Always Growling.

When it an't rainin'-Complainin', complainin'! When the rain splashes, We slam down the sashes And growl at the wet. An't we awful? You bet! When it's hot weather, Still growlin' together ! When it's all freezin', We're shiverin' an' sneezin'! Now, an't we a set Of fine fellows? You bet! Take up a bubble And blow it to trouble! Then, when it scatters An' blows us to atters, We fume and we fret, An't we awful? You bet!

Gathering Salmon Fry (New York Fishing Gazette.)

St. John, N. B., Nov. 10 .- The officials from the St. John river hatchery, which is situated three miles below Grand Falls, are now in this city securing the spawn from the salmon impounded in the pond connected with the harbor.

This pond is on the west, or Carleton side, of the harbor, and within the city limits. It is enclosed, but is provided with sluices, through which the tide continually ebbs and flows, but which are protected by the network to prevent the escape of the fish.

When the big salmon run in the bay and harbor is on, in summer, a lot of the fish are captured and placed in this pond, where they are kept until it is time to remove the spawn.

There were four hundred and eightysix salmon placed in the pond this year, and most of these are now stripped and at liberty again.

The operators have a little house built on a raft on the pond, with a row of tanks, formed by sinking a scow almost to the level of the water. When the tide goes out most of the pond is dry and the fish have to crowd together in a comparatively liament. small space. This is then swept with a net, and the fish taken are put in the to beside the little house. The males and females are placed in separate tanks, and can be taken up one at a time by out is placed in a kind of boat to prevent its wriggling about, and is quickly manipulated by the operator, the spawn falling into a pan held for the purpose. The fish comes out of the ordeal as "flat as a pancake," and pretty sick. Being then placed in a tank on the other side it lies very still for perhaps some hours, but gradually comes round again, and when it is turned loose the next day is more active than before the operation. Out of nearly three hundred that had been manipulated up to the time The Gazette called on the operators, on Friday, only two fish had been

The average number of fry taken from a salmon is somewhere about six thousand, but that number has been very greatly exceeded in some instances here this season. The operators say they never saw finer spawn than those now being secured.

When taken the spawn are mixed with cold fresh water, in a large pan, and afterward spread out on shallow pans like sieves through which the water drains off. These shallow pans are then covered, and placed in an artificially arranged stream, in such a way that water is constantly flowing through them. They are afterward packed in cases and taken to the hatchery by rail, as the distance is over two hundred | legislature and parliament. miles care being taken to keep them moist during the journey. Arrived there they are kept in troughs in the hatchery till spring when they are distributed in the various streams.

Last year 303 salmon (228 females and 75 males) were manipulated at the St. John pond, and yielded 1,400,000 eggs. The year before only 885,000 were taken. This year the total should be much larger than last year, or considerably over two mont, and Wisconsin. millions in all.

There is another salmon hatchery in New Brunswick-on the Miramichi river. and it received last year over a million and a half of eggs from two hundred and forty female salmon taken in that river.

Several million whitefish and salmon. men at all municipal elections. trout fry from an Ontario hatchery were also distributed in New Brunswick lakes

and streams last year.

Regarding the results of the work, Charles McCluskey, the officer in charge of the hatchery at Grand Falls, says in his

in this part of the country, that the arti- gas and electric street lighting, paving, much later in coming into leaf. Primarily ficially hatched fry put out from this house has increased the supply of fish in the waters where they were planted, and in stocking some lakes with whitefish and salmon-trout where they never existed shown by the increased number of applications now made for fry for both public sign petitions therefor. and private waters. The salmon has surprisingly increased in the upper waters of same terms with men since 1870. the St. John river and its tributaries, especially in the Tobique river, where there is a remarkable increase, both in the numbers and size of the fish. Last July I met Col. Tucker, returning from a few days fishing on the Tobique river; he had twenty seven salmon with him, one 27 lbs. weight. Another gentleman, from the United States, caught thirty-seven salmon in the same river, and others made good catches. Taking salmon with the fly in the Tobique river was not known until after it was stocked with Restigouche river fry, ha ched is the St. John river hatchery. Good protection, with the help of

the hatcheries, will soon establish a reputation for our rivers here."

Isaac Sheasgreen, officer in charge of the Miramichi hatchery, also reports great improvement in the fishery in his district as a result of the hatchery and says: "This great improvement in the fishery is generally conceded, by all our fishermen and others interested, to be the work of the lows : hatchery, coupled with the improved protection now extended to our streams by the department during the fishing season as well as during the close season."

