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Senator Wark's Views on Reciprocity.

The following open letter to Hon. Benjamin Butterworth from Senator Wark, is well worthy an attentive perusal by men of all parties:

DEAR SIR,—I duly received the pamphlet you were kind enough to send me, containing your very able speech delivered in the House of Representatives on May 10 last. I have read your speech with much interest, and have no doubt you represent the opinions of a growing class on both sides of the boundary, who believe that free intercourse between the two countries would be mutually beneficial. I am particularly interested in the figures on page 13, as they are very similar to some I collected myself some time ago when I examined the state of the trade between us with a good deal of care, and the present may not be an inopportune time to call attention to some of the lessons that may be drawn from your figures. I give them below for reference, but only from the date of the Reciprocity Treaty, 1855:

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CANADA.

Table with columns: Year, Imports from B. N. A., Exports to B. N. A., Excess of imports, Excess of exports. Rows from 1855 to 1889.

An inspection of your figures might cause some surprise, that, although all restrictions were removed from the trade between the two countries, it developed so slowly during the first nine years it was in force; they show, however, that during that short period you sold us nearly \$86,000,000 worth more than you purchased from us; and besides you enjoyed the free use of our fisheries, the value of which was determined some years after by the Halifax award. In the tenth year we sold you more than we purchased from you; your people, apparently attributing this to the treaty, urged your government to notify its termination. It is true that in that year (1864) your purchases had risen from \$17,000,000 to \$29,500,000, and the next year to \$33,000,000, and the following to \$48,500,000, but with this the treaty had very little to do. You were engaged in a great and costly war, and those who look at your present population and immense resources can have little idea of the strain of that war on the population which had then to bear it.

Your census, taken the year before the war (1860) gave 31,000,000; from this number the seceding states took away about 11,000,000, and from the able bodied men of the residue the president called out at different times 2 1/2 millions, and it may not be too high an estimate that during the war 1,500,000 men were permanently either in the ranks or in some way connected with the army and changed from producers to consumers.

It is not to be wondered at that the demand for the army began to exceed the supply, and Canada, being your nearest and cheapest market, that you drew thence the supply to make up the deficiency. In the last year of the war we sold you 28,800 horses for your artillery, cavalry and transport service; and to feed your army 141,641 cattle, 36,652 swine, 167,638 sheep, and above 600,000 barrels of flour; and, although your agriculturists may have looked on these large purchases with disfavor, it must have been a salutary influence in hastening the termination of the war.

If the termination of the treaty was expected to diminish your imports from Canada, your figures show the result to be disappointing. During the twelve years it was in force you purchased from us to the extent of \$286,982,174, or an annual average of \$23,915,181; during the next 12 years, under your customs duties, you took \$364,685,594, giving an annual average of \$30,390,449, and during the last 11 years, the length to which your figures come down, we sold you \$430,826,021, an annual average of \$39,161,088, showing that the amount of your imports could have been very little influenced by your tariff duties.

Your figures show something more deserving of our attention. After the disturbing influence of the war passed over, the trade between the two countries seemed to have settled down into its natural channel, you invariably selling us more than you purchased from us. In the 17 years, 1872 to 1889 inclusive, you sold us to the amount of \$885,764,449, and you purchased from us \$609,751,941, leaving a balance against us of \$276,006,508, being an annual average of \$16,235,677. For Canada, this is a very grave feature of the subject, as to meet this large balance, we must draw it from our customers in other countries, from which we must buy less than we sell.

