

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 subsequent insertion. Yearly rates made known on application.
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 S. B. PATERSON, JR.,
 PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., FEB. 18, 1892.

WORTHY AIMS.

London has a Conciliation Board whose object it is to secure the amicable settlement of the trade disputes, so that, on the one part, strikes may be prevented, and on the other, lock outs may be rendered needless. This Board has issued its first report, and speaks hopefully of the prospect before it. Other Boards, having like objects in view, are in course of formation throughout the country. If general success should be won in this fight the benefits would be of priceless value. The losses connected with strikes are of a terrible character. The story of a recent quarry strike is a frightful one. The loss in wages was nearly a million dollars. The loss to a union supporting, was nearly a quarter of a million, and the loss of money given by the general public during the struggle was very large. All this was dead loss. It was but one instance out of a thousand that might have been cited.

INDIRECT EFFECT OF THE DUKE'S DEATH.

The lamented, untimely death of the Duke of Clarence has, without doubt, increased the popularity of the Royal family. The sad event brought the leading members of that family prominently before the nation in aspects extremely touching. The Queen has always been deeply and universally respected. The Princess of Wales has from her arrival in England been admired and loved. The Prince of Wales, genial and jovial, has been generally popular, though the serious part of the nation has looked askance at some of his modes of amusing himself. The young Princess May has been a great favorite with all who knew her. But the distressing bereavement which has afflicted them all so sorely, has opened the hearts of the British people toward them as never before.

BYE ELECTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

Since last Thursday morning, ten members to the Dominion Parliament have been elected—six in Ontario and four in Nova Scotia. Seven were chosen on Thursday, one on Friday, and two on Saturday. On Thursday the Government won two seats from the opposition, and retained its hold on three secured at the last general election. On Friday the Government triumphed by a large majority in a district in Ontario. On Saturday the opposition renewed its grasp on two seats for Nova Scotia. But besides this seat winning and losing during the week at the polls, a seat for New Brunswick was emptied and filled by decision of the supreme court—Mr. King being ousted in Queen's and Mr. Baird being put in his place. The net result of all these operations is a gain of three seats for the government. The government cannot look for another such a week in the bye election business. It should be well satisfied with this week's work, but we fancy it hoped for even larger gains, and the prospect for winning two or three additional seats did look flattering.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MERCIERISM.

There can be little doubt that the disclosures concerning Mercierism in Quebec is having a damaging effect on Reform interests in the bye elections in Ontario. But one does not seem warranted to speak confidently as to the effect the disclosures are producing in Quebec province. It is true, that at the first blush, it seems impossible for Mercier and his coadjutors to triumph at the polls in the face of such disclosures. It is also true, sundry former supporters of Mercier, of more or less influence, have openly deserted his standard, and that some of them, like Mr. P. P. Casgrain, who has publicly denounced his former leader, are men of mark. Likewise it is to be borne in mind that the chief leaders of the Quebec Liberal party have either faintly condemned Mercier's methods or are standing aloof from him silent in a quandary. But all this notwithstanding, it seems plain enough that a heavy vote will be cast for the Mercier candidates in the approaching provincial general election in Quebec. A general victory for them would be starting.

AN UNWELCOME REVELATION.

The Provincial Premier made a speech at a public meeting in Sussex last week. It seems to have been a rather clever performance, in which Mr. Blair put his best foot foremost, and made the best defence

for his government in his power. Having the field to himself, he had full freedom of action, or full liberty of prophesying. Naturally he described the situation in glowing terms. But nothing said by him broke the disturbing force of the disclosure that he had to face a deficiency of some \$70,000. He seemed to think that the provincial income could be enlarged by the taxation of banks and certain other corporation. He may by this means scrape together a few thousand dollars, but we fear the era of general direct taxation is almost on us. It has year by year been coming nearer visibly. And unless a far more stringent economy in provincial expenditures is practiced than has prevailed, the pressure of this taxation will be painfully felt.

THE CATTLE EXPORT QUESTION.

The cattle import matter is exciting much uneasiness in England. Cattle owners there have suffered terribly from losses caused by the ravages of infectious cattle diseases. These diseases have often been introduced by cattle from abroad. The danger is now guarded against by a system of stringent inspection at all points, and by the instant destruction of all animals found affected. But in spite of the greatest vigilance, diseased cattle are still sometimes imported. The English farmers are always in a state of anxiety on the subject. Just now they seem, or affect to be, in a scare in the matter, and a clamor is being raised which might easily assume large proportions, in behalf of the stoppage of all live cattle importation from abroad.

