

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., JULY 11, 1895.

A WOMAN'S BIBLE.

Among the later developments of the movement for the advancement of woman's position in the world is the proposal, presently to be carried into effect, of a new translation of the Bible, to be made by women. The reformers who have taken the task in hand affirm that the work of translating the sacred writings, having been heretofore carried out wholly by men, with their peculiar sex prejudices, has been done in a manner which in not a few cases has strained the original text quite out of its fair construction and so as to teach the inequality of the sexes, in a measure that the inspired writers never contemplated. Whether this contention is true or otherwise there are some obvious inconveniences likely to arise should the woman's version become completed and widely circulated. Probably most men would rest content with the translations we already have, and would stand thereby in such cases as appeal might be made to scriptural authority. It would hardly tend to the furtherance of domestic peace were the wives and sisters to have another and a different text to appeal to. But the object of the proposed woman's version would not be the promotion of peace in the home so much as to gain scriptural authority for somewhat revolutionary changes in the established order of society.

It is safe to say that the craze for a woman's translation will not extend very far, if only from the fact that most Bible-reading women will rest content with the book as it is. They will not rest notwithstanding that it teaches a woman was the first to sin in Eden, and that Paul would not "suffer a woman to teach or preach," but rather that they should "learn of their husbands at home," and "the wife see that she reverence her husband." For the difficulty under which the reformers labor, lies not in the fact that men have been the translators. The text was written by men, almost entirely, and if they were divinely inspired, as is commonly believed there remains the awkward question, why were not as many women as men inspired to write the various historical, lyrical, prophetic and epistolary books of which the sacred Canon was made up? It is evident that what is wanted by the projectors of the women's service is not so much a new and different translation as a new and different Bible.

If the authors of the latest craze would pause to think and to inform themselves they would see that the scriptures as we have them have been a prime factor in ameliorating and advancing the status of women in the world. It is in heathen and non-Christian lands alone that women's subjection and degradation as a class are deepest and most galling, and it is only in those countries where the scriptures are read and taught that there is anything approximating to the equality of sexes. This being so women have the strongest incentive to maintain the authority of the book. A new translation in the interest of the women's rights movement could hardly promote that end, but rather the reverse.

After all the passages are few in sacred writ which can be fairly construed to teach the absolute superiority of one sex over the other. The Tennysonian phrase, "equal yet diverse," fairly expresses the scriptural idea of the sexes, especially if we except a few passages in the writings of St. Paul. He was a confirmed bachelor, and he alone of the so-called sacred writers admits that in some of his opinions as to the relations of men and women he spoke of his own judgment and not with inspired authority.

THE FARMER'S MISTAKES.

It is not a little singular that the very richness and variety of our natural resources should be the means of making many people less prosperous than they might be under what would seem to be less favorable conditions. For instance, here in Kent we have an excellent soil, forests of excellent lumber and our coast and river waters abounding with fish. This tends to produce a hybrid race, half farmer and half lumberman or half fisherman. But it is also a condition necessary

to success in life that the individual should devote his energies to some one calling. This condition prevails everywhere, as a rule. There may be here and there a solitary exception of prosperity obtained by following several occupations, but such exceptions only prove the general rule. To succeed as a farmer one must be wholly devoted to his calling. The farmer will not grow rich rapidly, but with industry and economy the man who has a fairly good farm and devotes himself to its cultivation will easily obtain a competence.

In this county, and the same is true of many other parts of our province, the farmer is tempted to become a lumberman, or a fisherman during a portion of his time. He is lured by the chance of a temporary gain better than the farm affords, but in the end he loses by dividing his energies and neglecting his farm. The experience of thousands who have stuck to the farm and prospered is strengthened and enforced by the experience of other thousands who have tried to engraft other callings upon that to which they were brought up and have failed. The "Jack at all trades" usually turns out to be "master of none," and consequently unsuccessful.

Another mistake made by too many of our agriculturists is the attempt to cultivate too much land. Land is so plentiful that the error is perhaps a natural one but more thorough cultivation of a smaller acreage would in most cases pay better than the methods in practice.

