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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., APRIL 1, 1897.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

Matters in Crete are beginning to as- sume a serious aspect. The latest Eng- lish despatches express grave alarm for the peace of Europe.

The London Graphic gives prominence to a statement it claims to have received from an unquestionable source to the ef- fect that the Greek situation is extremely grave. It says that with the departure of Crown Prince Constantine from Athens to take command of troops in Thessaly the die was to have been cast. War would be inevitable if Greece recalled her army. It would march to Athens and dethrone the king. The most serious element of the situation is undoubtedly the fact, de- spite denials, that the concert of the powers is no longer solid. There has not been actual rupture, but the members have come to the conclusion that con- certed action is a failure. If the so-called concert continues for a week it cannot continue longer. The statement ascribes the position to the impatience of the powers with Greece's reckless conduct and Great Britain's reluctance to coerce her. The powers will not accept Lord Salis- bury's proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone a mile wide on each side of the Turco-Grecian boundary because Turkey holds all the best strategic posi- tions on the frontier and fears that if she withdraws her troops the Greeks will find a pretext later to return and occupy posi- tions which would enable her to invade Turkey. This would prevent the powers from localizing the war, would set all the Balkan states aflame, induce general brig- andage in Turkey, induce Austria and Russia to interfere, and blow up the Euro- pean mine.

CANADIAN ABLEGATE.

The visit of Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Delegate to Canada, to London, is still causing considerable talk in Catholic circles. A press representative learns on high authority that Mgr. Del Val has the fullest ecclesiastical powers, even to the extent of deposing bishops who refuse to accept his decision. A powerful London churchman said: "I cannot see how the passage of the Act of the Manitoba Legis- lature settles the case. Certainly Mr. Laurier's future, together with that of his party, depends practically upon Mgr. del Val's decision. All the Liberal members from Quebec, except three (of whom Mr. Laurier is one), signed the pledge to settle the Manitoba question in favor of the rights of the minority. These men cannot act otherwise, or they must resign or be defeated at the polls next time. Then the forty-five Catholic members of the Senate and Commons, in- cluding Mr. Laurier and all the Catholic members of his Government, of whom there are about thirty in the Commons, just Mr. Laurier's majority, signed a pe- tition to the Pope asking him that a dele- gate be sent to settle the question. These men, in signing such a petition, practi- cally bound themselves to accept their own arbitrator's decision. Should they refuse they must, from the church standpoint, be held to have violated their word to the Pope. It was on this petition, brought by Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Solicitor-General of Canada, to Rome, and only on assur- ances that they meant to abide by the delegate's decision, that the Pope consented to intervene. "Mgr. Del Val is, therefore, given plen- ary power to settle the controversy, dis- cipline the recalcitrant bishops, and place Mr. Laurier and his followers in case of their refusal to abide by his decision, in such a plight as to practically ruin their political prospects or force them to turn renegade to their obligations to his Holiness. As a matter of fact, Mgr. Del Val is going to see Mr. Greenway at the earliest possible moment, and ascertain exactly how much concession to the Catholics Mr. Greenway is willing to make, while on his side Mgr. Del Val will state to Mr. Green- way the exact, irreducible minimum of the church's demands. Mgr. Del Val