There is one result of the termination of the treaty which neither your government nor people appear to have foreseen. During the time the treaty was in force a leading export in Canada was wheat, and when, some years ago, investigating the trade at that time I was surprised to see the number of outlets it found across the boundary. I counted nearly 40 through which it found its way from the farmers' barns into the States, and as you had large quantities of your own to sell you bought ours to make a profit on it. What did not go to the ports of shipment as grain, your millers ground, and had their profit. Your canals and railways had the freight to a port of shipment, and your merchants had their profit as shippers. Your New York liners, then the finest ships on the Atlantic, carried it to market, so that the whole profit of the trade was yours. When by repeal of the treaty, you shut us off, this trade immediately turned down the St. Lawrence. Our own mills ground the wheat, our canals and railways transported it to Montreal, our merchants shipped it and our own ships carried it to market. The result has been that the Grand Trunk railway, which had not been earning enough to keep it in safe running order, was very soon relaid with steel rails, and it has found it necessary to lay down a double track, though the Canadian Pacific is now running in the same direction. Besides this we have enlarged our canals and greatly increased their capacity to meet the wants of the trade. One of our enterprising ship owning firms had entered into a contract to carry our mails to and from England, and had provided moderate sized steamers sufficient to perform the service; but the direction given to the trade had caused such demand for shipping that they have gone on adding to their fleet till it now numbers 30 ships, registering nearly 110,000 tons; besides these, a number of large steamers belonging to other companies find ample employment. It will be seen, therefore, that while the termination of the treaty on the one hand, gave a great impetus to many of our interests, on the other hand your figures show that you are buying much more from us now than you did before the imposition of your heavy duties.

I shall now call attention to our present trade relations. I have shown above that you have an annual balance against us of over sixteen millions of dollars, extending uninterruptedly over 17 years, and we have all this amount and five and a half millions more on our free list. From this table I take the following items:

Table with columns: Item, Value. Rows: Anthracite coal, Cotton wool, Hides, Unmanufactured tobacco, All admitted duty free, To pay you for this we sell you, 9,934,501 bushels barley, 17,277 horses, 37,366 horned cattle, 307,775 sheep.

All paying a heavy duty.....\$9,974,985 The above may be thought a very satisfactory mode of getting paid for your free goods but it appears that congress thought otherwise and imposed additional duties intended to be prohibitory. I shall make a few observations on these different items. If all barley was the same quality, and congress could prohibit its importation from Canada, your farmers, to supply the deficiency, might cultivate barley where they now grow wheat, and the Canadian farmers might cultivate wheat instead of barley; but climate and soil make a material difference in the quality of the grain, and this produces a corresponding difference in the liquor produced from it. One of your most extensive brewers, Busch, of St. Louis, makes six different brands only one of which, pale lager, is made entirely of Canada malt, with a mixture of rice. Another brand is made of a mixture of California and Canadian barley. Each of these is a favorite with a certain class of consumers, and it remains to be seen whether congress can force them to give up and use another brand, less palatable and less wholesome, or whether they will pay the advance in price to cover the duty. We come next to horses. I believe

many of your farmers do not consider horse breeding so profitable as dairying or feeding beef, pork or mutton, either for your home market or export, and these, when they want a horse prefer purchasing one. Then there are your great lumbering industries requiring strong active teams. These and many others find our horses best suited to their purposes, but if congress succeeds in shutting them out of your market, our breeders may, by raising a different class of animals for the British market, find it quite as profitable. For horses suited for the cavalry the British government will pay us from \$70 to \$80 above the price we get from you, or we may find it equally profitable to feed cattle or sheep for the same market. As regards cattle and sheep, we have pasture and winter feed suitable for raising young animals; you have cheap corn, cotton seed and oil cake, best adapted for fattening them and preparing them for either your own market or export. A few years experience must have taught you that your export to Britain was dying out, and to have it continued you must either breed or buy young animals. The following from the British Trade Report for 1887 shows this, being five years' imports from the United States:

Table with columns: Year, Oxen and bulls, lambs, Sheep and lambs. Rows: 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

A falling off in five years of 60,000 cattle and 87,000 sheep, showing the necessity of recruiting your young stock from Canada and the result of your doing so was that your export of cattle to Britain went up in 1888 to 142,865, which were reported to be worth an average of over \$99 each. In 1889 we sold you 37,366 young cattle, at an average of \$13 per head, and we shipped the same year to England 60,000, valued at \$83 per head, showing that, were we to give the food to six which you gave to one it would bring as much in England as you paid us for six. What we sell you as sheep are lambs of the first summer, and your wealthy classes will willingly pay 25 cents duty on their family dinner rather than deny themselves the luxury of Canadian lamb.

