

# THE REVIEW

VOL. 7.

RICHIBUCTO NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 24, 1895.

NO. 9

## 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 every where.

See that your Advertisement is ticketed via THE REVIEW.

### A Friendly Rival.

Those Canadians who are continually disparaging their own country and making comparisons between it and the United States unfavorable to Canada will perhaps be edified and to some extent, at any rate, reformed if they study carefully the following article from an American newspaper, the Providence Journal. The writer has taken an impartial view of the progress of this country as compared with that of the United States, and he has been able to form something like a just estimate of the character and the capabilities of its inhabitants. The subject of the article is a report or brochure issued by the United States Department of Agriculture containing information with regard to Canada as a market for American products. The writer describes the report as not having been very skillfully drawn up, but he has been able to extract from it material for an article which will be read with great interest by every patriotic Canadian who is afforded the privilege of perusing it. The first paragraph describes in terms not at all complimentary the report from which the writer derives his information. He then goes on to say:

"The British Possessions of North America are especially the scene of agricultural movement and enterprise. But while that is very well understood in this country, it is not generally known that a larger proportion of the agricultural products of that Colony are exported than of the crops of the United States. Of wheat, for example Canada's yield for 1894 was 42,144,779 bushels, and her exports 9,597,405 bushels. The U. S. produced 460,267,416 bushels, and sold to other countries 88,415,230 bushels in 1894. The proportion of our exports of barley rye, oats, potatoes, hay and some other products, to the total crops of those staples in all cases below that of Canada showed. In the production of corn alone we have an advantage over the Canadian competitors for Europe's markets. The dairy trade of the Canadians is even more in their favor and against our production. Canada's exports of butter in 1894 amounted to 5,534,621 pounds. From this country the aggregate quantity exported was 11,812,092 pounds. But the great superiority of the Canadians is seen especially in the production of cheese. While the United States sold 73,852,134 pounds of this article to foreign consumers in 1894, the farmers of Canada sent 163,673,883 pounds of it abroad.

Take the products of the two countries upon a broad classification, and the rapid advances which Canada is making are still more plainly evident. The total value of all the forest products exported from the United States in 1894 was \$28,010,953. The value of the Canadian output was \$24,530,620 in the same year. Again, the fisheries of the British Colony are steadily appreciating in value, and last year reached in the export trade branch the sum of \$11,412,251. The exported fisheries products from this country were worth \$4,261,920. Singularly enough, the greater portion of the Canadian advances as an export producer of this article was not seen in the common classes of fish produced on the Atlantic Coast. The salmon fisheries of the Pacific Coast formed the bulk of the gain over previous years. Another fact to which the attention of the people of this country should be called is the success which the Canadian farmers have with their live stock or live animal trade. They exported \$6,499,713 worth of cattle in 1894, although the total number of neat cattle in the whole Dominion is but 3,000,000 or under. With our own 34,004,310 cattle, the American exports of beef in this form during the same year were worth but \$33,461,922. It may be added, too, that nearly as many sheep

in proportion to the total population, are found in Canada as in this country, and that notwithstanding the absence of a wool tariff.

It is possible to collate these badly arranged details of British progress in North America with the facts of American production and arrive at a pretty clear and correct opinion of the spirit which animates the few millions of inhabitants to the north of us when they set out to establish their material interests upon a firm foundation. It is evident that they are a hard working people, industrious, frugal and determined to find the means of happiness and contentment in the resources of the country about them. So far they have succeeded in making their way to the doors of the greatest markets without encountering much opposition from this part of the American continent and to a great extent they have been able to over-reach our people when the competition has been upon even lines. What will not be their prosperity if they are able to enjoy some of the benefits of closer communication and communion of interests with the Mother Country, as Mr. Chamberlain advocates such intimacy? Already they have linked their boundaries to Asia and Australia, and they aim to compete with our merchants in many other places. No pains should be spared by our agriculturists, and in fact by other industrial classes on this side of the Canadian boundary, to secure for the United States such portions of the trade of the world as should naturally come to us."

These are the reflections and conclusions of a thoughtful and well informed citizen of the United States. He believes that the competition of Canada with the United States in the markets of the world is not by any means to be despised, and he also believes that when the commercial relations of Canada with Great Britain are closer than they are now, this country will be in trade a far more formidable rival to the United States than it is at present. Many Canadians regard the scheme of an intimate commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies as the dream of some ultra-loyal colonial enthusiasts, encouraged by theorizing Imperial publicists, which never can be realized, but this hard-headed, practical American journalist is evidently of a very different opinion.

