

The Review.

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay. 2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MAR. 19, 1896. PROVINCIAL FINANCES AND TAXATION.

The Opposition in the Local Legislature and the provincial press, opposed to the Government, have repeatedly called attention to the alarming financial condition into which, as they allege, the province has been driven by the Blair administration. They have strongly urged upon the government and the representatives the absolute necessity for economy and retrenchment if the ratepayers were to escape further and heavier burdens in the way of direct taxation, in addition to those already imposed by the present government. They have pointed out that since 1883 when this government came into power, the net debt has increased from four or five hundred thousand dollars to over \$2,500,000 and the interest charge alone has grown from \$4,500 to \$120,000 per annum, more than one-sixth part of the whole revenue. The government has withdrawn from our credit at Ottawa \$182,000, floated bonds in connection with agriculture to the amount of \$30,000 and bridge bonds to the amount of \$425,000 and in 10 years has gone behind \$800,000 or an annual deficit of \$80,000. In addition to this it is pointed out that, taking interest on our Ottawa deposit, our increased subsidy from the Dominion government, our increased revenue from Crown Lands, and the Corporation, Insurance and Succession duties and taxes, this government has over \$104,000 more annual revenue than their predecessors. During the past year, as shown by the Auditor General's Report, the government has received in the shape of direct taxes imposed by them upon the people, from Fire Insurance Companies \$10,047.83 Life Insurance Companies 6,500.00 Accident & Guarantee Coy's. 305.01 Banks 8,525.00 Express Companies 500.00 Telegraph 1,100.00 Telephone 390.00 Street Railways 250.00 Trust & Loan Companies 137.50 Succession Duties (Estate Taxes) 9729.32 making a total of 37,484.66

Notwithstanding this, it is pointed out that, according to the Auditor General's Report they have run behind on the year's operations \$67,595.15, to which must be added our expenditure by the Board of Works Department \$34,414.71—in all \$102,009, not to speak of other amounts which it is alleged should be included in the deficit.

While these statements are made by the opponents of the government, however, Mr. Blair and his friends have as persistently alleged that the financial position of the province is good, and there is no reason for alarm at the outlook. They have jeered at the prophecy made by the Opposition that additional direct taxation burdens would soon be imposed upon the people, if the equilibrium between expenditure and income was to be maintained.

Many who have not examined the public accounts themselves, have been willing to accept the assurances of the government and have refused to believe that any further burdens would be imposed upon the municipalities or any increase made to the taxes now borne by the ratepayers.

Events in the Legislature during the past week have however gone very far to dispel this delusion. Early in the session the government secured the passage of an Act authorizing them to add to the bonded indebtedness of the province by borrowing \$20,000 for the importation of cattle, which, by the way, it is proposed shall be sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the general revenue while the province pays interest on the debt. It is now reported that the government has submitted to a caucus of their supporters a proposal that they shall be authorized to add still further to the debt by borrowing \$400,000, ostensibly for public works, pass an Act authorizing them to take under their control the issuing of liquor licenses now controlled by the municipalities, and another

Act amending the school law by increasing the County school rate upon property from the basis of 30 cents per head to 50 cents per head.

These astounding propositions have proved a veritable surprise to those who, as we have said, have hitherto so trustingly accepted Mr. Blair's assurances as to the easy financial condition of the province, and it is not a matter of wonder that several of the more independent supporters of the government have vigorously "kicked" against the proposed legislation.

Mr. Blair, however, has a large following in the House and will probably press through the measures on such of them as he considers necessary for his immediate purpose.

The proposed increase in the school rate will add \$64,000 per year to the amount now paid by the ratepayers of the province into the County school fund, and will no doubt be soon followed by the withdrawal of provincial aid to an equal amount. This, it is needless to say, will involve quite a considerable direct tax.

The Bill to withdraw the control of liquor licenses from the municipalities and place it in the hands of the government will without doubt soon be followed by the authority to collect the license money for the benefit of the Province and thereby diminish the revenue of the municipalities.

A report also reaches us that it is in contemplation to increase the stampage rate to the former figure—one dollar and a quarter per thousand.

The financial necessities of the government are doubtless very much more serious than they have been reported, and as in other cases, "desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

Some of the newspapers hint that in order to carry the proposed legislation the government will yield to the pressure which during the session will be brought to bear upon them by certain members of the Legislature, and increase the sessional indemnity from \$300 to \$500. We trust however, that no such stigma will be placed upon our provincial parliament, but that the government has been forced by the independent members of the House to abandon their proposed burdensome legislation and adopt a policy of economy and retrenchment in all the departments.

THE LICENSE LAW.

By the new license law which passed through the Provincial Legislature last week, the municipalities will be almost wholly deprived of the amounts hitherto derived from license fees. The fees will be raised much higher than at present and consequently will be much more costly to collect. The government will appoint commissioners whom they will have pay from the funds thus collected. This will be expensive and together with the cost of prosecuting for violations of the law will probably absorb the whole amount collected for license fees. Of course should there be anything left the Government will be good enough to divide with the municipality in which it is collected. Under the present state of affairs the municipality of Kent receives \$1120.00 for license fees. The Inspector is paid \$200.00 per annum for attending to all the business connected therewith. Thus \$920 is left for the use of the municipality. Under the new law little or nothing may be left for the County. However, this may prove a "blessing in disguise." Those who might be inclined to violate the law may find the County too hot to live in, and altogether the liquor business may be found too expensive to be profitable.

