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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MARCH 4, 1897

#### OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

It is reported in an Ottawa despate that a somewhat important understanding has been arrived at between Messrs Laur ier and Blair on the part of the govern ment and sundry representative railwa men on the other part as to what shall onstitute "offensive partisanship" in case where dismissal is asked for. If cor rectly reported this agreement rules or all offences of this sort committed befor the issue of the writs for the general election of June last, and makes the offen: of partisanship equally punishable whether the employe was too officious in favor of or against either a Conservative or a Lib eral candidate. The offence is further limited to actual canvassing of voter speaking at public meetings for or against any candidate, or interrupting a candidate when speaking or his friend when speak ing for him, or disturbing a political meet ing. These limitations are apparently sufficient and quite fair to the employees. The next and most important thing is tha they shall be carried out in a spirit of fairness. In regard to an agreement of this kind it may be said, as has been said of forms of government-" That which is best administered is best."

The government has nothing to gain and much to lose from a system of sweep i g dismissals and new appointments I the railway service skilled and experience men are of greater value to the depart mental head than are raw recruits, however intelligent and art to learn. Bu there is a much more important censider ation in the personal safety of passenger and in the protection of the public prop erty. These considerations will no doubt have weight with the Minister of Rail ways. And he is also sufficiently experi enced in public life to know that in the making of new appointments to fill vacancies there may be nineteen persons displeased where one is satisfied. For al these reasons it is easy to hope that the Liberal government may takea Conserva tive view of the matter of dismissals and not extend the list much beyond the num ber of heads that are already in the bas-

### COUNTING THE COST.

Apropos 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 o spirits, wine, beer and eider, malt, tobace. staff eigars and eigarettes during 28 years post we have the sum of \$212.157,000. The total amount expended by the federal government on the construction of rail ways, 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. The duties fore paid for the cost of the Intercolonial and connecting railways, the contribution of the federal government in aid of the Pacific Railway, the purchase and subsequent cost of the North West Territories including Manitoba, the public buildings at Ottawa, all the canals, including the Sault Ste. Marie and all the post offices, oustom houses and other public building erected all over the dominion since confederation. The liquor drinkers and the tobaccr users have been well utilized."

As in the meantime a number of distillers some brewers and at least one manufacturer have come millionaires and many others become such it will be seen at a glance how vast is the sum which the arinkers and smokers have within a generation paid for alcoholic and narcotic stimulants The duties paid to the government cannot be half the grand total. But the great questions remain. How could we n the past have constructed all these works and buildings purchased and developed the North West and assumed the obtained. provincial debts without this great source

he luture could our present and large expenditure be main amed it this productive source were

We near much about the public dept of the country and the heavy charge which the country is under to pay the interest thereon. In fact the interest paid since confideration 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 this interest they would?have paid it all out about \$15 000,000-or more than tourteen fifteenths of the whole. Or if the liquor and tobacco taxes had been applied solely to railway construction the, would have built four Intercolonials. It will be seen that we are dealing in big figures. In round figures we are now deriving eight millions of dollars yearly from the liquor and tobacco taxes. Suppose that forfeiting these by the suppression of drinking and smoking we were to attempt to make good the loss of revenue oy imposing a duty on tea, which is now imported free of duty. The amount imported average 20,000,000 lbs. a year. Supp sing for the sake of argument that he consumption would not be diminished y a high duty (!) the finance minister vould require to levy and collect a duty of 40 cents per pound on the whole quantity to make up the required eight nillions. The average cost of tea at the port of importation is set down at about 16 cents per pound. The duty would be herefore 250 per cent. No doubt many atrons of the teapot would be willing to pay in this way and at this rate to have the fumes and evil consequences of the drink and smoke habits forever banished fe on the land. Probably the entire comm inity might be the better for the change S lit is always better in undertaking. great changes to count the cost at the outso; and the object of this article is to set ou reiders thinking upon a matter in wach millions are involved. The more aoroughly this matter is thought out beforehand the less danger of a reaction

The India famine fund has made coniderable progress in other provinces of he dominion, but so far our own province as not greatly distinguished itself in conributions. It might not be improper for he legislature to make a donation of a ew thousands in behalf of the people in general. St. John city, too, which was so iberally aided by outside districts and other ciries at the time of the disastrous ire of twenty years ago, might now very ittlngly return the compliment by a civic

when once a course of action is definitely

lecided upon.

rant. The need of our fellow subjects in dia is very great and all who can spare dollar or two or even a less sum, for iem, will be contributing to a most vorthy olj ct.

