

## Wholesale Millinery and Novelties in Fancy Dry Goods. BROCK & PATERSON

Are showing a Magnificent Stock this Season. Customers can get everything from us that is required for a first-class Millinery Business. A full stock of Ladies' Silk Ties, Plain and Fancy Silks for Blouse Waists, Novelties in Dress Trimmings, English Waterproof Cloaks with Newest Capes, Veilings, &c.

30 &amp; 32 KING STREET.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

## J. & T. Jardine,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

## FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,

Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,

## PORK AND BEEF,

HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.

## HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

## DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing, Scotch Horse Collars,

IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE,

NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LIME.

## English House Coal. Blacksmith's Coal

## SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING, PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.

Kingston, Kent County, N. B.

## GREAT BARGAINS

IN ALL LINES OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS

As this is a genuine offer don't fail to call, but come and be convinced that Buctouche is the place to get a Bargain in

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A FINE CARRIAGE WRAP,

SLEIGH ROBE,

or any line of goods kept in a General Merchandise establishment.

J. A. IRVING, . . . BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

## Hardware House.

## FITCHET & ATKINSON,

267 MAIN, 3 ROBINSON STREETS,

MONCTON, N. B.

## English, American and Canadian Hardware.

Wholesale and Retail.

## STOVES OF ALL KINDS. KITCHEN FURNISHINGS.

PLOWS, AND FITTINGS FOR ALL STEEL PLOWS.

## Millers' Tanning Extract Co.

(LIMITED).

—WORKS AT—

Millerton and Mortimore, N. B.

Cable Addresses—"Hypotan," London; and "Miller," Miramichi.

A very complete stock of General Goods, cheap for Cash or Trade, at  
OUR MORTIMORE STORE.

### The Gotenberg System.

Editor Review:

A correspondent in your last makes some remarks on this method of treating the liquor question which are well worthy of attention. As the writer has for many years been an advocate both in the press and through other means of this solution of the difficulty, found in all communities, in dealing with an evil contemporaneous with at least the history of the human race he feels that it might be pardonable to give your readers some further information. That some solution of the problem involved in the liquor question is evidently needed, no one will deny. We do not need to go out of our own community to find some striking illustration of the terrible effects of the practically unrestrained sale of alcoholic beverages. We see men, who from their position in society, should be examples of self control and propriety, and whose example and influence are necessarily of immense influence in forming the character of the men and women, who will in a few years take the places now held by their parents, and be the fathers, husbands, and still more important to the progress of the race, the wives and mothers of Canada; we see these men, teachers, trustees of schools, magistrates, men in high social positions, and controlling important interests, while under the influence of this maddening drug acting as murderous maniacs or dwelling imbeciles, a standing menace to law and order, or mayhap standing in with smugglers and burglars as sharers in their crimes and profits. This, and more still, is well known as the fruits of the appetite for alcohol, and is of every day occurrence.

There have been various methods tried with various results, to in some way reduce the effects of this evil.

1st. The long tried method of "laissez faire" let it alone. This is simply the savage's mode of dealing with all evil, and has never been a success in any line to which it has been applied.

2nd. The licensing system, as it is called. This system has an inherent weakness in the fact that it causes the vendor to do all he can to push his trade. The writer knows many hotel keepers in various parts of the Dominion who would gladly not sell liquor at all if they could run their hotel without doing so. But they find, what every traveller knows to be a fact, that the travelling public will not patronize a temperance house, or rather an hotel without a bar. They are, however, in all cases compelled to take out a license, and are thus covered as it were by a penalty equal to the license fee to push the sale of liquor. That they do not all do so is only another proof of the truth of the assertion of biologists, that men are better than their creeds or their laws, and gives us a new hope in dealing with the evil. As we can easily see, the heavier the license fee the stronger is the licensee covered to sell to his full ability, hence the total or partial failure of all license laws.

