

Decision Parliament.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to incorporate the Hudson Bay canal and navigation company.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said he was not in a position to state definitely the time when the portfolio of the Interior would be filled. Some gentleman in the northwest would be selected.

Sir Charles Tupper read from the Mail and Empire a telegraphic message which stated that according to La Patrie the Liberal organ, Mr. Chamberlain would not visit Canada because he knew very well that Mr. Laurier would have nothing to do with him or his imperial scheme. Mr. Laurier it is further said by La Patrie was not looking after the interests of English men.

Hon. Mr. Laurier denied that La Patrie was an organ of the Liberal party. Twelve months ago he had over his own signature publicly announced that La Patrie did not in any sense express the views of the Liberal party. He was sorry Hon. Jos. Chamberlain would be unable to visit Canada.

The question of Canadian immigration to Brazil was brought up by Mr. Bergeron. He had been informed that hundreds of Canadians were going to Brazil.

Hon. Mr. Laurier did not see how the government could prevent Canadians from going anywhere they pleased.

Mr. Wood pointed out that the English government had warned British subjects against emigrating to Brazil on account of the weather and he thought the Canadian government should do the same.

Mr. Davin called attention to the dismissal of an employee of the public works department in Regina and asked for reason.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said the man had been dismissed because he had nothing to do.

The house then went into committee of supply. On the first item for public works, Mr. Tarte, answering Mr. Bergeron said he had not dismissed any permanent officials and only those who had nothing to do or were unfit for their positions.

When the item for trade and commerce came up, Mr. Foster scored Sir Richard Cartwright for his utterance a few months ago that this department should be abolished.

Sir Richard Cartwright could not see it in that light now.

Mr. Foster called upon either Mr. Laurier or Sir Richard to explain their intentions regarding the department which they had strongly deprecated and ridiculed.

Mr. Laurier said they could not abolish the department until the law creating the department was repealed.

Mr. Foster retorted that the government could easily do that now.

The item was then allowed to pass.

James Lister, of Lambton, precipitated the liveliest row that the house has witnessed this session. It arose over the expenditure in the high commissioner's office.

Mr. Fraser (Guysboro) was not prepared to say that the expenditure in the high commissioner's office, was not too large but he knew that there was a screw loose somewhere.

Mr. Somerville (Brant) thought the position all right. The salary was not too large.

Sir A. P. Caron was prepared to support an increase in the high commissioner's salary if it was proposed to add to his duties the education of the thirty-seven millions of people in Great Britain on the subject of Canada and things Canadian.

Sir Chas. Tupper trusted that no reduction would be made to the amount voted in the past for the High Commissioner.

Jim Lister abused the opposition and the late High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, whom he said has even charged the country for having the clock in his London residence wound up.

Sir Charles corrected him and he immediately removed the clock to the High Commissioner's office. Parliament he said, had been told when the salary of the High Commissioner was increased that the country would save money by the change as the commissioner would negotiate loans. This had been tried but he had been informed that Sir Charles had negotiated one loan upon which he realized a comfortable commission.

Sir Chas. Tupper rose and scored Mr. Lister for repeating what he knew was a foul, lying slander. It was a most unfounded falsehood which no gentleman would utter. He had promptly taken the most effective steps to punish those who had circulated the lying rumors. The journal which had published the charge now reiterated by Mr. Lister had apologized any criminal proceedings were now being pushed against the author of the charges.

Mr. Lister indignantly accepted the statement of Sir Charles and said he would wait until the issue of the criminal proceedings before admitting the charge was without foundation. It was well known he insisted, that there was something suspicious about a certain loan negotiated in London which had never been satisfactorily explained and he preferred to await the outcome of criminal proceedings before accepting any explanation of the business.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mr. Foster said Mr. Lister must either retract his statement or specify the loan he referred to and substantiate his charge. Mr. Foster became visibly riled and said he had been Minister of Finance since 1889 and the logical conclusion from Mr. Lister's remarks was that he referred to a loan negotiated by his instructions as being of a suspicious nature. He insisted upon Mr. Lister either withdrawing or specifying the loan he referred to.

Mr. Lister started to make another speech when Mr. Foster rose to a point of order and demanded proof or retraction. It was a base thing to make such a charge in this way.

