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ESTIMATE OF KENT COUNTY.

Good Words for Kent and Something for Alberta—y One Who Knows Both Places.

CALGARY, Alberta, N.W.T., April 7th. To the Editor of The Review:

SIR,—A friend of mine has been sending me regularly a copy of THE REVIEW; and as Richibucto was my birthplace and for several years my home, and as my acquaintance with the people of Kent County was somewhat extensive, I have naturally read THE REVIEW with a great deal of interest. I read particularly your local news, and I have to congratulate you on the industry you have shown in collecting news from all points in Kent and adjacent counties. I should also congratulate the business men of your county on the appreciation they have shown of the value of THE REVIEW as an advertising medium—a fact creditable alike to the newspaper and its patrons. The people of Kent will do well to support their local paper liberally; it is the best investment they can make.

Reading the contents of THE REVIEW from week to week I am struck by the painful fact,—the continued exodus of your young men and women, who appear to be leaving not only Kent County but Canada altogether. How can Kent prosper when its very life blood is being drained after the manner of the last twenty years? It is impossible. At present, so far as the English sections of the county are concerned, you appear to be simply breeding men and women to build up other countries. And yet the county of Kent, with its fine agricultural resources, its lumbering, its fisheries (both in summer and winter), its facilities for fattening cattle and producing butter and cheese, should stand A. 1 among the most prosperous districts of the continent. I know the people to be industrious and energetic; the very fact that so many of their young folks strike out for themselves in the United States shows that they possess courage and pluck. I know that many in Kent who have followed farming exclusively have made an excellent living and accumulated property. There is certainly no lack of brains in Kent, as the talent of the men engaged in the professions show. Then why, with a good climate, abundant natural resources, a market for everything you can produce, and plenty of "go" on the part of many of the population, is Kent County little better than a recruiting ground for other countries?

Is it that you have too many pessimists in your county—people who can see no good in their own country and no evils in foreign lands—to whom everything at home looks dark and dismal and everything a thousand miles away bright and rosy? Have you lands of croakers who are always prophesying dull times and who help to create dull times by their everlasting wailing? If you find too many of these people and you find their influence prejudicial to the interests of the county, take my advice and—drown them!

If my recollection of Kent County is not astray, you have one of the best watered counties in Canada. Starting, say, from Kouchibouguac and following the old post road south, you cross a large river every eight or ten miles, including the Kouchibouguac, the Kouchibouguac, the Richibucto, the Big Buctouche, the Little Buctouche, the Coagne, the Shediac; with smaller streams between; and all these large rivers have their tributary streams and brooks innumerable; and these are all live streams fed by springs. You have had fairly good roads throughout the county; and now you have railways—the Intercolonial through all the western section of the county; the Kent Northern from Richibucto to the Intercolonial; and the Buctouche and Moncton—these traversing practically all parts of your lovely county. You have fine agricultural lands, the products of the past abundantly testify; the wheat and oats of Kent, in my time, compared with any raised anywhere. I remember that the yield of potatoes, turnips, beets and carrots was practically unlimited and of the best quality; so that with abundance of pasture you have the means of producing beef, mutton and pork as cheaply as anywhere in Eastern Canada. If you fear dry seasons you have in the abundance of your flowing water the means of irrigating nine out of ten of the farms of your country far more cheaply than is possible in the Western States, where irrigation is most successfully carried out; and don't forget this,—with irrigation you may defy the seasons. You can now cultivate all the small fruits profitably; and if you can't in every case market them within six hours after the fruit is picked from the vines or bushes, you can establish a jam factory. Then as regards fuel: if you do not wish to use coal, which can be laid down at your railway stations at a moderate price, there is still wood in plenty in your county, or at all events what in Western Canada would be regarded as a plentiful supply. You have in your woods the raw material for pulp for paper making, and in England you have an unlimited market. In the manu-

facture of wood pulp, you would, for want of rich capitalists, require to adopt the joint stock principle; and this would apply also to making butter and cheese. What is to prevent the farmers of your hickory settled settlements from establishing butter and cheese factories? In what respect are the farmers of Ontario or Quebec superior to those of Kent, that they should practically monopolize the Canadian export of dairy products? I have been among the farmers and the farms of both provinces, and I can assure you that your advantages are in all respects equal to theirs. The farmer of Kent can cooperate to support churches, schools and (I presume) agricultural societies; why not get together to run a butter or a cheese factory?