COCAGNE BRIDGE.

We have had several inquiries as to the cost of the work done by the Government in this Bridge. On reference to the Auditor General's Reports we find that in 1894 there was paid on this account \$2,374.83 and in 1895 \$6,739.49 making a total of \$9,114.32. Whether this covers all the expenditure in connection with this structure we are not aware but it is all as shown by the public accounts up to the present time.

THE BICYCLE.

Seldom has any instrument of locomotion forced itself into such popular favor as the bicycle. It would seem that this machine has only to be seen to be appreciated. And the improvements made within the last few years show the wealth of invention bestowed upon the "wheel." It is only a few days since we heard of a cycle being propelled by no less than nine men; and this machine, it was claimed would rival the speed of the fastest railway train. And now we hear of another to be propelled by horse power. In this latter machine there would be a tread power on something of the same principle as that used in ordinary threshing machines. To the bicycle, perhaps more than to any other invention, if we except electrical appliances, might be applied Tennyson's beautiful couplet: "Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new: That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Grocer—Didn't that lady ask for fresh laid eggs? Clerk—She did, sir. Grocer—And you said we hadn't any? Clerk—I did, sir. Grocer—Didn't you see me lay those eggs myself right down there not two minutes ago, you mendacious scoundrel? You are discharged, and see that you don't refer to me for a character either.

Lady (interviewing servant)—"I may tell you that we are vegetarians. I suppose you are not one?" Servant (anxious to be engaged)—"I've attended a vegetarian chapel all my life."—Fun.

"George," she said, as she looked up from her paper, "you were always telling me before marriage how much you loved me?" "Yes. And now you never mention it?" "No." "Is it because—because?" "It's because I put it down in the cash book now instead of telling you."

EDISON EXPERIMENT WITH THE FORM OF LIGHT DISCOVERED BY ROENTGEN.

What the Wizard of Menlo Park Has to Say in Explanation of the Phenomenon.

Thomas A. Edison has no need to ask, "Am I a wizard?" The scientific world has proclaimed him so. And it is therefore no wonder that as soon as Prof. Roentgen's almost miraculous success in photographing through opaque organic matter had been announced by the cable Mr. Edison set to work to find out what there was in it and how it was done.

His experiment began last week, and the result he gave to a World reporter as follows: "This matter is by no means to be called an invention, though it opens up a vast vista to science. It is a new development in the fields of physics, and while it is as yet in its infancy there is no doubt that in its present state of development it is capable of a great amount of practical good.

In surgery, for example, I am convinced from my own experiment that bullet-dislocated bones, calcareous deposits, &c. may be accurately located by the use of photography and the cathode ray.

"What is the cathode ray? That is difficult to explain; but you must understand that the electrical poles are called cathode or positive anode are negative. "Now, the cathode pole sends out rays of energy which travel in a straight line, unlike light, which ravel in a wavy or wavelike path. And these cathode rays are capable of producing an impression on or bromide plates.

"If any one were to ask me why this is so I can only answer I do not know, but my own experiments have in my laboratory at Orange have demonstrated this fact, although I have had no communication with any one on the other side.

"Now, let me try to explain how these photographs are obtained. If you place a highly sensitized plate in a camera obscura and suspend in front of it an object that is impervious to the rays of ordinary light you can get on the plate a shadow due to the rays of the sun.

"Now, suppose that instead of the sun's rays and the glass front to the box you have the cathode ray and a wooden front to the box. The cathode ray penetrates the wood just as the sun dose the glass, and with similar results.

"In all the experiments made on the other side I have notice that they used what is known as Crook's tube, which is of glass.

"One reason for my lack of perfect success thus far has been that I have been using a battery. But I am fixing up a dynamo. When I have a sufficiently powerful engine I am sure that there will be no question of obtaining a good photograph of a man's hand, showing only the bones, or a similar result with any thing else in which the exterior is previous to the cathode ray and the matter inside impervious. I expect to have my dynamo in operation by Tuesday at the latest.

"Scientifically stated, the results of this discovery show that there is a form of energy which has been supposed to exist and is now demonstrated.

"The technical description of the cause that produces this effect is that it is a disturbance of the ether. "Do not ask me what ether is, for I do not know; but just as sound travels through grosser material air, so do light electricity and magnetism travel through ether.

"All of these agents are undulatory in their movement from point to point; while the movement of the cathode ray is vibratory only. For example, take a piece of rope and fasten one end to a wall, then go off a certain distance and shake it. It will move in waves that is the undulatory vibration. Now pull the same rope taut and it vibrates but does not undulate.

"I may be of interest to know with reference to Prof. Roentgen's discovery that some time ago in experimenting with the rays from an arc light I found certain rays that would pass through quartz and not through glass.

