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RICHIBUCTO, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

NO. 47.

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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, June 29.—Sir John Thomp-
son moved the adjournment of the house
over Dominion Day.

Laurier said that in view of the general
desire of the house he would not offer any
opposition to the motion. At the same
time he would remind the Premier that it
would be more convenient to call Parlia-
ment earlier in the year. Motion carried.

On railway votes Mr. Haggart made his
annual statement as to the government
railways. He stated that the expectations
he expressed a year ago had been realized.

The intercolonial made a profit on the
year of \$20,161; Prince Edward Island a
loss \$63,731 and Windsor Branch profit
of \$17,426, making a net loss on the whole
government railway system of \$25,144.
Gross earnings of railways in 1891-1892
amounted to \$3,136,193, showing a loss on
the year's operations of \$612,204. For
the year 1892-1893 the gross earnings were
\$3,262,505, and the working expenses \$3,-
288,629. The loss was \$26,124, and the
saving had been \$586,080. This state of
affairs was brought about partly by an in-
crease of income, and partly by a decrease
of expenditure. On the Intercolonial
there was an increase in income of \$12,-
101,57. Prince Edward Island \$5,247
and Windsor \$807. The expenditure had
been reduced \$459,968 of which \$394,059
was in connection with the Intercolonial.
\$63,284 on the Prince Edward Island and
\$2,624 on the Windsor Branch. The re-
duction is chiefly due to the rearrange-
ment of the train service, which he judged
to have been greater than the actual re-
quirements of the traffic warranted.

A number of the trains were withdrawn and
the consequence was a great saving in
men and material, the reduction in wages
amounting to \$72,563. For the ten
months of 1893-94 for which the returns
are available receipts on the intercolonial
were \$2,471,379 and the working expenses
\$2,498,405. In 1892-93 the figures were
\$2,550,110 and \$2,491,368. The loss on
the ten months in 1893-94 was \$20,028.

At the end of the year he was certain
that the showing would be at least as good
as last year. In 1879 there was 714 miles
of railway and 2,928 men, or a fraction over
four men to the mile. To-day there were
1,142 miles of railway and 3,623 men, or
a fraction over three men to the mile, a
considerable difference. So long as he
was at the head of the department the
house might look for a continuance of the
present policy. (Cheers.)

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the
minister could promise a further reduc-
tion of rates, also if the percentage of ex-
penses could be reduced.

Hon. Mr. Haggart said that freight rates
were very much lower on the Intercolonial
at present than on other lines and the
passenger rates about the same. He
couldn't promise much more reduction
on the percentage of cost as compared
with the present.

The committee reported progress after
passing the railway votes.

The house adjourned at 11.50 till Tues-
day.

OTTAWA, July 4.—On motion to go into
committee of supply, Mr. Mulock in
amendment moved a long motion, con-
cluding by declaring that the Canadian
government disregarded its undertakings
and neglected to enforce proper regula-
tions and allowed large numbers of
American cattle to be imported into the
Northwest Territories from the United
States while pleuro-pneumonia was there
existing and the scheduling of Canadian
cattle by Great Britain being fairly at-
tributable to the negligence of the govern-
ment; therefore, by reason of such negli-
gence and bad faith, this House consider
the government deserving of the censure
of Parliament.

After a long debate division was taken
resulting in the defeat of the amendment
by 55 yeas to 99 nays.

Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien voted
for the amendment.

Mr. Gillies inquired: "Have the govern-
ment entered into any negotiation with
the United States by correspondence or
otherwise with the view of entering into a
joint agreement by which the system of
purse seining and trawling now pursued
beyond the three-mile limit with such
damage and injury to the fishing grounds
upon the Atlantic coast may be rendered
unlawful and prohibited in future by the
joint action of the two governments?"

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper replied:
"The government have entered into a con-
vention with the United States which
though not dealing specially with the sub-
ject of purse seining, seining and trawling
contemplates a joint investigation which
is now proceeding, which will deal with
the subjects to which the hon. gentleman
refers in his question, and no action, of
course, will be taken upon that until the
commissioners have reported."

