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THE REVIEW

VOL. 7.

RICHIBUCTO NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 19 1895.

No. 7

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Whitens the Clothes beautifully, without eating any holes in them.

Clothes washed with poor soap don't last long.

Clothes washed with

SUNLIGHT SOAP

will last—a great point gained, and you don't have to rub when you use SUNLIGHT SOAP: It does most all the work itself.

Less Labor! Greater Comfort!

N. D. HOOPER,

Sole Agent for New Brunswick. P. O. Box 151. St. John, N. B.

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

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

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Western Ways.

The mystery of life, the mystery of death, will they never reveal themselves to us mortals? With what an infinite longing the human mind has asked this question in all ages, and how various and perplexing have been the answers returned. Early in the dawn of our race records, we find the savage seeking in the giant forces of nature, by which he was environed, a solution to his doubt and asking these very forces, whom he in most cases dreaded, to themselves become his Deities and lead him in the way of truth. Farther along in the History we find theology essaying to answer the awful question in an authoritative tone. Yet theology claimed too much, and so attempted to answer the whole question by teachings outside its sphere, and is now reaping the reward of its vaulting ambition by finding itself doubted and discredited by minds who have been willing to be led by it in its own sphere. Again science has taken up the question and is striving to give some sure and definite answer which it can prove. Science however, has not as yet sufficient data to even hazard a reasonable conjecture and the question so important to us all—Will we ever get an answer? Yes, if we wait. There is one waiting for us all. We need now nothing more than learn to turn our life well, we need only one breath at a time and God gives us that, we need only the instruction necessary to true will and God gives us that abundantly. Amid all the jarring of rival opinions and clashing of different systems of religion, we may if we listen, hear the voice of the Eternal speaking to each soul. God reveals himself to each one of us. He will do it in a manner suitable to each one. The soul to learn of its maker must commune with Him.

It seems as if it were an almost universal rule that one going very near the line between life and death, will always catch a distinct impress from the Great Beyond. Like the wanderer who sleeps by the wall of a garden and breathes the aroma of the flowers, he feels, on awaking, that something has entered into him. The effect may, and usually does wear away in time, yet its effects are still often felt for life. We note it in the man and he does not deny it.

The question, how shall we best live, gets some apparently contradictory answers. The writer had an opportunity of hearing the new Physical Manifestation Sect of Harverites hold a convention. Such shouting and screaming, such dancing

and poising, such fervor and such recklessness, such a mixture of sense and nonsense, such eloquent and logical reason and such hysterical ravings, would be hard to parallel in any age or time. These things, however, seem to me have been in exhibition all the ages—since men began to take an interest in Divine things. The flagellants of the ages of faith and the hysterical nuns of the fourteenth century were paralleled by the extravagances of the Anabaptists of the Reformation. We find the human being very much like his fellows of bygone ages and other climes even in this Canada of ours.