Should such a measure be resorted to Canadian interests would suffer greatly. The cattle export from Canada to the three kingdoms has grown to be a large business. Left to expand naturally, it has immense possibilities before it. To secure for it fair play the Dominion authorities must take the utmost possible care to ward off infectious disease from Canadian cattle. And its efforts and success in this endeavor should be given wide publicity.

DEMAND FOR CANAL PRIVILEGES.

The great Canadian water way from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Superior places within Canadian reach wonderful facilities for cheap transportation. Here and there the natural water courses need to be supplemented by canalization. Much of this has already been done. More is being contemplated.

The people of the North Western States are anxious to profit by the facilities offered by the St. Lawrence route. Some of their representatives in Congress are moving to secure the completion of the Canadian canal system and the assured use of it for themselves. Some day, no doubt, the system will be completed to the advantage of those most concerned. But meanwhile, New Yorkers interested in the Erie canal are taking fright at the demand made for the improvement the St. Lawrence route and for assured participation in its advantages.

MR. BLAKE AND MR. BLAIR.

Mr. Blake in a letter to Dr. Wilson, the Liberal candidate in East Elgin, written a few days before the election in that county, after expressing the hope that the constituency would again return him goes on to say, "It is now little more than twenty years since we first met in the local legislature, and I have never forgotten the sturdy independence of character you showed in telling me you could not support my railway policy, and opposing it accordingly. You may remember that I told you that, thinking as you did, you were right to vote as you intended, and our difference of opinion was the foundation of a friendship which has strengthened ever since, and which prompts this line."

When Mr. Blair introduced his railway bill a few years ago, Mr. Phinney and Dr. Atkinson, then his followers, declared they could not support it, and opposed it accordingly. We do not remember that Mr. Blair on that occasion commended their sturdy independence of character as did Mr. Blake in the case of Dr. Wilson. We do remember that he made a very bitter and unjust attack on both these gentlemen for what he termed their treachery. We also remember that no later than last summer he complained that Mr. Phinney had on that occasion "attempted to stab the government in the back." What Mr. Blake commends as showing "sturdy independence of character" is by Mr. Blair termed "treachery." The people of the counties of Kent and Carleton have since, however, in a very emphatic manner, signified their approval of the action of Mr. Phinney and Dr. Atkinson on that occasion.

KINGS AND GLOUCESTER.

The Supreme Court of this province has given judgment in both the Kings and Gloucester election petition cases, and the decision in each case has been favorable to the sitting member. The Honorable George E. Foster has been confirmed in his seat, and the objection to the service of the Gloucester petition has been held well taken. The election law, in order to protect members against vexatious petitions kept pending for an indefinite period, provides that every election petition must be brought to trial within six months from the date of filing. It is provided, however, that the petitioner may, on showing

a good and sufficient reason, have the time extended beyond the six months. In the Kings County case, the petitioner allowed the six months following the filing of the petition to pass without making any effort to bring on the trial, and without obtaining an order extending the time allowed him to do so. Thereupon, counsel for respondent moved to have the petition dismissed. The court were unanimously of the opinion that petitioner was by his own neglect out of court, and accordingly gave judgment granting the motion.

The Gloucester County case does not appear so clear, and the decision of the court was not concurred in by the full bench. Mr. Burns appears to have kept on the alert to avoid service, and it was only after several ineffectual attempts that he was finally served with the petition. The copy served was printed and pasted on a sheet of blank paper. Afterwards, when brought into court about a dozen words of the original petition were missing in the copy. Petitioner swore positively that the missing words were in the copy when served. Mr. Burns was equally positive that it was in the same condition as when received by him. He therefore claimed that he was never served with a true copy, and was entitled to have the petition dismissed. The words omitted are "return and election of the said Kennedy F. Burns was and is illegal and void." Justices Palmer and Tuck held that there had been no service, and Chief Justice Allen, while expressing grave doubts, concurred in their judgment, Justices King and Fraser dissenting. It was left to the election court to say whether the missing words were or were not in the copy when served.