### IN THE TREATY PORTS.

#### A Canadian Product finds Favor in the Land of Confucius.

VANCOUVER, (Special) Oct. 14.—A passenger by the last vessel from China stated the other day that among other Canadian products which are fast coming into favor in the Chinese treaty ports, is the Canadian specific remedy for kidney diseases of all kinds known as Dodd's Kidney Pills. The medicine was first introduced by Canadians and the increase in its use both by Europeans and natives in attributed first to the accounts of its success in the Canadian and American newspapers many of which are received in Shanghai and other ports, and later to its established efficacy in curing all kinds of kidney diseases which are very prevalent in the country.

### Save Your Child.

Do not let your child suffer with a severe cold or racking cough.

Hawker's balsam will effect a complete cure. Children like it and will even ask for it. It is endorsed by physicians as a safe and reliable remedy. Heads of families should be sure that a supply is always in the house.

It cures coughs and colds, and throat and lung troubles, arising therefrom. It soothes and heals the irritated organs, and the child that has been racked by a severe cough is able to sleep peacefully. It is a quick and sure cure for hoarseness, and is therefore a necessity to public speakers and singers. It has stood the test of over thirty years and has no rival in its field.

Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry is sold by all druggists and dealers in 25 and 50c. bottles, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., (Ltd.) St. John, N. B., and New York City.

### 13 years of Itching.

Wm. Golding commercial traveller, 130 Esther st. Toronto says: For 13 years I suffered untold misery from Itching Piles, sometimes called pin worms. Many and many the weeks have I had to lay off the road from this trouble. I tried eight other pile ointments and so called remedies with no permanent relief to the intense itching and stinging, which irritated by scratching would bleed and ulcerate. One half a box of Chase's Ointment cured me completely.

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

### WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION COLUMN.

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

Women's Christian Temperance Union Richibucto, will meet every fortnight at the residence of Miss Ostle. Meetings on Thursday at 3 p. m. Mothers' meetings will be held every fortnight on alternate Wednesdays, at the same place and hour. Mothers are requested to attend.

"If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."—1 Cor. III, 17.

### A Smoker Cured.

When quite young I learned to smoke, but later I went to work in a store where I could not smoke. I then commenced chewing tobacco, but afterwards I chewed and smoked both for thirty-six years. I finally decided that chewing was a filthy habit, and stopped. At that time I was a travelling salesman, and learned to drink liquor. For ten years I was a slave to drink. After losing everything worth living for I quit drinking, and then for two years I was unable to do anything. But I thank God for those two years. I have not made a practice of drinking for twenty years now, but I kept on smoking until last New Year's day. Last year I went east to see a sister whom I had not seen for twenty-one years, and after talking of the goodness of God to us, she said, as I brought out my pipe to smoke: "I cannot see how you smoke, thinking as you do." That is the first time I had ever thought of it in a religious light. I thought the matter over, and after returning home I took my Bible and looked to see what I could find about it. First of all I found it an idol. Then I read 1 Cor. 3, 16, 17, and 10, 31. After that my smoking was no good to me. It was a sure cure. I had smoked forty-five years but I have never smoked since.—D. B. NICHOLLS, in Witness.

### The Lord's Prayer.

CONVICTING THE LIQUOR DEALERS.  
"Our Father which art in Heaven,"  
And I, O Lord, by faith thy child,  
And are my sins through Christ forgiven?  
Or am I still by sin beguiled?  
O teach me, Lord, this truth to know,  
If I the word should all forego.

"Hallowed be Thy name," I say,  
But do my ways therewith agree!  
Or am I false when thus I pray?  
And is God's name blasphemed through me?  
Ah, yes! my Liquors, sold for gain,  
Make fools, who then God's name profane.

"Thy kingdom come." It is God's will  
That I Christ's kingdom should extend;  
But do my works His laws insult,  
Or add to Satan's kingdom lend?  
The pure in Christ to Heaven go,  
But drunkards all to endless woe.

"Thy will be done on earth," O Lord,  
"As it is in Heaven" show us;  
But I can ne'er promote Thy word,  
And still far less show forth Christ's love.

While in this traffic I remain  
To sink poor souls in endless pain.  
"Give us this day our daily bread,"  
But not by liquor sales, I pray,  
For that would drams shops wisely spread,  
And drunkards make by night and day,  
And misery bring on young and old,  
And many hearts in death lay cold.

"And forgive us our debts, as we  
Forgive our debtors," is God's will,  
O may he give us light to see,  
And grace His precepts to fulfill,  
That I no more in liquors deal,  
Lest God my doom in woe might seal.