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

### Her Fight at Mass.

[New York Herald.]

Mrs. Nora Gavigan, who is young and retty, became violently insane yesterday norning 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 vesterday occupied her usual seat in the back of the church, Wm. Riley, the sexton's assistant, heard her nutt ring and noticed that she acted trangely. Suddenly she jumped to her feet and shouted. "The priest does not snow what he is talking about. Let un

reach to you." Then she rushed toward the altar, shrilv singing a Latin hymn. Riley seized er and attempted to put her out, but she truck him a violent blow on the neck and then kicked him on the chin. Half a dozen men went to his assistance and a llected on liquors and tobacco have there she was carried struggling land screaming to the street. A policeman summoned 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 Belle vue 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 iuane three years ago, and for a month she has been acting strangely. Three weeks igo she pursued one of the other tenants of the house through the halls with 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 ertify that she was hysterical and of a violent temper.

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

#### 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 bourgeoise 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 angla 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 Turkhan Pasha, a Mussulman. 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.

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.

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 | years. 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

"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 mar-

"'I have been only one month here, and I have already had three. Two were from very rich sportsmen, but riches alone won't do for me. What I am after,' she added, laughing, 'is a

title. You know, I must have a title.' "At this moment the play in one of the neighboring theaters was over, and public house was invaded by crowd of men, more or less stylish. The beautiful Irish girl kept herself somewhat aloof and only served customers

that had the appearance of gentlemen. "Well, I left London. A few months afterward, on returning there, I wanted to see once more my beautiful Irish barmaid. She was gone. Another lady was in her place, and she told me that Miss Clara had left to marry the second son of a prominent nobleman."

#### Addition to Yellowstone Park. Captain Anderson, superintendent of

the Yellowstone National park, says that an effort is being made to secure legislation from congress which would add the Jackson's Hole country to the park. The area which it was proposed to take in is about 50 miles square and contains Jackson's lake and the Three Tuton mountain peaks. It is rich in natural scenery and would, in the opinion of the captain, add materially to the park's attractiveness. Senator Carter' of Montana has drafted a bill for that purpose, which has the indorsement of the senators from Montana and Idaho, but the Wyoming senators have not yet been won over. -Omaha Bee.

## MARCH 4 1897

The Insurrection In Crete

Literary Digest : Revolt against Turk sh rule in the island of Crete is treated as ne chief topic of the day by the press of ne world. Greece promptly took up the ause of the Christian insurrectionists gainst the Sultan, and Prince George, ho landed Grecian troops on the island (February 12) is a popular hero in the estimation of newspaper in many quarters. American journals, in general, while expecting that the great powers of Europe, naterested in maintaining the status quo of l'unkey, 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

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 I821 an insurrection in Crete followed, but was put down. The Cretans have ever since been nneasy, and prone to make trouable 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 Christain government was replaced by

"In July the Porte agreed to appoint 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 pro-"It was not without difficulty that I They are the aggressors, and have had at lowest wholesale prices. help from Greece where there is an enthusi astic 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 oundary of Greece into Thessaly, and war once started on European soil might ead no one knows where."

At this writing the allied powers are aid to have assumed control in Crete with an Italian admiral in command of roops. 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 ffirms that the Porte has promised to hold back Turkish troops and to allow "But in this mixture that comes here 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 lumberng operations are over the place seems uite dull, McDonald & Baily got out the largest cut on this stream. By appearances the cut this year will exceed the last two

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 sum-

Mrs. James Wood of Fairville, St. John 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. Fugerson.

Our fashionable dressmaker is kept quite busy this winter, Rumor 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 sumber 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 no attention from our M. P. P.

Percival.

### Cross Women.

A druggist doing business in a large O stario 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 guarantee success; refuse al' imitations.

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The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price 25 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.

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## 150 bbls. Good Winter Fruit on hand.

Having made arrangements with the Di.ect Importers, Manuosed to secure their rights by force of facturers, and Wholesale Dealers, we are in a position to sell to the arms if they can not get them otherwise. city-local trade or ship ANYLINES OF GOODS ordered to country dealers

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E'G. SCOVIL, AGENT PRIME ISLAND GRAPE JUICE. St. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 15th. DEAR SIR.—My family have received great benefits from the use of the PELEE ISLAND GRAPEJUICE during the past four years. It is the best tonic and sedative for debility, nervousness and weak lung we have ever tried. It is much cheaper and pleasanter than medicines. I would not be without it in the house.

Yours,

JAMES H. DAY,

Day's Landing, Kings Co. G. SCOVIL, 62 Union Street, St. John, N. B.



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