not ten that they are newspaper correspondents, because the latter are always watched by foreign governments.

## ENORMOUS COSTS.

The British Diplomatic Service abroad is not notified of the presence of political secret service agents. The headquarters at Downing street controls the reports of both its accredited representatives and its secret agents. The sum which in the Budget is ascribed to "Secret Service" is larger than that of any other country for analogous purposes, but still it does not suffice to meet the enormous costs of the political secret service. The government, therefore, devotes to this purpose other amounts for which no public return is made. As an instance of this widespread organization the writer states that Downing street is constantly informed of every negotiation made by the Krupp gun works with regard to the delivery of cannon. It is of particular importance to Downing street to know which countries are negotiating with Krupp's and what material and guns are being delivered. On the other hand, Downing street is always kept informed by its spies whenever a Krupp representative visits a foreign state, and he is followed from dawn to sunset and every act of his recorded.

## THE EYE

The Eye—The Window of the Soul—if you want to see out of the window, see that the eye is well cared for by D. BOYANER, Optician, 38 Dock street.

Store Open Till 9 P. M.

## SECRET SERVICE FUNDS.

In the Colonies every British government is supplied with funds for the purpose of maintaining a secret service by which he enables himself to follow the current of opinion throughout the colony and to keep himself informed of all political machinations so that the policy of Great Britain may be maintained.

All this is by way of introduction more or less; after which follows what purports to be a series of reports particularly interesting in letters and telegrams. The spy states that he was paid \$25 a month and expenses; that he travelled between Johannesburg and Kimberley, Cape Town and German Southwest Africa; lived in the German clubs, making friends with German officials and shad wing others. The reports cover the minutest details, and only here and there betray any point of interest. In any one not in constant contact with the main current of Great Britain secured peace.

## TITLE-TATTLE.

One report states that the writer had

## Child Coughs

Pleasant to take, harmless and efficient in action, Brown's Bronchial Balsam is unsurpassed as a remedy for children. It can be given with perfect confidence that it will produce best results. It is as good for "grown ups" as for "grown ups." Don't try others and experiment, but get

## Brown's Bronchial Balsam

for all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, etc.

Price, 25c.

Prepared and sold only by E. CLINTON BROWN, DRUGGIST.

Two stores—Corner Union and Waterloo streets, and South End Pharmacy, corner Queen and Carmarthen streets.

## Dr. C. Sydney Emerson, DENTIST.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Phone 123.

## Red Rose Flour

## IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Lillian M. Langley, who died on April 21st, 1903.

## BIRTHS

GILLESPIE—At St. John, N. B., April 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gillespie, a son.

## DEATHS.

NORTHROP—At Belle Isle Creek, on the 18th inst., R. D. P. Northrop, after a short illness, leaving a wife and two daughters and two grand daughters to mourn their sad loss, aged 58 years.

Funeral was held last Thursday at 2 p. m.

KERVIN—At his home, Main street, April 18th, Richard Kervin. Funeral will be held at 8:45 Wednesday morning. Services at 3 o'clock at St. Peter's Church.

HART—At Whitestone, New York, on April 18th, Charlotte E. Hart, daughter of the late Jarvis William and Prudence Brown Hart.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

READ—Suddenly, in this city, on April 18th, Rebecca Agnes, beloved wife of Capt. A. Read, and daughter of James Semple, in the 28th year of her age, leaving a husband, one child, father and mother, three brothers and two sisters to mourn their sad loss. Funeral will be held from her late residence, 4 Paradise Row, on Tuesday at two-thirty. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

# School Holidays

Give your boy or girl fitted with what they want in footwear. Our school footwear is selected with the idea of getting something that will stand the life of the average school boot.

BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 1 to 5.....\$1.25 to \$2.50.  
GIRLS' SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 1 to 5.....\$1.10 to \$1.55.  
GIRLS' SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 11 to 2.....\$1.25 to \$2.25.  
CHILD'S SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 3 to 10.....\$1.00 to \$1.75.

