

Public Works Office

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE REVIEW OFFICE.

THE REVIEW

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 A YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 5.

RICHIBUCTO, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1894.

NO. 42.

A FINE STAIRWAY

Adds greatly to the appearance of a house. Clever designers, expert carvers and turners place us in a position to furnish superior goods for stair work.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO., CITY ROAD.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

R.A.D'OLLOQUI, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, KINGSTON, KENT CO., N. B.

W. G. KING, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Buctouche, N. B.

Thos. J. Bourque, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

O. J. McCully, M. A., M. D. M. B. Roy. Col. Surg., Eng. SPECIALTY, DISEASES OF EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

PHINNEY & CARTER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC. RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

E. GIROUARD, BARRISTER AT LAW, INSURANCE AGENT.

H. H. JAMES, Barrister at Law, Notary, Solicitor and Conveyancer, Referee in Equity, JUDGE OF PROBATES, BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

C. RICHARDSON, Barrister, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Referee in Equity, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

R. HUTCHINSON, Q. C., Cleric of Peace, VICE CONSUL FOR SWEDEN AND NORWAY, LLOYD'S SUB-AGENT, Registrar Births Marriages and Deaths, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

Geo. V. McInerney, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Solicitor for the Merchants Bank of Halifax, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

B. S. BAILEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, CLERK OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, AUCTIONEER & GENERAL AGENT, Weldford, N. B.

R. Barry Smith, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., NOTARY PUBLIC, Office—Brown's Block, Main Street, MONCTON, N. B.

POWELL & BENNET, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS, SACKVILLE, N. B.

H. M. FERGUSON, J. P. Issuer of Marriage Licenses, ACCOUNTS COLLECTED AND PROCEEDS PROMPTLY PAID OVER, KINGSTON, KENT COUNTY, N. B.

Jas. Brown, CONTRACTOR, AND MANUFACTURER OF DIMENSION LUMBER, Weldford Station, I. C. R., Kent County

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest, Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

THE REVIEW.

The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most direct line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

See that your Advertisement is ticketed via THE REVIEW.

Domestic Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 21.—In the house to-day a number of private bills were advanced a stage, including an act respecting the Consumers Cordage Company which was read in committee of the whole house and passed its third reading.

In answer to Mr. Sutherland, who asked questions in the absence of Mr. Bowers, Sir C. H. Tupper explained the present position of the fishery bounty fraud cases. The cases in Victoria and Richmond, N. S., were brought before grand juries in these counties and these bodies refused to find bills. One man in Kent, N. B., was convicted and sentenced to two months imprisonment. Another skipped his bail and left the province. In Gloucester, N. B., and P. E. Island the cases are still pending so far as known to the dept. of fisheries.

Mr. Prior's motion for pensions to officers and men of the permanent corps of the Canadian militia was debated at some length and on promise of Minister of Militia to give the matter his best consideration was withdrawn.

Mr. Edgar then moved his "universal peace" resolution and made a very interesting and able speech in support of it. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dickey, who took the ground that Canada was called on to support the idea of arbitration, as many of the disputes which the British Empire was likely to have with the United States would relate to Canada.

Sir John Thompson supported the resolution. It had been well said in the British house of commons when this resolution was before that body that the professions of many nations in this respect over ran their performances. With Canada it was not so. She not only professed her desire to arbitrate but acted up to profession. We have already had two arbitrations with the United States and were now offering to arbitrate other matters in dispute. He (Sir John) was, however, sorry to know that certain people in Canada out of partisan feeling had allowed themselves to say things about the Behring sea arbitration that if true would make this resolution ridiculous. Reflections had been made on the good faith of Her Majesty's government in that matter and on the conduct of the agent who represented her and the arbitrators, especially the neutral arbitrators, who decided the case, that if he believed would force him (Sir John) to oppose rather than support the resolution before the house.

