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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., JUNE 10, 1897

TARIFF CHANGES.

The new tariff, introduced by the Liberal Government at Ottawa, has given rise to strong objections and serious complaints from both friends and opponents of the dominant party. As a result of these, Mr. Fielding has been compelled to reconsider his proposals and to introduce a new bill, making large and, to a certain extent, very important changes in the original measure.

In this respect, he is only doing what Mr. Foster and other Canadian Finance Ministers before him have felt it necessary to do,—to listen to and give effect to the fair and legitimate remonstrances of the business men and manufacturers and others whose trade is injuriously affected by changes, the effect of which could not be fully foreseen.

In this regard therefore, we cannot see that Mr. Fielding is open to the sharp criticism which some of the leading Conservative organs indulge in. Governments should exist for the people and the object of all legislation should be to advance the general welfare and meet legitimate popular demands.

Theories and sentiment must in such matters as the tariff and trade requirements yield to the practical. When, therefore, Mr. Fielding's further enquiries and consultations with the numerous delegations that have visited him since the 22nd of April (when the tariff bill was introduced), convinced him that further changes were desirable, he exercised a wise discretion in at once meeting the views thus pressed on him, as far as possible, even though the changes may savour more of protection than free trade.

The Liberals have learned in this respect, as well as others, since assuming power, that the theories to which they subscribed when in opposition cannot, at least in the present circumstances of the country, be worked out in actual legislation; and they have wisely decided to adapt themselves to circumstances. While they are open to the charge of inconsistency, we are free to admit that they are showing considerable discretion in not pressing their hobbies to extremes, now that they are clothed with the responsibility of government. Mr. Fielding's new bill makes forty-seven changes in his original tariff measure.

He further proposes that the Government shall be relieved from deciding as to the existence of a combine in any trade or manufacture and that the question shall be submitted to a Court. This is a step in the right direction.

Some changes are also made in the preferential clause with the view of making it more easily workable, but this feature of the tariff seems still to be surrounded with serious doubts and will undoubtedly give rise to questions difficult to solve.

CANADA'S PREMIER.

On Thursday last Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Government, left Ottawa, amidst the cheers of his friends and bearing the good wishes of both parties in Parliament, en route to London where he will take a prominent part in the ceremonies connected with the Queen's Jubilee celebration. It is announced that in recognition of the position Canada occupies as an integral part of the Empire and the fact that it represents a confederation of Provinces, he will be given a precedence over all other colonial premiers who will meet at Her Majesty's command to participate in this historic gathering.

That Mr. Laurier has that grace of manner, the affability, courtesy and eloquence of speech which qualify him for fittingly discharging the responsibilities of the occasion, no one who has observed his public life and had the opportunity of studying his character, will doubt. The honor and fair fame of Canada will be safe in his hands. This all parties recognize, and it is a gratifying feature of the occasion to observe that ready acknowledgment of this fact and the heartiest good wishes for his success as Canada's representative, come from the opposition press and from the opposition leader, Sir Charles Tupper.

The latter on the occasion of the adoption by Parliament of the address to Her Majesty, took occasion in a manly speech to express his gratification that the address was to be laid at the foot of the throne by one so well worthy to represent Canada. Such frank and honorable expressions are well calculated to elevate the tone of public life. It is well that while representative men differ, they can, when occasion requires and circumstances justify, pay the just meed of praise to their opponents. The compliment is more particularly noteworthy in this instance, because, contrasting the position of the two leaders, one a mot but remark upon the irony of events which have called Mr. Laurier to the front as the representative of Canada on an occasion such as the Jubilee will prove, while Sir Charles Tupper, one of the fathers of confederation and a statesman who, it will be admitted, has occupied an important position in the history of the Dominion, not only in Canada but as her representative in London, looks on from this side the ocean while imperial honors are bestowed upon the Liberal leader. Mr. Laurier's advent to power has in that respect proved most opportune for him. No Canadian will, however, begrudge him the honors which he will receive as the duly accredited representative of this fair Dominion on such an auspicious occasion.

ALEXANDER GIBSON'S BUSINESS.

The business so successfully conducted by Mr. Gibson at Marysville is of such magnitude as to possess a provincial interest. Quite a number of people from Kent County have found remunerative employment in this concern, and recent rumors in reference to probable changes in this business have excited considerable interest. We are therefore pleased to produce from the Montreal Star, the following, apparently authoritative, statement:

"Whatever reports have been circulated of late regarding the affairs of Alexander Gibson, New Brunswick's lumber king, have their origin in the simple fact that the vast business of which Mr. Gibson has been the head and front, is being transferred to a joint stock company, incorporated two or three years ago, under authority of the Provincial Legislature in which company Mr. Gibson himself has the controlling interest. In other words for the better protection of all concerned, a joint stock company has been substituted from the older order of things. This is no reflection on Mr. Gibson's management, but as he is not as young as he used to be, it was deemed prudent to provide in this way for the perpetuation of the business in the event of anything happening to its present head.

