

Review

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Correspondence on any subject of general interest is invited. Items of news from any place will be thankfully received.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name in confidence to ensure insertion.

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made in full.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MARCH 4, 1897

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

It is reported in an Ottawa despatch that a somewhat important understanding has been arrived at between Messrs Laurier and Blair on the part of the government and sundry representative railway men on the other part as to what shall constitute "offensive partisanship" in case where dismissal is asked for.

The India famine fund has made considerable progress in other provinces of the dominion, but so far our own province has not greatly distinguished itself in contributions.

The government has nothing to gain and much to lose from a system of sweeping dismissals and new appointments. The railway service skilled and experienced men are of greater value to the department than the raw recruits, however intelligent and apt to learn.

COUNTING THE COST.

Propos of the revenue feature of prohibition, a matter which is somewhat exercising the minds of many persons in these last days of the century, we find the following paragraph in the Canadian Almanac for 1897:

"By adding together the amount received from customs and excise duties on spirits, wine, beer and cider, malt, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes during 28 years past we have the sum of \$212,157,000. The total amount expended by the federal government on the construction of railroads, canals, and public buildings, including the payments on account of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Northwest Territories and debts allowed to the provinces is \$200,143,171.

As in the meantime a number of distillers some brewers and at least one tobacco manufacturer have become millionaires and many others become such it will be seen at a glance how vast is the sum which the drinker and smoker have within a generation paid for alcoholic and narcotic stimulants.

of revenue... the future... our present and large expenditure... maintained in this productive source were dried up.

We hear much about the public debt of the country and the heavy charge which the country is under to pay the interest thereon. In fact the interest paid since confederation amounts in all to some \$227,000,000. But the fact appears that if the special taxes on the drinkers and smokers had been specially applied to paying the interest they would have paid it all out about \$15,000,000—more than fourteen fifteenths of the whole.

The zeal of the great powers in preventing the Greeks from assisting their compatriots and fellow Christians in Crete is in strange contrast with their hesitation and tardiness in preventing the massacres in Armenia. The Turk may be an "unpeakable" character but he seems to have a most extraordinary "pull" with the great Christian powers.

Her Fight at Mass.

Mrs. Nora Gavigan, who is young and pretty, became violently insane yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Name, at Ninety-sixth street and Amsterdam avenue, and after running forward as though to assault the priest, who was about to celebrate 9 o'clock mass. It required the services of four men to place her in a patrol wagon.

Mrs. Gavigan yesterday occupied her usual seat in the back of the church, Wm. Riley, the sexton's assistant, heard her muttering and noticed that she acted strangely. Suddenly she jumped to her feet and shouted, "The priest does not know what he is talking about. Let me reach to you."

Then she rushed toward the altar, shrilly singing a Latin hymn. Riley seized her and attempted to put her out, but she struck him a violent blow on the neck and then kicked him on the chin. Half a dozen men went to his assistance and she was carried struggling and screaming to the street. A policeman summoned a patrol wagon to take her to the West 100th street station. When it came it took four policemen to put her on it. From the station she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where her case was diagnosed as acute mania.

Mrs. Gavigan is the wife of a salesman, and lived at 71 West 101th street. She was an inmate of an asylum for the insane three years ago, and for a month she has been acting strangely. Three weeks ago she pursued one of the tenants of the house through the halls with a carving knife. Her husband not long ago made an effort to have her committed to an institution for the insane, but the physician whom he consulted would only certify that she was hysterical and of a violent temper.

D. Jalbert, of Lake Bouchette, says that a company is being formed in Quebec to construct a pulp factory on some falls of the Ouachouan River, where between 3,250 and 3,500 horse power can be obtained.

BARMAIDS IN LONDON

SOME VERY RESPECTABLE GIRLS CHOOSE THIS VOCATION.

One of Them, a Beautiful Irish Lass, Explains Why Many of Them Do So—They Are Looking For Good Matrimonial Catches—Titles Wanted Usually.