Next to eternal salvation comes the question, uppermost in most minds, the Bread and Butter question. How are times? What are the prospects for the future? These are the questions asked by almost everyone. Times in the west of Canada may be said to be good. The enormous crops now safely garnered have brought a sense of independence and a hope for the future not felt for many years. True, the decline in price has made a difference in value of some three millions of dollars in Manitoba and Territories alone, yet her exports will still be enormous. The great advance in the cattle trade and the opening up of the English market for horses has given almost a boom to Alberta and Saskatchewan. Here in Ottawa the prices of farm products are alarmingly low. Beef at 3cts. a lb (good at that), pork at 4cts, and butter at 16cts, with oats at 24cts, and potatoes at 17cts. per bus. were the quotations yesterday. The prices on the other side of the line are still worse and we hear nothing here among the farmers of reciprocity now. In fact neither political parties will even venture to mention it, as it is so well known, that if the Americans could now open our markets they would beat the Canadian farmer out of his home market even at the low figures quoted. Oats are sold in Ogdensburg, right across the line at 18 to 20cts. per bus., and butter and cheese at eight and twelve cents respectively. Beef and pork are put on the market for 2cts. and 4cts. per lb and all other produce at similar rates. This may be and is in fact offset by a great decline in all values, yet the want of satisfaction among the farmers is very pronounced. The general trade of the country is however, coming up by bounds, and we are forced to admit that not only did Canada ride out the storm of commercial depression in magnificent style, but that she is now feeling the revival more strongly than any other country except England alone. Across the border the hopes that were entertained of a great boom in trade seems to have been dissipated for the time being. It is admitted that this is going to be a close year and the refugees who are waiting the coming boom to again see the soil of Uncle Sam, have postponed their going. Canada has many things to be proud of—her unequalled fisheries, her mines, her forests and her farms stand alone and unequalled in the world. Her Govt., or in order not to offend, we will call it her system of Government, has no equal on earth. Her laws are of the wisest, and are well administered, and quoting the words of the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, her people are the happiest in the world. Of one product however, she cannot be proud, that is the Yankeeified Canadian. The real Yankee is a natural product, he is what he is by right. He was the manor-born, he is the product of natural laws, and as such has a *raison d'être* and the Yankeeified Canadian, who can describe him? Cutting adrift from all the glory of the past, he frantically tries to connect himself with a glory won by the fathers of other men, forgetting that the record of his own sires far transcends those of his quondam friends. He steps from a citizenship that gives him the command of half the world, to that of a nationality that is hardly a factor in the politics of civilization from the sheeter of the flag that folds at one extremity the persecuted American Protestant missionaries of China and the Greek Catholics of Turkey. The Himalayas on one hand and the Rockies on the other bear the flag of the Red Cross, and one can go round the world and mingle with every race, and bask in every clime and worship at every shrine under the same flag, and still retain his feeling of "being at home."

The Briton knows his home is a stately one. The American loves his home because it is his home, a noble and always respected act. The Yankeeified Canadian knows his newly acquired cognomen is of an uncertain tenure and that it is in constant fear of change. Worse than all he will in spite of the abject lessons of the last few years which show in such vivid colors the facts teaching us that takeness in all the people of Canada are immensely more prosperous than those of the States, he will while here getting work he could not get under the Stars and Stripes, tell us of all the glories of his home now his no longer, and try and breed dissatisfaction in the minds of those who have not the necessary experience to answer him. The steady stream flowing from the Western States into Western Canada is however of so decided a cast as to somewhat puzzle even the imagination of the Yankeeified Canadian liar to find a reason to account for it, consistent with his theories.

Politics! I am asked to give an opinion. Well, tell me Dear Sir I say—what the action of the Govt will be, and I will forecast the coming election. It is hard to guess right between two wrongs. That the Catholics of Manitoba are not treated fairly is the opinion expressed by every intelligent Protestant who has carefully studied the matter. Yet the evident wrong here of demanding for these people a reenactment of a law (that of 1870) which has been tried and found utterly inefficient, and outrageously costly, about balances the intolerance of those who in Manitoba refuse to do justice. Yet we must know those who have been among the people of Manitoba that such is not their wish. The Protestants of Manitoba will tell you by an immense majority, that they will be glad to see such change made in the law as will fairly meet any reasonable objection of the Catholics. Yet between the act of 1870 and the act of 1890 they will uphold the latter. This is the strength of Greenway's position. He will not discuss the question of a reasonable change. He will give them the alternative—1890 or 1870—on this issue he stands to win in the coming election.

The Orangemen of Ont., are strongly opposed to coercion being used towards Manitoba. Will the Govt gain among the Catholics of Quebec compensate for the loss of the Orange vote of Ont. That is the question now being asked on all sides some say Yes, others No. We shall see!