There are thousands of cropped out farms in our province, the result of bad and unskillful tillage. The natural fertility of the soil is exhausted by long continued cropping in which nothing is restored. The farmer robs his farm instead of feeding it. He knows that he must feed his horse if the animal is expected to work; that his cow must have good pasturage or other feed if she is to give milk, but his field is expected to yield hay, grain or potatoes without being fed at all, or in but scant measure. Of course this rebuke does not apply to the better class of our farmers, but it is of far too general application in New Brunswick.

We hear frequently of the depreciated value of farm lands. Sometimes we are told that this or that fiscal policy is to blame for the loss in value. The cause lies elsewhere. There has been very little variation for many years in the value of our best marsh or intervale lands, such as those of Sackville or the bottom of the St. John river valley. It is the starved and over-cropped lands that have depreciated. And no change of fiscal policy, no system of free-trade or of protection can restore the loss. There is only one remedy and that lies with the farmer himself. He must restore to the soil the fertility he has exhausted. And the task is not an easy one. It will take time, labor and he must proceed by intelligent methods.

The question is one of momentous importance. The great majority of our people are farmers. It is impossible for the province to prosper as a whole while this large class are farming badly. But if the great body of our farmers will earnestly and intelligently grapple with this matter of restoring their worn out farms they will certainly reap a great reward. Then and not till then will the old-time values of farm property be restored, and the general prosperity of the community will inevitably follow. We believe our farmers are to some extent awakening from their lethargy and are taking to heart the good examples of some of the more advanced agriculturists. If so, this is the beginning of a better order of things and of better times as well.

PARLIAMENT.

For weeks past the representatives of the people in parliament have sweltered in almost intolerable heat. The thermometer has stood in the nineties, and the one question uppermost in every mind has been how to keep cool. It is far too hot for argument, or wordy disputation, or work, or even serious consecutive thinking. The oppressive heat, with a providential impartiality falls alike upon the just and the unjust, the opposition and the government. At such times there can be no parliamentary fighting worthy of the name. The opposition attacks must be for the time, weak, and the ministerial defence feeble. In the field of war armies not infrequently suspend their operations because of the cold and go into winter quarters. The parliamentary warriors, on the contrary, feel much more the necessity to go into summer quarters and suspend hostilities until the weather cools. It would be idle to attempt a solution of the vexed question of remedial legislation in such torrid weather. Hence, for the time, Laurier languishes and Tupper grows torpid, Paterson perspires and Mills mops himself; Sir Richard reeks in moisture, Davies drips, Caron collapses and Foster forbears to fight. The weather terminates the political situation; remedial legislation goes over for the time and a fall session, which THE REVIEW was the first to predict, will be called to settle the vexed question.

In this we think our wise men are truly wise. Time is a great solver of difficulties, and we shall have the benefit of it. Let us trust it may prove effectual in providing a solution for the most threatening question with which our public men have

had to deal during a quarter century of our history.

But there is another aspect of the question which must not be lost sight of. The calling of a fall session to avoid the heat must prove a splendid advertisement for Canada. Too long this country has been known to the world as a land of intense frost and interminable snow. The typical Canadian has been pictured wrapped in furs, half frozen, with "blue, cold nose and wrinkled brow," exposed to northern blasts, struggling to prolong his existence amid the rigorous winter. If he attempted sport at all, the ringing skates or the gliding toboggan were the means of his frigid enjoyments. In a word he could only be funny while in danger of freezing. Now it will go forth to the world that Canada is not a land of perpetual snow, for parliament is actually to be prorogued because of the heat. Canada is not now, a cold country, whatever it may have been in February. Even here in Richibucto, beside the cool waters and amid the sea breezes it is quite warm enough for comfort. In fact an iceberg or two in the offing just now would feel consoling. No one could give offence by turning the cold shoulder upon us, and we do most sincerely pity the sweltering and suffering inlanders of this over-heated Dominion—Canada a cold country? Oh no! That slander is disproved.

The three Quebec ministers Hon. Messrs. Caron, Ouimet and Angers have tendered their resignations owing to the determination of the government not to ask parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session.

THE FATE OF DANIEL McNEIL, NATIVE OF BUCTOUCHE.

Supposed to Have Been Killed by an Indian Named One-Eye.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 6.—The Chilcoten country of northern British Columbia has long been noted for the exceptionally threatening attitude towards white settlers of the native tribesmen, who unlike most of their fellows in the province can hardly be said to come under the influence of civilization.