"In addition to his large lumbering and milling operations Mr. Gibson conducts the Marysville Cotton Mills and is, in fact, possibly the sole, owner of the Northern and Western Railway from the banks of the St. John opposite Fredericton to Chatham Junction on the Intercolonial, which road it is currently reported will be purchased by the Government at Hon. Mr. Blair's instance, as an important part of the Intercolonial system. So far the road, while doing a good local business has not paid substantial dividends. The cotton mills output is controlled in the Canadian combination, and is subject to whatever prosperity has fallen to the lot of that concern.

"In all that is said, there is not the slightest reflection on Mr. Gibson's financial standing. His lumber business was particularly remunerative last year, owing to the advance in deals in the British market, and this spring fortune more than favored him, as his immense cut of logs is now lying within easy reach of his mills. So far from the formation of a joint stock company being forced on him, by his English creditors, it is intimated that this step has been initiated by Gibson himself, to reduce the cost of management and to lop off some useless branches."

LOCAL POLITICS AGAIN.

It is announced that Mr. Scovil, one of the representatives of Kings County in the Local Legislature, will be appointed to the Registrarship of deeds and wills made vacant by the death of Dr. Taylor. Following this announcement the St. John Globe says, "It is important in the interests of the Liberal party that prompt and effective means should be taken to put a Liberal in the field." From a dominion party standpoint we are disposed to think the Globe is right. Assuming that it correctly voices the determination of the Liberal party, the question then arises, what will the Liberal Conservatives do? If the Conservative provincial organization takes no steps to meet another challenge which the nomination of a Liberal in Kings County will give, the inference will be that they have decided to abandon the local legislature and the local government to the Liberals.

The Conservative leaders have so long disregarded the interests of their friends and supporters in the New Brunswick Assembly that they now seem to be unable to realize the importance of these elections on the future of the party.

When one reads of a considerable flurry of snow falling in New York on the first of June and heavy frosts visiting the Eastern and middle States, one need not be surprised at the lateness of the season here. In this section very little farming has been done yet; but the season does not seem far advanced. Trees are scarcely in full leaf yet. The crops may be good this year notwithstanding the backward season.

SINCE SISTER'S GOT A BEAU.

There's quite a change around at home, and all is now serene. Where once upon a time war raged and trouble had been, the reason this is brought about to you I mean to show. It's all because a man comes here, and he is sister's beau.

I don't know how she captured him, but he comes here just the same, and for fear that he will stay away I will not give his name. But I only hope he'll always come; I really love him so. For everything is new so nice since sister's got a beau.

I can spin my top in the parlor and generally have my way. Yesterday a boy cut loose my kite, and she brought one today. She also gave me marbles and took me to a show. I feel so happy now to say that sister's got a beau.

The roosters and the chickens all seem to be so proud, and the cats upon the back yard fence at night sing extra loud. The birds up in the tree tops their happiness do show. And this has all been brought about since sister's got a beau.

I hope some one will make him come; I only wish I could. Yes, there's two bits a week I get for keeping me in wood. I'll give this money to this man—his name is Mr. Joe—because I'm having too good a time for us to lose that beau. —A. C. Phelps in New Orleans Picayune.

LAMPS AND CANDLES.

There is an Art in the Managing of Them.

The most effective cleansing substance for the containers and wick apparatus consists of ordinary wood ash. This has a peculiar effect upon petroleum, crystal and other oils of the same kind. Rub the ashes well all over the parts that require cleaning and polish or wipe it off with a clean, soft cloth. This is a very simple method and obviates the use of water, which may prove a serious difficulty, especially if the operator is not very particular as regards the drying process. This treatment should not, however, entirely do away with a periodical boiling of the different parts of the lamp with strong soda, but the regular use of wood ash should make the washing a last resource and an altogether rare necessity.

The strictest cleanliness in every detail concerning lamps is of the greatest importance not only to insure a good light free from smell, but also as a preventive against danger. Odd bits of wick allowed to collect anywhere near the flame, for instance, are objectionable from every point of view.