"And lead us not," O blessed God,  
"Into temptation," now I pray,  
"But deliver us" through Thy Word  
"From evil" and from sin, each day,  
That I no more may quitly be  
Of leading souls to misery.

"For thine is the kingdom," O Lord,  
"The power and the glory," thine,  
And now, O Lord, Thy grace afford,  
And Christ through faith and love make mine,  
That I on Him may still rely,  
And in His favor live and die.

"Forever" let Thy glory be  
Throughout the earth and heavens  
praised,  
And let Thy spirit dwell in us,  
"Till from death in Christ be raised,  
And to that heavenly choir belong,  
Where God's great love will be the song,  
Amen.

### What! Limping Yet?

Why should you go limping round when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will remove corns in a few days? It will give almost instant relief and a guaranteed cure in the end. Be sure you get the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor, made by Polson & Co., Kingston, for many substitutes are being offered, and it is always better to get the best. Safe, sure, painless.

Children Cry for

### A New Reformation Needed.

(Published by Request.)

Have you never heard the old story? A New England deacon, who kept a country store, thought he would make his clerk honest by calling him in regularly to the morning devotions; which he did usually in this wise: "John, have you watered the rum?" "Yes, sir," replied John. "Have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes, sir." "Then come to prayers!"

A saying was once in vogue that

"A pound's a pound,  
The world around;"

but we now need to give the old proverb a new rendering;—as for instance,

A pound is an ounce short,  
Or something of that sort!

Now, as Martia Luther nailed his ninety-five propositions to the door of the church in Wittenberg, and challenged all men to dispute them, we wish every merchant would nail to the door of his counting-room some such heroic proclamations as the following, and challenge all his partners to deny them:—That the lawful length of one foot, linear measure, is twelve inches, and not nine, ten or eleven;—that a gallon pot ought to hold four quarts, and not three and a pint;—that a modern bushel ought still to contain as much as the old Winchester bushel of England, and not a pint less than four pecks;—that a barrel of flour which is not fit to be eaten ought not to be marked superfine;—that a quire of paper ought to count twenty-four sheets, and not eighteen or twenty-two;—that a paper of cut tacks from a hardware store ought to number ten hundred instead of three hundred;—that the length of two hundred yards ought to be quite as great when wound with a thread around a spool, as when measured in the posts and rails of a farm fence, or in coils or braces of a ship's rigging!

Another great reform somewhat different from Luther's in the X<sup>VI</sup>th century is now needed in the XIX<sup>th</sup>;—a reform not in faith but in works—not in doctrinal ethics, but in practical dealings;—a reform that shall call things by their right names, and disown their wrong; a reform that shall enter into every dry goods store and search along every shelf, to measure the ribbons piece by piece, to weigh the sewing silks pound by pound, to wind the full length of thread on the spool, and to mark silk and worsted only half and half, instead of calling it all silk;—a reform that shall penetrate like moisture into every hardware establishment, so as to rust out the false stamps from every blade of cutlery, and to stamp the true name only when the metal has the true ring; a reform that shall mark an honest value on every pair of boots in every shoemaker's and dry every side of wet leather in the Swamp before it goes into the scales;—a reform that shall enter among the four barrels with the vigilance of a new inspector before his official eyesight grows weak;—and that shall know the difference between "Richmond mittlings" and "Richmond" without the mittlings;—and shall drive away from the Corn Exchange the peddlars who sell fraudulent branding irons, as the money changers were driven from the temple with a whip of small cords;—a reform that shall go down into the darkness of wine cellars, like a specter of justice, calling for vengeance;—and that shall crush the great spiders of the wine vault, and sweep away like a new broom, the green bottles and the black webs;—and shall at last open the eyes as well as the mouths of silly men who guzzle good old wine made of last year's bad whiskey, colored and shaken together and labelled "from the remarkable vintage of 1829;" a reform that shall take away from the mercantile community the reproach which is now more and more heaped upon it, that business cannot be successful without being dishonest;—a reform, which, in short, shall breathe into every branch of commerce and industry a true spirit of Christian equity and honor!

Such is the reform, that is now needed in the mercantile world. When shall it be inaugurated? What dry goods merchant will begin it by repudiating the pound of silk which does not weigh sixteen ounces;—What hardware merchant will begin it by taking off from his next paper of tacks the label of "one thousand," and pasting in its place a label of "three hundred"? What flour merchant will begin it by cutting away the false brains from his barrels, that the rum may once more be heated so as not to, seal his conscience while they sing, his staves? We repeat, "We need a new commercial reform, and we ask, 'Who will rise to be its leader?' We will not say, 'don't do it,' speak it once!"—From an old Magazine.

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