

THE REVIEW.

Subscriptions \$1.00 per annum; six months 60 cents, invariably in advance.
 Advertising Rates: 75 cents per inch 1st insertion; 25 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made known on application.
 Professional Cards \$5.00 per year.
 Yearly advertising payable quarterly.
 Transient advertising payable in advance.
 Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Verses accompanying death notices will be charged for at regular rates.
 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.

S. B. PATERSON, JR.,
 PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., JUNE 2, 1892.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The people of Newfoundland are evidently in a better frame of mind than they have been for some time past. Since our government interfered with their negotiations in the Bond-Blaine matter, they have let pass no opportunity of showing their resentment towards Canada and Canadians. Extra duties were imposed by them on Canadian products, and certain privileges allowed Canadian fishermen on their coasts were declared abrogated. Canada passed retaliatory measures, and the large trade which had been steadily growing between the two colonies was almost destroyed. This was a severe blow to the Newfoundlanders, and we are glad to see they have at last come to their senses. The last issue of their official gazette contained a proclamation ordering that the collection of extra duties imposed on Canadian products be discontinued and directing their officials to issue bait licenses to Canadian fishing vessels on the same terms as were granted to their own vessels. The government at Ottawa on its part has abolished all duties on Newfoundland fish and fish products.

FARMING IN KENT COUNTY.

How often do we hear it stated that farming does not pay in this county because there is no market for our farm products, and how often do we hear pictured to the farmers of this county the blessings that would result to them from free and unrestricted trade with the United States. We are sorry to be to be compelled to say that the farmers of this county have not yet been able to produce enough to supply our local requirements. We perhaps might make an exception of eggs and potatoes, but eggs are always a marketable product, and a farmer cannot put his potatoes to a more profitable use than by feeding them to his pigs. There is seldom much difficulty in selling pork at a reasonable price. Outside of these two products we feel safe in saying that Kent County does not produce enough to supply our own demands. Every year people are compelled to send elsewhere for produce which should be supplied to them by the farmers of our own county. Not a year passes but several carloads of hay are brought into the county from Quebec and other places. Almost every spring and fall Prince Edward Island oats find a ready sale in Richibucto, Kingston, and Buctouche. No longer ago than last week a schooner load of Island oats was sold in this port. Almost the entire supply of flour, cornmeal and oatmeal consumed here comes from Ontario mills, and a large quantity of butter is imported every year from the upper provinces. Messrs J. & T. Jardine have now on hand a large supply of Ontario butter. The soil of Kent County is as fertile as can be found in any part of Canada, but the great difficulty is that farmers do not give their undivided attention to their farms. A great many of them are engaged during a part of the year in other pursuits, such as fishing and lumbering, and during that time their farms are neglected. Then again there are many who do not understand how to properly work their farms. Crop after crop is taken off the land without any thought that manure is needed, and without any regard to the subject of rotation of crops. In this way fertile lands soon become barren, and it takes some time and a great deal of attention before they can be again brought to any degree of fertility. As a proof that the farmers, and not the farms, of this county are to be blamed for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, we need only mention that there are farmers in this county who have every year all kinds of produce for sale, and who are thus able to make money by farming. We feel satisfied that the farms of this county, if properly managed and cared for, are capable of supplying all the local wants and yielding a large amount for export, besides.

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE.

The Presbyterians of the State of Oregon, in session at Portland a few days ago, decided that while it is a great sin for parents to neglect having their children baptized, such children dying in infancy are "regenerated and saved." The question is often asked why it is that, among those who believe in the divinity of the Scriptures, there is such a wide diversity of opinion in its interpretation.

Every religious body points to the Bible to substantiate its own peculiar view of the plan of salvation. Yet there are very few, even within the same church, who are in exact accord as to the meaning of every passage it contains. We have instances where the doctrines laid down by eminent and learned divines centuries ago and sustained and upheld by equally eminent and learned men since, have been completely overthrown by a body of clergymen of the present day. It may seem strange to a great many that the doctrines of any religious body can be changed or modified to suit the views of its members, but this very frequently happens. One reason for the great differences of opinion that exist in this respect is that different persons look at the Bible, and interpret it from different standpoints. Every individual in his interpretation of it is influenced more or less by his associations, his surroundings, his mental training and prejudices. Thus the clergymen of to-day take an altogether different view of its meaning from that given it by divines of the sixteenth century. This difference is scarcely to be wondered at when we note the same differences occurring daily in ascertaining the true meaning of other writings. How often do we see judges and lawyers differing over the meaning of some particular section of a statute, and how often is it interpreted by each according to his own peculiar views and from his own particular standpoint. Yet in the wording of a statute the greatest care is taken by its framers to make its meaning clear and intelligible. A Jewish periodical, in commenting on this subject, gives another, and, we think, a good reason why these differences exist. It is because the Bible is a book, written or printed, and no living flow of speech as it came from the lips of the prophets. It points out that a writing is comparatively dead, from the fact that we miss the expression, the tone, the emphases and the gestures which so greatly aid the speaker in conveying to his hearers the meaning of his words. Such differences will always exist and there will no doubt always be different creeds and denominations, different doctrines and dogmas, different churches, and different opinions within the same church.

