

THE REVIEW.

Subscriptions \$1.00 per annum; six months 50 cents, invariably in advance.
 Advertising Rates: 75 cents per inch 1st insertion; 25 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made known on application.
 Professional Cards \$5.00 per year.
 Yearly advertising payable quarterly.
 Transient advertising payable in advance.
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Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., NOV. 10, 1892.

CONFESSION OF AN EXPERT POLITICIAN.

The following report of an interview with the Hon. Charles Foster, a member of the United States Cabinet may be of interest to aspiring politicians here just now. Hon. Mr. Foster says:

"There is a great difference in the minds of people as to what is a legitimate use of money in a political contest. A good deal of money goes to the saloon keepers. There are always around every saloon some five or six fellows who don't care how they vote, and the saloon keeper can usually vote them. He comes to the Republican committee, perhaps, and says: 'I don't like the way the Democrats have been treating me. Now if you people will give me \$10 or \$15 or \$25, I'll vote these fellows for the Republican ticket.' The money is given to him ostensibly to buy drinks in honor of the candidate. In reality it goes down into the saloon till. That does not sound very well, perhaps, but when you get into politics you find that every one is doing the same thing and your conscience is likely to be blunted a little after a time. I've been approached in almost every campaign by churches and asked to subscribe to funds, on the assurance that it would help me politically. I don't see much difference between the saloon and the church in that. And it does help a man to cultivate the church. In 1874 the Republican party got pretty nearly as bad a setback as it got in 1890. We had eighty-eight members in the House. I believe that this Congress has ninety, but there are more members of the House now. I was elected to the House from my district by 159 majority. The district went for the Democratic State ticket by 1,660. During the canvass there was a Catholic bazaar in my town, and my opponent and I were asked to attend and contribute to the charities. I did not go. Neither did my opponent. But my partner, who was a good Catholic, went and subscribed \$100 in my name. My opponent was stingy and he gave nothing. If I had thought that he was not going to give anything I think that I would not have let my partner do so. I let him do it just because I thought the other man would. Well, sir, that \$100 elected me. I ran away ahead of my ticket on the Catholic vote. Now you come to the labor fellow who may be useful to you in this missionary work, but who says 'I can't leave my regular occupation unless you pay me for my time. I can't afford it. I must earn my bread.' If he is paid, he gets perhaps twice as much as he would earn at any other occupation. Then there is the German, who has great influence with his race, and who wants to be paid to go around and make speeches. And then there is the Irishman, who can influence the Irish, and the Swede, and the Pole and so on. On election day you must pay for carriages at the polls, and nowadays the farmer is greedy and wants to be paid for bringing voters in."

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

About forty delegates from the various sections of the county met at Buctouche last Monday for the purpose of selecting a Liberal candidate to contest the county in the coming Dominion election. Mr. James Barnes was elected chairman and Dr. C. O. LeBlanc secretary. The convention was addressed by C. J. Sayre, who nominated Mr. Oliver J. LeBlanc as the Liberal standard bearer in the coming contest. Mr. A. Leger, ex-M. P., made a speech seconding the nomination. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote, after which Mr. LeBlanc made a short speech accepting the nomination. The convention then adjourned.

Mr. A. Leger, ex-M. P., who attended the Liberal convention at Buctouche last Monday, and seconded the nomination of Mr. LeBlanc, took pains to state publicly at his several meetings in the late local contest that he had always been a Conservative, and that he intended to remain one. Mr. Leger has apparently changed his political views since then.

It was Mr. Oliver J. LeBlanc who, in the local bye-election here last summer, sought to impress upon the electors of Kent the necessity of electing a supporter of the government at a bye-election. He declared it would be folly to return an opposition member at a bye-election. How does he reconcile his statements then with his position now?

Mr. Geo. Robertson was nominated by the Conservatives of the city and county of St. John as their standard-bearer in the coming Dominion election, in that constituency. Mr. Geo. McLeod received a majority of the votes of the nominating committee, but the convention failed to ratify the choice.