hopes the views will be nearly alike, so as to enable prompt settlement. Should this be so Mgr. Del Val will not hesitate to beat down all opposition of the Bishops' party in Quebec with measures as severe as necessary. He does not intend to com- bat the bishops; but he will not permit their opposition to extend beyond the ir- reducible minimum which the Pope has fixed."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 26.—Dr. Russell, of Halifax, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In his opinion the only question that threatens to pro- voke sharp divergence of opinion was the proposed tariff changes, regarding which there was a wide difference of opinion. According to the theories of honorable gentlemen opposite even though it were not necessary to tax the country for revenue purposes it would be necessary to impose an import tax to protect local industries. The outcome of their policy had been to unnecessarily tax the people and to build up combines and trusts. In spite of the money they had abstracted from the people we have had deficits to face, with obligations to fulfil and a credit to maintain. A revenue, he held, could be raised without direct taxation, which would give all the protection that might fairly be required, although he was not prepared to admit the wisdom of the prin- ciple of protection. In their proposed measure of tariff reconstruction he did not think the United States had regard for any other than the interests of their own people at heart. They had a right to legislate as they saw fit. We would proceed to legislate in our own interests, but not in a spirit of retaliation. Mr. Russell spoke favorably of the proposed extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal, and dealt briefly with all the other topics in the address. Mr. Ethier, for Two Mountains, who seconded the address, spoke in French. Sir Charles Tupper followed, speaking for over two hours. He attacked the Manitoba school settlement, denounced the removal of civil service officials, and found fault generally without suggesting a remedy. His greatest complaint was that the Liberal party had "stolen our clothes, and go about masquerading in them without a mask on their face." Their mission to Washington had been a failure; their record was one of broken pledges and unfulfilled promises. Mr. Laurier said he regretted that his honorable friend was not in a happier frame of mind. He had attacked the government for removing certain public officials, but he would assure him that not a dismissal would be made unless for cause. The government has been charged with not carrying out their pledges, yet one of their first acts of the session was to announce a bill to repeal the franchise act in accordance with their promises for ten years back. Sir Charles had referred to the tariff. If he had any doubt the country had none, for there was not a consumer or producer who did not believe that the government's aim would be to relieve the burden of taxation without impairing any of the industries now existing. The school question, Sir Charles had said, had not been settled on con- stitutional grounds. Was it unconstitutional for two governments to come to- gether and effect a settlement that would remove this question from the arena of politics after a struggle of six years? The effort to effect a settlement by the late government was a sham. Mr. Foster followed Mr. Laurier in an all round attack upon the administration. Sir Richard Cartwright, in moving the adjournment of the debate, challenged either Sir Charles Tupper or Mr. Foster, who had attacked the settlement of the Manitoba school question, to move a vote of censure upon the government for the course it had pursued in the matter. There was do reply.

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He Didn't Want Much.

"Say, Kernel," he said as he walked in to the editor's office and stamped about forty pounds of mud off his boots against the legs of the stove, "I sorter thought I'd take yer paper ef you'd do the square thing."

"Why, of course; we're always glad to accommodate our subscribers."

"Well, here's a little obituary of Ann Kalline—hit's jes' ten pages o' foolscap an' won't make much, I reckon."

"We'll print it."

"An' you'll send forty copies of the paper to this 'ere list o' relatives, won't you?"

"Yes."

"And next week my daughter Serilly is goin' to git married. I reckon you'll print a hull lot about that?"

"Of course; that's news."

"An', say, I've got one o' the fine young shotes you ever have saw. I want you to come out some day and write up hit."

"I shall be glad to do so."

"You ain't got a dozen or two ole mag- azines what you've dun read alayin around handy, hev you?"

"Yes, here's three or four."

"Thanky. Jes' put me down fer three months an' I'll hand you the quarter long this fall some time."—Atlanta Constitu- tion.

An Antidote For Asthma.

Mr. Albert Reid, Angus, Ont., was over two years a sufferer from Asthma. A half bottle of Yellow Oil cured him completely, and although that was so- me time ago, he has never been troubled with the same complaint since.

St. Nicholas River Rakings.

Having seen no notes in your paper for some time, we will now try our hand at writing some.

The weather of the past has been fine and mild, but owing to the occasional snow storms, the travelling has failed to become good.

Notwithstanding the bad roads our "Fat Friend" from the seashore still con- tinues his visits.

Our ten pound dumb bell is enjoying a rest since our "strong man" has returned to Buatouche.

It will become necessary for Herr Dow to invent a pitch fork proof coat for our constables should the seizure of cattle con- tinue.

"Sam" had better bring a block and tackle with him when he next tries to shoulder the anvil.

Andy is small, but he won't see the fair sex intruded on at our Friday Weekly.

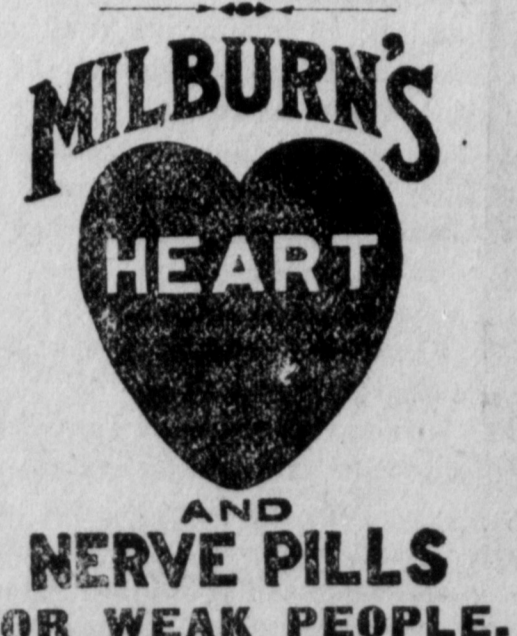
Our friend John Masterton has been more successful than most of our young men, having reached Uncle Sam's domain with safety.