LIFE INSURANCE RATES.

The action of the New York Life Insurance Company in giving a yearly pension of \$37,500 to Mr. Beers its retiring president is not calculated to make its policy-holders feel comfortable. Mr. Beers as president of the company for a number of years received a salary of \$75,000 and now feels able to retire and keep the wolf from his door for the remainder of his life on half that amount yearly. Other officers of the company are receiving equally generous treatment in the matter of salaries and no doubt in the not very distant future they too will receive equally modest retiring annuities. When we remember that this company is classed as a "mutual" company we are forced to the conclusion that there is after all very little in a name. It would be wrong to suppose that the New York Life is the only company that pays such fancy salaries to its officers. Nearly all the larger companies are lavishly dealing out to their officers the funds which should be placed to the credit of their policy holders. Most of these companies claim to be "mutual" companies. They are yearly gaining wealth, large reserves and surpluses are rolled up, enormous salaries are paid, large commissions are allowed agents, costly buildings are erected and still we do not hear of any decrease in the cost of insurance. The rates are still maintained at the old figures. The New York Life has, however, in its desire to deal liberally with its officers, gone a little too far. The eyes of its policy-holders have been opened and they have entered a protest against such a reckless expenditure. So strong have been their remonstrances that the attorney general of the State of New York has been instructed to bring an action to test the validity of the allowance. Now that the attention of the people has been drawn to this matter it would be well to give the whole subject of life insurance a careful consideration. When the head officer of a company is paid a salary half as large again as that received by the president of the United States and a retiring allowance of \$37,500 per year one is forced to the conclusion that the policy holders are not receiving fair treatment. Another conclusion that the public must arrive at is that these companies are charging more for insurance than it is reasonably worth, and that there must be left yearly in the hands of the directors a pretty comfortable margin to be divided up as they think fit. According to reliable statements the average amount paid out by "old line" companies last year to their policy holders was very little more than one third the amount received by them as premiums. After allowing a reasonable amount for expenses of management there would still remain in the hands of the different companies more than one half the amount of premiums received. Year after year this is repeated and still the old rates of insurance are retained. The same amount is yearly filched from the pockets of policy holders to be recklessly dealt out to those in charge in the shape of fat salaries and princely pensions. It is time for people to wake up to the fact that they are paying more for life insurance than it is worth. It is

true there are companies that give life insurance at fair rates and in a business-like manner, but these companies get very little business for the reason that agents do not care to work for them. They will not solicit insurance that pays them only ten per cent. when another company will pay them seventy-five per cent. for the same work. But let the public once give these companies to understand that it will not pay any such exorbitant prices for insurance and their rates will be speedily lowered to a reasonable figure within the reach of all classes.

The Wonderful Success

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier entitles it to your confidence. No other preparation has such a record of cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, or other blood diseases. To try it is to know its merit. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. They should be in every home medicine chest.

Proverbs of Abruun.

My son, you will doubtless understand where the great patience of Job was manifested after you have been married a few years.

A glorious drunk may endure for a night, but my son, a lean purse and a big headache cometh in the morning.

Show me thy tongue," saith the doctor. Then he covereth his countenance with wisdom and his words with mystery.

My son, give place to the spirit of charity. Better wait till some sweet angel sweetly bestows a sweet apple on yourself before you pronounce judgment on old Mr. Adam.

Better be taken by the sheriff than by the rolling eyes of a designing woman.

My son, the Lord loveth a cheerful and liberal giver. Therefore is the little black cent so convenient when the collection is taken up.

"You are right—you are right," saith the lawyer; and when thou goest thy way boasting, he smiles and considers thy solvency.

My son, when you buy your wife's boots better get them a couple of sizes smaller than her feet. She will call you an old fool, but she will smile all the same.

