

## WASHINGTON LEITER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 13, 1900.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report an amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty providing that United States may take such measures to "defend" the canal as its security may make necessary, except that it shall not "fortify" it. It is probable that the treaty will be ratified with this amendment, and it also seems probable that it will be so accepted by Great Britain. Whether other nations, whose consent is necessary to neutralize the canal, will also agree, is more doubtful. As a matter of fact, the United States seems to have overreached itself in this matter. To reserve the right to "defend" while expressly disavowing the right to "fortify" is to give up all the advantages of neutrality and gain little or nothing in return. If the United States goes to war with any nation and takes measures to defend the canal, the other nation will of course be entitled to take measures to attack and capture it. Without fortifications it will become the prey of the strongest fleet, which it would not if protected by the agreement of the powers. Of course, if the United States proposes to build a fleet which will rival any combination of the powers, it will be all right. Otherwise, no.

Private letters received from Cuba report that Sir William Van Horne, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific railway and still chairman of its board of directors, has recently sailed from there to the United States, after having investigated the railway situation in the island. It is understood there that he proposes, in connection with the Bank of Montreal, to organize a syndicate to buy all the lines and extend them as rapidly as possible. Cuban railways certainly furnish an inviting field for speculation. In former years, they used to pay large dividends to their English owners, although they were all small and disconnected. The rebellion broke up their travel, and the insurgents dynamited their cars and engines, and when the war ended they were in a very much depressed state. At present, under the Foraker act, it is not possible for any fresh corporations to be formed, but it is still possible for existing lines to be extended, and after a while the law will surely be repealed and there will be a chance to consolidate. This, it is understood, is Sir William's plan. He is also said to have been looking into the street railways of the island.

The railway situation in this country has been greatly affected by the proposed competition of the Canadian canals in the carriage of wheat, etc., from the upper great lakes to the sea. With the new deep canals, it will be possible to carry grain from Chicago to Montreal at 3 cents a bushel with fair profit, so that unless some means are found to meet this rate on this side of the border, the United States may look to see its grain traffic diverted to Canadian ports from New York and other home cities. Accordingly efforts are now being made to reduce rail rates as low as possible. Those from Chicago to New York have been reduced to less than 8 cents a bushel, in some cases as low as 6 cents. The railways east from Buffalo are also said to be trying to secure control of the large lake grain steamers so as to get control of the traffic by making lower rates than would be profitable by other routes. It may be taken as a fact that, in the near future, it will not be possible for the grain rates from Chicago to the sea by any route to be more than 4 cents a bushel, with other commodities in proportion.

Ronald Morrison, United States Consul at Dawson City, reports as follows to the State Department: Business in Dawson this season has been very quiet, chiefly because the population is nearly 6,000 less than last year. Prices, however, remain firm, and an inquiry at several of the leading stores shows profits of from 50 to 400 per cent are still obtained. The flooding of many of the mines on the various creeks, as the result of the continuation of the mild weather early in the season, may have an effect upon the output for the year. It is still rather early to venture on a forecast; but, taking into consideration the improved methods now employed, a conservative estimate places the figures at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Nineteen expeditions have left Dawson for the Nome district since December 4, 1899, and as the days lengthen and the weather moderates many more will start. It is reported here that seven hundred are now on the way from Skagway. Late news from Nome by mail from St. Michaels confirms the reports of the richness of the district, and also announces new finds in the interior; but lack of fuel prohibits these being worked in winter. Typhoid fever has made its appearance, and the mortality from this disease is increasing.

The following pension has been granted to a resident of Canada: Increase—Joseph Bossell, Wisnawa, Ontario, \$8 to \$12 per month.

E. G. Siggers, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., reports the following patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office March 6, 1900, to inventors residing in the Dominion of Canada. He

will mail copy of specification and drawings of any patent for 10 cents. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

D. Collins, Inwood, Signal apparatus for railways; R. B. Dixon, Toronto, Rotary engine; P. Laperle and O. P. Boulard, Montreal, Acetylene gas generator; F. W. Magee, London, Gas burner.

## DON'T THROW YOUR FADED THINGS AWAY.

DIAMOND DYES  
Give New Life to Old  
Garments.

That faded and rusty dress, skirt, blouse, cape, jacket, cloak, or your laces and ribbons that you are thinking of consigning to the rag bag can be made as good as new if dyed with any of the fashionable and seasonable colors that Diamond Dyes produce.

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## SALMON ANGLING LEASES.

The Crown Lands Department of the government of the Province of New Brunswick, announces the leasing by public sale of a number of Salmon-fishing privileges. The sale is to take place at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on Friday, 23rd March, instant. The term for which the leases will run will be two years from 1st March, and they will vest in the purchasers the exclusive right of fishing in the waters leased. The sale will embrace seven rivers, or parts of rivers, some of them amongst the best in the province. An upset price is placed by the government on each lease. The Fishery Commissioner for the Province gives the following particulars for the information of anglers.