As a home for young or old, what place on the continent is more to be desired than Kent, as far as natural beauties and natural advantages go? Your delightful stretch of sea coast with its healthy breezes; your glorious rivers and harbors; the mingling of forest and clearings; the splendid growth of trees and evergreens; the remarkable facilities for securing fresh fish of every variety—on the coast and in the rivers and lakes—and for engaging in a large way in the commercial fisheries; your game birds and singing birds innumerable; the many scenic beauties, which should attract tourists from a distance; your churches, schools and social organizations—all these factors of a complete civilization are yours. Why, if such a county as Kent could be removed bodily from where it is and plumped down in the heart of our boundless prairies, we would think we had secured the greatest prize the world has to offer. And yet I hear there are people within your borders who rail at such a country, and your young folks are leaving it as if it were infected.

I notice that Canadian Pacific Railway agents and agents of the Manitoba government are visiting the Maritime Provinces and talking up the Canadian Northwest Territories and Manitoba, though we do not expect a Manitoba agent to say anything in favor of the Territories; and I also notice that you have had such agents in Kent County, and THE REVIEW reports the substance of their public addresses. It is well that you should have truthful reports of this western country, and the county is good enough to have the truth told of it without any exaggeration of the actual facts. It is to be hoped the agents describe the country from all points of view. There is much to be said in favor of every district of the Northwest, and, of course, there are drawbacks to every district. The immigrant agents and the government's west of Lake Superior can no more control the elements than can the government or the people of New Brunswick or the county council of Kent. Prosperity can not be guaranteed to every one. Localities depending exclusively on wheat or any one crop or industry must take the bad years with the good years, the same as you have in the Eastern Provinces.

What the Northwest can offer is a free farm, a government homestead of 160 acres ready for the plough, to every man who wants it. They offer him a choice of soil and climate. Manitoba offers him a country that is devoted mainly to wheat raising. The winter is extremely cold throughout, although the people enjoy it. East Assiniboia and West Assiniboia are now particularly grain raising districts; though West Assiniboia has had a reputation as a superior grazing district as well, the winter now closing proving, however, that there are exceptions to every rule. Saskatchewan has good farming lands, good grazing, and plenty of timber in the vicinity of the North Saskatchewan river, with winters, as a rule, exceptionally severe. Alberta offers superior grain growing sections, the choicest grazing both winter and summer, abundance of timber in the foothills and along the rivers, an inexhaustible supply of coal everywhere, and, all things considered, probably the most agreeable climate in Canada.

I presume that facts such as these have been placed before your people by the agents who are working in that quarter; and if your young people, notwithstanding all the advantages possessed by Kent County and which should endear their homes to the people, are bent upon leaving, then I dare say the agents may succeed in inducing some of them to abandon the idea of casting in their future with a foreign land and decide to seek new homes in this great Canadian Northwest.

Should any of the people of Kent decide to see this country for themselves and settle in it, they should, of course, be careful to select a district where the chances of success are as favorable as possible. The fact that the bulk of all the cattle in Canada west of Lake Superior are located in Alberta will, of course, have its weight. The quality of the climate will also be a serious consideration. The great variety of agricultural lands and the uniform excellence of the crops in Alberta will be noted.

In all this western country the fuel question is the most serious question for settlers to deal with; and here it is to be observed that, excepting a small quantity of lignite that is being mined some hundred miles or so from Winnipeg, all the coal mines in the North West Territories are produced in Alberta. Lethbridge, about 3,000 population, in Southern Alberta, is a coal mining town. The town of Anthracite, on the C. P. R. as you enter the Rocky Mountains, is named after the anthracite mines there. Canmore, adjacent, is a coal mining town. Edmonton,

on the North Saskatchewan, is built over inexhaustible coal seams. On Red Deer river, near the town of Red Deer, there is a single coal seam forty feet thick. At Kneehill Creek, 60 miles N. E. of Calgary, there is a seam over thirty feet thick, from which farmers and others haul their coal free. On Sheep Creek, about 30 miles S. E. of Calgary, there are several large seams; and, in fact, every stream issuing from the Rocky Mountains in Alberta flows through a bed of coal.

