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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, 18th April.-If space had permitted last week it would not have been amiss to have alluded to the discussion which took place in relation to the Canadian Militia. A number of very interesting speeches were made on the subject, most of them moderate and intended to be helpful to the Minister. There were, of course, some speeches from the Opposition side which were captious and partisan. Those who addressed the House in that spirit were ready to conde mn the Government for everything that had been done and everything that had not been done, and it is scarcely necessary to add that arguments in that strain accomplished nothing useful.

Col. Sam Hughes had a number of suggestions to offer to the Minister of Militia on Monday night, which were listened to with some attention. The Colonel was perhaps a little too facetious to be impressive, and he rather marred his remarks by dragging in General Hutton at every possible turn; but the tenor of what he said was sound. He argued very strongly in favour of profiting by the lessons which had been learned in South Africa, and he had many kind things to say about the Colonial troops which have taken part in that campaign. Coming from one who had seen a good deal of active service in the field, these observations were very valuable.

Col. Hughes pointed out that Great Britain would be making a serious mistake if in the future she clung to her old system of handling soldiers. Too much attention, he believed, had been given in the past to the niceties of parade displays, while practical drlll had been neglected. All history went to show that in a struggle betwien an equal number of men, one force being organized in a regular way and the other being irregular, victory had always fallen to the irregular corps. He criticized very sharply the British officer as he had appeared in South Africa, and said that all the traditions of English militarism would have to be abandoned, along with the etiquette and the fuss and feathers which had gone with them. This was the particular lesson which the South African War had taught the world.

Closely connected with this matter was a motion which Mr. Bennett moved, having reference to the Coronation Contingent. His resolution stipulated that no one should be sent to England in June next who had not served in South Africa. The Minister of Militia pointed out in reply that such a discrimination would be highly unfair, inasmuch as it would bar out those who had, for example, served in the North West Rebellion, as well as those ment for pro-American leanings. This, but had failed in obtaining a place. Other which constantly came from the Opposimembers spoke in a similar strain, and tion side, and it was not surprising that the concensus of judgment seemed to be that the men be chosen for the Coronation Contingent should be representatives of the best Canadian physique, due regard being had at the same time to uniformity. This is the plan upon which the commend itself to the common sense of nite conclusion. the Canadian people.

For two days the Minister of Agriculture was on the Parliamentary gridiron. He made a very careful statement respecting the work of his Department dur-

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Fresh Beef, Fresh Lamb Fresh Pork, Fresh Sausage

A large variety of Field and Garden SEEDS at very low prices.

farms self-sustaining, and the Minister very properly retorted that his predecessors had not been able to make even as good a showing as he had made during the past two years. Another member asked Mr. Fisher if, now that he was Minister of Agriculture, he ceased to be opposed to experimental farms. The Minister replied that the records would show he had strongly supported the original proposition to establish the farms, and was a member of the Committee which had brought in the report making the recommendation to Parliament.

Being caught in this way, the Opposition members tried to even up on Mr. Fisher by instituting a running fire of petty questions. One by one they propounded their conundrums. One member wanted to know the various prices at which the oats, hay, turnips, corn and barley had been sold at various times during the year. The Minister promptly gave the answer to the last cent. Another wanted to know all about the live stock, the pedigree and cost of each animal, and so on. He got his answer in detail without a moment's delay. For several hours this form of badgering was kept up; but Mr. Fisher was so well posted that he came through the ordeal triumphant.

On Tuesday afternoon a discussion wa started by Mr. McLean apropos of the an nouncement made in the papers of that morning respecting the new British Tariff. The Imperial Government having decided to impose a duty on wheat and flour, Mr. McLean charged the Canadian Government with grave dereliction of duty in not having seen to it that a preferential rate was given to Canada. He pointed out that the services of Canada to England during the South African War should have been made the lever to force tariff concessions from the Mother Country. This was the key note to all that he said, and he taunted the Premier with a grave lack of statesmanship under the circumstances,

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made an effective and eloquent reply. He said that Mr. McLean had attacked the Government for giving a preference to Great Britain without exacting any compensation. A little further on he had blamed the Governwine had desired to go to South Africa | the Premier said, was a sample of the logic men who held such divergent views should rush unguardedly into the discussion of a topic which called for careful consideration. If the Opposition had a policy in relation to the matter they ought in all fairness to put it in the form of a motion Government is proceeding, and it will so that Parliament might come to a defi-