Becky says, "Sartely (certainly) Fitz- simmons ought to win, he had the Cornish- man and Australian to help him, while poor Corbett had but the Californian."

We think our fish Wardea would find something interesting above the bridge.

Miss Jennie Miller is seriously ill; Dr. Ollouqui is in attendance.

SHAKESPEARE.



At all Druggists. Price 60 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50. Sent by Mail on receipt of price. T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, dizziness, sleeplessness and all kid- ney, bladder and urinary difficulties. Price 50c. per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price by T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

A BEGGAR'S ARTIST.

LIVES IN A CELLAR AND PAINTS SIGNS FOR MENDICANTS.

He Makes a Good Living and Would Rather Be a Painter For Beggars Than a Beggar Painter—How the Pictures Are Used and What He Charges For Them.

A new school of art has been discov- ered. So far as known, this city has its sole professor, and he is as odd as his art. But this is the source whence come the thrilling pictures which the beggar, maimed, halt or blind, displays when he mournfully relates just how he was injured and strives to impress upon the charitable how deserving he is of aid.

In one of the shabbiest streets of the city, away down in a basement, a flicker- ing gas flame lights the studio of this queer genius. It is a place of business such as would appall the well dressed banker, but it is no exaggeration to say that its occupant has an income which many more pretentious painters would rejoice to receive.

Technique and perspective meet with small consideration at the hands of this king of the beggars, for such he seems to be. To watch ingress and egress of his patrons would give a stranger the impression that some philanthropist had established a charity hospital in the basement.

When the writer paid a visit to this unique studio the other day, the artist was found attired in a pair of overalls and a greasy woolen shirt, as guiltless of ornamentation at the neck as was the neck itself of acquaintance with soap and water. A bushy beard that had evi- dently been brown in other days covered the lower portion of the artist's face, and his shabby hair stood up in indig- nant protest against the possibility of invasion by brush or comb. From under rather bushy brows a keen pair of eyes looked out. Mind was decidedly in evi- dence; conventionalty was below par. Both cleanliness and godliness were quite ignored.

The furniture of the studio consisted of an old couch covered with a material which in days gone by had probably been very pretty chintz. Now it was thoroughly disfigured by the accumu- lation of dirt. A real rag carpet cover- ed the floor, but not a single picture was hung upon the walls, although standing about the room were several pictures in various stages of progress. Permission was asked to examine them, and they were well worth seeing.

One was a lurid representation of a powder explosion. So realistic was the picture that if you cared to place your finger on what were alleged to be burn- ing grains of powder you could feel that the grains were there, though the artist denied that that was the intention. He said the painting was intended for a patron of his with two wooden legs, substitutes for the pair that a powder explosion robbed him of. The object of the painting was to show the charitable stranger just how it happened, and the artist said that in his mind there was no doubt that his legless patron would greatly benefit by the scene thus placed on canvas.

There was another picture, which rep- resented the blowing up of a man-of-war. The flames that spouted from the decks of the unfortunate vessel were far more red than the light that shines from the chimneys of an iron mill at night. Nature has never succeeded in producing anything quite so glowing as unmiti- gated red paint, and there was no lack of it in this picture. The persons who were sailing about in the air seemed to have suffered frightful injuries, and the artist said that this was purely to in- volve sympathy for his customer, who was supposed to be one of the actors in the scene so graphically portrayed.

The price of such paintings varies from \$3 to \$12. The artist can complete one in about 1-2 hours, if he does not hurry. If it is a rush order, the work can be concluded within an hour, though in that case the price is increas- ed somewhat. When asked if he made much money by this sort of work, the artist replied that he did; that he gained more than many painters who were striving to do great things are able to secure. His patrons were generally prompt pay—indeed the usual terms are cash on delivery.

As for embarking in higher art, the artist would have none of it. He tersely remarked that he would rather be a painter for beggars than a beggar paint- er, and as he waved a goodby there was a contented look on his face, which showed that he meant exactly what he said.—Philadelphia Press.

A Greek-English Pun.

The Watchman records a witticism of the late Professor Kendrick of Rochester university.