And this coal is of every superior variety. The coals of Lethbridge, Edmonton, Red Deer and Kneehill are bituminous; those of Anthracite are adapted for either domestic purposes or steam purposes; those of Canmore and Mitford are specially for steam purposes, though they also come in for ordinary house use if required; those of Sheep Creek are excellent by none for blacksmithing. The anthracite is used for heating the Canadian Pacific cars throughout the Territories, while the Canmore is used on the C. P. R. locomotives. Edmonton coal is carted 200 miles by rail and sold in Calgary at \$6.50 per ton. Lethbridge coal sells as far east as Winnipeg, nearly 1,000 miles from the mines. Canmore and Mitford coals sell in Calgary at \$3.45. Anthracite is sold in Calgary at \$5.00 to \$7.50. (I am using in my cook stove and self-feeder anthracite coal that cost me \$5 delivered; it can be bought for less by the car load.) The Calgary flour mill is using excellent steam coal that cost laid down \$3.25 by the car; and the Calgary water works is not paying more. So much for the fuel question, which is absolutely settled for all time; and, no doubt, the figures I have named will be greatly reduced as consumption and competition increase. Another factor that favors Alberta is found in the certainty that whatever the farmer produces can be marketed at home,—whether in beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, grain etc. There are flour mills at the central points, such as Calgary, Edmonton, etc.; there is a large brewery in Calgary that will take the barley of the district; there is a home demand for a vast quantity of beef and mutton; the home supply of pork does not nearly equal the demand; and the same is true of dairy produce, poultry, etc.

But in addition to all this our contiguity to British Columbia, which is not an agricultural but a mining, fishing and lumbering province, ensures a never ending market for everything Alberta has a surplus of. The wonderful development of the mineral wealth of the interior of that province, where mining towns are rising as if by magic, ensures the prosperity of the farmers of Alberta, and the difficulty will be to keep pace with the demand; for although settlers are pouring into Alberta, the rush to the B. C. mines promises to be unprecedented even in the history of the mining regions of the United States. Real estate in mining towns is changing hands at prices that turn one's head, and one of the richest mining countries in the world is now about to have justice done to its long neglected wealth. The C. P. R. is building a railway via the Crow's Nest Pass into this rich district, giving Alberta a second line of railway into the heart of British Columbia and offering the means for Albertans to control a large proportion of this newly created trade. I may add that in the Crow's Nest Pass—which is opposite to MacLeod and Lethbridge in Alberta—there are for miles in extent visible seams of excellent coal aggregating sixty feet; and the work of exploration has only just begun. There is another point which should not be overlooked by persons in the eastern provinces seeking new homes. I refer to the remarkable water system possessed by Alberta alone of all the country lying between Ontario and the Rocky Mountains. There is not a river of any consequence in all this vast tract of country that does not rise in and flow through Alberta. They all rise in the Rocky Mountains and water Alberta. There are, (commencing in the north) the North Saskatchewan, with all its branches, one of which is the Battle river; the Red Deer, the Little Red Deer and their tributaries; the Bow river and the Elbow river, and their many tributaries, such as Fish Creek, Pine Creek, Sheep Creek, High river etc.; Old Man's river, Belly river, St. Mary's river,—the whole forming a net work of fifty rivers, large and small, nearly all fed from the perpetual snows of the mountains. Here are immense storehouses for irrigation, if it should be necessary for water powers for saw mills, flour mills, electric light works, and every description of factory where the cheapest power is needed; besides providing an inexhaustible supply for the great herds of cattle and horses, not only of the present but the future. No matter what may yet be the population of Alberta, by the aid of reservoirs to retain the great bodies of water which descend from the mountains under the influence of the thaws of midsummer, there will be water in abundance, even if water could not be obtained (as it can) by digging a few feet

