

The Review.

J. B. PATERSON, PROPRIETOR.  
JOHN FRANKER, Editor.

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ern New Brunswick.

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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., APRIL 29, 1897.

THE NEW TARIFF.

On Thursday of last week the long looked for tariff was laid on the table of the House of Commons. As will be seen on another page the change can not be said to be very radical. A uniform rate of from 25 to 30 per cent is now charged upon the principal imports. Out and out freetraders will be somewhat disappointed as the whole tariff has not been lowered more than one eighth, with a promise of a further reduction of another eighth next year. Is this "a lick and a promise?" The government set to work through their tariff commission and felt the pulse of the county, and gave a tariff in accordance with the needs of the majority of the people. That it will please everybody, cannot be expected; but as the late higher tariff seemed to meet with the approval of at least the Conservative element, the slight reduction can make very little difference anyway. The duties on goods imported from Great Britain will be admitted at a lower duty than those from any other country, thereby fostering preferential trade with the mother country, a course which must be approved by every patriotic Canadian. No doubt when brother Jonathan feels like giving us closer trade relations the Canadian government will be willing to meet him half way. But as the Dingley tariff is likely to pass the American Senate and become law, the "manly policy" is the right and proper course to take.

ARBOR DAY.

Year after year since the setting apart of a day for the beautifying of public school grounds has been instituted, interest in the matter seems to have increased; but so far as we can judge from appearances in this locality, no very great results have been obtained. This may be accounted for by the lack of preparation for the work of planting trees. A good many of the trees set out are planted in a haphazard "if she lives she lives, if she dies she dies" fashion, and as a consequence, only a small proportion of the stock set out survive the first year. An exchange dilates on the importance of Arbor Day thus:

"Friday the 14th of May will be observed by the schools of this and a number of other counties in the province as Arbor Day. Ever since the regulation of the Board of Education making the due observance of the day for such purpose permissible, more or less attention has been given to the planting of trees and shrubs and in other ways of beautifying school grounds and premises. The teacher and trustee in any school district who neglect to make proper use of the day in this way provided by the regulation, deserves severe censure and we would be inclined to say that such are quite behind the age and should be relegated to obscurity. It will generally be found that the most wide-awake and efficient teachers are foremost in making the school houses and grounds models of neatness and thus instill into the youthful minds committed to their care the same aesthetic tastes they themselves possess. Another feature in the proper observance of Arbor Day which should not be overlooked is the fact that this is the year of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and how opportune it will be to plant trees to commemorate so important an event. The usual custom that has heretofore prevailed in many sections was to name the trees set out on Arbor Days after politicians, inspectors, teachers, trustees or other prominent characters, but now the opportunity is afforded to introduce the name of Our Gracious Queen and those of the Royal family, and in many school districts the auspicious occasion will be cheerfully utilized and numerous mementoes in the way of tree-planting in honor of the Diamond Jubilee which is so soon to be celebrated by the millions of Her Majesty's faithful subjects. In no way could the people of rural districts participate in the jubilee ceremonies as well as by planting trees in honor of the occasion, and thus the memory of one so dearly beloved will be kept for ages to come by the sight of the foliage of some grand oak or evergreen tree that will be planted, as a small bush, on Arbor Day in the name of the Queen. As a like opportunity will never again come to this generation so therefore the importance of being a contributor in some form to what will be the greatest event in the history

of the British Empire."

Commenting on the new Canadian tariff the London Times of 26th inst., says:

"The presentation of the Canadian tariff is beyond doubt the most remarkable step yet made towards fiscal federation in the British empire. We much regret to see the attitude Mr. Foster has taken towards it."

Ex-Finance Minister Foster has been finding fault with the government, not because the new tariff is wrong, but because it is not wrong. This reminds us of a "chestnut" about an Irishman who was going home late one evening very much under the influence of the ardent. He said: "If the ould omans in bed I'll bate her; and if she's up I'll bate her—bedad, I'll bate her anyhow!"