Lamps that are but rarely used should not be left with the wick to become saturated through contact with the oil. The best plan is to empty the container, clean it as above, dry the wick if it is new, and put it aside in a box, into which dust cannot penetrate, till it is wanted again.

For these days, when candles are so much used, it is well to know that there is an art in choosing them. They should burn brightly, steadily, and without flickering, yet at the same time dwindle away as slowly as possible. The candle that gutters is to be avoided as extravagant and worthless. The best of all are those which are partially hollowed out, so that if the flame is exposed to a draft the melted wax runs down the inside. A thin, close wick will always burn better than a thick one. One of the cleverest contrivances adapted to candles is a metal automatic extinguisher. It can be fixed to any required depth of the candle, say one inch, more or less, and as soon as that quantity has burned away two metal rings close over the flame and effectually put it out. Something of the kind has already been seen, but the newer patent is much more practical, from the very fact that it can be fixed to any part of the candle instead of being placed in the candle holder, for in the latter case it could not act until the illuminant had quite burned down, when the extinguisher was obviously of doubtful utility. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The Fur Seal as an Animal.

Mr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Bering sea commission for 1896, and George Archibald Clark, secretary to the commission, say in 'The Forum':

"The male fur seal, or 'beachmaster,' reaches full maturity at the age of 7 years. At that time his weight is about 400 to 500 pounds, being considerably heavier when first in from the sea in the spring or after feeding in the fall than in the intervening period, when he fasts on land and grows gradually lean and weak. The males vary considerably in color, the general shade being black or dark brown, with longer hair or bristles of yellowish white. These are especially long and numerous on the thickened back of the neck, forming the so-called 'wig.'"

The wiggled males have a rough, coarse coat, and their skins are without market value. The animal makes its home on the rocky shores of the islands in large, closely massed bands, forming what are called 'rookeries.' It is extremely gregarious, individuals seldom venturing far from the main body while on land, though wandering about singly in the sea.

His Falling.

An English rector in an agricultural parish found his own sermons acceptable enough to his congregation, but not so those of his assistant.

"Why don't you come to hear Mr. Jones?" he said to the leading farmer. "He's an excellent fellow and preaches far better than I do."

"That may be, sir," was the grave rejoinder, "but we've been inquiring and inquiring about your curate, and we can't find as he's got any property, and we don't like to be told of our sins by a person as hasn't got no property." —Strand Magazine.

The Yale lock manufacturers have proved that in a patent lock having six 'steps,' each capable of being reduced in height 20 times, the number of changes or combinations will be 86,400.

To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mohammedans in the east.

Educational Item

A Texas gentleman took his rather obtuse son to school to enter him as a pupil. He did a sum on the blackboard, as the would-be pupil could not do it himself, remarking:

"Now that I have shown you how to do that sum, I'll prove it to you, to show you that it is correct."

"No need of proof, professor. I will take your word for it. I know you wouldn't tell a lie," replied the pupil, much to the disgust of his parent.

Grand Jubilee Celebration

On Tuesday June 22nd

AT RICHIBUCTO.

An excellent programme of sports will be carried out on that day. Consisting of boat racing, foot racing and bicycle racing for which suitable prizes will be awarded. The celebrated "Fratis" Orchestra costing \$1300.00 and procured at considerable trouble and expense will discourse, sweet music assisted by the Richibucto Brass Band. Refreshments will be served during the day in the beautiful garden surrounding the Stone house now occupied by Mr. Woods. And every effort made to please visitors. Make money for a good object and honor H. R. J. H. A grand dancing pavilion will be erected and good music furnished the dancers. A feature of the day will be the Grand Polymorphian Parade beginning at 10 a. m.

Proceeds to pay balance due on New Band Instruments.

All are cordially invited to attend. By order of Committee. A. E. O'LEARY, Sec.

JUBILEE DAY SPORTS.

In connection with the Queen Sexagenary, there will be the following program of sports:

SAILING RACE:—Open to all boats.

1st Prize \$10.00
2nd " 5.00
3rd " 2.00
Entrance Fee 1.00
Not less than 8 boats to start.

ROWING RACE:—Two oared boats,

1st Prize \$5
2nd " 3
Entrance Fee 1
Not less than four boats to start.

FOOT RACE:—One hundred yds.

1st Prize \$5

INDIAN CANOE RAC:—

1st Prize 2

All entries to the above races to be made with Mr. John D. McMinn, Richibucto, not later than the evening of Monday, June 21st.