Rumor has it here to-day that the leaders of the Conservative party in Quebec refuse to allow any one of their number to enter the Cabinet as long as Hon. John G. Haggart retains his present position. At all events it is now conceded that no public man of standing in Quebec will accept the idle portfolio and rumor may for once be right. If so it is a strange thing to find Manitoba and Quebec agree on at least, one point. Mr. H. is the *hete noir* of the Conservatives in the West.

C. C. C.

Ottawa, Dec. 8th 1895.

A UNITED CLERGY.

With One Consent Clergymen of Leading Denominations Speak in High Terms of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In matter of doctrine and creed the clergyman of the various religious denominations will differ. It has been said, however, that in this day the trend of religious thought through all denominations is towards union on the main essentials. It is certainly the case that the clergy see all of one mind regarding the merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. In the Episcopal Church the Bishop of Toronto, Rev. A. Sweetman, D. D., D. C. L.; the Rev. John Langtry, M. A., D. C. L.; the Rev. W. R. Williams, names familiar to every one, have spoken in warm praise of this excellent specific for cold in the head or catarrh. This medicine has been used in the home of the Rev. A. H. Newman, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. I. Trotter, B. B. A., and Rev. Malcolm S. Clark, B. A., prominent members of the Faculty of McMaster University, and like their Episcopal brethren they say good things of it. A kindred opinion has been expressed over their own signatures by leaders of the Methodist Church, like the Rev. A. S. Ceambers, LL.B.; Rev. William Galbraith, LL.B., and the Rev. W. H. Withrow, E. D. Just as heartily the Rev. S. Fickolas, of Olivet Congregational Church, Toronto, writes of this medicine, and so the list might be extended.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, relieves in ten or fifteen minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis, and deafness. 60c. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver. S. G. Deitchon, 44 church st., Toronto. Sold by W. W. Short.

News was received at Constantinople from Trebizond Thursday of fresh atrocities. The bishop and several ecclesiastics were burned alive while seeking refuge in a building. Fresh outrages have occurred in other parts of Asia Minor.

Prompt Relief.

Rev. Thom. E. Archer, Salt Springs Island, B. C.: "From the package of K. D. C. you sent me, a quarter of which I have used, I can say with truth that I never tried anything that so quickly relieves the pains consequent upon indigestion. I shall always be pleased to recommend your cure to all and every person inclined to dyspepsia."

If you doubt the great merits of K. D. C. send for free sample. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

SOME STRANGE FOODS.

The Chinese Bird's Nest the Most Singular.

Of all the strange foods that men have used, the one that seems most singular to us is the bird's nest used by the Chinese. The edible nests are those of the Nicolbar swallow, found in the cluster of islands of that name in the Bay of Bengal. These nests form one of the principal exports of the island. They are held in the highest estimation by the Chinese as an article of food.

In Abyssinia, according to Bruce, they cut steaks from a live cow, and eat the flesh warm with its natural heat.

In Siam the flesh of crocodiles is sold regularly in the markets as human food. They are eaten by the natives of Africa also. Herodotus says they were eaten by the Egyptians near Elephantine, though worshipped and their lives sacredly preserved by the inhabitants of other parts of Egypt.

The alligators of North and South America were eaten by the aborigines, as they are still in some parts of these countries.

The general rule is that beasts of prey are not good for food, but there are striking exceptions to the rule, and among others, the tiger is sometimes eaten in India.

There seems to be really no good reason why rats should not be eaten, and in the country where they originally belonged, China, they are commonly used for that purpose; as, indeed, in Paris, during the siege, people were often glad to sit down to a feast of this kind.

The fox though an object of sport is seldom thought of in connection with the table, yet it is very often eaten by the Indians.

The skunk of North America is generally thought to be as unlikely a subject for culinary purposes as could be found in nature, but it is not only used by Indians and backwoodsmen, but is declared to be remarkably palatable when its preparation is sufficiently guarded.

Several species of monkeys afford food for the natives of their habitats. Travelers who have tried them declare them very good.

The so-called king of beasts is usually associated with eating rather than being eaten, yet the lion is an article of food among the natives of the countries he inhabits.