The massacre by them of a large number of settlers, led into the district several years ago by a man named Waddington, has in fact till very lately deterred others from following their example, although the lands of Chilcoten are believed to be well adapted to cattle rearing and general agriculture. However about two years ago a man named Daniel McNeil, a native of Buctouche, N. B., was amongst others a would-be pioneer settler in this country. He disappeared about a year since and the settlers' family with whom he for a time lived, advertised the fact, no doubt fearing that harm had come to him, and also wishing to learn what disposition should be made of a deposit receipt of a rather large sum the missing man had left unclaimed. McNeil's brother, Norman, hearing of this, although several thousand miles away, in Minneapolis, resolved to spare neither trouble nor expense in finding his missing brother, dead or alive. He accordingly made for the Chilcoten, and after travelling several hundreds of mountain land and valley, where for the most part the foot of man never before trod, reached former neighbors of his brother, who directed him to the camp of an Indian Chief named One-Eye, who as they believed knew something of the matter.

One-Eye, who has been strongly suspected of complicity in the Waddington massacre, but has latterly shown signs of friendliness towards the white settlers, told McNeil at their meeting, that he knew of a place about four miles away where a man's skeleton had long been lying. It might, he thought, be that of the missing man. The skeleton was found at the spot indicated and identified by a knife and other things lying near. Foul play is suspected, but it is impossible to verify the fact, since the skeleton presents no signs of ill-usage, and if the deceased was murdered, the deed was evidently done by the knife, without injury to the bony structure of the body. All therefore that Norman McNeil can convey to the other members of the family, is the fact that his brother's lonely death and the assurance for what it is worth of One-Eye's statement, that he found the dead body where it was lying, in manner indicative of death from natural causes.

Hands and Ankles Raw.

For years I have been a great sufferer from itchy skin trouble and salt rheum. My hands and ankles were literally raw. The first application of Dr. Chase's Ointment allayed the burning, itching sensation. One box and a half entirely cured me. It is also instant relief for chilblains. Henry A. Parmenter, St. Catharines, Ont.

While the torpedo boat Aquila was undergoing trials at Spezia, Italy, on Wednesday, her boiler exploded. Five men were killed and thirteen injured. The vessel was badly damaged.

"Father," said the boy, "what is insolvent?" "Insolvent," was the reply, "is merely a long word used to describe a short condition."

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

Buctouche.
 JULY 8.—Among those in town during the past week were, Messrs. Hall and LeBlanc of St. John, Leger, of Memramcook, Colpitts and Carter, of Richibucto, Gallagher, Coffey, Irving and Abbott of Moncton, and Trainer of Kingston.

Miss Trenholm, of Fort Lawrence, is visiting at the Bay View.

Miss Johnson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Girvan, of Kingston.

The Presbyterian ladies are preparing for their tea and fancy sale on Thursday.

Thos. Gallagher and Cond. Coffey of Moncton, have been in town making arrangements for the Moncton A. O. H. excursion on Thursday.

Judge James and J. P. Leger visited the shiretown on Tuesday.

Miss Marie Girouard has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Bourque, during the past week.

David McIntosh is back from the Central Railway.

A special train brought the militia home on Saturday.

Father Michaud holds his annual picnic on August 20th.

Miss Maggie Hannagan has returned from a week's visit to friends in Kingston.

Miss Theresa Smith has a soda water fountain in connection with Capt. Smith's new grocery.

Dr. King has been slightly sick during the past week.

Little Ray, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony McNairn, died on Saturday morning after a week's sickness. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon.

A number from Buctouche went up Little River on Monday last to witness an immersion held at that place by the Rev. W. W. Weeks, of Moncton. After the ceremony the reverend gentleman preached a powerful sermon.

R. S. Chestnut, of St. Anthony, spent Sunday in town.

There is some talk of a match race between J. P. Leger's Lady Wallace and Richard Hebert's Island horse for \$100 a side on the Kingston driving park, August 1st.

The town pump was moved down street on Friday last.