OTTAWA, July 5.—Mr. MacDonald, of
Assiniboia, brought up the questions of
railway freight rates in the Northwest
and the building of the Hudson's Bay railway.
He and Mr. Boyd, of Marquette, had re-
cently an interview with Mr. Van Horne,
who told them the C. P. R. were not
charging excessive freight rates. It was
utterly impossible for the farmers of the
Northwest to pay the present rates owing
to the extremely low prices of their pro-
ducts. He therefore asked the govern-
ment to appoint a commission to go into
the whole matter of these freight rates.

Mr. Davin dwelt on the advantages of
a commission.

Sir John Thompson said that, in con-
sequence of the complaints made, a thorough
investigation of the subject and into all
questions which effect transportation in
those regions would be held as soon as
possible after the session, either by royal
commission, or more likely by departmental
inquiry.

Mr. Martin, Winnipeg, characterized
this proposal as a political dodge designed
to delude the people of Manitoba and the
Northwest into believing they were in a
good position.

After a long and warm discussion the
motion to go into committee of supply
carried.

On the militia item, Messrs. O'Brien,
Laurier, Mills, Mulock and Casey spoke
of the suspension of the adjutant general
by General Hebert, and asked for explana-
tions.

Mr. Patterson replied that he had no
official report and promised one to-mor-
row.

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,
pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on
the face and body, itching or peculiar sen-
sation about the scrotum, wasting of the
organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes,
twitching of the muscles, eyelids, and else-
where, 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, con-
stipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice,
desire for solitude, excitability of temper,
sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADER
CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all
symptoms of nervous debility that lead to
insanity unless cured. The spring of vital
force having lost its tension every func-
tion 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,
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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,
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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."

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No in-
ternal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema,
itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c.,
leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its
great healing and curative powers are possessed
by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman Sons & Co., Mont-
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WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION COLUMN.

All Communications to this Column
Should be Addressed to Mrs. J.
Stevenson, Secretary W. C. T. U.,
Richibucto.

"Touch not; taste not; handle not."—
Col. 2-21.

The History of the Prohibition Plebis- cite Movement.

The matter came up for discussion
at the annual meeting of the Ontario
Branch of the Dominion Alliance held in
Toronto on September 14th, 1892, and
the outcome of the consideration of it was
the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the Ontario Legislature be re-
quested to take action to secure a vote of
provincial electorate on the direct issue of
prohibition."

After the Convention, the Executive
Committee met to take steps for the carry-
ing out of the instructions given by the
Convention. It was agreed that forms of
petitions should be at once sent out to
churches and temperance societies to be
signed and forwarded to the legislature,
asking for a plebiscite. Before the peti-
tions were sent out, some objections were
raised to the plebiscite proposal, and
another meeting of the Executive Com-
mittee decided to delay the sending out
of petitions until friends of the prohibi-
tion movement could be more generally
consulted. Accordingly, a circular was
prepared, setting out the action already
taken, and reasons therefore, and sub-
mitting the following questions:

1. Do you think it would be well to
have a vote of the electors taken on the
question of the desirability of the enact-
ment of a prohibitory law?

2. Is it your opinion that your Society
would work to secure a vote in favor of
prohibition if the question were submitted?

3. In your opinion would such a vote
in your locality result in a majority for
prohibition?

This circular was sent to the pastor of
every church, and to the listed representa-
tive officer of each branch of a temperance
order in the Province. When the Ex-
ecutive Committee again met to consider
this subject, there had been received 1191
replies to the circular sent out. In these
replies the answers to the different
questions were as follows:

YEAS.	NO.	INDEFINITE.
Question 1.....1042	117	24
Question 2.....896	82	78
Question 3.....766	143	254

The Executive Committee decided that
the approval thus given to the plebiscite
proposition was such as to demand their
immediately carrying out the instructions
of the Convention, and according a form
of petition was prepared and sent out,
to be signed in behalf of churches and other
organizations, and sent to the Legislative
Assembly. The petition was in the follow-
ing form:

Your petitioners respectfully call the
attention of your honorable body to the
following facts:

1. That notwithstanding the restrictive
legislation at present in operation, intem-
perance with its attendant evils still exists
in our province to an alarming extent, is
a constant source of misery, pauperism and
crime, and a persistent hindrance and
menace to the moral and material well-
being of our people.

2. That your petitioners believe that
the only right and effective legislative
method of dealing with this evil, is by the
speedy enactment and thorough enforce-
ment of total prohibition.