A Conference of the Colonies with Great Britain, the Premier went on to say, was called for June next. The subjects to be discussed on that occasion were the commercial, the political and the military ing the past year, and then the subject of situation. The Canadian Government experimental farms was taken up, during had sent word that they were prepared to the discussion of which the Opposition discuss the commercial situation, but that were able to give a fresh exhibition of the they could see little advantage in taking inconsistency which has marked their con- up the other questions. That would be duct ever since 1896. Two or three of proper time to bring up the broad questhem wanted to know why the Govern- tion of trade relations between the Em-

ment had not been able to make the pire and the Colonies, and in the absence of a declaration of policy from the Opposition it would be idle to anticipate the conclusion which might be reached at the approaching Conference. When the Canadian delegates came back from England next summer it would be time enough to find fault with the Government if the Government had not done its duty.

> Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Great Britain had at least receded from the position which she had held for 60 years in respect of taxation upon breadstuffs. The duties imposed were small, it was true, but the door had been opened for negotiations in a new direction at London next summer. The Canadian delegates would not lose sight of that fact. Sir Wilfrid said he did not despair that the basis of a new system, involving improved trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies, would be laid down at the Conference in London.

> The discussion lasted during the greater part of the day, and several very good speeches were made. The contention of the Conservative members was that this was a golden opportunity for Canada to insist upon a distinct advantage in the British market being given to them, No one on the Liberal side had a word to say against such an advantage being secured if it could be had; but there was a strong feeling that Great Britain should not have a pistol held to her head under present circumstances, particularly as the new tax on wheat and flour was a temporary measure, intended only to meet the great cost of the war in South Africa. More than that, it was not deemed prudent nor courteous to send the delegates to London in June with their hands tied. There being no motion before the House the discussion came to an end during the evening session.

Catarrhozone.

N INSTANT RELIEF AND PERFECT CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, CATARRH, DEAF. NESS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LUNG TROU-BLE AND CONSUMPTION.

INHALE CATARRHOZONE five minutes any time and it kills a cough or cold in

INHALE CATARRHOZONE five minutes four times daily and it permanently cures Chronic Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma and

Hay Fever. INHALE CATARRHOZONE ten minute every hour and it cures Pneumonia, Consumption, Lung trouble and prevents all contagious diseases. Complete outfit, \$1.00; trial size, 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by R. O'Leary.

Hon. Messrs. Pugsley and Tweedie, while in Ottawa, made claim on the Domicion government for this province's share of the Halifax fishery award; for \$8,000 for the Kedgwick river, taken by the Dominion government for breeding purposes (the river was leased to Americans); for \$1,800, balance of the Eastern Extension claim, and for \$1,000 conscience money recently sent to Collector Lochart and labelled "Amount due the provinces of New Brunswick."

Bentley's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Irritating Pimples and Disfiguring Blotches.

They place many young girls at a great disadvantage in life. The only cure is a blood purifier like Ferrozone. It cleanses Tests year after with wheat, oats, barley, the crimson flood of poisons and impurities, renews and strengthens it, and makes lots of red corpuscles that manifest their presence by a ruddy, healthy glow in the cheeks and lips. Ferrozone quickly masters all skin eruptions, builds up brokendown constitutions, and gives to weak, sickly women an abundance of spirits, vitality, energy and beauty. Try Ferrozone, it's all right. Price 50c. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, at druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by R. O'Leary.

THE SUPERIORITY OF CANADIAN FLOUR.

TO RAISE CROPS. TEN YEARS' TESTS. TIME FOR SOWING. INVITATION TO FARMERS.