It would seem to one not learned in the law that the ground taken by Mr. Burns was a frivolous one. He certainly could not have been misled, and, in fact, did not claim that he had been misled. The words omitted appear to be merely a conclusion of law, and not absolutely essential to the validity of the petition. No injustice could possibly have been done him by the omission. A majority of the court, however, has declared the defect fatal, and the judgment must be accepted as correct.

The Liberals appear to have run against some very hard luck in the contested election cases in this province. First, Queens was won from them through a very unfortunate admission, which they themselves placed upon the record and now the Finance Minister, and probably Mr. Burns retain their seats, without the necessity of facing an election trial.

BILLS OF SALE.

A few weeks ago, the board of trade of the city of Fredericton took under consideration the very unsatisfactory condition of the laws of the province relating to bills of sale and chattel mortgages, and passed resolutions asking the legislature at its next session to deal with the matter by introducing legislation tending to guard as far as possible against the fraudulent transfers of personal property. At a meeting of the St. John board of trade, on the second instant, the same subject was discussed, and similar resolutions were adopted. The resolutions are as follows:—

"Whereas, in the opinion of this board the provisions of the law relating to bills of sale in this province, have been and are not unfrequently taken advantage of by dishonest persons, to defeat and in many cases rob creditors of their just claims; therefore

"Resolved, That this board petition the legislature at its next session, asking that the law relating to bills of sale be so amended as to guard as far as possible against fraudulent transfers of personal property by requiring affidavits of the bona fides of such transfers to be filed with all bills of sale, and also rendering void all bills of sale not filed within a limited period of the date thereof, together with such other amendments as to the legislature may seem advisable; further

"Resolved, That a committee of this board be appointed to interview the government and the members of the legislature on this question, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to sister boards at St. John and Moncton soliciting their co-operation in this behalf."

That such legislation is needed can scarcely be questioned. It is not only desirable, but has become almost a necessity. It is safe to state that fully twenty per cent of the bills of sale filed in this province are made with the object of defeating or delaying the rights of bona fide creditors. No sooner is a dishonest debtor in a tight position financially than his first precaution is "to put his property out of his hands," and the present laws of this province render him great assistance in carrying out this purpose. A great number of these bills of sale are entirely without consideration. In a still greater number, the stated consideration is far above the real amount. Very often the amount secured is fully paid, and the bill of sale allowed to remain on file as a protection to the debtor against other creditors. There is no way of finding out from the records how the matter stands, and interested parties are left to find out the real state of affairs as they best can. In most cases, the only way of doing so is by bringing the parties before a judge or commissioner for examination—a proceeding costly and tedious, and open only to a party to a cause.

At the last session of the legislature, a bill was introduced by Mr. Phinney, M. P., to remedy these abuses as far as practicable by requiring affidavits of the bona fides of all written transfers of per-

sonal property to be filed with the instruments of transfer, and to be renewed at certain periods thereafter. Some of the members belonging to the legal profession objected to the bill as tending to upset the established law on the subject, and it was killed in committee. The text of the bill will be found on another page of this issue. It will be seen that its terms fully meet the recommendations urged in the above resolutions. The fourth section seeks to remedy another evil arising out of what are termed lien orders and lien notes. A party making a purchase stipulates in the order given or the note given in payment, that the property in the article purchased shall not pass until payment in full of the price. This, under our present law, leaves the seller the absolute owner of the article until the price is paid, notwithstanding the fact that the buyer has the possession and there is nothing on the records to show that his title is not perfect. Very often an innocent third party, who has bought and paid for an article, is confronted by a lien note of this description and is forced to give up the property or pay for it a second time. There is no reason why such liens should occupy a more favored position than other securities. We trust the legislature will, at its next session make an effort to amend the existing laws relating to the matter by passing Mr. Phinney's bill, or a similar one.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

The smelt fishermen of Kent and Northumberland are petitioning for an extension of the smelt-fishing season. As the Miramichi fishermen are in about the same position as those of Kent, and as Kent cannot be refused, it seems probable that the extension will be granted. The grounds on which the extension is asked by the Miramichi petitioners are undeniably strong.

It is possible that the minister may be as callous in this matter as he was in regard to the representations made to him in connection with the Chatham smelt fisher, but it is hardly expected he will be, for, as we have intimated, he will hardly have the temerity to oppose anything asked in behalf of Kent, and he cannot, with any consistency, concede what that County asks and refuse the same treatment to Miramichi.—Advance, Feb. 11.