Raphael Gould has eleven pigs in his piggery at present. He is doing an extensive business and deserves the greatest encouragement in his endeavors to establish such an important industry in our midst. He has demonstrated that pigs thrive better apart than in herds and consequently keeps them tethered separately. By the way, Collector Grouard informs the writer that Mr. Gould is the only man in the parish of Wellington who paid his taxes the day he was notified.

Miss Jessie Potts is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Potts.

A. J. Dysart, of Cocagne, spent Sunday in Buctouche.

Miss McKnight, of Chatham is visiting her aunt, Mrs. McNairn.

E. Girouard, wife and children are driving through Kent County visiting relations on a holiday.

Miss Murphy, formerly of Montana, now of St. Anne, is visiting Buctouche.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Dorchester, are visiting Mrs. Chas. McManus.

N. Hall, of Moncton, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Mary Hannagan intends teaching at Dixon's Point, next term.

The Buctouche picnic grounds, situated on the south side of the Buctouche river, are beautifully laid out. The grounds consist of a beech triangular grove, 100 yards on each side with an open field of four or five acres on one side, on the second a beautiful natural wood and on the third runs the railway. In the grove are found a long supper table, refreshment table and stand, rustic seats, bard stand and a dance floor 15 by 40 feet, while at a distance of an hundred yards is to be found a spring of ice cold water. It rivals any picnic grounds in New Brunswick and is in easy access to the town.

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WALL PAPER.

We have also received a large stock of Wall Paper with Borders to Match, consisting of 3,500 rolls, among which will be found some elegant designs.

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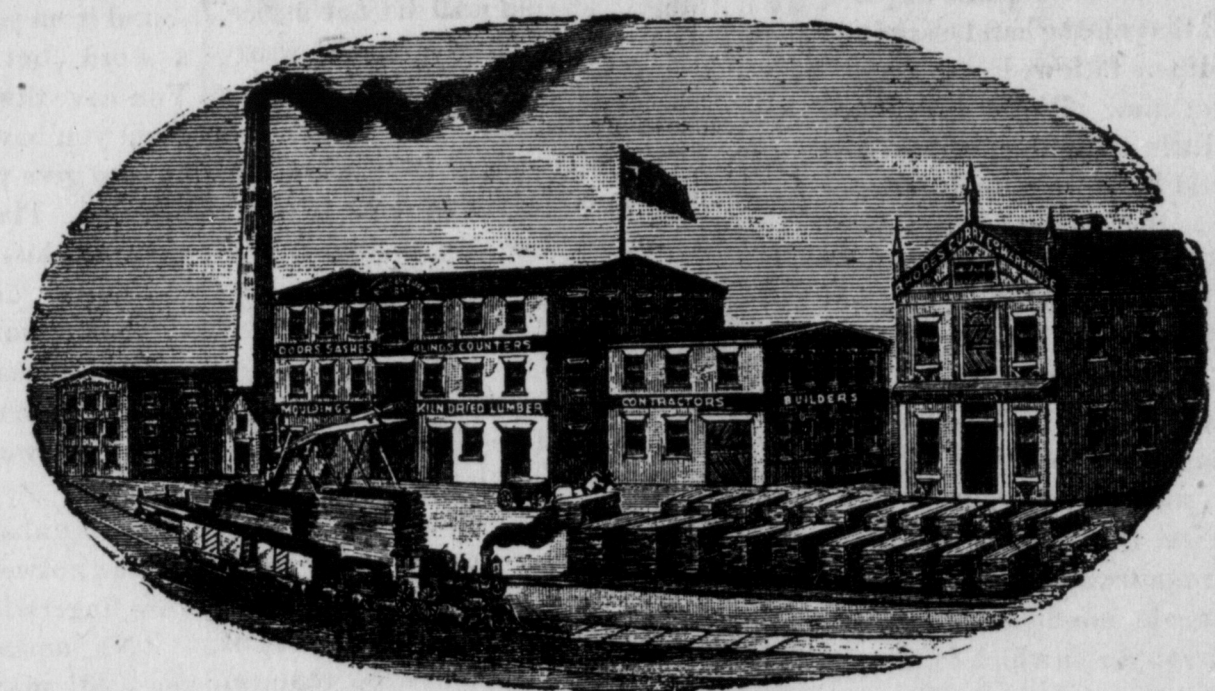
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