I have endeavored to show from your figures (1) that although your people were constantly complaining that the advantages of the reciprocity treaty were all on our side, yet during the first nine years the balance of trade was largely in your favor; (2) that the termination of the treaty did not, as was intended, reduce the amount of your purchases from us, but that they expanded more rapidly under your tariff than under the treaty; (3) that for the last 17 years the balance of the trade has been continually in your favor to a very large annual average of \$16,335,677; (4) that the termination of the treaty by giving the trade of Canada a new direction gave a vast impetus to many of our flagging industries and resulted greatly to our advantage.

It cannot fail to cause surprise to any one looking into these questions of trade, that while the British Empire takes two-thirds of all your exports, and you have to search all the rest of the world for a market for the other third, yet you purchase from us only about one-third of your imports, and your legislation appears to be intended to contract even those limited purchases from us. I think the history of trade fails to furnish an example of any civilized country continually buying from another that refused to reciprocate. It may be thought that necessity compels Britain to come to you for large quantities of food and that cotton can be had nowhere else, but the permanency of this is far from certain.

The colonies in the near future may furnish all the food England requires, and as for cotton, there is a lesson to be learned from China and her tea. The Chinese appear to have thought at one time that for all time to come they would be the only producers of tea, and they would only part with it on their own terms, which were very stringent. England tired of this state of things; she saw that in India she possessed everything necessary for the cultivation of tea; good soil, a good climate and cheap labor, and the cultivation was commenced, and has been carried on most successfully. And last year, instead of going to China for her whole supply, she purchased there only 98,000,000 pounds, while she obtained from her own eastern possessions 118,500,000 pounds, and she need not have gone to China for so much but that she purchases to sell to countries that have no direct trade with China; and it is worthy of note that while China at one time required specie payment, she last year took British goods to the value of \$31,696,510, and sold to Britain \$32,288,365.

Now as to cotton, Sir Samuel Baker who, through his thorough acquaintance

with the interior of Africa, may be considered a very high authority, has stated that there is no finer country in the world for cultivating cotton. Two wealthy English companies have now undertaken to civilize and develop the resources of two extensive districts of that continent and there can be little doubt that the cultivation of cotton will be among the first of these undertakings. As I am now in my 88th year I do not expect to see the result, but I have a strong conviction that at no very distant day large quantities of cotton will be produced in that country, every bale of which will be paid for in British goods. Many of our people are urgent for reciprocity with you, not only to the extent of the former treaty but to a much greater. If they should obtain this, I believe it will lead to great disappointment. From your great diversity of climate and variety of productions, the larger the volume of trade the greater will be the discrepancy between what you send and what you buy from us, and it is difficult to see how this could increase our prosperity. I believe our true policy should be to cultivate closer commercial relations with the United Kingdom and all the rest of the colonies. It would be injudicious to attempt any hasty or sweeping changes. If accomplished at all, it must be brought about gradually; but the policy arrived at should be free trade throughout the whole empire, and if you, with your great diversity of climate, soil, extent of territory and large population have been so prosperous, what might be expected of this empire, with a still greater variety of climate and productions and really larger territory, and a population of over 300,000,000 all freely exchanging the productions of their industry throughout the whole empire? Believe me, dear sir, with the greatest respect, yours very sincerely,

FREDERICTON, DAVID WARK.

An Act to Amend the Highways Act 1886, and Chapter 13 of the 53rd Victoria.

Passed 16th April, 1891.

(Published for the information of ratepayers, by the Secretary Treasurer.)