A petition is being circulated for signatures with a view of getting the Scott Act in Kent County. Nine copies of the petition are in the hands of prominent men in the different parishes. One has already about forty names. The signatures of one-fourth of the electors for the House of Commons will be necessary to procure an election. A majority of voters are required to carry the Act. Up to a year ago the license fees were a source of revenue for the County, but now the amounts paid go to the provincial treasury. Since the death of the goose that laid the golden egg for the County there ought to be no objection to the Scott Act here.

The citizens of Saint John are taking time by the forelock in making preparations for their exhibition next autumn. A sufficient guarantee fund has already been made up to enable the directors of the Exhibition Association to proceed with their plans, and the success of the next annual exhibition may be said to be assured. But the people feel a little "huffed" because the local government have refused to make a grant towards the exhibition fund. It seems to us that the government are justified, in view of the low state of the provincial finances, in withholding assistance. No other portion of the province would reap much benefit from the exhibition, and as it is of a local nature let it be carried on at local expense. There are other places in New Brunswick besides St. John, although the St. John papers and the exhibition people seem to have forgotten this fact. The North Shore counties which contribute a large proportion of the provincial revenue have much need of government assistance for roads and bridges and we hope that at least a part of stumpage, etc., will be expended on our almost impassable roads.

The Hamilton Times says: "The direct trade of Canada with the countries of Southeastern Europe now at war is very small. Our imports from Greece in 1896 were valued at only \$92,134, on which \$48,269 duty was collected. Our imports from Turkey were worth \$143,638 on which \$33,063 duty was paid. We exported nothing to Greece and only \$50 worth to Turkey. We took \$81,980 worth of currants from Greece and \$552 worth from Turkey, out of a total import of \$129,474; \$282 worth of dates from Greece and \$83 worth from Turkey, out of a total of \$26,166; \$2,561 of figs from Greece and \$23,795 from Turkey, out of a total of \$57,517; \$699 of prunes from Greece and \$450 from Turkey, out of a total of \$91,016; \$795 of raisins from Greece and \$17,230 from Turkey, out of a total of \$320,760, and \$204 of almonds from Turkey. It is probable that considerable quantities of these fruits imported to Canada from Britain to the United States are produced in Turkey and Greece.

The Pulp Industry.

As indicated in these columns recently, the paper manufacturers of Great Britain are turning their attention from Norway and Sweden to Canada as a source of supply for wood pulp. The Canadian article is superior to the Scandinavian—a fact which the trans-Atlantic paper makers appear to have recognized only within the last few months. Norway and Sweden's supplies of pulp wood appear to be showing signs of exhaustion. What remains is required for native concerns. The United States supply of spruce is also on the wane. Five years hence it is estimated that the Americans will be entirely dependant on Canada.

The Dominion is destined to be the great pulp producing country of the world. There is not only an abundance of the best quality of spruce wood, but in the midst of these forests is unlimited water-power which greatly adds to the commercial value of the wood. Nor is this all: an important element in the pulp industry is sulphur, and in the nickel ore which Canada contains in plenty, there is sulphur enough for all requirements. Nature has provided in the most lavish manner for the successful manufacture of wood pulp in Canada, and it and only remains for Canadian enterprises to turn those incomparable advantages to good account. This is an industry without handicap—an unusual thing in Canada so far as manufacturing is concerned. An export duty on pulp wood is all that is required. It needs no protection.

In speaking of the pulp wood industry

of the United States, The Globe says that there are 914 pulp paper mills in operation, which are averaging at least 20 tons per day. This is a consumption of 18,230 tons of pulp per day or 5,484,000 per annum. At \$20 per ton this is an outlay of \$109,680,000 a year for pulp alone. Calculating the labor employed at 100 hands in each mill 91,400 collectively—the wages at \$35 per month for each man would amount to \$3,199,000, or \$38,388, for the year. These figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the industry and what it might become in Canada if the pulp wood is retained in the country and manufactured into pulp here instead of the United States. Already the Americans are consuming Canadian pulp spruce at the rate of 600,000 cords per annum, and this quantity will not long suffice. In a short time the United States will be wholly dependent on our wood or our pulp. It remains for Canadians to say which it shall be. The Americans appreciate the situation. Already some of the best sites for pulp mills in Canada are said to have been secured by American capitalists. The country is likely to awake some day and find this great and lucrative industry entirely in the hands of foreigners.—Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Seventy million people know Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens the system and gives good health.