There were fifteen fish hatcheries in Canada in 1893, and mere were projected. These fifteen distributed 258,314,000 eggs, compared with only 134,908,000 in 1892. thus illustrating the growth of the business. The fry included sockeye salmon, Atlantic salmon, salmon-trout, whitefish, speckled trout and lobsters, and the hatcheries are scattered from British Columbia to P. E. Island.

R. S. CROWE, ESQ., PLEASANT STREET, TRURO, N. S., writes: "It is with pleasure I testify to the great merits of K. D. C. which is undoubtedly worthy of the name, "The King of Cures." I have been troubled for over a year with acidity and flatulency and heartburn, and now after using but three packages of K. D. C., I am happy to state that I am completely free from these troubles. A cured man, "

Free sample mailed to any address, K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S. and 127 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Where Women Vote.

The countries of the world where wom en already have some suffrage have ar area of over 18,000,000 square miles and their population is over 350,000,000.

In Great Britain women vote for all elective officers except members of par-

In France the women teachers elect women members on all boards of educa-

In Norway they have school suffrage. than he was in A. D. 1.

In Ireland the women vote for the harbor boards, poor law guardians, and in Belfast for municipal officers. In Russia women vote for all elective

officers and on all local matters. In Finland they vote for all elective

In Austro-Hungary they vote by proxy

for all elective officers. In Italy members of parliament are

voted for by widows. In the Madras presidency and the Bombay presidency (Hindoostan) the women exercise the right of suffrage in all municipalities.

Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony, which rules 1,000,000 square miles. Municipal woman suffrage rules in New Zealand and also at parliamentary

of Man (between England and Ireland), fall of the leaf should be sometimes conand Pitcairn island, in the South Pacific, nected with the approach of cold, and have full woman suffrage.

In the Dominion of Canada wemen have municipal suffrage in every province, and also in the northwest territories. In Ontario they vote for all elective officers. | threatened to the plant by the continuance except in the election of members of the of transpiration; and it is contended that

and territories have given women some current furnish one of the best protective

granted to women in Arizona, Colorado, autumn the absorbing activity of the roots Connecticut. Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, is so reduced by the low temperature of Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mich- the soil that the water which is lost by igan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hamp- transpiration is no longer replaced. Frost shire, New Jersey, New York, North Da- hastens the fall of the leaf, but it was kota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Ver- partially accomplished before frost set in ;

by petition, on liquor license in many for their detachment. Kerner is careful

women in several municipalities.

About 50,000 women voted in 1890. In Montana they vote on all local taxa-

all school elections. The question of the materially in the time of their shedding constitutionality of the law is still unde- their leaves, trees growing on mountains

sewerage, and municipal bonds. chised by the Edmunds law, when they they obtained their water, and the detachpremptly organized to demand its repeal.

In Pennsylvania a law was passed in before. Evidence of this statement is 1889 under which women vote on local improvements by signing or refusing to parenchymatous tisque, and the walls are

In Wyoming women have voted on the ed by mechanical or chemical agents. As

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry Davis's PAIN KILLER! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but proper thickness its cells separate from is also the sure remedy for borses and cattle. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases of bowel complaint; and for sprain-, galls, etc., it never fails-try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by druggists generally for 25c. a bottle, large size.

. D. C. will cause your food to nourish

HOW THE JAPS FIGHT.

Letter From A Naval Officer About Their Tactics.

PROVINCETOWN, Nov. 22 .- A letter received here last evening from an officer of the U. S. S. Concord, dated at Chemulpo, Corea, Oct. 7, reads in substance as fol-

"We returned to Yokohama in September from Behring sea, where we had been sent to look after the sealing interests, and as soon as we arrived at Yokohama were sent at once to this place to protect American interests.

"We have sent men up to Seoul, the capital, which is 28 miles from Chemulpo, to protect the American legation.

"The Japs are splendid soldiers, well drilled, and fight like tigers, showing no quarter to the Chinamen. In the battle of Sept. 17, 15,000 Chinese were killed and only 300 men were lost by the Japs.

"For quick work and skilled engineering, the Japs excel any men I ever saw. Everything with them goes like clock

"They laid pontoons across the river, and marched over a body of troops, consisting of 20,000 men, with heavy guns and artillery, and had everything completed in a little over two hours.

"They are landing troops here every day, and marching them on towards Pekin, and I should not be surprised if before this letter reaches you that they had taken the city.