The extension asked for has been granted to the Miramichi fishermen, as well as to the fishermen of this County, and, in this instance at least, Kent and Northumberland have been meted out the same measure of favor by the Fisheries Department. But why does the Advance seek to leave the impression that Kent has but to ask and the request is forthwith granted? And why should not the fishermen of the adjoining counties be granted the same rights and privileges as the fishermen of Kent? Is it that our representative is more attentive in looking after the wants and requirements of his constituents than is Mr. Adams? Or is it that Kent is of more importance from a political standpoint than Northumberland? It cannot surely be for either of these reasons. Then why would the minister "hardly have the temerity to oppose anything asked in behalf of Kent"?

A SAD CHANGE.

From the published report of Mr. Blair's Sussex speech, it would be hard to recognize in him the Mr. Blair who stumped this county a few months ago in the interests of Mr. August Leger. Then he drew a rosy picture of the state of our affairs. The finances of the country were in a most healthy condition. He had cut down expenses in every quarter. Under his economical management the province was growing rich. Now he draws a very different picture. He is actually compelled to acknowledge a deficit, and in order to break the force of the blow he makes the announcement in advance of the opening of the legislature. Figures may be twisted and tortured, and, for a time, made to lie, but, in the end, they invariably tell the truth.

Some of the papers supporting the government pretend to treat lightly the charges of hoodling made against Sir Adolphe Caron. After the disclosures at Ottawa and Quebec during the past year, no party can afford to treat any such charge with contempt.

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English and German Cutlery, a large assortment of Window Glass, Enamelled Window Glass, Colored Glass, Cathedral Glass, Double Thick Glass, White Lead, Paints and Oils at bottom prices. Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Rakes, etc. Rosin, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, Sheathing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Bags, etc. Whiting, Gchres, Vitriol, Coppers, Glue, etc. Powder, Shot, School Slates, Spectacles, etc. Rope, Fishing Twines, Files, Saws, etc. A large assortment of fine goods suitable for the jobbing trade.

PRICES ARE RIGHT.
 Orders by Mail will be carefully attended to.

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Offers a thoroughly select and complete assortment of choice merchandise for the Christmas Holidays at popular prices.

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, Braces, Collars; a full range of White and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, a very nice Christmas Present; Neckwear—this is the time when they are ripening almost at their fastest, it takes a wideawake watcher to keep track of the novelties. Just now our stock is bigger, heavier, fuller than ever.

SECOND FLOOR—FUR DEPARTMENT—Furs in Capes, Beaver, Sable, Coney, some low prices, \$2.50 and upwards, Astrachan, Baltic Seal, Beaverette, Greenland Seal, Fur Seal. Fur-lined Circulars, prices \$12.00 to \$50.00, a very suitable Xmas Present. Astrachan Jackets, bust measure 36, 38, 40 inches, prices \$35 to \$55. Ladies', Misses and Children's Jackets, Reefers, Ulsters, Four-in-Hands, Dolmans, a complete assortment, prices \$2 75 and upwards. Wool Blankets in Grey and White. Comfortables, price \$1 and upwards. Blanketing by the yard. Hemp Carpets, a line bought under value, will be sold low to close as 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, Flanellette Shirting, Gingham, Grey Cotton Shirtings, Tickings; 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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 On and after Monday, 19th October, 1891, the trains will be run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.	
Accommodation for Moncton,	12.51
Accommodation for Campbellton,	13.54
WILL LEAVE HARCOURT.	
Express for Moncton, Halifax, and St. John, (Monday excepted),	5.05
Accommodation for Campbellton, Moncton, and Chicago,	13.30
Express for Campbellton, Moncton, and Chicago,	20.53

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
 D. POTTINGER,
 Chief Superintendent.
 Railway Office,
 Moncton, N. B., October 15th, 1891.

MR. HERBERT,

One of the leading merchants of Barbados, W. I., has been a sufferer from RHEUMATISM for over ten years. He says that one bottle of

SCOTT'S CURE

FOR—
RHEUMATISM,
 has cured him after spending hundreds of Dollars for medicine, and heartily endorses the statement that SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM is the best remedy ever discovered.
 Scott's Cure is prepared in Canada only by W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, Chemist and Druggist, King Street (West), St. John, N. B. 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, Simons 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.

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.

JAMES BUCKLEY,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES
 WELDFORD ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.
 Also in stock Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc., 1892.