MUNYON OFF FOR EUROPE.

Proposes to Establish Medical Institutions in London, Paris and New York.

The Steamer New York, of the American Line, Wednesday carried among its passengers Professor J. M. Munyon and a staff of his physicians. When questioned as to his intentions Professor Munyon said: "Yes it is true that I intend to introduce my remedies into all foreign countries. The fact is I have had so many orders for my cures from abroad, not only from tourists, but from people who have heard of the remedies from their friends on this side of the water, that I am led to believe that I will meet the same generous patronage there for my cures that has been experienced here. Human nature is about the same the world over. When a person is sick he wants to get well in the quickest and most economical way. This is the age of progress. The old style doctoring is being abandoned. People have discovered that they don't require big doses of calomel and other dangerous drugs to effect a cure.

"I am glad to see," said Professor Munyon, "that physicians of different schools are becoming more liberal and less bigoted in their ideas, and I believe that in a few years my system of doctoring will be generally adopted by all schools of medicine. The enormous sales of my remedies last year, amounting nearly to ten million vials, shows their popularity and curative qualities. The system of preparing a separate cure for each disease appeals to the common sense of all intelligent communities, and enables people to doctor themselves successfully and cure themselves at the least possible expense.

"I shall give London the largest and best equipped medical institute in the world. I shall take there a duplicate of all my improved medical appliances as well as a complete stock of my remedies, and shall offer them to the public on the same generous terms that are afforded to our people at home.

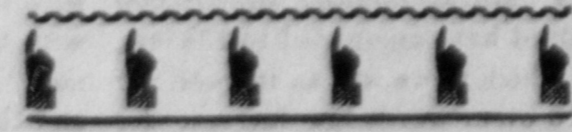
"It is my intention to make this establishment in London a resting place for all American tourists, where newspapers will be on file from every state and county in the United States, and where a full line of American publications can always be found. I also intend to have a registry and news bureau for the convenience of Americans. Of course this service and convenience will be absolutely free, and I want all Americans to feel perfectly at home, making use of this institution whenever they have an ache or a pain or desire any information."

Professor Munyon carries with him the best wishes of his countrymen. We feel certain that he will receive a warm welcome abroad and that his humane labors will be crowned with man's universal gratitude.

**Murray & Lanman's**  
FLORIDA WATER

THE SWEETEST MOST FRAGRANT, MOST REFRESHING AND ENDURING OF ALL PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH.

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.



Female Suffrage.

The Hamilton Times says: "Female suffrage is said to work well in New Zealand. The law which gave women votes provided that the registrars should expunge from the electoral rolls after every election the names of all persons who had failed to register their votes. An omission to vote involved the loss of the franchise at the succeeding election. The outcome of the two general elections which have taken place since the suffrage was granted to women shows that the female voters to New Zealand have exercised their newly acquired right in nearly the same proportion as the men. At political meetings the women seem to take a lively interest in public affairs. Critical observers say that the introduction of the female vote in the colony seems to have had but very little effect upon general politics, though it is remarked that female electors think more of the character of the candidates for office than of the measures advocated by them, or even of their abilities. The example of New Zealand seems of advantage to the women's rights movement in two ways. It teaches not only by what process men may be gradually induced to consent to women taking an equal share in the government and law making which is to affect themselves and their children, but also how women may fit themselves to employ the new powers thus acquired."

**\$19.500**  
**GIVEN AWAY**  
IN BICYCLES AND WATCHES FOR  
**SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS**

During the Year 1897.

For full particulars see advertisements, or apply to LEVER BROS., LTD., 23 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

Copied the Name From His Grip.

Mr. Smith, an English traveller, arrived one evening at a hotel in Austria. On the way he had picked up a smart German and hired him as a servant. In Austria every one staying at a hotel is obliged to register his name and occupation in a book which is kept for police examination, so Mr. Smith told his servant, Fritz, to bring this book for him to write his name.