It don't fulfill the commandment to love the better half of your neighbor, you must take the bitter with the sweet, and love the other half, too.

My son, rich and well fitting clothes will procure you a better seat in a strange church than five hundred years of undisputed genealogy.

Better wear your clothes a little loose. Consider, my son, what would have been the fate of Joseph if his coat had been a tight fit.

Lottery Advertising.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.
 Sir:—In the Advance for May 19th instant, the statement is made that the Advance and the St. John Globe are the only New Brunswick papers that contain advertising matter relating to the Louisiana Lottery, etc. Permit us to state through your columns that no advertising matter of the Louisiana Lottery is published in the St. John Globe.

ELLIS, ROBERTSON & Co.,
 Proprietors Saint John Globe.

A Pathetic Incident.

PARIS, May 26.—At the Theatre d'Application last evening, the wife of a tenor, named Peralde, who could not bear to hear her husband hissed by the audience, died suddenly in the lobby, her husband meanwhile continuing to sing and play his part on the stage. The body was removed to one of the boxes and by the manager's orders the play was not interrupted. When the occurrence became known much indignation was expressed by the audience.

Boys and girls from Maine remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Now don't deny it.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. Then in a few moments that horrid distress would come on and I would have to eat and suffer again. I took a little of your medicine, and felt much better, and after taking a little more August Flower my Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine equal to it."

A Sick Room in China.

"Nerves" appears to be very much a matter of custom as well as race. Where the Eastern invalid seeks quiet the Chinaman piles up occasion for noise and movement. Mr. F. Smith in his recent amusing book, "Sketches of Things Chinese," speaks thus of the contrast of the sick room management in China and in Europe: "It is not alone when he sleeps that an Occidental requires quiet, but most of all when he is sick. Then, if never before, he demands freedom from the annoyance of needless noises. Friends, nurses, physicians, all conspire to insure this most necessary condition for recovery. And if recovery is beyond hope, then more than ever is the sufferer allowed to be in as great peace as circumstances admit. Nothing in the habits of the Chinese presents a greater contrast to those of Westerners than the behavior of the Chinese to one another in cases of sickness. The notification of the event is a signal for all varieties of raids upon the patient, from every quarter in numbers proportionate to the gravity of the disease. Quiet is not for a moment to be thought of, and, strange to say, no one appears to desire it. The bustle attendant upon the arrival and departure of so many guests, the work of entertaining them, the wailings of those who fear that a death is soon to take place, and especially the pandemonium made by priest, priestesses and others to drive away the malignant spirits, constitute an environment from which death would be to most Europeans a happy escape."—British Medical Journal.

"Heals all cuts, burns and bruises like magic." That's Johnson's Anodyne Liniment surely.

MILLINERY!



For Style, Quality and Price our Millinery is unexcelled.

Also—Headquarters for all kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Corsets and Corset Waists. We are sole agents for the popular S. C. Corsets, Madame Warren's Dress Form Corsets, and Madame Dean's Spinal Supporting Corsets.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

CHAS. K. CAMERON & Co

77 King Street, St. John, N. B.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Frances Carren are requested to pay within twenty days from date or when due.

All persons having accounts contra, to file at once with C. Richardson, proctor for said Estate.
 Dated May 21st, A. D. 1892.

SARAH BROWN,
 Administratrix.

Dr. C. O. LeBlanc,

LEGER BLOCK,
 BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

H. M. FERGUSON, J. P.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
 ACCOUNTS COLLECTED AND PROCEEDS PROMPTLY PAID OVER.

KINGSTON, KENT COUNTY, N. B.

SEND TO GORBELL'S,

207 UNION ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., 25cts and 5cts for postage for which you will receive a very handsome box or prize stationery. Send at once. It will pay you.



C. P. CURTIS & CO.

176 Atlantic Ave.,
 Boston, Mass.

Solicit consignments of all kinds of Produce, Canned Goods,

FISH,
 FRESH, SALT or FROZEN.

—ALSO—
SPRUCE GUM.

PETER MCSWEENEY

190 Main St., Moncton.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
 Tweeds, Costume Cloths, Flake Checks, Croize Baize, Cheveron Crape, Queensland, Foules, Bedford Cords, Estaminies' Diagonals, Soliel's Fancy Chevions, Tartan's Mohair Figures, etc., Muslins, Fancy Checks and Stripes, Satin Checks, Satin Stripes, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, New Cords. Quite a charm in examining new goods, NEW PRINTS is the story of to-day, English and American, the quality can be depended upon. Some prints suffer a good deal in the washing, these goods are warranted fast colors. Ashton English Prints, 64 cents; New Pattern Prints, 74 and 10 cents; Indigo Blue Prints, 13 cents; Beautiful New Cambrics, 10, 12 1/2; New Satens 12 1/2, 15 and 20 cents. PATTERNS THAT WILL CAPTIVATE. Polka Dots, Sprays, Leaves, Checks, Stripes.
 Write for samples if you reside out of the city.

