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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.

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RICHIBUCTON, N. B., MARCH 11, 1897

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The passage of the Immigration Bill, which has not yet been signed by President McKinley has called forth a great deal of excited discussion among Canadians, as well as a strongly worded protest from the American residents of British Columbia. The cause of this protest was, of course, the Corliss amendment forbidding the employment in the U. S. of persons who retain their legal residence in Canada. The British Columbian protest was passed at a very largely attended meeting at Rossland, the center of mining operations in that Province, and assumed to speak for the 25,000 American residents, most of whom have crossed the border within the last few years. The resolution was telegraphed to President Cleveland. As far as the greater share of the mining industry in British Columbia is in the hands of American residents, and there is certain to be a vast increase of American capital and enterprise there in the near future, this protest may have considerable weight. Pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Laurier to introduce a retaliatory measure at the session of the Dominion Parliament which is to open in a few days, and in case the law recently passed by Congress should receive the President's signature there is little doubt that such retaliatory action will be taken. The more thoroughly the alien labor law question is examined, whether from an American or a Canadian standpoint, the more clearly is it seen that, like the bonding privilege, the present condition of affairs reveals reciprocal benefits and privileges which repressive legislation on either side of the line would only abrogate or destroy. A great deal of fault has been found with the reports and evidence on which the Corliss amendment was based, and it is alleged that there is not a one sided influx of Canadian non-resident laborers into the lumber regions on the American side of the line. Migration is both ways, Canadians going into the Michigan woods and Americans into the Canadian woods in almost equal numbers. At certain points on the frontier, especially in Northwestern Ontario, the number of Americans employed is greater than the number of Canadians employed at corresponding points on our side. The feature of the Immigration Bill is distinctly a backward and ignorant piece of legislation. It disturbs interests which have grown up in accordance with economic laws, and which demand the most generous and equitable consideration by the statement of both countries.

into all the chambers. The valves admit the air but will not allow it to escape. Thus if a chamber is punctured the air escapes from that chamber only, the others remaining intact. The composition of the tires is almost wholly paper pulp. Stock with good fibre is desirable, and it is essential that it be well subdued. The other substances used are litharge, wax, tallow, printers' roller composition and one or two ingredients of a like nature for the purpose of imparting flexibility. Pulp stock is cheaper than rubber, and more than twice as light, therefore the tires are not only less expensive but will add much to the lightness of the wheel. The main thing is that the tire will stand up even if pricked with a few air holes.

The People are Convinced when they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy yet effective.

Seven explosions of natural gas in the engine room of the Chicago Chronicle, recently, badly shattered the basement and business office and injured ten persons, five of them seriously. A few minutes after the explosion flames leaped through the basement floors and consumed the business office and destroyed the Western Union Telegraph Company's branch office adjoining. The editorial rooms of the Chronicle were flooded by water and badly damaged by smoke. The wall separating the pressroom of the Chronicle from that of the Journal was blown down and the water from the fire engines flooded the presses and damaged the large stock of paper. Horatio Seymour, the publisher of the Chronicle, estimates the damage at \$10,000.

Patent Report.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, Temple Building, Montreal, furnish us the following list of Patents granted this week to Canadian Inventors by the United States Government: Nos. 578,199—Edmond F. B. Bourne, Vancouver, Canada, Sorting Table; 578,206—Philippe Bunau-Varilla, Paris, France, Apparatus for washing and separating minerals, metals, etc.; 578,011—Pierre L. Girardet, fils, Paris, France, Bicycle; 578,168—Alexander Laing, Essex, Canada, Planetarium; 578,084—John F. Lash, Toronto, Canada, Door-check; 578,260—James Oag & J. McDonald, Toronto, Canada, Driving-gear for bicycles; 26,706—Christiana Eagle, Weston, Canada, Frying-pan cover.

A Prominent Citizen.