Having one day in the classroom re- marked that the Greek preposition "eis" invariably means "into," he was re- minded by one of his pupils that a pro- fessor in another college had asserted the contrary.

"Well," was the reply, "if that be true, I can only say that he has slipped up on the 'eis,' that is all."

Bricks of 1612.

The first bricks made in this country for building purposes were manufactur- ed by colonists in Virginia in 1612. They were used in the construction of a church edifice at Jamestown and the residence of the governor of the state. A part of the Jamestown church is still standing, and the bricks are in a good state of preservation, showing that the colonists believed in making articles to resist wear by exposure to all kinds of weather.—Boston Budget.

James Crichton, better remembered as "the Admirable Crichton," could read, write and dispute in 12 differ- ent languages. He was an expert sword- man, a civil and military engineer, a mathematician, a dramatist, and al- though but 23 years old at the time of his death he was the master of all the science and learning of his age.

Trust What Time Has Endorsed

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it and transmitted the knowledge of its excellence to their children as a valuable inheritance. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

L. S. JOHNSON, Esq., My Dear Sir—Fifty years ago this month your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1897.

I have used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. I have used it for colds, coughs, sore throat, cramps, sore stomach, rheumatism, lameness, colic, toothache, neuralgia, etc., and found it always good every way. I would not let my house be without it. I am a man 71 years old. Johnson's Liniment is my family remedy. THOMAS CLELAND, So. Robinson, Me.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan., 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. I have used it in my family for sprains, coughs, colds, lame back, and consider it the best. JARVIS KNOWLTON, Newburg, Me.

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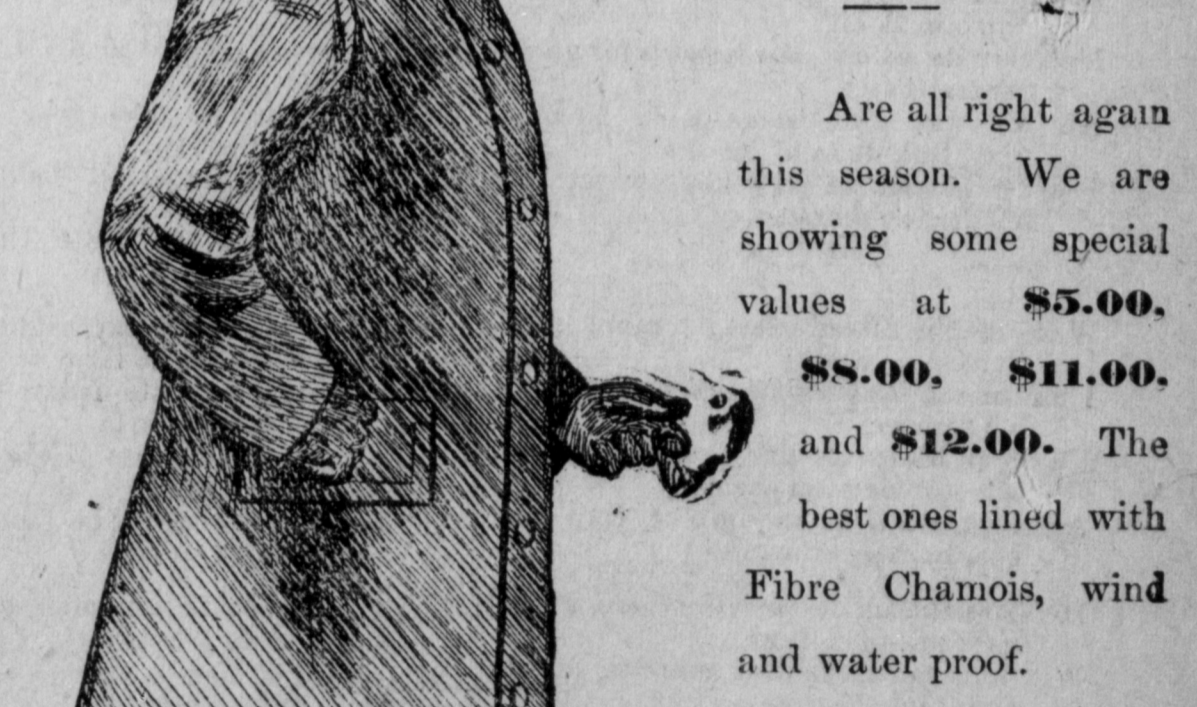
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