anywhere throughout Alberta; but this is not a question of to-day; it can rest until Alberta numbers its inhabitants by millions. Any one leaving his old home and establishing a new home in some other country or province is likely to ask himself: "Am I about to cast in my lot with a country that will have a future, or am I going to a place that can never amount to anything in a national way?" These questions can be answered very emphatically as regards Alberta. There are here all the elements of future greatness in which the inhabitants of to-day and their descendants will assuredly share. I have pointed out some of these—the most central situation for trading with and supplying the territory with east and west, as far as Europe on one hand and the shores of Asia and Australia on the other; a territory 400 miles long by 250 wide, containing scarcely an acre of inferior land; a coal supply that must last through countless ages, a water system equal to all the wants of millions of people, and, with the coal, equal to all demands of manufacturing enterprise; a climate surpassed by none on earth, ensuring the lightest death rate on the continent; a population already flowing in equal to those of any country in point of intelligence, religious principles, respect for law and order, political independence, and love of liberty and righteous government. These are some of the foundation stones on which is being erected a commonwealth that before twenty years have passed will be second to none in controlling the destiny of Canada; and if the young men and young women of Kent are bound to leave their homes for some other country, they can do no better than come out here and help in the upbuilding of what promises to be the richest province of the Dominion. I do not advise anyone to leave so fair a district as you have in Kent, but as Alberta is gathering in people from almost every European nation, and from every one of the border states, if the men of Kent decide to come to the North West at all, let them resolve to see Alberta before they decide to settle. Alberta will stand inspection.

Yours respectfully AN OLD KENT BOY IN ALBERTA.

Highly Spoken Of.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Haggard's Yellow Oil for sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, rheumatism and croup, and find it an unequalled remedy. My neighbors also speak highly of it.

Mrs. HIGHT, Montreal, Que.

Kingston.

APRIL 17.—Mr. David McLellan arrived home from St John last week. He purchased there a new schooner. She is now on her way around to Richibucto.

Mr. Rufino Ollivi is visiting at his uncle's, Mr. John Potter, Kouchibouguac.

We understand that Mr. Martin Lanigan intends entering into a co-partnership with Mr. Frank McInerney, in the fishery business. We trust they will be successful.

Miss Jessie Main has gone to Halifax as assistant to Mrs. Bell in her christian work there.

Mrs. James Glendenning left for Boston last week to visit her daughter.

Mrs. James McDonald is expected home soon from New York where she has been visiting for the past two months.

Miss Mary A Fordred arrived home from Moncton Saturday. It is said she will change her name in the near future. Diamond engagement rings are the fashion around here just now. Two of our young ladies are wearing them.

Mr. G. F. Doherty, is building a boat which is intended to surpass anything of the kind on the river.

Miss Rebecca McAlmon had her hand badly scalded one day last week.

It is rumored that H. M. Ferguson, intends giving up the business he is now engaged in, and starting a cranberry farm.

COMRADES.

YOUR HEALTH!



IF YOU ARE RUN DOWN TRY

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

It Will Make You Eat. Will Tone Your Nerves. Will Make You Strong. Will Make You Feel Like Yourself Again.

FOR CHRONIC COUGH IT IS ALMOST SPECIFIC.

In all Pulmonary Diseases with emaciation, as well as with spitting of blood, the effects of this remedy are very marked.

50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. BE SURE YOU GET THE "D. & L."

FOR SALE!

The dwelling house and property formerly owned by Mrs. Mayberry, now owned by Chas. Barnett, occupied by Alex. Barnett, with barn and woodshed attached; 1/2 acre land; nice garden with a number of fruit trees in connection. Any person desiring to buy, apply at once to CHARLES BARNETT.

IT'S NO CHESTNUT!

We Dye everything Overcoats, Suits, Ladies' Dresses, Curtains, And Everything one would wish Dyed. Remember, UNGAR MAKES THE OLD NEW, and your best friends wouldn't recognize your old clothes if dyed at UNGAR'S.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS, 28 to 34 WATERLOO STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Presentation to Mr. David McLellan. Mr. D. McLellan, who has been accountant and paymaster with Messrs. Sinclair & Doherty, railroad contractors, during the period of construction of the G. T. R. double track, was given a farewell send-off at the Dunham House last night on the eve of his departure to the new Soulanges Canal, where he will go into business on his own account. During his residence in town, Mr. McLellan has made many friends—indeed, no one who has enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance could cherish anything but a cordial disposition towards so honorable a gentleman.