The Terms of Peace

ATHENS, June 5.—The cabinet decided last evening to sign an armistice on the following conditions: The Greek fleet will quit Ottoman waters. Vessels under the Turkish or neutral flags, bound to or returning from Turkish ports and vessels north of the armistice will not be examined. Vessels carrying troops and munitions for the Turkish army will not be allowed to enter ports north of the line. The Turkish fleet must not leave the Dardanelles. The despatch of reinforcements to garrison towns in the Archipelago is prohibited.

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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 1850 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, chills, etc.

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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 Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

CAIE & WILSON, ST. JOHN' N. B. Office and Warerooms, 27 WATER STREET.

We are receiving large consignments of APPLES AND APPLE CIDR 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

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

WHEN WE CRITICISE FRIENDS HARPOONING TARPON.

The Kindness of Ignoring Trivial Mistakes in Our Daily Life.

"There are two kinds of mistakes, mistakes of moment and trivial mistakes," writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Undoubtedly the best service which one friend can render another is to save him from a mistake liable to be serious in its results. In such an act lies true friendship. But in these days of criticism, when we are apt to criticise everything and everybody, we are all too apt to correct mistakes which are absolutely trivial and not worth correcting. And yet in calling attention to them we often hurt the feelings of our best friends. Not one of us, even the most good natured, likes to have his mistakes pointed out. We may appear not to mind corrections and accept them with a smile, but it is human nature to smart under correction, although some of us may be clever enough to conceal the smart; hence the fewer mistakes we call attention to in others the better.

"Two-thirds of the mistakes we make are trivial. Their correction is unimportant. Why then notice them? Yet some people do, and do so constantly. A person speaks of having done a certain thing on Thursday, when in reality it was done on Wednesday. If no important point is involved, why call attention to the mistake? What good does it do to have the exact day set right? It is a matter of no importance, so why insist upon correcting the trivial error? Staunch friendships have often been pricked by this needle of useless correction. It is a great art—this art of learning to allow others to be mistaken when the mistake is unimportant. Few learn it, but those who do are among the most comfortable friends one can have."

Wise in His Generation. Irrate Father—What you need, young man, is a sound thrashing. Delinquent—Well, pop, my Sunday school teacher says that the Lord will supply our needs, and I don't mind waiting.—New York Times.

Always Felt Tired. "I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite and I always felt tired. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking one bottle my headache disappeared. I continued taking it until now I am never troubled with headache and my appetite is good." LAURA GARLAND, 24 Chestnut St., Toledo, Ont.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cures sick headache. A writer for Outing tells about the sport of striking tarpon. "For this," he says, "one uses a barbed iron called 'grains' or a short, light harpoon known as a 'lily iron,' either of which is temporarily attached to a light pine pole, the striking pole, and is cast as a spear might be. "The grains is a double pronged wrought iron instrument, the prongs usually not more than 3 or 4 inches in length, and from three-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch thick. Strong bars are sprung an inch from the delicately sharp, hardened points, having a spread of three-eighths of an inch and about 1 1/2 inches space between the two. The prongs are cut so that the points, while extending inward, are raised from opposing sides. This gives the greatest holding power. The grains has also a tapered socket for the striking pole. The lily iron is a far heavier instrument, and, unlike the grains, is capable of killing at a blow. The upper sides of the bars are left broad and flat, enabling them to withstand a strain of several hundred pounds. A heavier and sharper weapon is used to strike swordfish or porpoises, as the former are dangerous creatures, unless hit mortally. Then there are necessary 300 or 400 feet of soft 'striking line,' three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and one of the ordinary fishing boats of the Florida coast and a guide. "On approaching the tarpon run the sails and mast are stowed, and the guide uses a pole in the shallow water and sculls in the channel. A fish being seen, the striker indicates its direction, and, standing in the bow with widely spread legs, leaning well back, with poised spear, the man waits till he is within 20 feet, unless he is unusually powerful, then hurls the weapon, which shoots with a hiss into the water. "The fish is anywhere from two to three feet beneath the surface of the water, changing its position constantly, and, because of the refraction, seemingly anywhere but where it really is. A successful throw buries the points in the flesh, and the pole comes loose and floats to the surface, to be picked up when the tarpon makes its first rush. It is best to let the tarpon go without trying to stop it on the first rush, as the bars may fall out. When the rush is over, the boat is run toward the fish. Then out the water it goes, not with the grace and head shaking of a hooked tarpon but with a rush and surge. Then it tumbles the boat, if the fish is a 100 or 150 pounder, at a rapid rate. Sometimes the fish sulks and leaps, darting at the boat to scrape the grains out of its flesh. It takes about half as long to kill a tarpon with a spear as with a hook, but it is a fiercer fight while it lasts."