Tuesday was presidential election day in the United States. As we go to press the news comes over the wires that Cleveland has carried the State of New York by an immense majority, and is probably elected president.

Mr. Geo. V. McInerney requests us to say that, as soon as the writ is issued, he will publish his card to the electors of Kent; as he has, in answer to a requisition from a very large number of influential men from every district in the county, decided to be a candidate for the Commons.

Mr. Hetherington, M. P.P. for Queens, has resigned his seat to Make room for Mr. Blair. Nomination Nov. 15, Election 22nd.

The Scott Act War.

Inspector Menzies and Constable Hill went to James Conway's on Thursday, with a search warrant to look for liquor, and took Policemen Kelly and Woods to protect them from the fighting members of the family. The inspector had learned of the arrival of a supply of liquor the night before, and expected to find it. He found the street door of the bar fastened, and the garrison on guard within. He and the constable, with a plank as a battering ram, broke it in, but it was closed again. Then they used the battering ram again, and broke the hinges, the plank falling in so as to effectually prevent the closing of the door again. James Conway stood at the entrance with an upraised axe in his hands, blade downward, threatening slaughter. Other members of the family threw bottles and other missiles. A young scion of the house hurled a bottle from an upper window which grazed the inspector's head, and was only prevented from throwing another bottle by a shot from the constable's pistol, which scared without wounding the youth. A can of hot water, thrown by one of the women, missed the inspector and caught the constable on the leg. Nothing daunted by the upraised axe and the shower of missiles, Inspector Menzies grasped his policeman's club and charged through the deadly breach. Miss Annie Conway—she says it was she—met him, flatiron in hand, and struck him a terrible blow in the face, cutting and mangleing his nose badly and bruising both his cheeks. He retreated, and fell back on the reserves. The two gallant policemen, who are paid by the citizens for enforcing laws and preserving the peace, and who had been taken to the scene to protect the inspector from being assaulted while in the performance of his duty, preserved an attitude of masterly inactivity on the opposite side of the street, encouraging the assailants of the constables by their cowardice. Officer Wood, it is said, took a few steps forward saying, 'Come on, Jim,' but fell back again on finding that he was not supported by his colleague. No further attempt to raid the place was made that day. James Conway drove away Friday morning, the boy is said to have been sent to his grandfather's, and the fort was held by mother and daughter, a host in themselves. An attempt was made by one of the family to buy blue vitriol after the battle.

No attack was made during the day, though warrants had been issued for all the family. It was rumored that the 73rd Batt. and the Newcastle Field Battery were to be called on to support the officers. This morning the sheriff called, and the garrison in the meantime, having taken legal advice, capitulated conditionally, keeping side arms, holding the fort, and promising to appear in the police court next week to see what law could do about it.—Chatham World.

AN EXPLORER'S TRAGIC FATE

Capt. Menard kills Twenty-nine of his Assaults before they Overcome him.

Details of the murder in West Africa of Capt. Menard, the French explorer have reached Europe. Capt. Menard started from the Guinea coast about a year ago intending to travel north to the French posts on the Niger River, making the same journey in the opposite direction that Capt. Binger made several years ago, but taking a rather more southerly route, so as to explore a region along the upper Niger, concerning which we have at present only the vaguest ideas. Capt. Menard had no difficulty in reaching Kong, where he spent some time in assuring the commercial relations which Capt. Binger had previously arranged. He then turned west and along the commercial route to Sakhala. On Dec. 2 he reached that town, where he spent several weeks reorganizing his little caravan. Accompanied only by ten Senegalese and some native porters he left Sakhala on Dec. 29 and a short time afterward reached the District of Chief Fakuru Bema, who was laying siege to the revolted town, Seguela. The inhabitants of this town solicited the help of Sekuba, a lieutenant of France's arch enemy, Samory. Fakutu Bema, knowing that Samory and the French were at war, solicited the aid of Capt. Menard, who decided to assist the chief, and, with his ten Senegalese, took up a position in a fortification near the town to which the chief was laying siege. This was the end of January.