Mr. Thos Bennett, for over 22 years in business as a wholesale and retail butcher, gives his experience with the now famous remedy, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Gentlemen,—I have for a long time been afflicted with extreme nervousness, and ailments resulting therefrom. Frequently I had sharp pains under my heart. At times my memory was clouded, which was a great annoyance to me in my business, causing me to forget orders which were given to me, and my attention had to be called to such matters frequently. Very often there was a sort of mist came before my eyes, and I was extremely dizzy. One of the worst features was that business matters of small importance assumed exaggerated forms, and I brooded over them unnecessarily. At night I would often wake up with a start and it would be a long time before I could again compose myself to sleep. So unstrung were my nerves that I had fits of trembling occasionally, and cold sensations would run down my limbs. The least excitement or noise startled me and set my heart fluttering. "I have taken a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Mr. H. W. Love's drug store, corner Broadview and Danforth-avenues. They restored my nerves to their normal condition, and toned up my system to such an extent that all the distressing ailments I have mentioned have completely disappeared. I say it without any qualification whatever that they are a splendid medicine for shattered nerves and their attending evils. I cannot too highly praise the wonderful virtues of these pills in all cases of heart trouble." (Sgd.) THOMAS BENNETT, Doncaster, Ont.

People buy Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good take it now.

REVENGE ON A SNOB.

GETTING EVEN WITH A NEIGHBOR WHO PUT ON AIRS.

The Man Who Made His Money Had a Grudge Against the One Who Inherited Wealth—A Patent Medicine and the Bill-poster Did the Trick.

This time the drummer was a traveling salesman for a large drug firm in Philadelphia, and he was, as he put it, merely knocking around New York to see if his goods were a drug in the market or not.

"The meanest, low down kind of revenge I ever heard of one man taking on another," he was saying when the conversation had got around to the anecdotal stage, "was told me the other day. I won't mention names of persons or places, for the parties are still living, but a dozen years ago there was hurled at the great American public through the newspapers from every dead wall in the city and every fence and barnside in the country, in millions of pamphlets and pictures, and by every means known to the skilled advertiser with unlimited capital, the name and virtues of a medicine that would cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, and this valuable truth was heralded forth with all painful and realistic details until it actually made the reader feel as if he needed some of the cure all as soon as he could get to it.

"In some sections of the country the landscape was alive with the glittering and glaring advertising of this wonderful medication, and in one particular city and state it seemed as if every available inch of unoccupied territory was covered with notices of it. Bigger, too, than the name of this medicine was the name of this Napoleon of public benefactors, this healer of mankind, the great discoverer and Blank's Whatever-it-was, and Blank's Whatever-it-was was far more in evidence as Blank's than as Whatever-it-was.

"In the meantime one man in the city referred to above was gnashing his teeth and pulling his hair out by the follicles, and another man was laughing his lungs out. And why? Because one was the revenger, and the other was the revengee.

"And the nub of it is herein. Blank was a wealthy man in the city of Nameless, where the ads. showed up the thickest, and he was ultra swell and un-American and looked down upon earned wealth as compared with the inherited kind—he being an inheritor. He snubbed most of his fellow citizens when he had the chance, but he was particularly ready to down the man who was the architect of his own fortunes. He who made money was too utterly vulgar for anything. Across the street from him lived one of the kind he disliked so heartily, and this man was a millionaire and a gentleman. He had made every cent he possessed and made it honestly, and a snob was one of the objects in life he was gunning for perpetually.

"And Blank was one he had it in for more than all the others, for Blank he had with him always. He didn't know just how he was going to obtain his object in life, but he waited and trusted in Providence, and one day it came to him in the shape of a formula offered to him by a prominent physician who recommended it as very nearly an infallible remedy in certain cases. He listened quietly, said nothing, took the formula, made up his mind and one Sunday morning every Sunday newspaper in the city of Nameless and in all the cities in the United States fairly blossomed with the circus bill posters of Blank's Wonderful Whatever-it-was, and Blank woke up to find himself famous. He tore the carpets up in his vain pawings to assuage his wrath, but that did no good, for before the week was out there wasn't a spot on earth within reach of Blank's eye that didn't carry the hateful thing to glare at him and make his life a mockery and a bitterness.

