

THE REVIEW.

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 We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.
 S. R. PATTERSON, JR.,
 PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., FEB. 25, 1892.

MORE SEATS CAPTURED.

On Saturday last, elections to Parliament took place in South Victoria and in East Hastings, Ontario. Last March both seats were carried by the opposition. The elections then held were, however, voided, like so many others, for bribery by electors. On Saturday, both seats were won by government candidates, in one case by a majority of 157, in the other by a majority of 441.

These victories seem to have taken the opposition by surprise. The retention of them in the opposition grasp was clearly expected. Their capture rolls up the number of seats won for the government in Ontario in the bye-elections to five. These gains have not as yet been offset in that Province by any losses. We are too far from the battle-fields to speak confidently as to the causes of these repeated opposition defeats in the premier Province. We shall be told, no doubt, that they are due to bribery and personation on the Liberal Conservative side. That is the stock method of accounting for electoral defeats. When there is nothing else to be said, that is always ready for use.

We should suppose, however, that the government victories are largely due to a change of sentiment adverse to the unrestricted reciprocity fad among rural electors, and partly to the Quebec scandal disclosures.

A dominion election was held in West Huron on Tuesday. At the moment of writing, the result is not known. The constituency was represented in the last session by an oppositionist. We shall not be surprised to learn that the seat has been won for the government. If it has the government majority in the House has thus far had a net increase in the bye-elections of ten. If the opposition maintains its hold on West Huron, the government's net gain in a full vote in the House amounts to 8.

The government lost one seat in Quebec.

According to the reports, the Maritime Province Ministers, Messrs. Thompson, Foster, Tupper and Costigan, rendered yeoman's service in the Ontario elections.

Further gains in elections yet to come off may be reasonably expected.

CARLETON COUNTY.

The election petition against the return of Dr. Colter, M. P. for Carleton County, was brought to trial last week, at Woodstock, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice King. Only one witness was called, but his testimony was sufficient to void the election. This witness, who represented Dr. Colter at one of the smaller polls, admitted that he had voted twice, that he had induced two young men to personate absent voters, and that he paid an elector \$2.00 for his vote. He appears to have had only a small sum of money, but was well supplied with whiskey, which he used to the best advantage. The judges were of opinion that this evidence was amply sufficient to void the election, and intimated that it was not necessary for petitioner to proceed further unless he wished to press the personal charges. Petitioner declared that he would not press these charges, and waived any claim to costs, provided Dr. Colter accepted the decision of the court as final, and with this understanding the election was declared void. It is almost a pity that we have not more light thrown on the proceedings at the particular poll referred to by the witness. The list contained the names of twenty-nine electors. Only thirteen voters were present. Yet Dr. Colter received fourteen votes there, and Major Vince sixteen. The deputy returning officer, if we may believe the evidence of the witness, knew every elector in the district, and still permitted personation on this grand scale. Neither party, at the trial, appeared very desirous of inquiring further into the matter. Mr. Colter's majority last March was 108. At the previous election the majority for Mr. Hale, Liberal, was over 1200.

A WELL ABUSED BILL.

Mr. Balfour's bill for the establishment of local government in Ireland has passed its first reading. It has been followed with a torrent of ridicule, scorn, and abuse. According to its adverse critics it is absolutely the stupidest and the absurdest measure conceivable. The bill may be amendable, and it may not pass. But the criticism viewed in the light of the guarantees in behalf of the Irish minority provided for in the bill, loses most of its force, and

the consideration that if this bill should go into operation and work fairly well, the Home Rule movement would collapse utterly, may show why in certain quarters the opposition thereto is so extremely rabid.

A NEW PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

The English ladies of a Conservative and Liberal Unionist stripe have organized themselves into what they call a Primrose League. They have operated effectively in support of the Salisbury government. It is rumored that a league of the same sort among the ladies of the Liberal Conservative party of the Dominion is contemplated, with Lady Macdonald at its head. It also, it appears, is to be called the Primrose League. The primrose is a seasonable, a modest, and a pretty little flower. England is covered with them in their season. But the primrose is not a Dominion flower; the mayflower is, and will bear comparison with the primrose. Mayflower league would sound well too.

THE MINISTERS RETICENT.

The Dominion Ministers lately returned from their confabulation with Mr. Blaine on reciprocity and other topics, have shut down severely. They cannot be got to unfold in the slightest degree as to the certain or probable effect of their mission. But they testify as to the courtesy with which they were treated at Washington, and they denounce the bare faced lies circulated as to the condition of things as the result of their efforts. In due time, the precise facts will be revealed. Some good may have been effected, but we see no reason for being sanguine on the reciprocity question.