Samory's lieutenant, Sebuka, soon arrived, and Menard sent five of his Senegalese to protect his baggage, which was en route to his camp. These men were all killed by the enemy, and the fourteen boxes of goods in their possession were seized. Then the chief whose part Menard had taken determined to save himself and fled, leaving Menard to look out for himself.

He was now surrounded by hundreds of enemies, with only five Senegalese under his command. He was, besides, so ill that he could hardly leave his bed. He knew that escape was impossible. His Senegalese wished to remain with him, but he refused to allow them to stay. By putting on the native costume he felt certain that they could escape, though there was no chance for a white man. He therefore compelled them to leave him before he was attacked.

With his revolvers and rifles he made a desperate fight before he was finally killed. For several hours he kept the attackers, natives at bay, and killed twenty-nine of them. How many he wounded is not known. The sick man was alone in his fortification, and every time the enemy came within range he killed some of them. At last they contrived to set fire to the building, and when the roof was burning over his head, he was obliged to leave or perish in the flames.

Suddenly opening the door, he rushed out, firing at every step. He dashed across some 300 feet of ground, and reached a stream of water, into which he was about to leap, when he was shot in the back and mortally wounded. Some of the natives report that he fell into the water and was dragged out and despatched by his pursuers. Others say that he shot himself dead after receiving the wound. Samory's lieutenant cut off his head, and the body, head, and baggage was sent to Samory. Menard was only 31 years of age.

After Coal, What?

Coal was hardly used at all 350 years ago, reflects J. E. Taylor, F. L. S.; yet since then Great Britain has consumed nearly half the stock deposited by nature in its coal-cellers many millions of years ago. At the present rate of increase in consumption, what will be the condition of those cellars after another 350 years? It is clearly indicated that this period will witness a remarkable development of economic science. Coal, long before that, as a form of energy, will be regarded as a somewhat antique and worked out material. The ebbing and flowing tides, the shifting winds, the waters running to the ocean, perhaps even volcanic and earthquake energy, will have taken its place. Indeed, a line of enquiry and research now going on may possibly affect the commercial interest of the whole world within the short space of the next five years. This relates to the use of petroleum, already being tried on steamers and locomotives of the Caspian sea and vicinity. The coal fields of the world will certainly be worked out within an historically brief period, but a distinguished Russian chemist finds grounds for believing that petroleum is still being formed by the action of water on heated metallic deposits and that the supply will be permanent.

Horses with Veils.

It is very comical to see in the streets of Colorado Springs horses decked out with veils. We have grown accustomed to the jaunty little hats worn by many horses in our own towns to protect them from the heat of the sun. We can even see an umbrella fastened over their heads without surprise, but a veil gives to the noble beast a dandyish look that is very droll. Some of these veils, belonging to fine saddles, are mere fringes of finestraps of leather that hang before the eyes; others are pieces of mosquito netting drawn tightly back and fastened like a lady's nose veil; but the most stylish and altogether effective are of netting drawn over a hoop which holds it away from the eyes, yet completely protects them. Anything funnier than a pair of horses going gravely about the streets wearing these exaggerated goggle arrangements is rarely seen. These veils, however, though fashionable at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, are not worn for fashion's sake. They are, indeed, a stern necessity, and the comfort, if not even the life, of the horse demands it. Colorado, with all its great attractions, has one plague—the plague of the flies. Flies of all sizes, from the least to the enormous blue bottle, are everywhere. Most parts of his body the horse can himself protect if not deprived of his tail, but his eyes he cannot, and these delicate organs are special objects of attack by the fly tribe. It is the least a man can do to provide a protecting veil for his most faithful servant.

NOTICE!