A wild scene ensued. Mr. Laurier rose to speak but quickly sat down again. Howls of "Order" on one side and cries of "Go on" on the other drowned the voices of the speakers. Mr. Lister tried to interrupt Mr Taylor, who had the floor, and was howled at. Mr. Taylor refused to sit down when told to do so by the chairman, whereupon the chairman left the chair.

Mr. Lister concluded his speech after recess.

Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that Mr. Lister's unprovoked attack on the opposition, who were facilitating the estimates, was a deliberate attempt to prolong the session beyond thirty days, which would give the members the full indemnity. He (Lister) had uttered gross libels in this house that he dared not utter where he would be liable under the criminal law. Sir Charles replied to Mr. Lister's charges and insinuations with great vigor, showing each and all to be absolutely groundless.

Mr. Lister followed but had to be called to order by the chairman.

Mr. Foster reminded the government that if they put up their followers to attack the opposition in this way it was a game that two could play at.

Col. Tisdale reminded Mr. Davies that Mr. Lister was responsible for the entire row and utterly repudiated the charge that the opposition were obstructionists.

After some further debate Hon. Mr. Borden, of Halifax, rose, when the deputy speaker ruled that the discussion must cease except on the item itself.

Mr. Wood, of Brockville, objected to this application of the gag law. Sir Charles asked if the chair intended to prohibit Mr. Borden from replying to Mr. Lister on a matter on which he was competent to speak.

The chairman ruled that the discussion must cease whereupon Sir Charles Tupper moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Hon. Mr. Borden spoke to this motion, scoring Mr. Lister for his attack on Sir Charles.

Then Mr. Taylor called on Mr. Lister to withdraw his charges on Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Lister to state what loan he referred to when he said Mr. Foster had kept in the dark what he ought to have revealed.

Mr. Lister kept his seat whereupon Mr. Foster left it to the house to say if that was gentlemanly conduct.

The committee then settled down to business and passed several items of supply. The house sat in supply till 11:30 and then adjourned.

A good deal of fun is being poked at Mr. Ethier, the Liberal member for Two Mountains, who lost his vote last night by reason of not getting into the House until after the question had been put. It is not all fun, however, for it seems that Mr. Ethier's tardiness in reaching the House has lost a good deal of money to some of his friends in Quebec, who bet that the first division in the House would show a majority for the Government of thirty-five. That is what it would have been had Mr. Ethier's vote been counted.

Horse Dies From Grief.

The emotional life of a horse is remarkable. There are instances on record where the death of a horse has been traced directly to grief. One instance is called to mind, which occurred more than twenty years ago, says the Kentucky Stock Farm. A circus had been performing in the little town of Unionville, Pa., when one of the trained horses sprained one of his legs so that he could not travel. He was taken to the hotel and put in a box stall. The leg was bandaged and he was made as comfortable as possible. He ate his food and was apparently contented until about midnight, when the circus began moving out of town. Then he became restless and tramped and whined. As the caravan moved past the hotel he seemed to realize that he was being deserted, and his anxiety and distress became pitiful. He would stand with his ears pricked in an attitude of intense listening, and then, as his ear caught the sounds of the retiring waggon he would rush, as best he could with his injured leg, from one side of the stall to the other, pushing at the door with his nose and making every effort to escape.

The stableman, who was a stranger to him tried to soothe him, but to no purpose. He would not be comforted. Long after all sounds of the circus had ceased his agitation continued. The sweat poured from him in streams, and he quivered in every part of the body. Finally the stableman went to the house, woke up the proprietor and told him he believed the horse would die if some of the circus horses were not brought back to keep him company.

At about daylight the proprietor mounted a horse and rode after the circus. He overtook it ten or twelve miles away, and the groom who had charge of the injured horse returned with him. When they reached the stable the horse was dead. The stableman said that he remained for nearly an hour perfectly still and with every sense apparently strained to the utmost tension, and then, without making a sign, fell and died with scarcely a struggle. The veterinarian who was called remarked after the circumstances were told him, that unquestionably the horse died from grief. If it is possible for all the mental faculties of the horse to become abandoned to grief to such an extent as to cause death, how much more does he appeal to the sympathy and regard of mankind.

