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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. SEPT. 2, 1897

THE GOLD FIELDS.

Recent reports received from the Klondyke corroborate the previous news regarding the almost limitless wealth of the district and it is prophesied that in a short time the Yukon will be the greatest gold producing country in the world. At the present time the difficulties experienced in transporting food and clothing to the district stands in the way of its rapid development. Supplies are so scarce and so costly that it does not pay miners to wash dirt which in the more genial climate of California or Australia would be looked upon as rich. Owing to this disadvantage only the very richest claims can be profitably worked. There is no doubt but that in a short time many of these disadvantages will be removed. Many syndicates and companies are applying for incorporation to engage in a general trading, carrying and transportation business and to construct wagon roads and even railways into the district and if may safely be calculated that at a no very remote period, the toil, dangers and difficulties now attending a trip to the Klondyke will be a thing of the past. When that time arrives, however, the miner who has only his mining tools and outfit to depend upon, will find it uphill work. All the richest and most profitable claims will then be in the hands of wealthy syndicates as is the case in the older gold field. For this reason, many are striving in the face of the greatest obstacles and difficulties, to reach the district this fall. Those who can manage to get across the mountains with a sufficient quantity of provisions and clothing, will have little to fear; but there are many, who in their eagerness to get forward, are abandoning the greater part of their stores and outfits and pushing across the divide in an almost destitute condition. Should they succeed in reaching the Klondyke they will have to face the danger of starvation during the winter. It is reported that many of the miners now there are leaving Dawson City owing to the scarcity of food and the danger of starvation. Two steamers plying on the Yukon River, by which route most of the food taken to the district is transported, are reported disabled, rendering it impossible to get in sufficient supplies before the river freezes. By way of the Dyea and Chilkoot pass route, six thousand men are encamped in and around Dyea unable to get through. No progress has been made over the summit by what is known as the White Pass, and Indians are charging thirty-five cents per pound for packing to the lake over the Chilkoot Pass. Many have given up the intention of attempting the journey until the Spring and are selling their outfits and leaving for their homes.

BRITISH MARKERS FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Prof. Robertson, the Canadian Dairy Commissioner, who has lately returned from Great Britain, gives a hopeful report of the prospects for Canadian farm produce in that market. The one chief requisite for the British market is a high degree of excellence in whatever is offered to the consumer. Englishmen have their choice of the good things of the whole world and will not have any goods of an inferior quality, so that it is worse than useless to send anything but the best we can produce to the markets of Great Britain.

The great mass of the English people care very little where their food comes from so long as it is of a high standard. They will not buy beef, mutton, butter, or cheese because it may have been produced in Canada, if they can get an article of higher quality from Australia or any of the European countries. With them "business is business" and the sentiment of Canada being a part of the Empire does not count worth a cent. It therefore behooves Canadian producers if they desire to capture the English, Scotch or Irish markets to produce nothing but the best of everything. They have every facility for doing this. All their products can be of the very best if sufficient care and forethought is taken in the production. Bee, mutton, pork, cheese, butter, fruit, fish, etc., can be produced here and shipped to Great Britain in a state to compete with the world.

The means of rapid transit and the cold storage accommodations which have been provided by our government will very much facilitate the shipping of our products across the Atlantic. The markets on the other side of the great pond is now all we can depend on anyway. The high tariff wall built up by the United States, practically excludes the bulk of our products from the neighboring republic, and we have no choice but to send our articles to the mother country. It therefore devolves upon Canadian producers and upon the Canadian government to make the most of the only opportunities left us of shipping our best products in the best possible condition to the British markets. A trade will thus be built up that in time will make Canada great.

MR. J. D. PHINNEY.