HELIx NEEDLES!
 HELIX NEEDLES!
 and Shrimpton's Brass Pins, Mounted on cards of superior quality, and very cheap. Ladies' Belts, Nightingale Harmonica, Fancy Goods and Choice Perfumes.

FOR SALE BY
 K. B. FORBES.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.



A Magnificent Display of Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS, in all the latest styles from Paris, London and New York. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
 CHAS. K. CAMERON & Co
 77 King Street, St. John, N. B.

"And the Child in the Arms of its Mother."



MRS. FRANK E. NADAU AND CHILD.
 A BRIGHT, HEALTHY BOY whose life was Saved by GRODER'S SYRUP.
 A Mother Speaks to Mothers.

THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE CO.
 GENTLEMEN:—My child is the picture of health to-day because I heeded the advice of a friend and THE tried your remedy. Our baby was cutting his teeth last spring, and like many other children at such a time, he became very sick and feverish. We were so anxious about him that we called in two physicians, and did all in our power to relieve him. But he grew so much worse that we feared for his life. There seemed no help for him, and the doctors gave us no hope of his recovery. It was then that a friend recommended your medicine, and we commenced its use. To our entire surprise THAT the very small doses which we gave each hour brought speedy relief. Our boy rallied quickly and soon became himself again. Other mothers have children who suffer precisely as mine did. They should use your remedy and keep it constantly in the house. I think my children safe without it.
 Very gratefully yours,
 MRS. FRANK E. NADAU,
 FAIRFIELD, MAINE.
 PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. At All Druggists.
 None Genuine unless bearing our Trade Mark, THE BEAVER. A printed Guarantee with each bottle.
 THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE CO., Ltd.
 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

New Brunswick, } To Wit,
 County of Kent, }
 { To the Sheriff of the county of }
 { L. S. Kent or any constable within the }
 { } said county. Whereas Caroline }
 { } Sophia Coster and James W. De- }
 { } vever executors of the last will }
 { } and testament of the late Nathaniel }
 { } Allan Coster, of Richibucto, in the }
 { } said county of Kent, deceased, have }
 { } filed an account of their administration }
 { } of the estate of the deceased in the }
 { } Probate Court in the county of Kent }
 { } and have prayed that citations do issue }
 { } for the passing and allowing of said }
 { } account.
 You are therefore required to cite the }
 { } said Caroline Sophia Coster and the }
 { } said James W. Devever, executors a- }
 { } fore-said, the Diocesan Church Society }
 { } of New Brunswick and all others }
 { } interested in said estate to appear }
 { } before me at a court of probate to be }
 { } held at the city of St. John on }
 { } Wednesday the seventh day of }
 { } December next at 3 o'clock in the }
 { } afternoon, at the office of Henry }
 { } Campbell, Esq., barrister at law in }
 { } the said city of St. John, for the }
 { } passing and allowing of the said }
 { } account.
 Given under my hand and the seal of }
 { } the said Probate Court this eighth }
 { } day of November, A.D. 1892.
 HENRY H. JAMES,
 Judge of Probate, County of Kent.
 C. RICHARDSON, Registrar of Probate,
 County of Kent.

Mrs. Greyneck—"Why, Johnny, what makes you feel so bad?"
 Johnny—"Boo-hoo! Grandpa just fell down on the we—wet walk and got his clothes all mud."
 Mrs. Greyneck—"I am so glad, my child, to find you so kind-hearted and sympathetic."
 Johnny—"Ye-ye-yes; and sister saw him and I—I didn't."

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Everything New, Novel and Desirable in Dress and Costume Fabrics. The announcement to our friends and customers in the leading department is, we think sufficient as they will see by personal inspection or application by mail for samples of all the leading shades and weaves in English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics, in 'form Serges, Black and Blue Cheviots, Diagonals, Homespun, Serges, Whip Cords, etc.

Jackets, Mantles & Ulster Cloths.