Under the title "Feminine Types In London" Jesse Francis Sheppard gives in Le Nouvelle Revue an account of the London barmaids.

"They are recruited," he says, "among the bourgeoisie as well as among the lower classes. Some of the most interesting types can be found in the bars or public houses of the west end, close to the fashionable theaters. Among them are very many perfectly respectable girls, who have chosen the career of a barmaid in order to make a living and, especially if they are pretty, to get a chance to catch a rich husband."

"A public house, situated at the angle of one of the principal thoroughfares, is both a gilded palace and a mine of gold. It exercises a strange fascination upon the poor country bumpkins who have just enough to pay for a drink, but the dude coming out of a theater, the country greenhorn, the fashionable snob and the frequenter of the music halls are always to be found there. It is among these that the barmaids hunt for a husband. If there is one class of London society more stupid than another, it is that one which includes the frequenters of the public houses. With a pipe in his mouth and a glass of beer or whisky in front of him the young Englishman, dressed in fashionable style, with a slight and elegant figure and regular features, remains standing for more than an hour paying pretty little compliments to one or several of these ladies."

"The barmaid judges her customers by the cut of their clothes. If you want to attract her attention, you must present yourself with a silk hat and a handsome cane in your hand and a suit cut in the latest fashion. The high hat is de rigueur. Without that there is no possible chance of success."

"It was not without difficulty that I managed to get an interview with one of these young ladies, whose intelligence was equal to her beauty. At first I was astonished at finding so much intelligence in an English girl, but I learned that she was Irish, and that explained the mystery. Her father was dead and her mother was left without resources. So she was determined to come to London and look for a husband by posing behind a bar in Piccadilly."

"I was hardly more than three days here," she said with an amiable and roguish air, "when I understood why it was that so many pretty English girls don't get husbands. When they are beautiful, they are generally stupid. When they are intelligent, they are cold, masculine and ugly. Englishmen travel a great deal and meet in their ramblings through the world very many sprightly women, and they do not care for pretty girls who don't know how to chat with them."

"But in this mixture that comes here to drink and chat," I said, "how do you distinguish the men of the world from the others?"

"I recognize them by three things," she said boldly, "by their figure, by their clothes and by their complexion. For the most part they are tall and thin, dressed in the latest fashion and have a complexion more or less bronzed. This last trait is the surest sign. Seeing that I looked astonished, she added: 'Nothing can be more simple. An English gentleman, if he has a fortune, passes three-fourths of his time hunting and in other open air exercise. The chaps who remain always in London have a paler and more delicate complexion, and, moreover, the expression of their faces is quite different from that of the others.'

"Noticing with what attention I was listening to her, she continued: 'The gentlemen that I refer to have nothing elegant about them except their clothes, for their conversation lacks novelty. How can a man who understands nothing but hunting and cricket interest an intelligent woman? The conversation that goes on here in the name of wit makes me tired, but these gentlemen are the easiest of all to deceive. They are great big children in everything except sport and politics.'

"But you are always engaged," I said, "and it is difficult to get an opportunity to chat with you. You must already have had several offers of marriage?"

The Insurrection in Crete

Literary Digest: Revolt against Turkish rule in the island of Crete is treated as the chief topic of the day by the press of the world. Greece promptly took up the cause of the Christian insurrectionists against the Sultan, and Prince George, who landed Grecian troops on the island (February 12) is a popular hero in the estimation of new-paper in many quarters. American journals, in general, while expecting that the great powers of Europe, interested in maintaining the status quo of Turkey, are likely to succeed in securing a bloodless settlement of the difficulty, express the hope that Crete may throw off the Turkish yoke, whether war ensues or not.

Briefly reviewing the situation Harper's Weekly says:

"Crete, 160 miles long, and lying 150 miles southeast of Athens and much nearer to the southern part of Greece, has about 300,000 inhabitants, three fourths of whom are Christians and the rest Mohammedans. The Cretans are of Grecian descent the affiliation, and the island geographically belongs to Greece. The Turks have held it since 1669. When Greece won independence in 1821 an insurrection in Crete followed, but was put down. The Cretans have ever since been uneasy, and prone to make trouble for the Turks whenever opportunity offered. The cause of the present revolt is practically the same as that of the rising last April, when the Christian government was replaced by Turkish Pasha, a Mussulman."