Through The Telephone.

On Tuesday morning, owing to the very heavy snow-storm, the mail was somewhat late arriving in town, and as a consequence we had a little leisure while waiting for our exchanges. Sitting in our Sanctum, we took occasional peeps out of the window and shuddered at the binding clouds of snow hurried past before the enraged Boreas. Presently the telephone bell called our attention. Our devil, answered the call—he likes to answer the telephone, our devil does—nothing gives him more real enjoyment. We could not hear the voice of the person who had called up No. 2, but we could hear the sonorous voice of our own official as he roared the unconnected sentences:

"Hello!" "Yes, they were here last night; they came over on snowshoes.

"They were at the Kent Hotel about 11 o'clock.

"Their snowshoes must have been tired for they hired a team to take them home.

"There were about a dozen of them.

"Have they not arrived yet.

"Perhaps they got lost in the storm. Why don't the people of Kingston organize a snowshoe sea-party?"

"One of them forgot his snowshoes.

"Hope they'll turn up all right.

"Good morning."

The mail arrived and we went to the Post Office. We made no inquiries.

2 POPULAR MAGAZINES FOR THE HOME.

Advertisement for Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls. Includes images of the magazine covers and text describing their content and subscription rates.

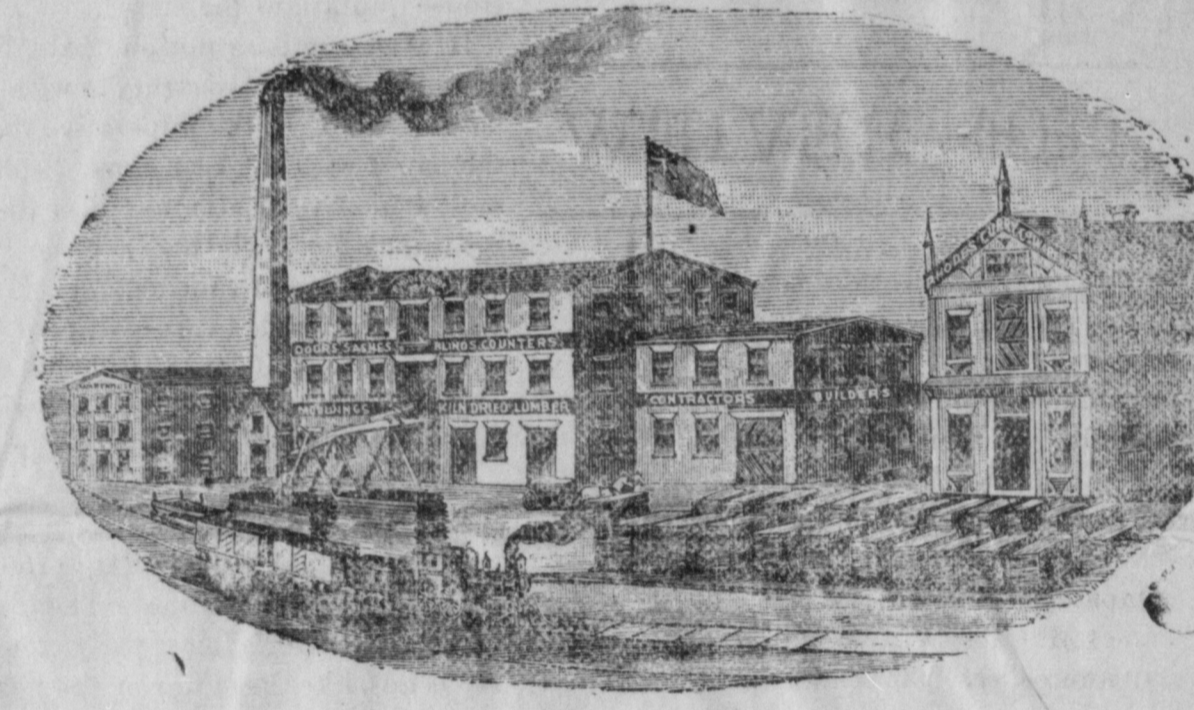
A Toronto despatch says: About one hundred years ago Jasper Cronckheit, gin manufacturer, in Holland, died, leaving a fortune stated to be about \$12,000,000. He had two brothers, who had emigrated to America, and when he made his fortune, he wrote them, asking them to come back and share his money with him, but they never returned. Then Jasper left a most peculiar will. It was not to be opened for 100 years, and his money was to go to the fourth and fifth generations. The hundred years expires on April 6th, and a local law firm are looking up the Canadian heirs of the estate. Mrs. W. G. Whiting, of Toronto, is a Cronckheit, and there are several other heirs in the Bay of Quinte district, all of whom will be interested in the estate. He money, with interest now amount to a story goes to over forty million dollars.

Advertisement for 'One Thing is Certain Pain-Killer Kills Pain'. Includes a circular logo and text describing the medicine's effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. A. J. Johnson's Liniment. Includes text describing its benefits for various ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, and sprains, and a small illustration of a person.

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