The St John Sun of Aug. 32th has these remarks on Mr. Phinney and his retirement from active politics:

If the Fredericton Gleaner is correctly informed it is the present intention of Mr. J. D. Phinney to retire from active participation in politics and to give his exclusive attention to the work of his profession. No doubt Mr. Phinney would make more money and pursue a more peaceful life by leaving politics alone. But if such a withdrawal would be in some ways a gain to Mr. Phinney himself, it would be in every way a loss to the province. When he sat in the legislature he was one of the most esteemed members of the house. He is a man in whose high principles the people have confidence and whose ability is recognized by both parties. There never was a time in the history of the province when such politicians were needed more than they will be in the near future. It is known that we are on the eve of important changes in the administration and men of ability and character who have serious convictions and are ready to stand by them, ought to be able and willing to take a share in giving New Brunswick more honest and prudent government. We hope that Mr. Phinney may be induced to reconsider his decision if he has reached such a conclusion as the Gleaner supposes, and that he may yet take an important part in bringing about some better state of things in the provincial administration.

Canada has just reason to be thankful for the bountiful harvest now being harvested all over the Dominion. The wheat crop is unusually abundant and the grain of a high quality. The price of wheat has gone up to a very high figure compared with recent years and those who have to buy will find the prices of bread stuffs rather steep; but the great number of producers throughout the country will reap, figuratively, a rich harvest by the high prices of wheat. In nearly all the wheat producing countries of the old world, the shortage is alarming. This is the cause of the rise here. Although the high prices may cause some present hardship in this part of Canada, it will eventually have a beneficial effect. Kent, Northumberland and all the other north shore counties might raise a good deal more wheat than they do at present. The last few years farmers had become careless. They considered that it was cheaper to buy flour at the low price for which it could be obtained than to raise wheat. But the market always fluctuates and it is wise not to depend too much on buying bread when it can be raised.

Premier Laurier's Welcome.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—Accompanied by the boom of cannon, a brilliant display of fire works and the cheers of the assembled thousands, Sir Wilfrid Laurier landed from the government steamer Druid at Jacques Cartier square wharf this evening. He was met at the wharf by the mayor, aldermen and members of the dominion cabinet. A huge platform, elaborately decorated with electric lights, had been erected on the Champ de Mars, and thither Premier Laurier was conducted, the street being lined with thousands and Champ de Mars packed with thousands more. The Premier was presented with a welcome address. In reply he thanked the citizens for turning out in his honor. He had come back to Canada with his love for the country increased. He thought the fast Atlantic steamship project would be successfully carried through. He urged toleration and moderation between the two classes of citizens, so that all might live in peace and harmony and he urged those present to uphold British aspirations and work for the future interests of Canada. He referred to the denunciation of the Belgium and German treaties and the sacrifice made for Canada by England.

The Premier was then escorted to the Windsor, where he stays as a guest of the city. On September 16th he will be dining by the Board of Trade.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of Richibucto.

ENTERED.

Aug. 26—Bark Ossuna, 778, Andrews, Liverpool, salt, H. O'Leary.
 Aug. 28—Bark Sagona, 777, Thompson Glasson Dock, bal., J. & T. Jardine.
 Aug. 30—Sch. Favorite, Davis, Summerside, bal.; Sch. Maggie Roach, Weston Charlottetown, bal.
 Sept. 1—Sch. Genesta, Hartly.

CLEARED.

Aug. 28—Sch. Noas, 338, Legsdin Glasson Dock, deals, J. & T. Jardine; Sch. Tartar, Irving Glass Bay, C. B. Lumber, Leady Lanigan.
 Sept. 1—Sch. Genesta, Hartly, Pictou, lumber, H. O'Leary; Sch. Maggie Roach, Weston, Summerside, lumber, E. Walker; Tug Frederick A. Long, Chatham; Sch. Frederick William, O'Leary, Chatham.



THESE BRISK LITTLE PILLS ARE EXACTLY WHAT IS ALWAYS NEEDED IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS ATTACKS AND DYSPEPSIA. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c. A BOX. DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, TORONTO, ONT.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

UNCLE SAM'S AUCTION SALE.

Annual Disposal of the Accumulations of the Dead Letter Office.

One of the queerest "institutions" of the national capital is the annual clearance sale of the dead letter office, in which a vast accumulation of articles gone astray in the mails is sold to the highest bidders. The auction house where it is held is continually crowded with excited men, women and children, and beside it the bargain counters during the holidays are as havens of rest, for when Uncle Sam goes into the junk-shop business great things are expected. As in the church fair raffle, you pay a small amount of money and trust to luck to get back more than its value. The articles, previously listed in a wholesale sort of way, are tied up in bundles of from three to a half dozen and "auctioned" for what they will bring, the average bids ranging between 10 cents and a dollar.