Mr. Laurier complained of Sir John's reference to the Behring sea award and opposition criticism of it and went on to explain that arbitration might be bad while war would be a great deal worse. The vote passed unanimously. Dalton McCarthy moved for the papers in the Woodstock customs case in which Rev. J. S. Farthing and Rev. Father Brady were concerned. The burden of his speech was that Controller Wallace had tried to favor Father Brady by permitting him to import vestments free, while collecting duty from clergymen of the Church of England on the same articles. Hon. Mr. Wallace replied, reading correspondence which showed clearly that the collector at Woodstock and he alone was to blame. He dealt with Mr. McCarthy without gloves and intimated that the member for North Simcoe had left the conservative party because the party had ceased to employ him. Mr. McCarthy complained of the attacks made on him and insisted that Mr. Wallace's explanations were not satisfactory. Sir John Thompson remarked that the Controller had shown that the member for North Simcoe had shown unaccountable suspicion. The whole case was a very small matter. Father Brady had received as a present one hundred dollars worth of

goods of which forty dollars worth was free and sixty dollars worth dutiable at twenty per cent. Through mistake the collector at Woodstock had admitted all free but when complaint was made by Rev. Mr. Farthing and the collector's attention called to the matter he collected from Father Brady the duty and wrote apologizing for the mistake. There was not a single circumstance casting the slightest suspicion on the controller. Mr. McCarthy's motion as amended passed.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis then moved his resolution in favor of disfranchising the officials of those provincial government that disfranchised Dominion officials and spoke at length in support of it. He was followed by D. C. Fraser.

Hon. Mr. Daly moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at midnight.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The premier moved that private business have the preference to-morrow, and that the House adjourn from to-morrow until Wednesday. Mr. Mulock protested against giving up the only day of the week devoted to public bills, but the motion was carried.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Laurier said the present was an opportune time for the Premier to announce what measures the government intended introducing in addition to those now before the House, and whether a bill redistributing seats in Quebec would be brought forward.

Sir John Thompson said members could not hope to get away for many weeks yet. The government proposed introducing bills respecting the French treaty, the Atlantic steamship service, respecting joint stock companies and the Senate's insolvency bill. If the House remained in session long enough they might deal with Quebec redistribution, but about that he would not speak now.

Messrs. Laurier, Charlton and Cartwright protested against the action of the government in taking up other business and leaving the tariff revision unfinished. This action made it clear that the ministers were not ready to complete their tariff, but it was wrong to keep the country in a state of suspense.

Mr. Foster said that changes had yet to be made.

The House then went into committee on supply, and passed some estimates for civil government, the opposition objecting to the amounts spent annually in maintaining branches of the finance department in large cities.

Sir John Thompson gave notice of three new government measures, a bill respecting judges of provincial courts and a bill to increase the salaries of county judges in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, May 23.—Controller Wood introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of honey made from glucose as genuine honey. He said the bill would not prohibit the sale of artificial honey as such. It also placed vinegar and Paris green on the list of articles subject to analysis under the general inspection act.

In answer to Mr. Lister's questions, Mr. Haggart said the contract for Shiek's Island dams in St. Lawrence river had been awarded to W. H. Davis and others without tender at \$384,000.

The House went into committee on supply, and a discussion took place on the vote for the high commissioner's salary.

Mr. McMullen described Sir Charles Tupper as a "political Belshazzar," and said members of the Tupper family had drawn \$165,000 from the public treasury during the past five years, or over \$106 per day, apart from the expense of the high commissioner's London establishment.

After passing some appropriations the House adjourned till Monday.

All Men

Young, old, or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted; who are broken down from excess or over work, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy in the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine loss of will-power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vitality having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse, committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent free, sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont.

K. D. C. cures nervous Dyspepsia.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO CANADA.

A Movement from the Island to the Northwest—A Modern Pied Paper of Hemitia.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., March 27.—Toward the end of June last Mr. C. C. Carlyle arrived here from Canada. His mission was to guide a portion of the stream of emigration, which for the last few years has been increasing in volume, in the direction of Canada. He entered on his work in a quiet, unostentatious way. Without any blowing of trumpets, he spent his time in travelling among the various settlements, chiefly north of St. John's, visiting the people in their homes, talking with them in their leisure hours, and whenever he found an opportunity he delivered a short lecture. He also distributed freely pamphlets, books and booklets on Canada and its attractions as a field for emigrants. Altogether he circulated about 3,000 copies of these publications. He did not aim at awakening any extravagant expectations or holding out any false hopes so as to create an emigration mania. He invariably said to them that if they were comfortable and doing fairly well, he would not advise them to leave their native land; but if it were otherwise and they had a desire to move to a new country, he told them what Canada had to offer to desirable emigrants, and pointed out the way by which, however poor, they could effect their removal and commence life anew under brighter auspices.