"His was a proud name to be thus dragged through the mire of vulgar printers' ink, but he had no recourse, for the other man had found another Blank, one who wasn't so aristocratic and was willing to sell his good name at a fair price to decorate a patent medicine. It was the same name, yet in law it wasn't, and Blank couldn't do one earthly thing except groan in spirit and curse the day that the man across the street had been born. Once he threatened to challenge his tormentor, but on second thought concluded that it would further advertise himself and the medicine, so he settled down finally to accepting the situation and preserving a dignified silence, which he has done to this day.

"Now, just to show how Providence is always on the side of the right," concluded the drummer, "I may say that the man who risked his money to make Blank's name a burden to him made \$500,000 out of the patent medicine, and to add somewhat to the romance of it he gave \$25,000 of his earnings to a widowed sister of Blank, who had several children dependent upon her and had but a small income."—New York Sun.

Looking Forward.

"When I am rich," he said haughtily, "I will return and taunt you with the opportunity you have missed."

"When you are rich," she answered calmly, "I trust you will offer to pay for the broken leg of that spindle limbed gilt chair."

And he went forth with a hollow groan.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Keys are made, to a considerable extent, by machinery, special dies for each variety being employed to cut the wards so as to fit a particular lock. The hollow keys, formerly made altogether by hand, are now in great part manufactured by a machine.

There seems to be no garment or other article of wearing apparel pertaining to woman on which a miniature may not be appropriately used as a garniture.

KANGAROO HUNTING.

Riding to Hounds After the Nimble Brutes in Australia.

There are two ways of hunting kangaroos in Australia—one followed by native hunters and the other by white men. The natives surround a herd of the animals, narrow the circle and then, when the kangaroos dash at them in wild efforts to escape, kill them with short spears and clubs, commonly called waddies. It is lively work for the native. The kangaroo uses its hind legs viciously and with great judgment, and dogs, horses and men have been torn open by the nails of its hind feet.

The white men prefer to follow the kangaroos with dogs. Every herd of kangaroos has a leader, known as the old man, or boomer, which warns its followers of the approach of danger by stamping the ground with its hind foot, making a booming sound that starts all the kangaroos on hearing on a run. A scared herd will run 20 or 30 miles at times, or until it reaches safety. A male weighs from 100 to 175 pounds and is 7 or 8 feet long. The English make up parties of hunters and follow the kangaroo with dogs somewhat like foxhounds, but of greater size and strength. Women and men join in the sport, riding to the hounds on good horses.

"Riding to the place where a herd of the beasts had been the day before by bushmen," a Sportsmen's Magazine writer says, "we came to the bush, a growth of ubiquitous ti trees and tree ferns, fit to brush one off his horse. Quiet was the word of caution passed when we came near the sparsely grown ground beyond the bush where the kangaroos had been seen. The dogs were called in, and then we rode from the bush into view of the herd's sentinel, and then away went the kangaroos, followed by the dogs, and we were at the tail tips of the dogs. The kangaroos could not run; but, folding their forelegs across their breasts, they sat down. Then, with tail and hind legs, away they went by hops, no hop being less than 20 feet long and others being more than 30 feet. They cleared shrubs 12 feet high.

"Curiously enough, the kangaroo travels faster up hill than down, the dogs catching up on the down slopes. The beast sometimes breaks its neck while running down hill by going head over heels. The dog began to throw their young out of their pouches, and we knew they were hard pressed. They turned suddenly for the water. We found the dogs at a water hole with two boomers at bay. We dismounted and, drawing our knives, waited an opportunity to run in and hamstring them. A dog rushed in and was caught by a hind leg of a boomer and pressed under water, where it was quickly drowned. Then a dog got one of the beasts by the back and threw it, whereupon my cousin quickly hamstringing it, while I rapped its nose with my whip, killing it. We had kangaroo tail soup and steaks for dinner for several days."