MANTLES AND JACKETS DEPARTMENT.
 Ladies' three-quarter length Capes and Long Jackets are selling rapidly, the better style will go first, of course; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gossamers from \$1.00 upwards; Hamburgs, Flouncings, and Edgings, Cambric and Swiss Flouncings, India Linen and Cambric Flouncing, Caubric Edging and Swiss Edging. HANDBKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS! Initial Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Scaloped Edge Hemstitched. Black Lace Flouncings, Kid Gloves, Hoisery of every kind and description, Gingham, Flannelettes, etc.
 WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! We have now open and ready for inspection a fine lot of Wall Paper, Paper for Parlors, Paper for Dining Rooms, Paper for Halls, Paper for Bed Rooms, Paper for Kitchens, in fact paper of all kinds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PETER MCSWEENEY,
 190 MAIN STREET, MONCTON.

R. MCAFEE. D. E. LOOMER.

MCAFEE & LOOMER,
 —IN STOCK—

100 Quintals Pollock,
 100 Qtls. Large and Medium Cod.
 Pickled and Smoked Herring.
 Pickled Shad in half barrels.
 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.
 Tea, Sugar, Molasses.
 Choice Woodstock Cheese.
 And a full line of light Groceries.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

21 and 22 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

1892. 1892.

OUR STORE WILL BE FOUND WELL STOCKED WITH THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

—DRY GOODS—

A full line of Dress Goods in all the different shades, Cashmere and Merino, Flannels in union and all wool, Cotton Flannel, Flannelette, Sacque Cloth, Worsted Cloth, Serges, Prints, Shirtings, Sheetting Cotton, Hamburg and Lace Edging, Tailor's Trimmings, English and Canadian Tweeds, Honespun, Men's Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats, Top Shirts, Shirts and Drawers.

—HEAD AND FOOT WEAR—

Hats and Caps in variety of styles, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins, Men's Hand Made Long Boots a Specialty.

—HARDWARE—

Iron and Steel in all sizes, Chains, Shovels, Bolts, Screws, Iron and Steel Nails, Boat Nails, Shoe Nails, Files, Rasps, Rivets, Washers, Haywire, Axes, Springs, Axles Carriage Furnishings, also a full stock of Ready Mixed Paint, White Lead, Paint Oils, Glass and Putty.

—CROCKERYWARE—

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Crocks, Jugs, Milk Pans, and, in fact, almost everything in this line we keep in stock.

—CARPETS—

Tapestry, All Wool and Unions, Hemp and Stair Carpets.

—FLOUR AND MEAL—

We still handle the well known Brand of Flour "Tecumseh," also Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meal.
 A full line of Patent Medicines always on hand.

—GROCERIES—

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Biscuit, Spices, Rice, Beans, Peas, and a full supply of Canned Goods.

—FISH—

Mackerel, Herring, and Ling.
 We cannot particularize nearly all the goods we sell; our customers may ask for any goods they may require, and the probability is we can supply them.
 Oats bought and sold.

J. & W. BRAIT, KINGSTON, KENT CO.

MY SALESMEN ARE NOW OUT
 —WITH—
Fall and Winter Samples,

and it will be to the advantage of all merchants in the Boot and Shoe trade to wait and see them before placing their orders. Our hand-made Boots are much improved this season and several new lines have been added, made of Kangaroo, for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. This leather is fashionable and durable and has other excellent qualities.

Having one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the lower provinces, I am in a position to fill all orders, with despatch, either by mail or taken by our travellers.

JAMES T. HURLEY,
 Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
 23 and 25 Chipman Hill, St John, N. B.

W. Quinsler,

—MANUFACTURER OF—
Sausages, Headcheese, Large and Small Bolognas,
LARD, ETC.

PORTLAND BRIDGE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
 Orders from a distance carefully and promptly filled.

E. W. STEEVES,

MANUFACTURER OF
Light and Heavy Harness and Collars.

MONCTON, N. B.
 Summer Goods in abundance, Turf Goods, Riding Saddles, Whips, Combs, brushes, &c.
 Write for Prices &c., &c.

