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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, July 19.—Beausoleil at the opening of the morning sitting of the house enquired: Has the government taken into consideration the petition of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops and prelates of the Dominion of Canada, presented to the governor general in council, the senate and the house of commons, praying for the intervention of the federal government on behalf of the Roman Catholic schools in the province of Manitoba and the Northwest territories, and if so, has it been decided to give effect to said petition and grant the prayer thereof.

That (1) the act of 1894 be disallowed. (2) For remedial legislation. (3) To communicate with the lieutenant governor of the Northwest in reference to the removal of the school grievances there. Sir John Thompson replied that the government had taken into consideration the petition referred to in question. He was not in a position to announce to the house the decision of the government had not yet been tendered to his excellency. The communication had been had with the lieutenant governor of the Northwest territories on the subject as to modification of the ordinances and the lieutenant governor has been notified of the petition of the bishops.

Mr. Laurier—Has there been any further communication from the bishops on the subject? Sir John Thompson—No. Mr. Haggart moved the second reading of the bill to provide for an allowance of drawbacks on certain articles manufactured in Canada for use in the construction of the C. P. R.

Mr. Mulock again argued that the reconstruction of the bridges did not come under the head of the original construction. There was no reason why the government should place the C. P. R. in a better position than under the original act. As parliament might be sitting in six months, he moved that the bill be read this day three months.

Sir John Thompson justified the position of the government by reference to the acts of parliament bearing on the subject.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Charlton, Col. O'Brien and Mr. McMullen and supported by Messrs. Tarte and Mills of Bothwell.

After an interesting tilt between Messrs. Mills and Mulock the house divided and 16 votes were recorded in favor of the three months' hoist, while 100, including 25 liberals, headed by Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, voted against it.

The bill was then read a second time. In committee on the railway resolutions during the afternoon sitting, the proposal to subsidize to the amount of \$64,000 a line 20 miles long from a point on the I. C. R., between Norton and Sussex to Havoclock, N. B., was opposed by McMullen.

Mr. Foster explained that the line would run through a well settled agricultural district in Kings county.

Mr. McMullen would have it that the road would compete with the Intercolonial, an institution he claimed which was ruining the country in debt to no purpose.

Mr. Foster—Not at all. This line will be a feeder to the Intercolonial.

Mr. McMullen—A sucker, you mean. Mr. McMullen meant this seriously, but the house treated it as a joke. "You say this road goes through Queens county, so of course its to help the tory member. I believe he's Mr. Baird." Mr. McMullen always pronounces his "Beard." This raised another laugh against the member for Wellington, and while the committee

was shaking its sides somebody set him right by nodding towards the finance minister.

"Oh, well," he resumed sharply, "it's a man with a beard on that side of the house anyway." With that the resolution passed.

Two hours were spent discussing a bonus of \$50,000 on the Caraquet railway, the opposition strenuously opposing the item. The resolution passed, and the house adjourned at 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

OTTAWA, July 20.—The House of Commons met this morning at eleven o'clock. The bill providing for a drawback on C. P. R. bridge material was read a third time and passed.

On the second reading of the bill granting railway subsidies, Mr. Laurier moved an amendment reciting that correspondence relating to such subsidies should be laid on the table of the House within four days after the opening of each session, that the manner of expenditure of subsidies should be furnished under oath to the Auditor General and credited, and that anyone receiving or benefiting by such railway subsidies who subscribed directly or indirectly for political purposes was guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine and imprisonment from a month to a year. Mr. Laurier instanced the case of Sir Adolph Caron receiving political subscriptions from the beneficiary of subsidies to the Lake St. John railway.

Sir John Thompson objected to amending the criminal law in this way and said that the proposed amendment would prevent a member of Parliament who was also a director of such railway company from subscribing to his election expenses. He could not accept the amendment.

The House divided on the amendment, which was defeated by 20 yeas to 50 nays. Sir R. J. Cartwright moved an amendment that no further subsidies should be paid to the Caraquet Railway Co. because the road was insolvent and falsified its statement. Lost on the same division. The bill was then read a second time.

On the resolution extending the bounty on pig iron and billets of steel for five years and allowing the same bounty on the products of any furnace to be established for a period of five years after such establishing.

Sir Richard Cartwright protested against binding Parliament to a fixed policy for ten years and announced he would refuse to be bound by it.

Mr. Foster granted that the policy only was binding so long as the party now in office remained in power, but there was after a period always the question of vested rights.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he was opposed to any bounty on pig iron. The resolution was reported.

The House went into committee on the franchise bill which applies the revised list to redistributed counties and provides a new form of ballot paper which will prevent spoiled ballots. The discussion on the bill lasted until one o'clock.

Before rising at one the premier announced that the government would not insist on clause D of the insurance bill, thrown out in the Senate last night.

OTTAWA, July 21.—Barely a quorum attended the opening of the House this morning. Sir John Thompson who had recovered from his indisposition was present.

Mr. Davin called attention to an advertisement stating that binder twine made at Kingston penitentiary would be sold for far west as Owen Sound for 6 1/2 cents and 7 cents per pound. He asked the Premier if he would extend that to the Northwest and send twine there free of freight.