"In July the Porte agreed to appoint a Christian governor, whom it has since nominated, but still delays to inaugurate. It delays also to put into effect reforms agreed upon twenty years ago. The Cretan revolutionists demand that these reforms shall be at once enforced and proposed to secure their rights by force of arms if they can not get them otherwise. They are the aggressors, and have had help from Greece where there is an enthusiastic popular desire for the annexation of Crete. . . . If Greece and Turkey should be suffered to come to blows, Turkish troops, already being collected for the purpose, would sweep over the northern boundary of Greece into Thessaly, and war once started on European soil might lead no one knows where."

At this writing the allied powers are said to have assumed control in Crete with an Italian admiral in command of troops. Greece has been warned against further aggression, but already a Turkish vessel has been fired upon, a number of Mussulmans have been taken prisoners in engagements, and Grecian reinforcement are increasing. Press despatches further affirm that the Porte has promised to hold back Turkish troops and to allow the powers to handle the affair, that Russia is mobilizing the Black Sea fleet to be in readiness for developments, and that the European powers are considering Germany's suggestion of a blockade of Piræus, the port of Athens.

Mill Creek Notes

Feb. 26th, 1897.—Now that the lumbering operations are over the place seems quite dull, McDonald & Baily got out the largest cut on this stream. By appearances the cut this year will exceed the last two years.

Messers Clark & Hickey are getting up their usual yearly quantity of mussel mud. Mr. Pope who has been indisposed for some time is greatly improved of late.

By the way our farmers talk, this section will lead in the swine industry this summer.

Mrs. James Wood of Fairville, St. John is visiting her mother Mrs. Stymest.

We have very few prayer meetings this winter but what we have are short and to the point.

Mrs. McGregor's child which was very sick is recovering under the skilful treatment of Dr. Ferguson.

Our fashionable dressmaker is kept quite busy this winter. Rumors says we will have a wedding when the winter is over. Our farmers are so law abiding that Mr. S., our J. P. is getting nothing to do so has gone into cordwood business.

Mr. Robert Bowness while working in the lumber woods for Mr. William Cameron says his horse drew 45 logs on to the yard inside of one hour. Can any of the W. C. lumberman beat that?

What's the trouble Joseph not having that social now.

Mill Creek bridge which has been in really a dangerous condition for the last six months seems to receive so attention from our M. P. P.

Cross Women.

A druggist doing business in a large Ontario town recently wrote as follows: "I have lately met with some very cross women. For reasons best known to themselves they purchased common package dyes instead of the reliable, never-failing Diamond Dyes for home dyeing. They were sorely disappointed in results, and had their goods spoiled. They came to me afterward, knowing that I sell only the Diamond Dyes."

Moral: When you are coloring goods at home use the "Diamond" that guarantees success; refuse all imitations.

K D C Pills cure chronic constipation

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Includes a circular logo with the text 'THE SOOTHING HEALING ANODYNE' and descriptive text about its uses for various ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, and sprains.

Advertisement for Caie & Wilson, Office and Warerooms, 27 Water Street. They are receiving large consignments of Apples and Apple Cider, Butter, Eggs, Fowl, Finnen Haddies, Teas, Molasses, Pork, Herring, Codfish, Pollock, Soap, Confectionery, &c.

Advertisement for John O'Regan, (Established 1879) Direct Importer and Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, 62 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for E. G. Scovill, Tea and Wine Merchant, Wholesale, 62 Union Street, St. John, N. B. Includes a testimonial from James H. Day.

Advertisement for E. C. Cole & Co., Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers, Palmer Block, Moncton, N. B. Features an illustration of a man in a long overcoat and hat, and text describing men's frieze and ulsters.