The Upsalquitch from the Forks to the head, which is placed at an upset of \$50, embraces all the waters of all branches above the Forks, exclusive of the Lakes at heads of branches; there are about twenty miles of salmon-fishing and fully thirty of trout-fishing, besides, not reckoning the smaller tributaries.

The main Restigouche, from Quatawamkedgwick to Victoria County line, is placed at an upset of \$50. This will give the lessee about twelve miles of the main river, and a part of the Goumizit, with the famous trout-fishing of the latter and lakes.

The Quatawamkedgwick and its branches, which are placed at an upset of \$150, is a very fine salmon river. It has seventy miles good fishing water, its good salmon pools extending about thirty-five miles.

The Nepisquit is—as every angler who has fished in New Brunswick knows—one of the best salmon rivers of Canada. The part of it embraced in this sale, at an upset of \$250 comprises about one half of its salmon waters—the stretch from Eleven Mile Tree, upwards to the Great Falls—in which some of its most famous pools, such as Black Rapid, Gordon Brook, Long Meadow, Horse-back, Bear Island, Lower Gordon, Red Pine, Camp, Basin, etc., besides a dozen others are situated. The Lower Gordon Pool, for instance is about a quarter of a mile long.

The permanent camp included in this Nepisquit lease consists of three shingle roof buildings, ice house, store, etc. That for the anglers is 45x15 ft. divided into three sections, which are dining room and ladies' and gentlemen's sleeping rooms respectively. The guides' quarters are in a similar building 35x15. The kitchen is 15x15 ft. The camp group is very conveniently arranged as to relative positions.

The Sevogle waters, which are put at an upset of \$150 have about 65 miles of fishing—the salmon-fishing of the main Sevogle alone being twenty miles. The famous Clearwater is one of the branches included in the Sevogle lease. There is a permanent government camp at the Square Forks near the big pool in which salmon can be counted by the score from the rocks above.

The Renous, the upset of which is \$50, has always been reckoned amongst the good salmon rivers of New Brunswick. Its fishing stretches are over fifty miles in length, while its branches and lake system—all of which are embraced in the lease—offer unsurpassed trout fishing.

Green River, offered at an upset of \$25 is one of the great trout streams of the upper St. John. It has over 40 miles of good trout-fishing besides a system of lakes of great beauty, which afford fine angling.

The sale of 23rd March at Fredericton, therefore, will be very attractive to anglers affording, as it does, a rare opportunity to secure some of the best salmon waters in Canada. Enquiries addressed the Hon. Surveyor-General, Fredericton, or the Fishery Commissioner, Chatham, New Brunswick, will be promptly replied to.

COUNTRY AHEAD of the city for residence. But, alas, neither place is proof against coughs or colds, and so Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm is welcome in both localities. 25c. all Druggists.

## AT LAVAL.

STUDENTS WERE PREPARED FOR AN AT-

TACK.

(Published by Request.)

In front of Laval University there was great excitement. The students there also prepared for an attack which did not develop. Many of the students remained inside, others mingled with a big crowd that gathered on St. Denis street. About eight o'clock a procession was formed. The tricolor was in the van, and behind it marched some 2,000 youths and young men, some of whom wore the college colors, and in the procession weapons of offence and defence figured very conspicuously, in the shape of cudgels and sticks of all descriptions. They marched down town to the tune of the 'Marseillaise,' and the accompaniment of a tin trumpet or two, and turned up St. Lambert hill and along St. James street, cheering in front of 'La Presse,' and 'La Patrie,' buildings, and hissing in front of the Post-Office. Then the cry was raised, 'To the Star,' and the throng resumed its westward march. No sooner did the head of the procession reach the 'Star' office, than the news bulletin boards were torn down and destroyed.

A man climbed to the top of the temporary building, and when it was seen that he made for the flagstaff and attempted to haul down the Union Jack that was flying therefrom, he was greeted with cheers. A little fumbling and down came the flag, amid renewed cheers, and after the 'hero' of the minute had disengaged it from the halyards, he threw it down to the crowd, who at once commenced to trample it underfoot, subsequently tearing it into shreds and burning it on Viger square. As soon as the mob had taken their departure from the 'Star,' a couple of Britishers climbed to the roof of the building, and one of them unfurled a small union Jack, waved it amid lusty cheers from the spectators that had remained behind. Then he called to his companion, 'Where's your gun?' and the prompt response was the report of the discharge of a blank cartridge. Cheers for England and the flag were called for and were immediately given, with the firing of another blank cartridge from the revolver. The small piece of bunting was affixed to the halyards and hauled to the top of the flagstaff amid marks of enthusiasm and loyalty, and another was soon hoisted below it, whilst several more were placed along the top of the building.