His labors as an emigration agent were confined to Conception, Trinity and Green bays. He also spent some time on the Hall's Bay line of railway and in Bay of Islands. The result of his efforts is that he has now 600 emigrants who have agreed to remove to Canada. They are all under 23 years of age; he knows them all personally, and have satisfied himself that all are respectable and bear a good character. There are 450 young men and 150 young women. The young men go as apprentices to farmers in Manitoba and Alberta for three years, in terms of the act which regulates such apprenticeship. They are to receive \$12 per month and their food. The girls get the same wages. They are all selected emigrants—young, healthy and accustomed to hard labor. There can be no doubt they will be valuable addition to the communities in which they are to settle.

While, as a Newfoundlander, I regret that there should be a necessity for so many young persons to leave the island, yet there can be little doubt that the change will be for their benefit. They are drawn from the poorer classes in the fishing villages, whose outlook is none of the brightest. The life of a fisherman is hard and his earnings very precarious. If they once get into debt they rarely get clear of it. They live amid dull and dreary surroundings, and it is not wonderful that the young should want to better their condition. Now that we are getting the country opened up by the new railway to Port-au-Basque, and new and varied industries thus created which will afford increased employment for the people, we shall be able, I trust, to keep our young people at home by providing better careers for many of them than fishing. We shall be able to draft our surplus population from the seaboard to the interior to become farmer, lumberers, miners, etc. But till this can be done we cannot object to their bettering their condition in Canada.

Mr. Carlyle will leave shortly for Canada with this company of emigrants, and will accompany them to their destination and see them placed. This is a wise and humane arrangement, and will be very advantageous to those whom he has taken in charge. He will then return to prosecute his work. He has acted honestly, judiciously and faithfully, and performed his work well. He is peculiarly qualified to be an emigration agent, being energetic, conscientious and kind.

In some of the localities which he visited he was suspected of being a Canadian agent to bring about Confederation—a subject which he carefully avoided. He had thus to encounter pre-judices, as the less informed of our people have a strong antipathy to Confederation. His difficulty was to get a hearing when he spoke about Canada. He met it ingeniously. He announced a lecture on some ordinary topic to be followed by a phonographic exhibition of an amusing character. After the phonograph had gone through its performances and comic songs, he said it would close with a short speech to the audience. He then put on a cylinder containing a pithy and pointed account of Canada—its progress and numerous attractions. This he had previously spoken into the instrument, and the phonograph gave it forth with great vigor and spirit, closing with the words, "If, ladies and gentlemen, you want to know more on this subject, ask Mr. Carlyle; he is able to tell you all about it." The effect was magical. Our

honest fishermen, who had never before heard of a phonograph, regarding it as something supernatural and could not doubt the truth of its utterances. Mr. Carlyle became an accredited prophet. He "caught them with guile," in an innocent and harmless way, mingling the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove.—St. John's Correspondent of Montreal Gazette.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AGAIN.

William Langley tries Many Remedies for this Disease without Avail—Dodd's Kidney Pills, a Remedy that never Failed, Cured Him.

LONDON, May 21.—William Langley, of London South, contracted inflammation of the kidneys last fall, which finally developed into Bright's disease. As any man would, who was afflicted with this terrible disease, Mr. Langley tried every remedy that could be suggested. His experience was the same as all others', he got no relief until he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Then a change set in, Mr. Langley at once began to improve, and now he is cured. This is another case of Bright's Disease, once considered incurable, that has had to succumb to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Anecdotes of Judges.

Grim humor has often played a conspicuous part in criminal trials, says the Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle, and of the notorious Irish harging judge, Lord Norbury, some curious stories are told. A man was once tried before him for the awful offense of putting out his tongue at a constable. His lordship ordered him to be whipped on three successive days from the jail to the market house. When his lordship had concluded the prisoner exclaimed: "The devil thank you; that's all you can do!" Whereupon his lordship resuming said: "Hold your tongue, sir; how dare you interrupt the judgment of the court?" and significantly added, "and back again."

Of the same judge it was said he had never been known to shed a tear but once, and that was during the representations of the "Beggars' Opera," when Macbeth got a reprieve. It is also related of him that he once asked an eminent special pleader, at the dinner table, whether the dish near him was hung beef, because, if so, he would try it. "If you try it, my Lord," was the bitter reply, "it is sure to be hung."

Lord Blaxfield, a Scotch judge, once said to an eloquent culprit at the bar: "You're a vava clever chiel, mon, but I'm thinking ye wad be none the waur o' a hangin'."

Unconsciously funny was the Irishman who, on being placed at the bar, felt quite uneasy when arraigned, and complained bitterly that he should be in such an awkward position, so far from friends and home. The judge felt kindly toward him and said: "Be calm young man. You may rest assured that, although among strangers, full justice will be done you." "Be me soul, yer honor," groaned pat, "and it's the fear of that same that troubles me."