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor Legislative Council and Assembly as follows:—

1. Section 26 of the said Highway Act is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in its stead:—

"There shall be annually levied a tax for the general repairs and maintenance of all public roads, streets and bridges in each County, which shall be called the Road Tax, and which shall be assessed as follows:—Upon the poll of every male person, except he be a clergyman or a licensed school teacher, in actual employment as such, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, having resided in any road district for the period of one month prior to the making out of the assessment as hereinafter provided, shall be assessed and shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents; and

"Upon the real and personal estate and income (subject to the exemptions contained in section 3, sub-sections 1 to 11, both inclusive, of chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes) of every person, male or female, minor, company, or body corporate, and upon the property of any undivided or entailed estate of the assessed value of one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars the sum of fifty cents; exceeding four hundred dollars, and not exceeding twelve hundred dollars, the sum of one dollar; exceeding twelve hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents; and so on for every additional eight hundred dollars, or the fractional part thereof additional, the sum of fifty cents.

"Real estate, whether of residents or non-residents, shall be rated in the parish in which it is situate, to the party who is the owner or the apparent owner at the time the assessment is made, except as otherwise specially provided by any law or act of Assembly in force at the passing of this act.

"Nothing in this section shall apply to the lands of non-residents subject to the tax of one-half cent per acre, levied under chapter 69 of the Consolidated Statutes, or any act in amendment thereto."

2. Section 3, chapter 13, 53rd Victoria, is hereby amended by striking out the word "Eighty" in the third line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Fifty".

3. Section 4 of the said chapter 13, 53rd Victoria, is hereby amended by striking out the word "Eighty" in the third line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Fifty".

Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from P. E. Island to the United States. The weather is very fine, and farmers are taking advantage of it in getting in their crops.

Why do I Love Her.

Why do I love her and long to woo? I love her because her eyes are blue; Because her lips are a lucid red, And a wealth of auburn crowns her head; Because her form is erect and grand, As she moves like a princess through the land; Because her teeth are a pearly hue.

Why do I love her? You'd love her too; Because her beautiful eyes are blue; Because she has talents that few possess, Is plain in manner and neat in dress; Because to the poor she is good and kind, Her sympathies boundless, her speech refined; Because she is noble and pure and true, And because her beautiful eyes are blue.

FRED DEVINZ.

St. John, N. B.

A Monster Printing Press.

The New York Herald is now the owner of the largest, the fastest, and the most complete printing press in the world. R. Hoe & Co. have been over a year building it. It makes one dizzy to try to imagine what this monster can do. It is like a fairy tale. It will print, cut, paste, fold, count and deliver complete 48,000 ten or twelve page Heralds in one hour, which is equivalent to 800 a minute, and a fraction over 13 a second. It has a most voracious appetite for white paper, and is not satisfied with being fed from one roll, it must have three. Each roll is thirty-six inches wide and this gigantic machine will consume over twenty-five miles of this paper in an hour, drawing it in to throw it out again in the shape of Heralds all ready for the world to read. The press has two delivery outlets. At each the papers are automatically counted in piles of fifty. No matter how rapidly the papers come out, there is never a mistake in the count. It is as sure as fate. By an ingenious contrivance each fiftieth paper is shoved out an inch beyond the others that have been dropped on to the receiving tapes, thus serving as a sort of tally mark.

This monster sextuple press is typical not only of the mechanical progress, but also of the advance of science and thought in this progressive nineteenth century.

In the Next Century.

So much comment was excited over the announcement of the fact that the Prophecy Investigation Society was to hold a conference and soiree at the Mansion House, London, that the Lord Mayor found it necessary to send a card to the Times stating that he merely granted the society the use of the rooms, and did not, officially or unofficially, indorse its ideas. The society appears to be a remarkable one, and what is more remarkable, it has for its president no less a church personage than the Dean of Ripon, while Lord Kinaird is its treasurer. In a circular issued by Rev. Dr. Baxter, its founder, under the title of "Coming Political Events," there are elaborate calculations from the book of Daniel and the Revelation, tending to show that the greatest war ever known in Europe is due some time between May, 1891, and May, 1892. Before 1893 awful political convulsions are promised, one result of which will be the change of 23 kingdoms into 10, and the loss by Great Britain of Ireland and India. In 1894, earthquakes, famines and pestilences are to devastate nearly every portion of the earth, while in March, 1896, no fewer than 144,000 living Christians are to be wafted to heaven without dying. The circular concludes with the statement that the millennium will commence on April 20, 1901. The most remarkable thing concerning the society that indorses these doctrines is the fact that its membership includes high dignitaries in the church, members of the House of Lords and Commons, authors and other literary men, together with many philosophical thinkers.