Dogs are eaten by the California Indians in times of distress; they do not use them for this purpose in ordinary times, because they are too valuable to them for other purposes. Marco Polo says the Tartars used dogs for food, as did also the Mexicans the native dog, or alco.

The chase of the horse for the purpose of food was one of the chief occupations of man in Europe in the Neolithic Age. The Tartars eat horses as a regular diet, and there are many butchers shops in Paris and Vienna where only horseflesh is sold.

The wild ass is eaten in Abyssinia; and the flesh of the sucking foal is esteemed by Lasilio a great dainty.

The milk of asses is also used in Abyssinia, as is the milk of mares by the Tartars.

The tallest and awkwardest of all creatures, is the giraffe, when grown to maturity, is defended from all human teeth by its impenetrable toughness, but when young it is esteemed highly as food.

The rhinoceros, the elephant, and the hippopotamus, three most gigantic of creatures, are all edible, and indeed, greatly esteemed as food.

The porcupine has a repulsive exterior but a delicious interior when properly served.

How strange it seems to eat moss! Yet the Iceland moss, found in the west and north of that country, is excellent for consumptives, and is used in Iceland in times of scarcity.

The rattlesnakes of North America are eaten by Indians; as, indeed, are also other snakes by our Indians, and by the negroes of Africa.

The Old World species of locusts form articles of food with certain semi-civilized and savage races, by whom they are considered as delicacies, or as part of an ordinary diet.

There is a kind of clay eaten by certain degraded people in the Carolines. Grasshoppers are eaten by Indians.

To most people in our country snails seem to be a strange food, though they have been used for a long time in France, Italy and Spain. The helix pomatia, or the edible snail, which is the kind that is used, has, in recent years, been farmed in this country, and sold in the New York markets.

The selection of the tongues of birds as an article of food seems to us strange, yet the tongues of song birds and of the peacock were great delicacies among the Romans.

Few of us, or indeed, of any people, would think of eating parrots, especially if anything else could be gotten yet, the Romans esteemed them for the table.

Cranes are sometimes used for food. The American ostrich, of South America, is eaten, both flesh and eggs. The eggs of the African ostrich are used, and the flesh when the bird is young.

The albatross, which is the largest and strongest of birds, produces eggs which are edible.

There is a weed in this country much cursed by all who have to do with the soil and its products, called in vulgar phrase "moss." No one in this country would think of eating it, yet this foe of farmers and gardeners is used as a food in Europe and in Egypt.

Acorns in this country are put to no use, unless it be for wine; but in Saxon times "mast" was valued not only for herds, but for man. In times of dearth acorns were boiled and eaten by the poor in England and in France, as one species is still in Southern Europe.

Beech-mast has been used in times of famine and distress.

Dangerous.

We often see this sign on roads or streets. Any kidney ailment is dangerous. Because you never know where it will end.

Suppose you feel languid, suppose you have feverish symptoms, there must be poison in the blood for those are the certain signs. To the fact that poison gets past the kidneys, may be traced every sickness to which you are liable.

That the kidneys forthwith and first of all. It is the safe and sure thing every time: Therefore do it promptly and well. We are trying to teach people to turn to Dodd's Kidney Pills as the simplest and greatest treatment of kidney diseases on earth.

Can't you see the point? Every serious disease results from the kidneys being out of order: Dodd's Kidney Pills keeps on curing these diseases.

The coroner's jury concluded that the skeleton recently found at Brandy Brook, near St. John was that of Frank Fleming, but they could not say how his death was caused. He left Boston to return to St. John on July 20th, 1893. A letter from a sister in Boston was shown by witnesses. It described the clothing worn by Frank Fleming when he left Boston. The description tallied with the clothes on the remains. Since leaving Boston Frank Fleming was not seen by any of the family.

Purely Vegetable.