MANNING THE COMMISSION AGAIN.

The Quebec government has placed its second scandal hunting commission afresh on its feet. A short time ago it suspended operations because of the withdrawal of one of its members on account of ill health. Judge Pagnuelo has been appointed to the vacant place and to the presidency of the Commission. It has probably been hard at work since Sunday. It is said some very fruitful and odorous scandals are pressing hard for air and sunlight. The spiciest of them will doubtless get abroad presently.

MAHOMMEDAN MISSIONS TO ENGLAND.

Something under the sun is new. Eastern Mahomedanism is undertaking the conversion of England to Islam. The enterprise seems over big. But it appears to be seriously entered upon. A week or two ago, a large meeting of wealthy Mahomedans was held in Rangoon, Burmah, in behalf of said enterprise. Subscriptions were taken up in furtherance of the object, and the arrangements required were discussed. Speakers indulged in glowing expectations of success. All this, at first sight, seems absurd. But it is to be remembered that Mahomedanism is far from being effete. In other days its rapid extension was due to the sword. But it has won the adhesion of millions in India by persuasion, and its zealous propagandists are achieving great success in darkest Africa. And it starts one to learn that even among educated people it has lately won some converts in England. There is little doubt that if its missionaries to England are well chosen, and left to operate at will among the ignorant and uncared for, it will achieve some success. Its absurdities are about as reasonable as those of Mormonism which has won many converts in England.

MR. BALFOUR'S IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Irish local government bill, introduced by Mr. Balfour in the British House of Commons last week, was not accorded a very enthusiastic reception by the friends of the government. By the Liberals it was denounced in the most vigorous terms, while the two factions of the Irish party were most unanimous in condemning the measure. Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellite wing of the party, characterized it as a "sham bill," and Mr. Justin McCarthy advised the government to burn it declaring that the Nationalists would reject it as an "unclean thing." Mr. Balfour has hitherto shown himself to be possessed of far more ability than even his friends gave him credit for, but in this instance he does not appear to have met the expectations of his party. His position has been a most difficult one. On the one hand was the Irish party backed by English Liberals demanding an Irish Parliament with control over home matters. On the other hand was the Conservative party, opposed to almost any measure of Irish self government. To Mr. Balfour was entrusted the task of suggesting a measure that would command the support of the Irish party, and be not too distasteful to the English Tories, and in his efforts to do this he appears to have failed. The people of Ireland ask for an Irish Parliament, and he offers them County Councils, whose proceedings are to be subject to the approval of two judges of the assize. They demand control over the police, paid for by themselves—this is denied them. It is little wonder, then, that the Nationalists are not satisfied with the measure. They declare it an insult to Ireland. It certainly appears to merit the criticism of the Liberals, who declare that it was framed in absolute distrust of the Irish people.

Disinfectants for the Prevention and Spread of Contagious Diseases.

When properly used, disinfectants are of the greatest service in eradicating disease. When improperly used, they not only fail to accomplish the purpose intended, but, their use giving rise to a feeling of false security, people are induced to remain in infected places, when otherwise they would not.

The great utility of disinfectants, is when they are used for disinfecting the discharges of patients, clothing, bed-clothes or other articles, which have been in use where infectious disease has existed, or where an empty room or house has to be disinfected by large quantities of disinfectants in a gaseous form.

In all cases the use of disinfectants should be followed by thorough cleansing and abundance of pure air obtained by free ventilation and exposure to sunlight.

Solution No. 1.—Carbolic acid, half a pint, water, one gallon.

Solution No. 2.—Chloride of lime, 6 ounces, water, one gallon.

Solution No. 3.—Permanganate of potash, one ounce, water, one gallon.

Solution No. 4.—Corrosive sublimate, one dram, water, one gallon.

Solution No. 5.—Corrosive sublimate, 2 drams, permanganate potash, 2 drams, water, one gallon.

Solution No. 6.—Corrosive sublimate, 2 drams, hydrochloric acid, 10 drams, water one gallon.

Saliva and Excreta.—The saliva and excreta of patients should be received in vessels partly filled with either solution No. 1, 2, or 5, and, if necessary, more of the solution may be added after the discharge has taken place. For excreta, solutions No. 5 or 6 are undoubtedly the most reliable. The excreta should be thoroughly disintegrated by stirring it with the disinfectant, and the mixture should stand at least five hours before being emptied. Solutions No. 5 and 6 are both poisonous and must be used with great care.