WROUGHT IRON FAD.

It Had a Beginning in Germany in the Middle Ages.

There is no doubt that wrought iron is more and more used every year in domestic economy and decoration. Derived so easily to the requirements of both utility and art. Besides, it has an ancient and respectable history. Germany in the fifteenth century produced much wrought iron work of a rather special character, such as the grave crosses and sepulchral monuments to be seen in the cemeteries of Nuremberg. Iron was also employed for well canopies, such as that at Antwerp attributed to Quentin Matsys. Originally a blacksmith from Louvain, he came to Antwerp to seek his fortune. There, as the story goes, he fell in love with the daughter of a painter, and, to propitiate the daughter as well as her father, exchanged the anvil for the painter's palette, and before his death, in 1531, he was successful in helping to raise the school of Antwerp to a celebrity equal to that of the schools of Bruges and Ghent.

Ironwork was extensively produced at Augsburg under the fostering care of the Fugger family, taking the shape of brackets projecting from the walls and grills over lanterns or in a balcony. Grotesque knockers are also common in Nuremberg. Keys were sometimes elaborately decorated, and the part which is now a common ring was once occupied by little figures in full relief, with coats of arms and the like. The French revolution was the cause of much splendid ironwork being destroyed, when, in 1793, certain provinces had to gather together every available piece of iron to transform into pikes and other weapons.—New York Herald.

Pope and Soldier.

The pope used to be the idol of the French soldiers during the occupation of Rome and did not disdain to maintain with them the intimate relations and cordiality of a village pastor. Whenever there was a regiment called home, its members never failed to visit his holiness to obtain his benediction, and the soldiers were always warmly received. One day a trooper made a singular and daring request—that the pope would say a mass for him, for him alone. The pope consented. "But," said the soldier, "I want to be present." "Well," answered the pope, "come at 9 tomorrow to my private chapel. No one but yourself shall be admitted." "Tomorrow," suddenly replied the soldier. "Tomorrow I've got to go to the station to see some of the boys off, but the day after, pope, I'm your man." "Very well, my son," said the pope with a smile, "day after tomorrow be it."—New York Tribune.

Caught on the Fly.

He—Well, your sister is married. Now it's your turn. She—Oh, George! Ask papa.—Boston Traveller.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

It was originated 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 rheumatism, sprains, blisters, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cramps, cholera-morbus, diphtheria and all forms of sore throat, carache, fractures, gout, headache, influenza, la grippe, lame back, lame side, lame neck, mumps, muscular soreness, nervous headache, neuralgia, pimples, pains in chest, stomach or kidneys, rheumatism, rheumatism, scalds, stings, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore lips, sore lungs, toothache, tonsillitis, wind colic and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nerve

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL Use

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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 ANY LINE OF GOODS ordered to country dealers at lowest wholesale prices.

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All the Leading Brands always on hand. John O'Regan, (ESTABLISHED 1879.)

DIRECT IMPORTER AND Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, LLOYD'S BLOCK 1 & 3 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

USE PEELE ISLAND WINES FOR DEBILITY NATURE'S TONIC.

MR. SCOVIL, AGENT PEELE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE, ST. JOHN, N. B. DEAR SIR,—My family have received great benefits from the use of the PEELE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE during the past four years. It is the best tonic and sedative for debility, nervousness and weak lungs I have ever tried. It is much cheaper and pleasanter than medicines. I would not be without it at the house. Yours, JAMES H. DAVY, Day's Landing, Kings Co.

E. G. SCOVIL, TEA and WINE MERCHANT, Wholesale, 62 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

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Are all right again this season. We are showing some special values at \$5.00, \$8.00, \$11.00, and \$12.00. The best ones lined with Fibre Chamois, wind and water proof.

Order by mail and we will send goods on approval, paying express charges one way.

E. C. COLE & CO., Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers, Palmer Block, Moncton, N. B.