First the bud, then the blossom, then the perfect fruit. These are the several ingredients composing the painless and sure cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. The juices of plants greatly concentrated and purified, gums and balsams in harmonious union, all combined give the grand results. Putnam's Extractor makes no sore spots, does not lay a man up for a week, but goes on quietly doing its work until a perfect cure results. Beware of acid substitutes.

Charles W. Lounsbury, who mysteriously disappeared from Philadelphia on Oct. 24, and who was thought to have been robbed of \$4,200 and then drowned in the Delaware river, has been located in New Orleans by detectives. It is alleged that his departure was a scheme to swindle creditors.

Suffered with Rheumatism.

"I was suffering with rheumatism, and could not rest day or night. A neighbor advised me to try Hood's Sassafras, and I did so and it did me a great deal of good. I am very thankful for the benefit received." Lizzie Childs, Kingston, N. B.

Hood's PILLS are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate.

While Mrs. James Williams, of Jeffersonville, Ind., was dressing a turkey for dinner she found in the bird's craw a diamond solitary the size of a pea. The fowl came from a farm close to a picnic ground, and it is thought that it picked up the jewel near there.

2 Neglects and the Result.

Neglect cold in the head and you will surely have catarrh. Neglect nasal catarrh and you will as surely induce pulmonary diseases or catarrh of the stomach with its disgusting attendants, foul breath, hawking, spitting, &c. Stop it all by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box cures.

Two hundred trains enter and leave Moorgate street station, London, every hour throughout the day.

Chicago Filled Cheese.

The consumers of the United Kingdom have been taking less and less cheese from the United States the last few years. This has been something of a puzzle as well as a cause of anxiety to our neighboring country, but they now begin to understand that a broad hint that there is something wrong with their cheese. In his last annual report the Secretary of Agriculture and his special mention of the unsatisfactory returns from this branch of dairy production, and by way of accounting for it ventures the opinion that the cheese cannot be first-class. The gradual vanishing of so large an item of trade has set some of the newspapers also speculating as to the cause, and they have hit upon the same theory. To inferior quality, it is agreed, is to be put down the steady decay of British demand. It is recognized that one large element in the depreciation of the quality is Chicago filled cheese, and it is admitted that that is enough to sicken the stoutest demand. In states of the East, particularly, the opinion of this Chicago filled article is very outspoken. There they say it is ruining the trade in honest cheese. It is this Chicago filled cheese, it will be remembered, that was made the pretext of the onslaught on Canadian cheese some months ago by the North British Agriculturalist. It is a very bad class of cheese to have to be responsible for, and our representative in London hastened to clear Canada of all connection with it. The North British Agriculturalist, convinced of his mistake, and moreover having a full sense of the great wrong it did us in falsely accusing us of anything quite so bad as this Chicago cheese, made a handsome apology. The United States had to father the cheese and the consequences. The consequences are coming home to it in the form of shrinking exports; they may take the grover form threatened by the agitation of the British farmer some months ago, that of complete exclusion from the British market. At all events, the cheese exports are now the subject of some discussion in the press. A letter to the New York Sun dealing with an article in which that paper had recommended that the manufacture of filled cheese be prohibited, makes the charge that Canada also turns out filled cheese and sells it in England as "prime American." This writer, who is named as often found at the foot of letters to the New York press, is a Mr. G. Wilfrid Pierce. His statement in relation to Canadian cheese is false. British importations, for as has the great falling off in United States cheese exports. Both impress us with the necessity of having every cheese and every cheese package leaving this country branded with marks indicating where and when the cheese was made. If all our cheese is marked, then we shall stand in no danger of being held accountable for unmarked stuff. It is in this way we can readily dispense such charges as those of the North British Agriculturalist, and Mr. G. Wilfrid Pierce, and in this way we can protect our cheese trade from such consequences as are now dawning upon that of the United States. In the present situation of the cheese trade of this country, it is to be found a fresh argument for the adoption of Major McClannan's plan.

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