Sir John Thompson said they complied with the usage of business in paying freight as far as Owen Sound, but they would not be able to send it free of freight to the Northwest. They were not selling binder twine under cost. They allowed for the cost of convict labor at 50 cents a day. The price was the same as the twine sold by the Consumers Cordage Company, although no arrangement was entered into with them. Sir John Thompson stated that the site for the new Dominion reformatory had not yet been selected.

Mr. Haggart's bill authorizing the payment of railway subsidies was read a third time without amendment.

Supply bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Foster's bill providing for bounties on pig iron and steel billets was read a third time. On the second reading of the emasculated franchise bill Sir John Thompson promised to present the bill as originally brought down at next session. The revision of voters' lists under the present law begins June 1st and ends 31st December. But in committee this morning the revision was fixed to begin September 1st, 1894, and be finally completed February 28th.

The bill was read a third time, after Mr. Laurier objected to the delay in revision, which would force member to go to work at once on the revision.

The House agreed on the amendment of the Senate to the Northwest act providing for the filling of the vacancy in the executive committee in the case of death or resignation.

The adoption of a joint address of congratulation to the Queen on the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York was moved by Sir John Thompson, seconded by Mr. Laurier, and carried. His Excellency was then prayed to transmit the address.

Sir John Thompson then moved that a message be transmitted from this House congratulating the Duke of York on this joyful occasion.

Hon. David Mills—Do you draw the line there? (Laughter.)

A great deal of amusement was caused by numerous subsidiary motions required to put these addresses through all the proper forms.

Sir John Thompson announced that the business was concluded and prorogation takes place on Monday at 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned till Monday at 11, when a message from the Senate will be received. The resolution retiring Judges of the Supreme Court on full pay at the age of 70, the insolvency bill and joint stock companies bill were left on the paper and are consequently dead.

THE STEWART CASE.

Mr. Stewart Pays a Visit to Pictou—(Congratulated by his Many Friends on his Restoration to Health.

PICTOU, N. S., July 16.—Good news sometimes travels as fast as bad news, which is proverbially fast. Many people here knew that Mr. Allan Stewart of Springton, P. E. I., had been for many years afflicted with kidney disease and gravel. It was known, too, that last year he was so bad that public opinion put him down as likely to die soon. Mr. Stewart fooled public opinion though, for he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills and ten boxes of them completely cured him. When he paid a flying visit to this city a few days ago, he received many hearty congratulations on his restoration to health and improved appearance. Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed to cure in this part of the Dominion.

A Mile a Minute on the Sea.

A Welsh engineer has prepared designs for a vessel which he claims will attain a speed of sixty miles an hour. His proposed vessel is flat bottomed, 550 feet in width, wedge shaped at each end for 100 feet of her length, with a displacement of some 14,600 tons. Such a vessel fitted with sixteen paddle wheels, driving at 170 revolutions a minute, this sanguine inventor believes, will be propelled through the water at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This would be breaking the record with a vengeance, for the Lucania, which has just eclipsed all previous performances, averaged barely twenty-two miles an hour. The sixteen paddle wheels of the proposed express passenger steamer would be placed eight on each side, one behind the other in a water channel running fore and aft just above the ship's bottom. They are of a peculiar construction, the paddle always maintaining a perpendicular position and always entering and leaving the water at exactly the same point.—London Court Journal

DON'T LOSE THE BABY.—Every mother knows how critical a time the second summer is, and how many little ones die during that period from Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Cholera Morbus; and how anxiously she watches day by day, lest the dread diseases snatch away the loved ones! There is no disease that comes so suddenly, or is frequently so quickly fatal, as these Bowel Complaints, and in a large majority of cases doctors and medicines seem to be of no avail. There is, however, one remedy, which in forty years of trial has never been known to fail when taken according to printed directions, and this is PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. It is so safe and sure that no mother is justified in being without it. A bottle in the house ready for sudden sickness will often save a life. You can get the new Big Bottle for 25c.

Rev. George J. Lowe.

The Rectory, Almonte, Ont., writes: I must ask you to send me another bottle of your invaluable medicine. I think your last bottle has cured me entirely, but some members of my family, whose cases are worse than mine, insist on my getting some more. Indeed we all think it an indispensable article in the household.

K. D. C. the King of Dyspepsia Cures, try it.

A Farmer's Tale of Woe.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF A GRENVILLE CO. MAN.

His Spine Injured While Working in the Woods—A Long and Painful Illness Followed—How He Regained Health and Strength.