3. That not only do your petitioners
believe that such legislation would be right
in principle and very beneficial in oper-
ation, but that it is also desired, and would
be approved by a large majority of the
electors of this province.

4. Your petitioners further believe that
it is very desirable that there should be an
opportunity given for a clear expression
of this strong public opinion, uninfluenced
by partisan or other considerations, so that
the legislative body dealing with the
question may be fully aware of the
attitude of the electors towards it.

5. Your petitioners therefore pray your
honorable body to make provision for the
immediate taking of a direct vote of the
electors of Ontario, in such form as will
show what number of such electors would
approve of a law prohibiting the importation,
manufacture and sale of intoxicating
liquors into and in the said Province, and
what proportion of the electors would be
opposed to such legislation.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

This petition, which it will be noticed,
denounces the liquor traffic in strong terms
and affirms the soundness of the prohibi-
tion principle, was adopted by a great
many church, temperance and municipal
organizations.

When the Legislature convened these
petitions were presented in large numbers.
These were laid before the House, peti-
tions from

199 Methodist Churches,
77 Presbyterian "
32 Baptist "

9 Congregational "
7 Episcopal "
7 Evangelical Associations,
112 I. O. G. T. Lodges,
98 W. C. T. Unions,
46 S. of T. Divisions,
29 R. T. of T. Councils,
153 Township and Villages Councils,
20 Town Councils,
6 County Councils,
21 Miscellaneous.

Making a total of 822 petitions from
representative bodies. All of these peti-
tions were in the form above set out, thus
practically giving the endorsement of all
these important bodies to the very forcible
statements and earnest prayer of this
definite and emphatic petition. There
were also presented to the Legislature a
number of petitions praying for a provin-
cial prohibitory law.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wiser and Weaker.

When men compare the people of today
physically, with those of the past they say
the present generation is weaker. When
they compare achievements the conclusion
is that the present generation is wiser.
And so they say each generation grows
wiser and weaker than the last. If you
are weak and run down try that great
nerve and brain invigorator Hawker's
nerve and stomach tonic. It will build
you up and make you strong. Sold by
all druggists, fifty cents a bottle six bottles
\$2.10.

Somewhat Mixed.

A good story always bears repetition.
The following anecdote has become fam-
ous as the Three Questions: Frederic the
Great was in the habit whenever a new
soldier joined his body-guard of asking
him three questions. These were: "How
old are you?" "How long have you
been in my service?" "Do you receive
your pay and clothing as promptly as you
wish?"

One day a young Frenchman presented
himself, and asked to be admitted into the
number that serve near the person of the
King.

"You have the proper qualifications,"
answered the officer. "You are tall and
straight and well drilled. But you do not
speak German. However, if you are
shrewd and will take the trouble to learn
a few German phrases by heart, there will
be no difficulty. The King always asks a
new member of the guards three questions.
You have but to learn how to answer
them, and all will be well; for he may
never address you again.

The soldier did as he was advised and
soon had the necessary phrases at his
tongue's end.

The next day the Great Frederic was
going about as usual, and seeing the
stranger, set about addressing him, but,
unfortunately, he varied the usual order
of his questions, and propounded the
second one first.

"How many years," he asked the young
fellow, "have you been in my service?"

"Twenty-one years," said the soldier.

The King, seeing how young he was,
knew that it was not possible that he had
carried a musket for so long a time, and
said, in a surprised way:

"How old are you?"

"One year, may it please your majesty."

It will easily be believed that this second
extraordinary answer did not diminish the
King's astonishment, and he cried:

"I declare one or the other of us must
have lost his mind."

The soldier, delighted with the progress
he was making in a foreign language, said
with great gusto:

"Both, your majesty."

"Well, I must say," observed Frederic,
"I have lived some time, but never be-
fore has one of my own soldiers announced
to me that I was a fool."

The soldier, after having said every
German word he knew, kept silence, very
well contented with his success. And
Frederic, now anxious to solve this mys-
tery, began to speak in French.

"Oh," said the soldier, relieved, "I can
talk French all day. I learned just
enough German to answer your ques-
tions."

The King had a hearty laugh, and re-
marked, as he passed on, that it was best
to know what one was saying before try-
ing to converse.