"I have already registered milor," said Fritz, "as an English gentleman of independent means."

"But I've never told you my name, so how do you know what it is?"

"I copied it from milor's portmanteau," answered Fritz.

"Why, it isn't on my portmanteau," cried Mr. Smith; "bring the book and let me see what you have put down."

The book was brought, and Mr. Smith, to his amusement, discovered that his clever servant had described him as: "Monsieur Warranted Solid Leather!"

—The Buyer.

She Didn't Get Married.

WINNIPEG April 21.—A Yorkton despatch says a young lady who came away from a western Ontario city in answer to an advertisement for a wife returned again unmarried by the next train. She arranged the marriage on a business basis and now claims fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of the other party to the contract. No one was able to identify her expected husband by her description of him, and as a result she left for the east unmarried.

Critical Operation.

TORONTO, April 21.—Over two months ago Anne Antoinette Moore, the four-year-old daughter of Robert Moore, swallowed a copper cent. It lodged in the passage leading to the stomach. On Friday last she was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where Dr. E. E. King made an X-ray investigation. The result showed the location of the coin. Yesterday the coin was removed and the child is doing well.

The flood situation at Morris and settlements along the River between there and Winnipeg is now reported to be very serious. The Red river has risen to a higher point than in thirty years, and the whole town of Morris is under water. The water is up to the tops of the desks in the schools, and to the tops of store counters. The people are living in barns and in the upper stories of their houses, and can only move about in row-boats. The Red river at Winnipeg continues to rise, and a very little more will bring the water into the electric power houses and put the city in darkness.

**EVERY MOTHER SHOULD**  
Have it in the House

STRICTLY FOR FAMILY USE.  
It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Our good old JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT was originated away back in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old-fashioned noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as colds, croup, coughs, catarrh, colic, cramps, chilblains, irritation and inflammation, such as colds, croup, coughs, catarrh, colic, cramps, chilblains.

**Johnson's Anodyne Liniment**

Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference.

The Doctor's Sentences and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price: six 25c. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

JAS. P. CAIE. T. H. WILSON.  
**Caie & Wilson,**  
ST. JOHN N. B.  
Office and Warerooms, 27 WATER STREET.

We are receiving large consignments of  
**APPLES AND APPLE CIDER,**  
BUTTER, EGGS, FOWL, FINNEN HADDIES, TEAS, MOLASSES, PORK, HERRING, CODFISH, POLLOCK, SOAP, CONFECTIONERY, &c. Having large warehouse accommodation we are prepared to handle any line or goods forwarded to us that are saleable, but must insist upon shippers enquiring of us before forwarding perishable goods. In ordering apples say if No. 1 or No. 2 quality required, also state variety required.

**150 bbls. Good Winter Fruit on hand.**  
Having made arrangements with the Direct Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers, we are in a position to sell to the city local trade or ship ANYLINES OF GOODS ordered to country dealers at lowest wholesale prices.

CAIE & WILSON,  
27 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

All the Leading Brands always on hand.

**John O'Regan,**

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)  
DIRECT IMPORTER  
—AND—  
Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant,  
LOYD'S BLOCK 1 & 3 UNION STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**4 CROWN SCOTCH WHISKEY** is a very Old blend of Whiskey that is largely used Medicinally.  
**THOMSON'S IRISH WHISKEY** Made in Newry Ireland recommends itself on trial.  
**J. S. HAMILTON'S PURE GRAPE BRANDY** in case or wood, is made on PEELEE ISLAND from Pelee Island Wines, and guaranteed brandy.  
**E. G. SCOVIL,**  
TEA and WINE MERCHANT, Wholesale.  
62 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

**New Spring Arrivals.**

**Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Ready-made Clothing,**  
**Latest Styles Soft and Stiff Felt Hats,**  
**Golfing and Bicycle Caps,**  
**Neckwear, Underclothing, etc.**

Mail orders receive Careful Attention.

**E. C. Cole & Co.,**  
Palmer's Block, Moncton, N. B.