After returning to Laval the rioters indulged in shouting the 'Marseillaise,' waving the tri-color, giving snatches of college songs, etc., winding up with several stump speeches, and cheers for the blue white and red. By this time the spectators, who had crowded the neighborhood of St. Denis and Catherine streets, had begun to thin out considerably, and some of the processionists had also departed. What was left of them started down St. Denis street, and on reaching the Chenier statue on the square, a couple of them climbed to the top, and whilst one waved the tricolor, the others cheered for Laval, for the flag, and for the hero of St. Eustache.

## MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Meantime a disturbance had been caused at the Drill Hall by a crowd who insisted that the tricolor be raised. Threats had also been made to break into the armories. This precipitated the calling out of some of the militia. The men of the various regiments at the Drill Hall who happened to be about the armories were formed into a guard which was at once mounted, and it was decided to call out the Victoria Rifles, who were holding a regimental smoking concert at their up-town armory. The concert had only just commenced with the patriotic song 'Soldiers of the Queen,' when Colonel Buested received a message from Lieut.-Col. White, D. O. C., ordering his regiment to proceed at once in drill order to the Drill Hall. As soon as the announcement was made the bugle sounded the 'fall in.' The concert came to an abrupt end, but there was no confusion. Some were in uniform, but the majority were in multi, while many of the officers were in mess uniform. The Vice kept up their enviable record, for within fifteen minutes, 250 men, active members and reserves, were marching in their own companies, under the command of their own officers. Despite the storm the men never marched better, and the discipline was excellent. After guard had been mounted, the regiment returned to their headquarters, receiving a great ovation, upwards of a thousand citizens lining the streets, cheering them.—Montreal Witness, March 3.

## A Bad Case of Asthma.

Mrs. Samuel Ferndel, of Clementsfort, N. S., writes: "It is with great pleasure that I write you to tell of the good I have derived from the use of Catarrhozone. I am in my eightieth year now and from youth up I have been troubled with Asthma, and not until I used Catarrhozone did I get relief. It has cured my Asthma in an incredibly short time, and I heartily recommend it to all." Catarrhozone is sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for 10c. in stamps by N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

The Northwest Legislative Assembly will meet March 28th.

## "The Thorn Comes Forth

## With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. **Severe Pains**—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." Mrs. JOHN LA PAGE, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

**Complete Exhaustion**—"After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife." ARTHUR MILLS, Dresden, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
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Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"And let us not be weary in well-doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."—Galatians 6: 9.

## WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Which shall it be, lads? which shall it be? God, or the devil, bond or free? Will you boldly and cheerfully take your stand

With the chosen few, with the noble band, Who are steadfastly doing all they can For God and the right and fallen man? Or will you sink, debased and blind, To herd with the ruck of human kind? God, or the devil, bond or free—Which shall it be, lads? which shall it be? Which shall it be? The home-life sweet, Gay with the patter of tiny feet; Or the squalid tap-room, grimy and grim, The drunkard's curse, or the children's hymn?

Wrecked lives, or the strength that never flags, Peace and plenty, or ruin and rags? Bible or beer-shop, bond or free—Which shall it be, lads? which shall it be? Which shall it be? Two paths lie here—The right leads upwards, the left, ah! where?

Others may give you counsel true, But the choice, dear lads, is for you, for you! And remember now in your boyhood's prime Is the turning-point and the seeding-time; The set's bent back, or the saint's bent knee—Which shall it be, lads? which shall it be?

## THE CURSE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Bishop W. F. Mallalieu.

When a name was sought for distilled spirits the devil gave alcohol the delusive name of aqua vitae. He went to the Bible and stole the name of the crystal stream that flows from under the throne of God, and gave it to the stream of death and damnation that gurgles up from the reeking smoke and darkness of the pit of woe. So he has named brandy, which is the bane and curse of the French people, eau de vie—the water of life, when all the time it is hot with the fire and lurid with the gleaming flames of hell. Would that these things might be stripped of the names given them by the devil, and instead thereof names be applied to them that shall be properly and thoroughly descriptive.

Nothing would so please Satan as to see the Saxon sink in the mire of drunkenness. The "drink habit" ruins, blasts, spoils everything that is best and noblest in the Saxon. For all these generations it has put its blasting, withering impress on the race. Thousands and tens of thousands of the very choicest specimens of the race have been crushed by it. They have not lived out half their days. They have been hindered and hampered by it at every step. They might have wrought gloriously for God and humanity, but that heart and brain were early palsied by the fell destroyer. Dear God, what a heaven this world might have been long years ago, if the energies inherent in the Saxon race had not been devitalized by the awful "drink habit!"

## CASTORIA

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Flannelette Blankets,  
Horse Rugs,  
Buffalo Lining,  
Homespuns,  
Men's Suitings,  
Overalls and Jumpers,

Ladies' Jackets,  
Ladies' Underwear,  
Sack and Coat Cloth,  
Flannelette,  
Flannels—all colors,  
Eiderdown Flannel,  
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Chenille Table Covers,  
Lumbermen's Socks,  
Estate Jumpers and Pants,  
Trimnings of all kinds,  
Cotton Flannel,  
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