The United States and Italy.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Herald prints the inside history of the diplomatic controversy between Italy and the United States growing out of the New Orleans lynching as contained in the Italian "green book" a copy of which was received in this country yesterday. Interviews between Sec'y Blaine and Baron Fava regarding Italy's request that the culprits be brought to justice and the refusal of the federal government to interfere with the administration of justice in a single state are given. In one of these interviews Secretary Blaine said to Baron Fava: "I do not recognize the right of any government to tell the United States what it should do. We have never received orders from any foreign power and will not begin now. Please inform Marquis di Rudini that the federal government cannot give the assurances which he requires, and that it is a matter of total indifference to me what persons in Italy may think of our institutions. I cannot change them; still less violate them. Italians in this country are guaranteed the same protection as American citizens."

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

An Illinois Central conductor says that female tramps are on the increase. They are not as daring as the men in jumping on or off trains, but they are found hanging all over a freight car, on the trucks or clinging to the truss rods by hands and feet, in fact in a good many dangerous places that a male tramp would never think of getting in.

The Wizard Again.

Mr. Edison says of a new invention which he proposes to exhibit at the Chicago World's fair:

I hope to be able by the invention to throw upon a canvas a perfect picture of anybody, and reproduce his words. Thus, should Patti be singing somewhere, this invention will put her full length picture upon the canvas so perfectly as to enable one to distinguish every feature and expression of her face, see all her actions and listen to the entrancing melody of her peerless voice. The invention will do for the eye what the phonograph has done for the voice as well, in fact more clearly. I have already perfected the invention so far as to be able to picture a prize fight—the two men, the ring, the intensely interested faces of those surrounding it—and you can hear the sound of the blows, the cheers of encouragement and the yells of disappointment. And when this invention shall have been perfected," said Mr. Edison with the trace of enthusiasm's glow in his face, "a man will be able to sit in his library at home, and, having electrical connection with the theatre, see reproduced on his wall on a piece of canvas the actors, and hear anything they say. I can place one so it will command a street corner, and after letting it register the passing sights for a time, I can have it cast them on a canvas so that every feature and motion of the passers, even to the twitching of the face, can be seen, and if a friend passed during the time, you may know it. This invention will be called the "Klntograph." The first half of the word signifies "motion," and the last "write," and both together mean the portrayal of motion. The invention combines photography and phonography."

Crows are Long Lived.

"Do you know that the average life of a crow is 100 years," said an Atlantan who poses as a naturalist to a Constitution reporter. "It is so. One was killed down in Dougherty county a few weeks ago with '37' branded on his back. He was well feathered everywhere except just between the wings on his back, where the figures '37' could be distinctly seen branded in the flesh. I can see but one meaning to that, and that is that some one caught him in the year 1837, branded the figures on his back and released him. But it is the first case of branding a bird that I have ever known."

"Terrapins live even longer than crows. One is said to have been caught down in the Savannah river recently with the figures 1776 cut in its shell. And fish. There are fish alive to-day that are known to have been in existence more than 100 years ago. In the Royal Aquarium at St. Petersburg are fish put there 150 years ago."—Atlanta Constitution.

Whitewash.

Whitewash on fruit trees is unsightly and less effective for repelling borers than common soft soap; washed with the soap three or four weeks after blossoming they will show the treatment speedily in greater thrift and vigor. I have often used the following which I think even better for trunks and large branches of fruit trees than soft soap: Heat to the boiling point two gallons water, and one gallon soft soap. When the soap is all dissolved add one-half gallon good, strong, crude carboric acid, and stir until it is thoroughly and permanently mixed. This applied with a cloth or a brush kills bark lice, keeps off borers and invigorates the trees.

What is lacking is truth and confidence. If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a \$500 guarantee. They say—"If we can't cure you (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you \$500 for your trouble in making the trial." "An advertising fake," you say. Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute. Wise men don't put money back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.

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