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VOL. 5.

RICHIBUCTO, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

NO. 9

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WINTER SASHES

WILL KEEP YOUR HOUSE WARM THIS WINTER AND SAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF FUEL. SEND YOUR ORDER TO US AND HAVE THEM PROMPTLY MADE AND GLAZED.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO., CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

of the most fertile lands on the western continent.

Nearly the entire surface of this great country varies from a gently undulating to a high rolling prairie, agreeably diversified by belts of hills, low mountain ranges, numerous rivers, streams, brooks, lakes and valleys. These topographical features render the scenery of this country most charming to the eye of the beholder. The climate of this whole prairie region is most delightful. The summer weather is warm and the autumn magnificent. The atmosphere is clear, pure, light, bracing and salubrious, and without doubt is the most health-promoting in the world. The winters, though cold, are not long, four months being the greatest length in the eastern part, while in the west and near the Rocky Mountains it is so tempered by winds from the Pacific slope that the snow scarcely lies on the ground for any length of time. The absence of humidity in the air prevents the extreme cold from being realized like the same degree would be in the east. Spring commences as early, and even earlier, than in the eastern provinces, and the weather is generally favorable for putting in seeds in April, and this work is usually finished about the first week in May.

The general slope of this great country is north and east, as most of the rivers flow in these directions. The Mackenzie system drains the whole northern section of this country and flows into the Arctic ocean. The Saskatchewan system drains the southern section, and ultimately its waters flow into Hudson bay.

Hudson bay is a vast, shallow body of water. It constitutes the drainage basin of a wide region of this country. All the waters of the west which do not find their way north to the Arctic ocean through the Athabasca and Peace rivers (affluents of the Mackenzie) flow into it. The principal rivers in the south are: the Saskatchewan, Red and Churchill. The Saskatchewan (North and South) rise at the foothills of the Rockies, a considerable distance apart. The South Saskatchewan receives the Red Deer river, and nearer the mountains the Bow and Elbow rivers. The North Saskatchewan receives the Battle river, which drains the country between the Red Deer and the two Saskatchewan. The two Saskatchewan unite their waters at Fort a La Corne in latitude about 53 N., and flowing first northeast and then southeast, enter Lake Winnipeg. Lake Winnipeg also receives Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis and Red river, which empty all their water into Hudson Bay through the River Nelson. Through most of their courses these rivers flow with great velocity, especially the Saskatchewan (which is an Indian word and means swift-flowing.)

The Mackenzie, which is the largest river flowing north, is formed by the junction of the Athabasca and Peace rivers, which rise near the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, and unite just north of Lake Athabasca. After the junction the Mackenzie flows through Great Slave lake, drains Great Bear lake, and enters the Arctic ocean by a number of mouths. It is navigable for over one thousand miles, but it is of little service to commerce, as it is frozen over for a greater part of the year.

Of this vast country drained by the Mackenzie system but little can be said. There are few rock exposures throughout the whole area and only rarely does the surface rise into low hills. It is cold and barren, and there are no forests of commercial value except along the Mackenzie river, which is well wooded. In this northern territory, sometimes called the Lone Land, there are but few inhabitants, and these are chiefly "Huskies," or Esquimaux Indians.

The prairie provinces of Canada are not as well wooded as those in the east, yet along the river courses, near the mountains and on the belts of hills, with which this section is interspersed, there are forests of spruce, pine, oak, elm and poplar. This poplar, or aspen, seems to be the characteristic wood of the country, and may be found as far north as latitude 60°, growing in sheltered places along the hills. It is a light, strong wood, valuable to the half-breed hunter and trapper for building houses, making carts and implements, and for fuel.

That the Canadian Northwest is rich in mineral deposits is no longer a matter of speculation. Gold in paying quantities has been found on the Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Peace and Columbia rivers and their tributaries, and when the country is thoroughly prospected there is every reason to suppose rich mines will be found. Enormous deposits of rich copper ore are found within a small radius of Copper Mountain, and large deposits of excellent iron ore are to be found in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific railway in Alberta. Copper and iron are found in greater or lesser deposits as far north as the Arctic ocean. Veins of galena have been discovered which are known to contain silver, while all the copper deposits are rich enough in silver to pay well for working. Building stone equal to the best is found everywhere along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and at Stony Mountain and Selkirk in Manitoba. Clays suitable for the manufacture of bricks and terra cotta have been found in Eastern Alberta and other districts. Lime can be manufactured and is obtainable at nearly all places. Natural gas wells are in operation in places along the C. P. R., and will prove a stimulant to manufacturing, as the supply is unlimited.

20th CENTURY KANDY KITCHEN,

JAS. S. MUNRO, CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. AGENCIES AT

DIGBY, N. S., Gaptill & Young, FREDERICTON, N. B., S. J. Morrison, MONCTON, N. B., Jem. J. deLee, SUSSEX, N. B., Mitchell & Fryden, BUCTOUCHE, N. B., W. G. King, NEWCASTLE, N. B., George Staples

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WEYMOUTH, N. S., C. E. Balkom, BATHURST, N. B., M. A. Meahan, ROGERSVILLE, N. B., D. Fountain, BEAR RIVER, N. B., W. W. Wade, INDIANTOWN, N. B., Mrs. Clark

are plentiful near the settled districts, while various kinds of fish abound in the lakes and rivers of this whole area. Nearly forgotten, though not the least of the attractions of the prairie, are the beautiful flowers that adorn it from early spring to autumn. Among the early spring flowers is the little blue violet seen in other lands. June comes with roses. Everywhere this shrub is to be seen with its bright blossoms filling the air with perfume. July abounds in flowers of every hue from the pale anemone, yink and white lupins to the most brilliant flower, the orange red lily which grows in myriads and blooms late in August like many other beautiful and rare flowers of these plains.