PERCY J. STEEL, FOOT FURNISHER,  
519-521 Main St.  
SUCCESSOR TO WM. YOUNG.

# FERGUSON & PAGE.

Jewelry, Etc.  
41 King St.

## STILL IN BUSINESS.

We deliver dry, heavy Soft Wood and kindling, cut in stove lengths, at \$1.00 per Load.  
McNAMARA BROS., Chelvey St.  
Phone 733.

# W. L. Douglas Shoes

## FOR MEN

New lasts—Copley, Student, Lakewood, Berkeley, Berlin, Philadelphia.  
PATENT COLT BUCKLE BOOT.....\$5.50  
PATENT COLT BLUCHER BOOT.....\$5.25, \$5.50  
GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER.....\$4.50  
BOOTS.....\$4.50  
VICI KID BLUCHER BOOT.....\$5.00  
VICI KID BALMORAL.....\$5.00  
VICI KID BALMORAL PLAIN.....\$4.50  
TOE.....\$4.50  
Open Every Evening.

## Francis Vaughan

19 KING STREET.

learned in a Cape Town German Club that besides the treaty of peace made at Versailles a secret treaty was made with the Boers, that a copy of this secret treaty is in the hands of the German Government, but that possibly the French also know of it; that Germany, sharing the secret of this secret treaty, proposes to use it as a weapon against Great Britain, and at the proper opportunity will publish it. The world in order to show his malice in which Great Britain secured peace.

He has found further that the Boer leaders receive their initiative from L. (presumably Leyds), who instructs them from Europe, and that they are in constant contact with the German Government.

The rest is more or less title-tattle which may be of interest to Germans as showing how their officials were followed about by this interesting personage, and their coming to the fore in the last chapter which promises a most interesting political secret in a volume yet to be published.

## EGGS

Received direct from the  
Heny  
GUARANTEED STRICTLY FRESH  
CLOVER FARM DAIRY  
Cor. Queen & Carmarthen Sts.  
Phone 1508

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Letters testamentary to the last will of Arthur I. Trueman, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned executor, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly attested as by law required, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment at the office of  
J. MACMILLAN TRUEMAN,  
Canada Life Building,  
Prince Wm. Street,  
Solicitor for the Estate.  
Dated this 11th day of April, 1903.  
MARGARET E. TRUEMAN,  
J. AUSTIN FLETCHER,  
Executors of the estate of Arthur I. Trueman. 13-4

## NEGRO WAS LYNCHED FOR ASSAULTING HIS SISTER

PORT WORTH, Tex., April 20—A special to the Record from Atlanta, Texas, says: Jasper Douglas, a negro, was charged in a warrant sworn to Saturday with having criminally assaulted his step-sister, a girl of twelve years. This morning his body was hanging to the limb of a tree. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Douglas came to his death at the hands of unknown persons.

IN THE DEPARTMENT STORE.  
Business Man—I want a typewriter ribbon please.  
Salesgirl—Is she brunette or blond, sir?—Lippincott's.

# TRY 'EM ON, We Have Lots More if These Don't Fit.

We would sell more \$5.00 Shoes if we didn't have these for \$4.00. Men come in with the intention of paying \$5.00, see the \$4.00 Soes, and it's all up with the \$5.00. Sounds pretty rough on the \$5.00 Shoes, but it isn't; works the same way there—the men who usually buy \$6.00 Shoes get them here for \$5.00. Unless all signs fail, we are going to do an immense shoe business this Spring. People get the best shoe satisfaction here and we get the business.

D. MONAHAN, - - - 32 Charlotte Street,  
The Home of Good Shoes.

## READY FOR EASTER

OUR NEW SPRING HATS  
in up-to-date styles and the kind that fits perfectly  
Stiff and Soft in all the popular shades. They await your inspection.  
LATEST NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S HEAD WEAR  
THORNE BROS. J. L. Thorne Mgr. 93 King Street

# Skinner's Carpet Warerooms.

SPRING 1903.  
A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF  
Union, Wool, Tapestry, Velvet,  
Brussels, Wilton and Axminster  
Carpets and Carpet Squares,  
IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS.