Phonograph Funerals.

The latest kind of funeral is one in which the burial service is read by a phonograph. At Gravesend near Coney Island, several funerals have been conducted by phonograph recently, says the New York Journal. Clergymen are very few and far between in that section, and in the summer there are none at all. The undertaker of the village saw that something had to be done to supply the want of a clergyman, and, being a man of inventive genius, hit upon a phonograph as being the best way of solving the problem.

He persuaded a duly ordained minister to read the burial service into the cylinder of a phonograph, and also secured cylinders with appropriate hymns and prayers. A huge trumpet serves to intensify the sound, and causes the voice from the phonograph to be both long and distinct. When the coffin has been laid beside the grave the phonograph, which stands where the minister would ordinarily be, is started and the ceremony begins.

First of all a portion of the scriptures is read, then a quartet renders the hymn "Nearer, My God to Thee," after which the Lord's prayer is recited. The phonograph voice then reads solemnly the burial service. Committal of the dead is followed by another prayer. Another hymn is sung and then the phonograph pronounces the benediction. The effect is very solemn for the faraway sound or the sonorous voice seems somehow to intensify the meaning of the service.

No use, other than a religious one, is ever permitted with the phonograph, and its big trumpet has never found out such unpopular ballads as "The Sidewalks of New York" or "Uncle John." The undertaker takes a really serious view of the instrument, and when not in use it is kept alongside the family Bible, with a decorative crape band depending from the flaring trumpet.

The inhabitants of Gravesend have become quite used to the phonograph, and say it is just the thing for them. Some of the older villagers, who make a point of attending all funerals in the vicinity, say that a funeral would not seem like a real funeral without "Abe's machine. Abraham Stillwell the originator of the idea, holds that there is nothing inappropriate in the idea, and several ministers have assured him that they fully approve of the plan.

A Cat Story.

On a farm in Indiana there were two cats, and in the barn each had a nest of kit tens of about the same age, on opposite sides of the haymow. One of the cats fell sick, she had a little cough, and wasted away till it became apparent that she would not long be able to care for her family.

One day the two old cats were noticed sitting on a beam in the barn, and the observer was impressed by something unusual in their actions. They seemed to be absorbed in the consideration of some important question.

After this had lasted for some time, the well and strong cat got down from the beam, and going to the nest of her afflicted friend proceeded to carry the kittens from it one by one to her own nest on the other side of the haymow.

The dying mother watched every motion of her sympathetic friend until the last kitten had been safely transferred to the home of the other family, and then she dragged herself from the beam, went out of the barn, and was never seen again.

The other cat brought up both families as one, treating all alike, until they were old enough to shift for themselves.—Youth's Companion.

A Constable Talks.

Like ordinary mortals, subject to Kidney Disease but easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

STAYNER (Special) Sept. 14.—Mr. Jas. K. Nesbitt, a county constable of this place having suffered for a long time with kidney disease, he became aware that the doctor called it Diabetes and incurable. As he had the good fortune to know that many cases of this disease had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills this news did not startle him. He says he went straight to Sanders Drug Store, and commenced to get well on the first box purchased. Now he is going his usual rounds praising Dodd's Kidney Pills to every one who asks the particulars of his recovery.

Blind

Sometimes persons become blind from impure blood, which develops scrofulous ulcers on the eyeballs, iritis, granulated eyelids, etc. In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla has been marvelously successful in restoring sight. It shows its powers as a blood purifier and radical cure for scrofula, by removing the cause, thus curing the

Sore

eyes and restoring all the affected parts to healthy condition. Read this: "As an act of justice and for the benefit of other mothers who may have afflicted children, I write this. About the first of February, 1892, my daughter Zola, then three years old, contracted sore eyes of the worst form and in a few weeks was entirely blind, being unable to tolerate light of any kind. She suffered and cried until I was almost heartbroken. The best eye specialist in the county treated her for months, but she

Eyes

became worse. Then I took her to a specialist in Indianapolis, who said he could do nothing. I came away with a heavy heart. I met my father's physician, Dr. Berryman, who examined Zola's eyes, and told me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began to give it as directed and wash her eyes with warm water. Soon I began to notice improvement, and now, having given the child over a half dozen bottles, her eyes are greatly improved and she can see as well as any one. She is five years of age, and goes to school. When she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, she had to eat her meals in a darkened room, but now

Cured

she is able to sit at the table with the rest of the family." MRS. OLLIE BUSER, Colfax, Indiana.