3rd. Prohibition. This has been tried in various forms. Probably the oldest, best organized and most persistent trial of prohibition has been in the neighboring state of Maine. It is needless to tell any intelligent unprejudiced man who has either lived or travelled in Maine that prohibition is there a complete, unmitigated failure. That its advocates cavil at this assertion is no proof that it is not true. They begin its defence by comparing the present condition of Maine with the condition of affairs in the state before the law was enacted. But they neglect the obvious fact that in other places the sale of liquor has fallen off a much greater degree than in Maine. Could the amount of liquor used in Maine be fairly compared with that of other communities under the license laws the result would be startling. That one can find more intoxicated men in Maine on a given day than in any other state of its population is to any one knowing the state a self evident fact. In Kansas also we find from the report of the officers of the American army that their men are exposed to more temptation and have there more cases of drunkenness than in any western state. It is easy for religious teachers and temperance lecturers to assert that the evil is lessened because they do not see it. They do not mix with the people in a way that makes it possible for them to see it. These officers on the contrary know what they are talking of and had no motive for concealing or misrepresenting the facts. Apart from this the statistics of murder and divorce and other social evils show that both Maine and Kansas are furnishing poor arguments in favor of prohibition. They show a bloody and immoral sheet alongside of many non-prohibition countries.

As we are discussing simply the logic of facts it is unnecessary to show the reasons, based on the very fundamental laws of human nature, and the principles of human liberty, and the conditions of modern life that must and will contribute to make every such attempt a failure.

Failing in Maine and Kansas and still more so in Wyoming, what promise have we that it will succeed in Canada. That our people are more law abiding, more moral, and more pronounced in their religious convictions we are willing to admit. But on the other hand they are more stubborn and determined in maintaining what they conceive to be their rights. And the fact that Canada has a

seaboard of 12000 miles and a border line of 4000 but poorly guarded must be taken into account. Do the general public mind a burning desire to sacrifice themselves in enforcing the Scott act. Will a guard sufficient to enforce the laws against importing liquor, necessary to prohibition, be furnished by the friends of the movement. We find now, when it is every man's pecuniary interest to assist in enforcing the revenue laws that they are violated to an alarming extent. When sentiment only will be a motive for enforcing them will they be acted on in any way. Does not the most ardent advocate of prohibition know that if the sentiment of self interest that to some degree constitutes every man a revenue officer were nullified by an act making it a matter of indifference to all but ardent moralists whether the liquor be landed or not, that the consequence would be the pouring of a flood of liquor into and over the country, at prices that would make it very easily obtained.

We next have lastly the Gotenberg system. This consists in the community or state taking over the liquor trade from the hands of individuals and making it a monopoly subject to most stringent laws. Instead as in the license system demanding a fee for liberty to sell, the state or its representative the monopoly or commission pay the party who may be deemed worthy to keep an hotel, and who can give good bonds for the performance of his duties a sum proportionate to the size of the town, the accommodations he can furnish and the service required. The monopoly furnishes him the liquor to sell, all of the purest brands, and he is only an agent for them, having no pecuniary interests in the sale which is conducted under the most stringent conditions. He is prohibited to sell to a man intoxicated, to minors, to women of the town, or to those who have during one year been three times intoxicated. Liquor must not be sold in less quantities than one litre when the purchaser wishes to remove it before using it. The profits go to the community after allowing five per cent. to the commission or monopoly for the use of the capital involved. One-tenth the amount collected (gross) goes toward the dissemination of information bearing on the effect of alcohol on the system and other cognate branches; so that for every ten cents a man spends in liquor one cent goes towards the teaching of the young people of the evils of intemperance.