There are few readers of the Recorder who are not familiar with the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a reputation for excellence, both at home and abroad, not equalled by any other proprietary medicine. That this reputation is deserved is amply borne out by the evidence of many of the best newspapers in the country, which have carefully investigated the most noteworthy of the cures following the use of Pink Pills, and have given the facts to their readers, with a clearness and conciseness that admits of no doubt as to the truthfulness of the reports. Recently a reporter of the Recorder was informed by Mr. John A. Barr, the well known druggist, that the particulars of a case quite as striking as many that have been published could be learned from Mr. Samuel Sargeant, of Augusta township, who had been benefited most remarkably by the Pink Pill treatment. The reporter determined to interview Mr. Sargeant, and accordingly drove to his home in Augusta, about six miles from Brockville. Mr. Sargeant was found busily engaged in loading logs in the woods near his home, and although well up in the sixties was working with the vigor of a man in the prime of life, exhibiting no traces of the fact that he had been a great sufferer. When informed of the reporter's mission Mr. Sargeant said he could not say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and expressed his willingness to give the facts in connection with his restoration to health. "Two years ago," said Mr. Sargeant, "I went over to New York state to work in the lumber region for the winter. One day while drawing logs one slipped and rolled on me, injuring my spine. The pain was very severe and as I could no longer work I was brought back to my home, and was laid up for about six months. I suffered a great deal and seemed to be growing worse. I became badly constipated and as a result piles developed which added to my misery. The various treatments did not appear to do me any good, and one of my neighbors advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My wife went to town and procured a supply, and I had not been taking them long when I found myself growing stronger and the pain leaving me. The pills made my bowels regular again and the piles disappeared, and by the time I had taken six boxes I found myself as well as I ever was, and able, as you see, to do a good day's work." Mr. Sargeant further said that he had been troubled with hernia for fourteen years during all which time he was forced to wear a truss. To his surprise that trouble left him and in April last he threw away his truss and has had no occasion for it since. Mr. Sargeant declares his full belief that this was due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but whether this is the case, or whether his release from the rupture is due to his prolonged rest as a result of his other trouble the reporter does not pretend to say—he simply tells the story as Mr. Sargeant gave it to him. One thing is certain, Mr. Sargeant and his wife are very enthusiastic as to the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Incidentally Mrs. Sargeant told the reporter of the great benefit Pink Pills had been to her sister, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, who lives in Essex Co., England, and who was a sufferer from paralysis and unable to move hand or foot. The trouble affected her stomach to such an extent that she was unable to retain food, and to stimulants alone she owed her existence for a considerable period. Mrs. Sargeant sent her sister a supply of Pink Pills which soon showed that she had secured the right medicine. The treatment was continued and a further supply of pills procured after the company opened its London house, and when Mrs. Sargeant last heard from her sister she had regained almost all her strength after having been prostrated for several years.

A depraved condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system is the secret of most ills that afflict mankind, and by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a

They Want Names.

Frank S. Taggart & Co., 89 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, desire the names and addresses of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send Free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10 x 13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with five three-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

Note.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and consider them really "Gems of Art." Check your Indigestion with K. D. C.

League directors who have known seasons of great adversity in base ball within comparatively recent years are just now in a mood of general elation over the announcement that a good dividend has just been declared for the 12 professional league clubs. The total amount is in the thousands, and as each of the 12 clubs gets an equal share, the rejoicing among the different clubs will be general.

This declaration of a dividend by the league as a whole is something new in base ball history. In certain past years when receipts have been large and disbursements few it has been no unusual thing for a leading club, like the Boston, to make money; but the gains, whatever they may have been, went to individual clubs. Under the present system of league finances a portion of the club's receipts are taken by the clubs individually and go to pay the local expenses of those clubs; but ten per cent of the receipts at every game are now turned into the league treasury, and after the expenses of the organization at the league's headquarters are paid and all outstanding league debts are satisfied, the remainder is divided equally between the twelve clubs, irrespective of the amount which any of the clubs, may have paid into the fund.

The object of this provision is naturally to secure a system under which the strong clubs shall indirectly help the weak. Each club has an interest in the financial success of the others, and a better feeling of common partnership is thus engendered.

The fact that a division has been already earned gives a promise of another dividend later in the season, perhaps at the close, after the championship has been decided. Just at present the attendance at the league games is not extraordinarily large, but up to this month the attendance has exceeded all previous records, and league directors generally hope to have a record-breaking year in the item of gate receipts. Last year the receipts are large enough to pay off all the debts of the league incurred by the settlement of the base ball war, and only ordinary expenses have to be met this year, so there is ground for an expectation of another dividend.

Base ball has proved unusually prosperous this year from a financial point of view for several reasons. The league is stronger in good players than ever before and the clubs are quite evenly matched. There is a noticeable absence of rival organizations, the league being the only important national organization of professional ball players. These circumstances would insure a good attendance in any average year. As it happens, however, 1894 has been a year of business depression and that very fact has caused an increase of gate receipts at the base ball games. Inasmuch as base ball games are not reckoned among the necessities of life, the circumstances of the large profits made this year by the league may seem strange, but it is easily explained.

In times like the present when trade is dull in many branches and when business men's time is not fully taken up by customers, it is quite natural that men should have more inclination to patronize more freely the cheap forms of popular amusement. A man who has spent weeks in waiting for a general resumption of trade is more likely to enjoy a few hours of respite from business worries, especially when the enjoyment can be purchased so cheaply. It is very largely on that account that the base ball games are so popular this year, and the league receipts bear eloquent testimony to the fact.