We are showing very fine ranges of Mantle, Jacket and Ulster Cloths in Plain Fancy, Cheviots, Plaids, Stripe - also a full line of the Celebrated Stanley Cloths for Dresses and Costumes.
 We have paid particular attention to the selection of our stock of

Fall and Winter Dress Goods.

and Mantle Cloths. Will be pleased to send samples by mail. Our mail order department is constantly growing. Read the Sun Supplement, Illustrated Moncton. Close as usual at 7 o'clock, Saturdays 10 o'clock.

PETER McSWEENEY
 190 MAIN STREET.

R. McAFEE. J. E. LOOMER.

McAFEE & LOOMER,
 —IN STOCK—
 100 Quintals Pollock,
 100 Qtls. Large and Medium Cod.
 Pickled and Smoked Herring.
 Pickled Shad in half barrels.
 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.
 Tea, Sugar, Molasses.
 Choice Woodstock Cheese.
 And a full line of light Groceries.
 PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
 21 and 22 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

1892. 1892.

OUR STORE WILL BE FOUND WELL STOCKED WITH THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

—DRY GOODS—
 A full line of Dress Goods in all the different shades, Cashmere and Merino, Flannels in union and all wool, Cotton Flannel, Flannelette, Sacque Cloth, Worsted Cloth, Serges, Prints, Shirtings, Sheeted Cotton, Hamburg and Lace Edging, Tailor's Trimmings, English and Canadian Tweeds, Homespun, Men's Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats, Top Shirts, Shirts and Drawers.

—HEAD AND FOOT WEAR—
 Hats and Caps in variety of styles, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins, Men's Hand Made Long Boots a Specialty.

—HARDWARE—
 Iron and Steel in all sizes, Chains, Shovels, Bolts, Screws, Iron and Steel Nails, Boat Nails, Shoe Nails, Files, Raps, Rivets, Washers, Haywire, Axes, Springs, Axles Carriage Furnishings, also a full stock of Ready Mixed Paint, White Lead, Paint Oils, Glass and Putty.

—CROCKERYWARE—
 Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Crocks, Jugs, Milk Pans, and, in fact, almost everything in this line we keep in stock.

—CARPETS—
 Tapestry, All Wool and Unions, Hemp and Stair Carpets.

—FLOUR AND MEAL—
 We still handle the well known Brand of Flour "Tectumseh," also Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meal.

A full line of Patent Medicines always on hand.
 —GROCERIES—
 Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Biscuit, Spices, Rice, Beans, Peas, and a full supply of Canned Goods.

—FISH—
 Mackerel, Herring, and Ling.
 We cannot particularize nearly all the goods we sell; our customers may ask for any goods they may require, and the probability is we can supply them.
 Oats bought and sold.

J. & W. BRAIT, KINGSTON, KENT CO.

JAMES T. HURLEY,
 Wholesale Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes,
 23 and 25 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

My salesmen are now on the road with the best, most stylish, and most complete samples they ever carried.
 After studying for fifteen years the wants of my customers, I confidently place my spring goods, for 1893, on the market.
 It will pay the trade to see these home-made goods before placing their order.
 A full assortment of fall and winter goods, also rubbers and overshoes for im-

mediate shipment.
 Orders by mail given prompt attention.

JAMES T. HURLEY,
 WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
 23 and 25 Prince William Street,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

E. W. STEEVES,

Harness and Collar Maker,
 MONCTON, N. B.

Dealer in Turf Goods, Robes, brushes, Whips, &c. Hand Made Nickel Harness for \$14.00 and everything else comparatively low. Parties indebted will profit by settling their accounts at once. All accounts not settled by 25th will be handed over for collection with cost.

NEW. NEW. NEW.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
 ALL NEW STOCK.

CHOICE TEAS. SPICES. PRICES LOW.

T. COLLINS & CO.,
 Wholesale Grocers. Produce and Commission Merchants.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