Canadian flour of the best sort contains by actual analysis abnut one-tenth more of albuminoids than the best quality of Hungarian flour; and the albuminoids or gluten being more tenacious yield a dough which rises better and holds its position in the second sowings made just one week the baked loaf. Let the press proclaim this, and the news will be followed by a demand for Canadian flour in the old country, where people know a good thing delay has been greater. The average of when they see it and will have the best the ten years' experience shows that with that can be procured

For some time past Canadian flour has been steadily gaining ground in the European markets, and it is becoming better known as flour from which bakers can make not only the best quality of bread but also the largest quantity per barrel. The English bakers make up their sponge from seven or eight brands of flour, because this enables them to have a continuity of quality in the event of any single brand failing in the market. Three tests made by first-class English bakers in London with Canadian flour gave the following results. Each using 100 pounds of flour, they obtained in the first instance 146 pounds of bread, 152 pounds of bread in the second, and 151 pounds of bread in charge, and their percentage of vitality the third case. Each test was made with can usually be determined within a fortstrong Canadian flour. It is noteworthy that adulteration of Canadian flour by Indian corn flour, or other cheaper and inferior substances, is entirely unknown. For sweetness, whiteness and strength

Canadian flour is unsurpassed. To meet the increased demand in England for hard wheats to mix with the home grown and softer wheats, Mr. F. T. Shutt, M. A., of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, made a comparative examina. tion between Canadian best patents and the best grades of Hungarien flours. The foreign samples had been procured by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture. The result of these experiments proved the superiority of the Canadian flour for bread-making purposes. The percentages of albuminoids or protein, the most important part from a nutritive standpoint, were, Canadian, best patents, 12.59 per cent. Hungarian, best grade, 11.27 per sent. The determination of gluten, both wet and dry, was, also, in favor of Canadian flour, namely, Canadian, best patents, wet gluten, 34.22, dry gluten, 12.33; Hungarian, best grade, wet gluten, 26.17, dry gluten, 9.79.

Clover seed can be sown in all the eastern provinces of Canada and in the coast climate of British Columbia to advantage with all cereal crops, without lessening the grain crop for the current year, for after the grain is cut the clover grows luxuriantly, acting as a catch crop during the latter part of the season.

Green clever turned under is specially valuable to the land, because while growing it absorbs large quantities of nitrogen from the air, and which is stored up in its tissues. A heavy mat of growth is pro duced by the autumn, which, when ploughed under, adds considerably to the available nitrogen in the soil, as well as to the store of humus. The proportion of nitrogen thus added to the land is equal to that obtained from a dressing of ten tons of barnyard manure to the acre.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once and that naturally would be through Shiloh's Consumption

Cure Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Cokis in a day. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karf's Clover Reet Tea purifies the Blood

Considerable supplies of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are also taken up by the clover plant during its growth, a part of which is gathered from depths in the soil not reached by some other farm crops.

and potatoes confirm the value of this method of adding to the fertility of the

In preparing the land for crops, in the eastern provinces the advantages arising from fall ploughing have been proved. The exposure of the soil to the influence of frost, sunlight, and air is beneficial. Spring work is materially advanced, and crops can be got in earlier by this practice. Summer fallowing a part of the land each year has been found of great advantage on the north-west plains. This conserves moisture, destroys weeds, and brings the farmer much larger crops. The yield of wheat on land that has been summer-fallowed will average fully one third more than on land that has been prepared by

only fall or spring ploughing.

The tests carried on at the Experimental Farms for ten years have fully demonstrated that increased crops result from early sowing. Sowing at the earliest pos sible time and then sowing a second series a week later, then four other lots at intervals of a further week each, has shown that the best crops have been had from after it was possible to sow the seed Beyond this, delay in sowing has resulted in loss which has been more serious as the wheat a delay of one week beyond the not had any trouble in that way since. period mentioned has entailed a loss of over 30 per cent., two weeks 40 per cent., three weeks nearly 50 per cent., and four weeks 56 per cent. of the crop.

Farmers should avail themselves of the opportunity of sending any doubtful samples of grain and other seeds to the Experimental Farm to be tested for their vitality. By this means any injury to the vitality of grain from unfavorable weather during harvest may be promptly detected, and the extent of the injury ascertained. Samples weighing about one ounce may be sent to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa free through the mail. These samples are tested and reported on free of night after they are received.

WHAT CAUSES PAIN?

Most pains and aches come from excess of using acid poisons in the blood, due to deranged kidneys, rheumatism, backache, lumbago, pains in the side and limbs accompanied by bladder and urinary troubles, are warnings too serious and painful to be neglected. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and specifically on the Kidneys, make them active, vigorous and thoroughly cure these ailments. One 25 cent box of this great Kidney medicine will do you a world of good.