"Sept. 27 they captured a place, and \$300,000 with it, and the reports are that they killed every Chinamen in the place. O, they are fighters from Fightersville, and if no foreign nations interfere, or China does not come down on her knees soon and surrender to such terms as the Japs see fit to make, they will wipe the Chinese off the face of the earth.

"No matter if they have got millions and millions of men in China they are no for years, unable to do anything. I tried fighters, and the Japs are. The Japs are also a progressive nation, and have all of In Sweden women vote for all elective the latest improvements in warfare and officers except representatives; also, in- knows how to use them with effect, while means of a dip-net The fish when taken directly, for members of the house of lords. John Chinamen is no farther advanced

> "Just think of fighting with bows and arrows by any nation at the close of the 19th century.

A Boon to Horsemen. -One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs sweeny, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Short.

Why Leaves Fall.

Why leaves fall is thus explained in a ecent number of the Gardeners' Magazine:

As Kerner remarks, in stating his views Iceland, in the north Atlantic, the Isle on the question, it appears strange that the sometimes with hot weather; but it is very conclusively shown that this is the

case. Heat and cold are only indirect causes, the primary cause being the danger the throwing off of the transpiring surface In the United States twenty-eight states and the temporary stoppage of the sap measures in plants surrounded by air School suffrage in various degrees is against excessive transpiration. Again, in and where the leaves still cling to the In Arkansas and Missouri women vote branches preparations are already made to point out that it must not be assumed In Delaware suffrage is exercised by that the plants foresee the approach of either the dry season or the winter, and he In Kansas they have equal suffrage with explains the phenomenon on the assumption that in a climate which renders a long cessation of transpiration necessary those plants flourish best whose natural characteristic is to follow a period of energetic In New York they can and do vote at working by a season of rest. Plants differ cided. They also vote on many places in losing their foliage several weeks in ad-"It appears to be the general opinion, this state on local improvements, such as vance of those in the plains, although the stripping of the leaves depends upon In Utah women voted until disfran- the drying up of the sources from which ment is brought about by the formation of a special layer of cells known as the layer of separation. This consists of a so constructed that they are easily separatsoon as restriction of transpiration commences, thin walled cells are formed in the lower part of the leaf or leaflet, and form zone. When the layer has attained its each other, the so-called middle lamella of the cell wall is dissolved by organic

> HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS, contain no mercury, are purely vegetable, safe, sure and effective. Do not gripe, small, easy trespass upon any of the said lots. to take. Sold everywhere.

acids, and continuity between the cells of

the layer of separation destroyed, with the

result that the most trifling cause will ef-

fect a fracture and bring the leaf to the



Toronto, Ontario. As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

In Dreadful Condition

Almost a Complete Wreck After the Grip

Can Hardly Express Sufficient Cratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs-I felt it my duty to let you know the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have been troubled with summer complaint everything but seemed to get no relief. Then I became a victim of the grip and was left in a readful state, so weak I could scarcely work and when I did I worked in misery. The doctor id I had Bright's disease. My kidneys were dreadful condition. I found one of your apers at my door, and on reading it decided to

Sarsaparilla

time it was not much use as nothing helped me before. But, thank God, I got relief after the first bottle. I kept on taking it and used five bottles; am now a cured man; never felt better. I have loudly recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla, for I owe my life to it and hope this may be the means of leading others to give it a fair trial." JOSHUA SMITH, Norwich Ave., Wood-stock, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation,

jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

For Sale at SHORT'S DRUG STORE.

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LOTS OF LAND FOR SALE

I am instructed to offer for sale the following lots of land : 1. In Galloway, Richibucto :- A le containing 75 acres known as the Danie

Young lot, and granted to him in 1863. In Carleton Parish :- A lot containing 66 acres, known as lot M. in block R. on the "Allen Road," north side of the Kouchibouguae River, adjoining John

3. A lot containing 100 acres on the Acadiaville Road, adjoining the James Potter lot, and distinguished a lot No. 72

In the Parish of Wellington :- A lot containing 50 acres on the north side of the Big Buctouche River, and known as the John Donaher lot. These properties will be sold cheap if applied for at J. D. PHINNEY.

Richibucto, March 6th, 1894. All parties are hereby forbidden to

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Lowest Market Prices.

We bespeak a share of your orders for him. We take this opportunity to thank our customers in Kent County for past favors and would ask a continuance of your confidence.

P. S.—We sell only to the trade.

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