Excreta in Privy Vaults.—Either solution 1, 2, or 5 is well adapted for the disinfection of privy vaults and their contents. They should be used freely several times daily. Perhaps the cheapest, most convenient, and most reliable deodorizer and disinfectant for this purpose is chloride of lime. It should be freely sprinkled, at least once daily, over the contents of privy pits, or any collection of decomposing organic matter. In water closets, solution No. 1 or 2 is the best. The solution of chloride of lime should be kept tightly corked, and should not be used after it is a week old.

Soiled Clothing.—(a) If not valuable, destroy by fire.

(b) Immerse in boiling water for at least half an hour.

(c) Immerse in solution No. 1 or 4 for at least four hours.

When soiled clothing is removed from the bed or body of the patient, it should be immersed in one of the above solutions at once, and should be allowed to remain at least as long as indicated before being washed in the ordinary way. If the clothing is of such a nature as to be injured by boiling in water, or by disinfectants, it may be exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur in a closed room for twelve hours, or it may be exposed to a current of steam in a properly arranged apparatus for 10 minutes, or it may be exposed to a dry heat at a temperature of 230 Fahrenheit for two hours. Mattresses and other heavy bed clothes are best disinfected by immersion in boiling water for half an hour, or to a current of steam as before indicated.

Published by order of Board of Health.

The Fredericton Gleaner says: Mr. Blair has been contemplating a dissolution of the local legislature for some time past. His wish was to dissolve immediately after the last session, but the outlook for himself was not then promising. The work of the session and the exposures of his corruption, and some other very shady transactions, had produced such an effect on the country it would have been dangerous for him then to make an appeal to the people. In addition to this, matters in the Dominion arena, where his heart is set were in an unsettled state and unsatisfactory to him. He has since been cultivating, with great diligence, the constituency of St. John and other counties, and claims that he has strengthened himself and is in a better position than last year to meet the country. Another lease of power would keep him in position and prominence till the expiry of the present parliament at Ottawa, when he could reasonably hope that the Liberal party would succeed to power and that he would be tendered a position in the new government. It was therefore understood at the last meeting of the executive that the legislature would be dissolved immediately after the close of the coming session and a general election brought on. The pretext for a dissolution will be a new financial proposition for the people to endorse, and that the legislative assembly may cease to exist.

Hidden Foes.
 Among the many foes of human health and happiness dyspepsia and constipation are twin enemies greatly to be feared. With B. B. F. to drive them out of the system, however, no danger may be anticipated, as every dose brings the sufferer a long step further on the road to perfect health and strength, and a permanent cure always results.

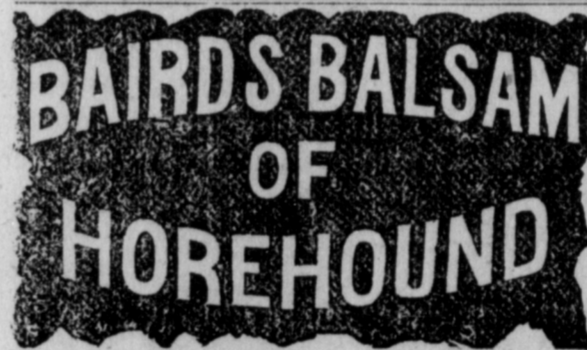
The Influenza Bacillus.

Authentic documents are now to hand which enable us to form an estimate of accuracy and trustworthiness of the alleged discovery of a bacillus as the existing cause of influenza. It had already been surmised that the influenza poison resides in a minute bacillus, and there is now little doubt that this bacillus has at last been discovered, identified, separated and cultivated by three different observers, all of whom have been working independently of one another. These bacteriologists are D. R. Pfeiffer, who has carried on his investigations at the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin, Dr. Kitasato, and Dr. P. Canon, of the Municipal Moabit Hospital at Berlin. Their results are identical, and although all new discoveries are received by the scientific and medical world with considerable reserve till they have been abundantly and independently confirmed, it is earnestly hoped that the discovery of the cause may lead to that of the cure of the disease.

Dr. Pfeiffer has found the bacilli in the saliva and the bronchial discharges characteristic of influenza. They exist in the form of tiny rodlets, strung together sometimes in chains; they congregate in minute drops as clear as pure water. They can be obtained in pure cultures—that is, separated from all other forms of bacilli—in pure agar and sugar, or glycerine agar. In the saliva of influenza patients, the bacilli are found in immense quantities; they may penetrate from the pus cells into the tissue of the lung, and even pass as far as the surface of the pleura. This fact will explain the rapidity and fatality of lung complications in influenza. Dr. Kitasato, the learned Japanese assistant of Dr. Koch, has obtained identical results with those of Dr. Pfeiffer, and has cultivated the influenza bacillus in glycerine agar with marked success. Dr. Canon comes forward, however, at the same time with a still more striking discovery, for he has found the presence of the influenza bacillus in the blood of the patients suffering from the disease, and, according to the opinion of professor Koch, the bacilli discovered by Dr. Pfeiffer in the saliva is the same as that discovered by Dr. Canon in the blood of influenza patients.