This system known as the Gotenberg was, however, first tried at Falm in 1851, but it was not till the town of Gotenberg adopted it 1857 that it attracted much attention. The results were so encouraging that in 1869 it was generally adopted all over Sweden and Norway. The results were most satisfactory. It diminished the consumption of liquors from 14 litres a head to 8 litres per head, the convictions for drunkenness under a very strict enforcement of the law fell off 40 per cent, and tendency towards the use of the less intoxicating beverages has been observed. In Switzerland where the system was introduced in 1885 into several of the cantons, it had great difficulties to contend with, as total abstinence is there looked on as being far from a virtue. In 1887 it was however, adopted in fourteen cantons with the result that the quantity of liquor "per capita" used has declined from 10.63 litres to 6.21 or over forty per cent., convictions for drunkenness has also fallen off 46 per cent, or nearly one-half. These favorable results have given the system great prestige and it is quite possible that it will be adopted in England. North Carolina has adopted the system, hampered, however, with some absurd changes, that will almost certainly according to many thoughtful minds, prove fatal to its successful working. Thus on actual working, the great advantage lies with the Gotenberg system.

1st. Because it is successful where tried.

2nd. It recognizes the liberty of the individual.

3rd. It takes out of the liquor traffic the element of money making.

4th. Because it enlists the active aid of all through their direct personal interests, and not through sentiment alone.

C. C. C.

Kingston, April 27th, 1893.

### Guard Against Cholera.

Keep the blood pure, the stomach in good working order, and the entire system free from morbid affected matter by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which cleanses, strengthens and tones the whole system. Cholera cannot attack the healthy.

### Not a Waste of Time.

Mrs. Hardtack—That axe is plenty sharp enough to cut wood with without grindin' it any more.

Hungry Willie—Maddim, I knows it.

Mrs. Hardtack—Then why are you wastin' time sharpenin' it, eh?"

Hungry Willie—Because, madam, I wish to cut that elegant section of home-made pie you so graciously gave me.

### For Severe Colds.

GENTLEMEN—I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take.

J. PAYNTER,

Huntsville, Ont.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY

The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

## For 50 Years PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer

Has demonstrated its wonderful power of KILLING EXTERNAL and INTERNAL PAIN. No wonder then that it is found on

The Surgeon's Shelf  
The Mother's Cupboard  
The Traveler's Valise,  
The Soldier's Knapsack  
The Sailor's Chest

The Cowboy's Saddle  
The Farmer's Stable  
The Pioneer's Cabin  
The Sportsman's Grip  
The Cyclist's Bundle

ASK FOR THE NEW

"BIG 25c. BOTTLE."

For Sale at SHORT'S DRUG STORE.

Always Insure Your Property

—IN THE—

PHENIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

## Why?

Because of its strength, loss-paying power, and record for fair and honorable dealing.

Statement January 1st, 1890—

Cash Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Unadjusted Losses	254,228.43
Reserve for Re-insurance	1,749,245.41
NET SURPLUS	1,801,255.39

Total Assets, \$5,303,004.23

J. D. PHINNEY,

Agent, Richibucto.

## DRS. SOMERS & DOHERTY,



DENTISTS.

Office—Y. M. C. A. building, Moncton. References—New York College of Dental Surgery, and University of Pennsylvania.

Visits will be made to Kent County every month. Weldford on 16th, 17th and 18th. Kingston on 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Richibucto on 23rd and 24th. Buctouche 26th and 27th.

### A NEW DEPARTURE IN

## BENT WOOD CHAIRS

Heretofore the great bulk of these chairs was imported entirely from Austria or United States. Now they are being made in Canada and sold at almost half the price of the imported ones. They are finished in light and dark 16th Century and Oak. They are the Cheapest Dining Chair now in the market.

TO MEET A LONG FELT WANT HAM MAKING UP AND SELLING

A GOOD TAPESTRY LOUNGE FOR \$6.00.

STUDENT CHAIRS FROM \$3.35 UP.

An immense variety of all the higher grades of Furniture. Call and examine the stock.

## JOHN WHITE.

93 to 97 Charlotte Street,  
St. JOHN, N. B.

## WESTMORLAND Marble Works,

T. F. SHERARD &amp; SON,

Dealers in Monuments, Tablets, Headstones.

Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Orders promptly filled.

MONCTON, N. B. (aug31st)

## Andrew Dunn,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Railway Ties, Hemlock Bark, Dry Goods, and General Groceries, Flour, etc.

## Hay and Feed,

KING STREET,

Weldford Station, I. C. R.