The Northwest provinces have been accurately surveyed by the dominion government and divided into townships six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six sections, all numbered. The C. P. R. owns all the odd numbered sections except 17 and 29, which are reserved by the government for school purposes. The sections owned by the C. P. R. are for sale at prices varying from \$3 to \$6 per acre. The even numbered sections, except 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson Bay company, are open for free settlements, or they may be purchased from the dominion government for a certain price per acre.

If a settler wishes to obtain land free (this is called homesteading) he must pay the homestead entry fee of \$10 and perform certain duties required under the present law. Nearly all of the best homesteads are taken, but there are still some to be got in different parts of the provinces and there is plenty land to buy from the C. P. R. and from private parties.

The resources of the great plains of Canada are so vast, numerous and varied that no other new country in the world can offer such inducements to an industrious farmer, laborer or mechanic wishing to change or better his condition in life. The first is the C. P. R. and its branches, affording better accommodation for colonists than any other route to convey them and goods to or near the place where they wish to locate. Next, etc., a free farm with the best soil in America, well-watered and in the midst of lovely scenery, that will in a short time produce a good living for himself and family; an abundance of fuel, for coal is found in several sections, but chiefly in Alberta where are the greatest coal fields in the world, which owing to their proximity to the C. P. R. are easily used at reasonable prices; stores in every town and village, where he can get the comforts and luxuries of life; free schools of a high standard, that are established as soon as they are needed; postal service that is a marvel to so new a country and telegraph lines that are being constantly extended as they are required; stations with elevators for storing all the grain, and a good market with good prices for the same; and last though not least a civilized, intelligent, Christian people to settle among.

The population of the country is largely of foreign element and contains people from nearly all the civilized nations of the world, but in some sections the native half-breed element prevails. These half-breeds are descendants of English and French officers and servants of the Hudson Bay company, who married Indian squaws, but they are among the most peaceable and intelligent of the inhabitants of the Northwest. Under the present system of government, "than which none is better," these inhabitants of the plains are a most prosperous, happy and contented people, enjoying all the blessings of modern civilization. Nearly all the Christian denominations are represented here, and many have fine churches and colleges and comfortable houses for their ministers. Manitoba has a deaf and dumb institute, an asylum for the insane, and other benevolent institutions. Agriculture is the leading and most important industry, but manufacturing interests are increasing with the population; and there are flour mills, paper-mills, woolen factories, wooden factories, machine, carriage and harness shops, and shoe factories already in operation in Manitoba and several outside districts.

There is a grand future possible for the Canadian Northwest not even the most skeptical will doubt, and if the progress of the past ten years is any indication of what the coming years will bring them, indeed we may say that not even the greatest mind can conceive an idea of the glory that awaits the future of the great Canadian Northwest.

R. HELENA ESTABROOKS, Sackville, N. B. "Why is He so Irritable?" This question is often heard and nearly as often unanswered. It is not always remembered, as it should be, that the occasion of ill-temper and irritability is often to be found in the physical condition of the person affected. What is the use of trying to "harmonize" a man whose liver has gone back on him? If a man is tortured with rheumatism, how can he be expected to be affable and agreeable? Can a confirmed dyspeptic be expected to be cheerful and always ready to tell a funny story? The only way to remove the difficulty is to get at the cause. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, impure blood and liver troubles yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla; this is why it is an effective tranquilizer, a peaceful messenger, and a preventive of domestic quarrels.

Acadian Notes. Oct. 2nd.—Well, October is here: not smiling, but cold and dreary, with heavy rain since Sunday last. We will soon expect some cold and rough weather. We have had a beautiful fall, for which we have every reason to be thankful. Crops seem to be good everywhere, and with us things move about as usual.

Chappelle Bros. have moved their mill again. This time down Acadiaville road. They will remain there only a short time. Parties seem to be the order of the day. There has been quite a number this summer. No doubt they tend to make the season shorter and time pass by pleasantly. Where will the next one be?

Mr. Robert Morton and family, of Kent Junction, moved up last Tuesday. They live near the station. We wish them well. We cannot say if there are any going in the woods up here or not. Buckley Bros., of Rogersville, are to commence lumber operations as soon as they get their bark yarded out. Pat and Jerry are going cruising this week.

Miss Conney is still among us. 'Tis too bad some folks are so near-sighted. Feel sorry for you all the same. Never mind, two and one-half will do. Our new bridge is nearly finished. Miss Annie Banon has gone on a visit to her home in Derby.

Our teacher, Mr. Doucett, seems to be getting along well. Miss B. McLeod will soon be leaving us for Worcester. We wonder how some of the folks shall live then. That is a fine (?) colt down the road. I should like to go and see, too. Shooting it would be fine sport. Jerry get your gun and we'll have some fun.

When you come down Billy bring a bouquet. PETE.

GREAT DISCOVERIES.—The astronomer who discovers a new star, the scientist who finds a new face, or the geologist who alights upon a new species of fossil, become deservedly famous; but the actual good such discoveries do is nothing when compared to the finding of a medicine which is an infallible cure for certain diseases. Such a discovery was made nearly half a century ago by an Eastern gentleman named Perry Davis, and his preparation is now known to the world as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It is a sure cure for Diarrhoea, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, and, indeed, all bowel complaints. 25c. only for Big 2 oz bottle.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.