Nobody is permitted to examine the goods before purchasing, and no money is refunded to the dissatisfied. Everybody hopes to pull a genuine plum from the pie in the shape of a diamond ring, a silk dress pattern or a silver teapot, and although comparative blanks are the rule, there is always the possibility of a prize. For example, the auctioneer holds up one of these odd shaped bundles, listed "pictures, underwear, music, cigars." Going—going—gone—for 90 cents to a dapper young gentleman who was caught by the word "cigar." He opens it on the spot—an unwise thing to do if one objects to good natured ridicule—and this is what he finds: Six cigars, broken into bits with so strong an odor that one wonders how a sledge hammer could have done it; underwear—a female 10 cent "jersey;" pictures—a collection of newspaper cuts designed for amusement of some small child. The lot would be dear at a quarter and is of no use to the buyer.

In the dead letter office proper—that charnel house which swallows nearly half a million missives every month—it is positively harrowing. More than 40 bushels of photographs have accumulated there, awaiting the annual cremation. There are tresses of hair enough to stuff a dozen mattresses, grandmothers' silver locks and babies' golden curls, many no doubt cut from dead brows, and small sums of money which poor workmen send home to feed their wives and little ones, and servant girls save from their scanty wages for needy parents—gone to Uncle Sam's rich purse, not because the United States wants it, but because the senders' writing or orthography was beyond mortal ken. It is hard to realize that in this land of schools, at the close of the nineteenth century, there are so many people so ignorant or so careless as to send several millions of letters a year without stamps or addresses or with addresses which no man can make out. People seem to be so intent on what goes into the letters that they forget all about the superscription. It is estimated that \$4,500,000 in drafts and \$80,000,000 in cash is received every year through dead letters.—Indianapolis Journal.

COST OF A TRAIN.

The Expense and Profits of Travel on English Railway Lines.

How many people who travel in trains ever think of the cost of running them? It will probably surprise most people who have traveled from London to Edinburgh to know that every mile of the journey costs the railway company over half a crown. The cost of the whole journey from the English to the Scotch capital is £50.

The average cost of running a train in England is 2s. 7d. per mile, so that, the fare being reckoned at 1d. per mile, a train with less than 31 passengers for each mile is run at a loss. There are few trains, however, that do not carry more than this number of passengers, and many of them carry the number doubled many times over. It is necessary frequently to run trains that do not pay—usually in thinly inhabited country districts—but for every train run at a loss probably 100 are run at an enormous profit.

Take, for instance, the journey from London to Edinburgh, which costs the railway company £50. The average number of "through" passengers in these trains is probably 60, in which case the total fares would be nearly £100—a clear gain of nearly £50. When it is remembered that these trains run several times a day, and every day in the year, it will be understood what an enormous revenue a single line yields in the course of 12 months. Supposing the average number of passengers to be 60, the midnight train from London to Edinburgh yields over £20,000 for dividend in a year!

The longest railway journey in the United Kingdom would probably be from Penzance, in Cornwall, to Thurso, in the north of Scotland, a distance of over 1,000 miles. A train running between these two places would exhaust an ordinary clerk's salary for a whole year, the cost being no less than £138.—London Tit-Bits.

To Grow Teeth.

A Moscow dentist has solved the problem of supplying the human mouth with false teeth which will grow into the gums as firmly as natural ones. Dr. Zamensky has performed several successful operations on dogs as well as human beings. The teeth are made of gutta percha, porcelain or metal, as the case may be.

At the root of the false tooth holes are made. Holes are also made upward into the jaw. The tooth is then placed in the cavity. In a short time a soft, granulated growth finds its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position.

It is stated that it does not matter whether the cavity in which the tooth is to be placed is one from which a natural tooth has been recently drawn or whether it has been healed for some years.—Moscow Letter.

What is



Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

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 Dr. G. C. OSGOOD,
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Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
 Dr. J. F. KINCHLOE,
 Conway, Ark.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
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