## Thos. L. Bourke,

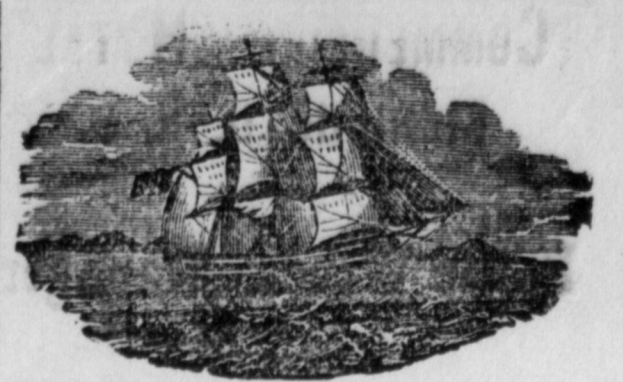
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

## WINE & SPIRIT

MERCHANT,

11, 13 AND 25 WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.



C. P. CURTIS &amp; CO.

176 Atlantic Ave.,

Boston, Mass.

Solicit consignments of all kinds of Produce, Canned Goods,

FRESH SALMON

AND

EGGS,

A SPECIALTY.

Since Last September

I have not spent one day without intense suffering until I obtained a bottle of

SCOTT'S CURE

—FOR—

RHEUMATISM.

I have used part of my second bottle, and consider it the best remedy for RHEUMATISM ever discovered. I would recommend any one to try it who suffers as I did—I was unable to work, or even walk, and now enjoy better health than I have for years.

Yours truly,

E. B. GREEN,

City Road, St. John.

Scott's Cure is prepared in Canada only by W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN,

Chemist and Druggist,  
King Street (West), St. John, N. B.

For sale by all Retail Druggists.

Price 50 cents a bottle; 6 bottles \$2.50.

Wholesale by Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons and S. McDermid, St. John, N. B. Messrs. Brown & Webb, Simons Bros. & Co., Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal; T. Milburn & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto; London Drug Co., London, Ont.

## Daily Mail

And Passenger Stage leaves Weldford Station, I. C. R., for Richibucto, via Bass River and Kingston, on arrival of the St. John, Halifax and Quebec express trains. Sundays excepted.

Returning—leaves Richibucto at 4.00 p. m., local, and arrives at Weldford Station in time to connect with night express trains going North and South.

Fare, \$1.50.

Good Livery & stable in connection.

L. J. WATHEN,

King St., Weldford, I. C. R., Kent County

## BUCTOUCHE AND MONCTON RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Monday, October 24th, 1892

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

Leave Buctouche	7.45
Arrive Moncton	10.00
Leave Moncton	15.00
Arrive Buctouche	17.15

Train connects with I. C. R. Express for Halifax and accommodation for Campbellton, leaving Moncton at 10.25 and 10.30 respectively. Also with I. C. R. express from Halifax and accommodation from Campbellton due at Humphrey's at 14.55 and Moncton at 14.40 respectively.

Express for St. John arrives in Moncton 10.20 and leaves Moncton for St. John at 13.10.

E. G. EVANS,

Superintendent.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 21st, 1892.

## Jas. Brown,

CONTRACTOR,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

DIMENSION LUMBER,

Weldford Station, I. C. R., Kent County.

## READ THIS!

Having returned home from an extended visit through American cities, and while away visited many of the leading carriage and sleigh manufacturers and noticed the latest styles, I will be prepared at the old stand of Joshua F. Black at Richibucto to fill all orders entrusted to me giving the public the benefit of what I saw when away.

Repairing in all branches will be promptly attended to.

A full line of caskets and coffins kept on hand.

ORDER K. BLACK.

## PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell the property in which he now resides at a bargain. Enough land for two good lots.

Terms of payment made easy.

WM. A. BLACK,

Richibucto, April 12th, 1893.

## WILLIS H. ROGERS,



WHOLESALE COMMISSION FISH DEALER.

106 FULTON MARKET,

NEW YORK.

Bank reference furnished when desired.

Consignments solicited.

Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.