It is said that this honest soldier made a
faithful guard and became a trusted favor-
ite of the King.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing
Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in
six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERI-
CAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy
is a great surprise and delight on account
of its exceeding promptness in relieving
pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and
every part of the urinary passages in male
or female. It relieves retention of water
and pain in passing it almost immedi-
ately. If you want quick relief and cure
this is your remedy. Sold by W. W.
Short.

American Railway Statistics.

United States railway statistics, prepared
by the Interstate Commerce Commission,
for the year ending June 30th, 1893 have
been published, and show a large increase
in mileage, and in the number of engines
and cars and in passenger and freight
traffic over previous years. The mileage
on the 30th of June was 176,461.07, being
an increase during the year of 4,897.55
miles. The increase was chiefly in the
western states. There are forty-two
companies having a mileage in excess of
1000 miles and twenty-six companies
operating a mileage between 600 and
1000 miles. The total number of loco-
motives in use in June 30th was 34,788,
being an increase during the year of 1682;
of these 8,697 were passenger locomotives.
The increase in the number of passenger
and freight cars was in about the same
proportion. The number of cars operated
was 1,163,948; of these 31,374 were in the
passenger service. The number of
passengers carried per passenger locomotive
was 66,268, a total of about 600,000,000.
The freight carried per freight locomotive
was 40,062, tons, a total of about 750,000,-
000 tons. The employees numbered 893,-
602 or 515 per hundred miles of line.
The total amount of railway capital was
\$10,506,235,410 which is equal to \$63,421
per mile. The amount of stock paying
no dividend during the year was \$2,859,-
334,572, being 61.24 per cent of the total
stock outstanding. Of stocks paying
dividends, 5.25, per cent of the aggregate
stock paid from 4 to 5 per cent, 11.62 per
cent paid from 5 to 6 per cent, 5.24 per
cent paid from 6 to 7 per cent, and 5.32
per cent paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The
total dividends paid was \$100,929,884.
The amount of mortgage bonds paying no
interest was \$492,276,999, or 10.93 per
cent of the total mortgage bonds, and the
amount of income bonds paying no interest
was \$204,864,279, 92.56 per cent of the
total of income bonds.

The gross earnings from operations on
the railways of the United States for the
year ending June 30, 1893, was \$1,220,-
751,884, being an increase of \$49,344,531
over gross earnings reported in the pre-
vious year. Operating expenses during
the year were \$827,821,299, being an
increase of \$46,923,393 over the previous
year. The income from investments re-
ported by the railways was \$149,649,661
while deductions on account of fixed
charges and other analogous items were
\$431,422,156. The final net income
available for dividends was \$111,058,035,
being a sum less than the corresponding
amount for the previous year of \$907,
157.

The number of railway employees killed
during the year was 2,727, being greater
by 173 than those killed in the previous
year. The number of employees injured
was 31,729, being greater by 3,462 than
the number injured the previous year.
The number of passengers killed during
the year was 299, being less by 77 than the
number killed the previous year, and the
number injured was 3,229, being 2 in ex-
cess of the number injured the previous
year.

The Superiority

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremen-
dous amount of brain work and con-
stant 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 dyspep-
sia, overcomes sick headaches and bilious-
ness. It is just the medicine for you.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, care-
fully prepared from the best ingredients.

No More Weeds.

It may come about that the farmers one
day will know no such thing as weeds.
Professor Starr says analysis of dandelion,
purslane and pigweed show that they
would pay nearly as well as clover, if
farmers were to cultivate them for stock
food. Perhaps it may come to this in time
that farmers, after fighting such weeds
since Adam's time will change their tactics
and encourage their growth as valuable
crops. About the only plants now that
have no bug to eat them are the so-called
weeds, and should the weeds become use-
ful very likely new varieties of bugs will
rise to the occasion and eat the plant.

"Ten cents it cost," sweet Mary cries;
"My dress is just a treasure;
I dyed it with the Diamond Dyes
One day when I had leisure."

If you mail this verse and notice
and 25 cents in stamps or money to
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal,
you will receive Our Home, Canada's new
monthly family paper, for one year; also
illustrated book on "How to make Mats
and Rugs," and one package of Ink Pow-
der, for making 16 ounces of best black
ink. Mention this paper.

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the liver.