SMOKE AT RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

WORKINGMEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBRY OBTAIN EXTRAORDINARY PRIVILEGE.

London, April 26 .- The odor from 100 ill-smelling tobacco pipes now pervades the sacred atmosphere of Westminster Abbey every day instead of the sweet incanse one might expect to find there. This is the result of an innovation started the other day, when Archdeacon Wilberforce invited the workmen who are making the abbey ready for the coronation to spare twenty minutes from their dinner hour for religious worship. He gave them an ounce of tobacco each, telling them they could sit still and smoke during the service and make themselves happy. So each day at noon the men sit on the stone benches and smoke while the services pro-

Worms effect a child's health too seriously to neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant lands and the directors were given power Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

REV. R. BARRY SMITH'S REMOVAL. Rev. R. Barry Smith, formerly of Moncton, where he one time practised law and defended Sullivan, the murderer, passed through the city Wednesday with his family and effects to take up his residence once again in the railway town. Mr. Smith came down river on one of the boats from Narrows, Queens county, where he had been acting as pastor in the Baptist church for over a year. His resignation and departure from his charge ill in Montreal. were unexpected and followed close upon one another. Rev. Mr. Smith will again become plain Mr. Smith and will put on | larged. the silk gown once more.

Bentley's Liniment cures Croup.

GRAVEL CURED.

Remarkable Case of this Painful Diseasc.

Reuben Draper, of Bristol, Que., who was a Victim finds Relief and a Permanent Care-He tells of his Sufferings and bow he left his Trouble Be-

BRISTOL, Que., April 28, (Special)-No disease can cause more severe and dreadful pain than Gravel. Reuben Draper, of this place, was taken ill with this awful trouble about five years ago. He was cured and so many have asked him how it was done that he has decided to give the whole story for publication:

"About five years ago I was taken ill with the Gravel. I suffered great pain, so I sent for a doctor. He gave me some medicine and came to see me twice afterwards, but my disease was not gone, and in a short time I had another very bad attack.

"This time I sent for another doctor with about the same results, only I was getting weaker all the time.

"Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kiduey Pills, for he said they had cured his mother. I thought I would try them and bought a box.

"Just one week after I began the treatment I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and four days later another about the size of a grain of barley—this gave me great relief, and I commenced to feel better and to gain strength right away.

"That was five years ago and I have have the stones in a small bottle and auvone can see them who wishes. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved my life."

The story of Mr. Draper will be good news to many sufferers who may not have known that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Gravel and Stone in the Bladder.

What has cured this gentleman and hundreds of other very bad cases should cure any one, and those who may be afflicted as Mr. Draper was should try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

SUDDEN DEATH AT COCAIGNE, KENT CO.

Mrs. Isabella, widow of the late Auguste Goguen, in her 86th year, died suddenly of heart failure on the 21st inst. Mrs. Goguen enjoyed perfect health until within an hour of her death. Having spent the afternoon with her son, she walked home, (a distance of a third of a mile) and ate a hearty supper, shortly after which she complained of feeling ill, and died within a few moments, Mrs. Goguen, was among the first settlers of the place, and was highly respected by all. The funeral which took place this morning was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Father L'Archeveque.

A BRICKY-RED SHADE.

This is the result when you are induced to use any of the common butter colors that some merchants sell for the sake of big profits. When you use WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" gives extra value to your butter. All dealers sell the kind that makes prize butter.

At Dalhousie Thursday John Blais was sentenced by Judge Wilkinson under the speedy trials act to two years in Dorchester penitentiary for stealing provisions from the camps of the Prescott Lumber Co.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the New Brunswick Railway Company was held in Montreal Thursday. Among those present were Alfred Seely, John McMillan, Hugh McLean, of St. John, and W. T. Whitehead, of Fredericton, N. B. The company owns land in New Brunswick amounting to 1,767,000 acres. A favorable offer has recently been received for a part or all of these to dispose of them. A meeting of the directors next week will dispose of the

GOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

Without regular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all affections of the organs of digestion. Price 25 cents. All drug-

Hon. Mr. Tarte's daughter is seriously

The G. T. R. shops at Stratford, Ont .. which already covers 31 acres, will be en-

The C. P. R. new freight tariffs show considerable reductions, as compared with last season.