But funnier still, in its unconscious humor, is the following: Lord Chief Justice Holt, when young, was very extravagant, and belonged to a club of wild fellows, most of whom took an infamous course of life. When his lordship was engaged at the Old Bailey a man was tried and convicted of a robbery on the highway whom the judge remembered to have been one of his old companions. Moved by that curiosity which is natural on a retrospection of past life, Holt, thinking the fellow did not know him, asked what had become of such and such of his old associates.

"Ah, my Lord," said the culprit, making a low bow, "they are all hanged but your lordship and me."

Tidnish, N. S.

David Amos, postmaster at Tidnish, N. S., writing to the Hawker Medicine Co., says: Last Spring I suffered greatly with neuralgic rheumatism and could get nothing to help me. I began using Dr. Manning's German Remedy and received relief at once. Every application gave me great benefit and I have now no need to use it. He further adds: I cannot speak too highly of this remedy. Dr. Manning's German Remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers.

St. John, N. B. wants home rule. The government of the province and not the council of the city has the appointment of chief of police, solicitor and other officers of the corporation. St. John has been called "a city of beggars" by a member of parliament, and if its people submit to government appointments being foisted upon them, they will deserve even worse epithets.—Sydney Gazette. Use K. D. C. for indiscretions of diet.

How He Chose a Clerk.

A lawyer advertised for a clerk. The next morning the office was crowded with applicants—all bright and many suitable. He made them wait until all should arrive and then arranged them in a row, and said he would tell them a story, note their comments, and judge from that whom he would choose.

"A certain farmer," began the lawyer, "was troubled with a red squirrel that got in through a hole in his barn and stole his seed corn. He resolved to kill the squirrel at the first opportunity. Seeing him go in at the hole one noon, he took his shotgun and fired away. The first shot set the barn on fire."

"Did the barn burn?" said one of the boys.

The lawyer, without answer, continued: "And seeing the barn on fire, the farmer seized a pail of water and ran to put it out."

"Did he put it out?" said another.

"As he passed inside the door shut to, and the barn was soon in flames. When the hired girl rushed out with more water—"

"Did they all burn up?" said another boy.

The lawyer went on without answer; "Then the old lady came out and all was noise and confusion, and everybody was trying to put out the fire."

"Did anyone burn up?" said another.

The lawyer said: "There, that will do; you have all shown great interest in the story."

But observing one little bright eyed fellow in deep silence, he said: "Now my little man, what have you to say?"

The little fellow blushed, grew uneasy and stammered out: "I want to know what became of that squirrel; that's what I want to know."

"You'll do," said the lawyer, "you are my man; you have not been switched off by a confusion and barn burning, and the hired girls and water pails. You have kept your eyes on the squirrel."—Fact in Court.

What is Dyspepsia?

The symptoms of dyspepsia are burning sensation of the stomach, distress and fullness after eating, headaches, and nervousness, irritability and sleeplessness. It is frequently brought on by irregular habits and careless methods of diet. The most aggravated cases may be completely cured by Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills, taken according to directions.

The July issue of The Delineator, which is called the "Midsummer Number," begins a new volume with most attractive table of contents. The styles displayed are reasonable and, therefore, picturesque and graceful, and the fancy work will please the most fastidious Summer maid or matron. The opening chapter on the Voice, by the author of the Delsarte System of Physical Culture, will interest a large class of readers, and most fascinating home employment is provided in the first of a series of illustrated papers on Florentine Iron Work. The College article for the month is A Girl's Life and Work at Wellesley, and an expert writes on Telegraphy as an employment for Women. The Daughter's Friend is the subject of the article in the Mother and Daughter series, and some salutary advice on Bathing is given in the chapter on Wise Living. A novel entertainment in the shape of A Fan Party is described, the ceremonial for a Silk and Leather Wedding is given, and there is also a reasonable paper on Picnic Giving. Flower making specially considered in The Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, and further instruction is given on How to Serve Small Fruits. The illustrated papers on Knitting, Netting, Tatting and Crocheting are as attractive as usual, and the bright talks Around the Tea Table, and a review of the Newest Books complete a very entertaining number. The subscription price of The Delineator is \$1.00 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

The Superiority

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood which, the source of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick headaches and biliousness. It is just the medicine for you.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

London, with a population of nearly 5,000,000, is governed at a cost of \$25,000,000, while \$38,000,000 is required for the government of New York, which is only about one-third the size of the British metropolis.