Leading Citizens
Of Colfax, including John D. Blacker, Township Trustee, W. H. Coon, Druggist, and Dr. J. A. Berryman, cordially endorse this statement. This and many other similar cures, prove that

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

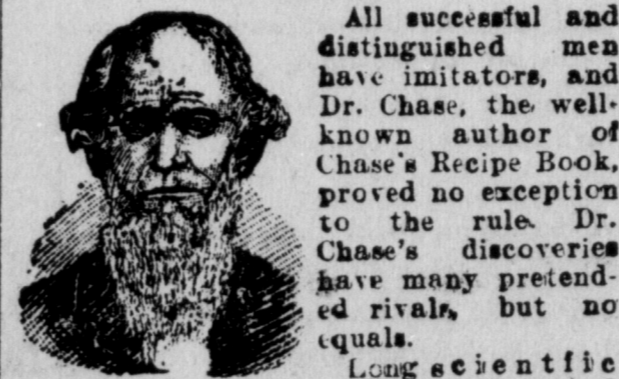
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J. F. BLACK & SON.
Richibucto, May 6, 1896

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What His Researches Have Done for the World.



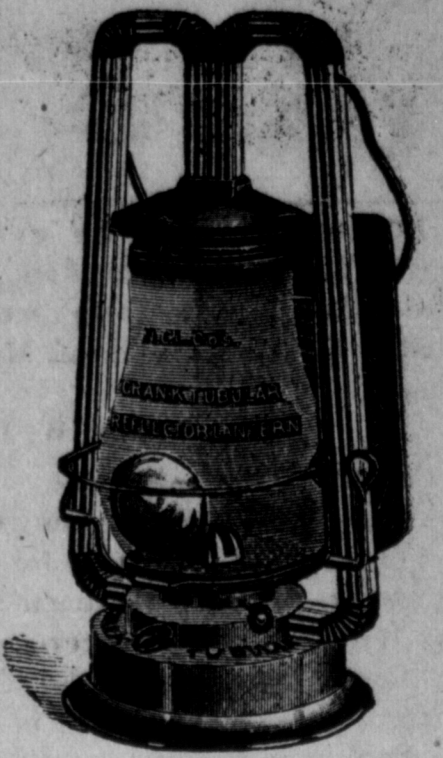
All successful and distinguished men have imitators, and Dr. Chase, the well-known author of Chase's Recipe Book, proved no exception to the rule. Dr. Chase's discoveries have many pretended rivals, but no equals.

Long scientific Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Chase's Ointment, the first a certain cure for all kidney, liver, stomach, bladder and rheumatic troubles: the latter an absolute specific for chronic and offensive skin diseases. Among his other discoveries were Chase's Catarrh Cure and Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for colds and bronchitis.

During 1895 the Canadian manufacturers, Edmanston, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto, gave away free 500,000 samples of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and 100,000 samples of Chase's Ointment. The return they brought proved how much they were appreciated. The same free distribution of samples will be continued during 1896. Those at a distance should enclose a 5-cent stamp and also receive a sheet of the latest music in return.

Dr. Andrew McPhail, of Montreal, acting under instructions of the Marine and Fisheries Department, has been investigating for several months the cause of lobsters in cans turning black, which greatly deteriorates their value. He has been successful in his research and he discovered the cause of the blackening and how to prevent it. It will be a great boon to lobster canners, as the loss through deterioration is placed at \$500,000 annually.

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For the convenience of visitors to the Exhibition we will open a reception and correspondence room in our room during Exhibition week. It will be situated on the first floor of our Carpet department, entrance from Gernain street or King street. Persons may make appointments to meet their friends here; it will be found a desirable resting place, facilities will be provided for letter writing, visitors may have their correspondence addressed in our care and will find it awaiting them; attendants will be present to give all information about the Exhibition, the City, the trains, boats, etc. In fact this store will be general headquarters where visitors may expect to meet their friends, and we would wish all to make use of it.

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