New designs in Oilcloths, Linoleums and Inlaid—all widths and prices.  
Muslin Lace, Irish Point, Swiss, and Marie Antoinette Curtains in the latest novelties.  
Carpets can be selected, made up and stored until required.

## A. O. SKINNER,

WE TRUST YOU  
\$1.00 a week pays the bill. Your business is private. Pay at the store. We send no collectors. Let us supply your clothing. We send styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel. Satisfaction assured or money back. Your credit is good at  
J. CARTER'S, 48 Mill St. Phone 1604

## DOUBTING CHRISTIANS SHOULD AVOID SCIENCE

Rev. J. A. MacDonald, of Toronto, Gives Some Advice to Chicago Young Men.

CHICAGO, April 20—Those Christians who are not strongly fortified against the insidious workings of doubt were adjured to give a wide berth to science and philosophy yesterday by J. A. MacDonald, managing editor of the Toronto Globe. Mr. MacDonald was speaking before a mass meeting of young men at the Young Men's Christian Association. "Your traditional believers would do well to give science and philosophy a wide berth unless they are well fortified by faith," he said. "There has grown up in our day a subtlety of philosophic discussion and a tendency to emphasize the finality of the physical science. It will not do to give them a superficial hearing. The mind must come through the fire untouched must have been carefully tempered first for such a ordeal. Let the rest avoid this perilous field of controversy."

Mr. MacDonald was talking on the general topic of some ideals of service. "The ideal of true public service is only just beginning to make its way," he said. "The rich man, the man of intellectual culture, is still too prone to measure his power by the things which he can take, rather than by the gifts he can give. This is false virtuousness and must be supplanted by the Christian doctrine of public service."

ANIMALS TRAPPED BY FROST.  
Ernest Thompson-Seton describes in The Ottawa Naturalist an apparently healthy ruffed grouse which was found with its tail-feathers frozen in to the forest under a bush. He says: "In the winter they commonly sleep on the ground, entering snow-drifts only in the coldest weather. It is absolutely certain that its tail could not have been frozen down, had there not been at the place some liquid. The sun's heat in such a sheltered spot may have melted the snow so that it was wet when the bird went in, or finally the bird's tail may have been wet when he went to bed. The frosty night completed the dilemma. This you will remember is an accident of a class which happens every year about the forests in Alaska. They sit down on the wet ice, thereby casting a shadow over it. In fifteen or twenty minutes the wet in the shadow has congealed and the fox would be made prisoner, but that he tears himself violently away leaving much of his fur in the ice. The consequence is that in the spring of the year all the blue foxes have their backs more or less denuded of fur."

Mrs. E. M. Spivell and Master Harold Spivell left Saturday evening for a short visit in Boston.

## DAYS OF PRIZE FIGHT.

CUMBERLAND, April 20—The Street Railway strike inaugurated Saturday upon the refusal of the company to reinstate two of the men discharged on account of gambling in the company's car barn, was settled last night. The company agreed to reinstate the men on condition that the men would not repeat the offense. It was agreed that should there be hereafter any disagreement or disagreements on the part of either the company or the men, the company will settle with a committee of the railway men.

Those whose memory reaches back to the early part of the last century can attest a great social improvement in almost every line. But in one line the change has been backward. The extraordinary worship of muscles given with the passion for athletics has taken the place of the ban for prize-fighting. We see prize-fighting photos in newspapers. On one occasion at least, in the states, a prize-fight was attended by women. The prize-fight is but a degree, if at all, less brutal than a bull-fight. In the early part of the last century we true English gentlemen, it is safe to assert, would have liked to do what had been done at a prize-fight, nor would any decent newspaper have reported one, or given engravings of the champions. Two low papers that did report prize-fights were strictly excluded from places of education. Surely the press may afford to keep itself clean of such a stain. Should not the practice be restrained by law? Why do not people rise against it as they do against drink? Surely the prize ring is as bad as the tavern—goldwin Smith in Weekly Sun.