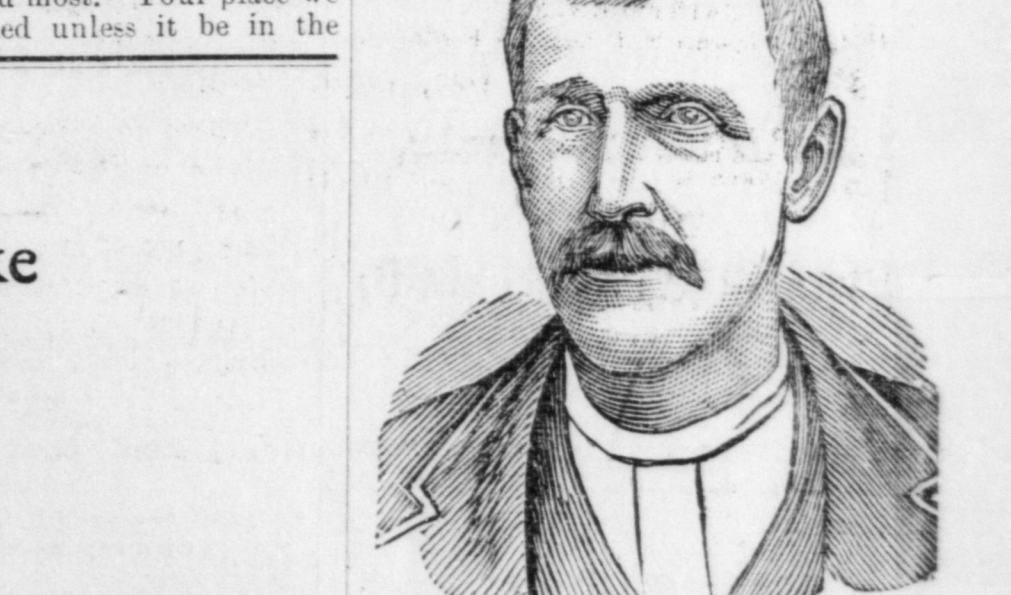
In the presence and on behalf of a number of personal friends, a valuable souvenir gold watch and the following farewell address were presented to Mr. McLellan by Mr. Geo. T. Bickle:—

We who are only a few of your many friends, having been informed that you are about to leave Cobourg, have requested the pleasure of your company here this evening in order that we may manifest and express our sincere respect and affectionate regard for you as a friend and offer our hearty congratulations and best wishes for your future success. We are deeply sensible that we are parting with a friend of sterling worth, one of "larger heart and kinder hand," one true through every turn of fate.

"Only timid, only weak, Before sweet woman's eyes and cheek." Ever ready to lead or follow in obedience to the call of duty in all the paths of citizenship you have entered upon, you have won golden opinions and fast friends by your manly bearing and generous action. Those who know you best, admire and appreciate you most. Your place we feel cannot be filled unless it be in the

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.



STATEMENT OF MR. WM. McNEEL. For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines but with no benefit. In 1883 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg swelled to twice its natural size.

ELEVEN RUNNING SORES developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in four months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I knew they would take my leg off. The doctor then wanted to split it open and scrape the bone, but I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to black erysipelas and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B.B.B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a scythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as anyone, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly, Wm. McNEEL, St. Ives P.O., Ont. Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont., certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNeel and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district.

FOR SALE AT SHORT'S DRUG STORE. WILLIS H. ROGERS, WHOLESALE COMMISSION FISH DEALER. 106 FULTON MARKET, NEW YORK. Bank Reference furnished when desired. Consignments solicited. Stencils furnished at a moment's notice. FOR SALE AT SHORT'S DRUG STORE.

SAFE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS PROMPT INFALLIBLE EASY TO TAKE