To the public these laboratory researches and discoveries are not merely matters of scientific interest. They are of deep and practical importance. The power to cure the disease may not be vouchsafed to the physician even after the most earnest and arduous study; but to prevent disease is the crown of the medical art. The knowledge that a bacillus residing in the saliva causes influenza will not cure the epidemic; but the prompt and practical application of this knowledge by complete disinfection of all bronchial and nasal secretions and the isolation of influenza patients will stay the plague. It also indicates the reasonableness of what is known as the carbolic acid treatment of influenza which has been practiced with considerable success, especially in the early stages—Daily Graphic.

Harassing headaches make many lives miserable, needlessly so, when a prompt cure like Burdock Blood Bitters is obtainable.



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ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Will be found Dress Goods, Gingham, Flannels, Grey and White Cottons, Linens, Tablings, Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Shirtings, Table Covers, Muslin in checks, stripes and plain, Velvets, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Black and Colored Velveteens, Corsets, Ladies' Vests, ribbed and plain, etc., etc.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—Shirts and Drawers \$1.00 per suit or fifty cents per garment; Outside Shirts, in Wool and Unions 50 cents and upwards; Men's White and Regatta Shirts, Ties, Braes, Collars; a full range of White and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, a very nice Christmas Present; Neckwear—this is the time when they are appearing almost at their best, heavier, fuller than ever.

SECOND FLOOR—FUR DEPARTMENT—Furs in Capes, Beaver, Sable, Coney, some low prices, \$2.50 and upwards; Attachan, Baltic Seal, Beaverette, Greenland Seal, Fur Seal. Fur-lined Circulars, prices \$12.00 to \$50.00, a very suitable Xmas Present. A-trachan Jackets, best measure 36, 38, 40 inches, prices \$35 to \$55. Ladies', Misses and Children's Jackets, Reckers, Ulsters, Four-in-Hands, Dolmans, a complete assortment, prices \$2.75 and upwards. Wool Blankets in Grey and White, Comfortable, price \$1 and upwards. Blanketing by the yard. Hemp Carpets, a line bought under value, will be sold low to close our room for these goods is very limited. REMNANTS—An immense stock of remnants of Cloths, Cottons, Woolens, Dress Goods and Tickings on hand, the accumulation of the past season. Also the Far-famed Gibson Remnants in Canton Flannels, Flannellets, Shirting, Gingham, Grey Cotton Shirtings, T. King's; our All-Wool Grey Flannel at 20c. is selling very fast.

Please call in the early morning to do your shopping as we close at six o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

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 100 Quintals Pollock,
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 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.
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 For sale by all Retail Druggists.
Price 50 cents a bottle; 6 bottles \$2.50.
 Wholesale by Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons and S. McDiarmid, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal; T. Milburn & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto; London Drug Co., London, Ont.

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A FRESH LOT JUST TO HAND, QUINSLER'S CELEBRATED.
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 A full line of GROCERIES.
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WILL LEAVE HARROULT.
 Express for Moncton, Halifax, and St. John, (Monday excepted), 5.05
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 All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
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 Railway Offices,
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THE REVIEW

NOTICE!

Public notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Legislature of New Brunswick, a Bill will be introduced for the purpose of having all persons and properties in the unorganized Parish of Huskisson, in the County of Kent, N. B., assessed and rated for municipal purposes by the assessors of the adjoining Parish of Harcourt, in said County, and all rates and taxes so assessed collected by the Collector of Rates and Taxes of the said Parish of Harcourt.
 Dated, Richibucto, 4th January, A. D. 1892.
 By order of the Municipal Council.
 GEO. V. McNERNEY,
 Secretary Municipality of Kent.

NOTICE!

We have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on WHOLESALE HARDWARE BUSINESS, under the name and style of
KERR & ROBERTSON,
 and having secured the premises No. 47 Dock Street, will open about the 15th inst. with a full line of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., etc., and hope by close attention to business, to secure a share of public patronage.
 Mr. Kerr's long experience while partner of the late firm of Clarke, Kerr & Thorne, as Buyer and Manager for the Wholesale Department, and Mr. Robertson's as Traveller, will insure a knowledge of the needs of the Country in the above line.
 Our travellers will be on the road in a few weeks, and all orders entrusted to them or forwarded by mail will receive Careful and Prompt Attention.
 Yours Respectfully,
 WILLIAM KERR,
 JOHN M. ROBERTSON.
 St. John, N. B., Feb. 1, 1892.