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THE REVIEW

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VOL. 6.

RICHIBUCTO, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1894.

NO. 8

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest, Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

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Western Ways.

A journey from Moncton to Calgary, while it is strictly within the territory of Canada and you are never in doubt for one moment as to that fact, for the Canadian is in every respect distinct from the American and you never make the mistake of taking one for the other, yet in passing between these points you pass through three distinct phases of civilization, or perhaps, national development may be the better term. At all events one feels that they have passed through three distinct zones of human life. The Maritime man, while extremely restless at home, and inclined to find all the fault possible with his surroundings, is nevertheless, an intensely sectional being. It is only lately he is awaking to the fact that the whole of Canada belongs to him, that he has a proprietary interest in the mighty St. Lawrence and the still mightier McKenzie, that the great lakes are his, and that the falls of Niagara are his property. That he has an inalienable right in the vast deposits of Sudbury and the golden tinted rocks of British Columbia, that the Pacific is as much his as the Atlantic and that he has a heritage so far surpassing what he claims in the words in which he expresses his nationality, as has the herdsman who suddenly discovers that he is the Earl, and the heir of the estate on which he has been serving as a menial. It is quite true that the New Brunswicker with his keener perception and wider knowledge of the world, has been able to grasp this fact more quickly than his brother from Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island, and that he more frequently refers to himself as a Canadian, yet it is often painfully apparent that even he, has a very indistinct idea of the mighty truth heralded to the world in the birth of our Dominion. One cannot help smiling at the pitiable and contemptible sectionalism that makes some Nova Scotians abnegate the proud title Canadian. It is as childish as would be the conduct of John Smith were he to say my name is John, not Smith. Or perhaps a more appropriate comparison would be were the case cited where a Howard or a Campbell refused to own the patronomic. It is a proud thing to claim New Brunswick as your province but prouder still by far to claim Canada as your National right. In the Lower Provinces everything smells of the sea. This is not at once apparent to those dwelling there but soon becomes manifest when one is removed some thousands of miles from the salt water. He will find how much all his thought and actions have been dominated by that restless element. The sea has a tendency to mix and dissolve together all that comes within its power. Thus it has amalgamated to a much greater degree than the fresh water of the lakes, the French and English races. Also the Roman Catholics and the Protestants are much more closely related and on much better terms than they are when far from the element that so throws and rubs them together that it is impossible for them to keep apart by they ever so willing. It would seem that it must have been the sea that made by its constant attrition the Englishman out of the Saxon and the Norman Frenchman. If so, it will in the future do the same for Canada, at least in the provinces bordering on its waves. In the centre provinces we find a civilization that has a flavor of age and a look of stability about it that ensures our respect. We feel an involuntary reverence for the inhabitant of a city, who can point to his home, and tell you that his fathers dwelt there since the days of Frontenac. The lurid light of a hundred battle-fields on which English and French strove with varying fortune, but equal and unconquerable heroism, seems reflected on the faces of their descendants in the heroic province

of Canada, old, quaint, nonprogressive, but good, noble and faithful Quebec.

In Ontario we meet the very opposite of the Maritime man in some respects. He, the Ontarian imagines that he alone of all Canadians has a right to that name. He rarely mentions his province, he claims as her right to be first of all Canadians, he grounds his love and admiration for Ontario on the fact that she is the first and best of the Canadian provinces. He is, he thinks, the beau ideal Canadian, yet looks on with a dazzled air, but with perfect equanimity, when he sees men from the Lower Province come to rule the destinies of his country, and lead him in the march of life. It is all right he says, you are a Canadian, therefore you are an honor to me. He is as far removed from the littleness of the Nova Scotians as from the doggedness of the Quebecker, who thinks that his province stands out and apart from the Dominion.

The Ontarian loves change as much as the Quebecker dislikes it. He buys a binder uses it for a few years and throws it by to get a newer style. He is never so much in his element as when trying a new mower or experimenting on some new breed of stock. Yet he is the most conservative of all the provinces. He loves change not for its own sake but as a means toward an end. The Quebecker, on the other hand, delights in change were he not afraid of its effects. He has yet in his blood some of the old restless spirit that sent his fathers forth to the conquest of Europe. Yet his first thought is not for himself, but for his race and his religion and his language. He is afraid to move from the sure ground that he imagines that he has found, for fear the shifting sand may engulf him. He does not recognize like the Saxon in Canada that the best way to conserve the interest of his race is to look after his own when not absolutely opposed to that of his other ties. He fears that if he loses the power to speak French that his will cease to be a Frenchman. He has in this respect far less confidence in his own blood than has the Irishman, who, whatever language he speaks is always an Irishman and never will be anything else. The Ont. man uses change in his methods as he uses change in the style of his mowers, he does not change he utilizes it. He forms Protestant Protective Associations, and votes Tory or Grit quite independent of them, as he forms granges, and buys his implements and supplies from the dealer. He uses all these as a means, not an end.

The Manitoban is the personification of change. He has but little of the home feeling and has not yet fully realized that he is here to stay. The almost universal intention of those coming to Manitoba was that they would for a few years utilize the splendid advantages of the country and then go back from whence they came. It is only with the advent of hard times that they have come to realize, in some degree, that Manitoba is their home, and with that feeling has come a nervous sense of responsibility that makes them anxious as to the result of their experiment. They have not yet fairly shouldered their responsibilities and would welcome any change that promised relief from the present depression at what ever risk. They have among them all the cranks, the prohibition crank, the female suffrage crank, the single tax crank, the communist crank. The antagonist and would-be-destroyer, not the regulator and utilizer of capital are all found here. They are jealous of others because they are doubtful of themselves, as all jealous people are.

No husband who respects himself and has confidence in his own manhood is jealous of his wife, and no man conscious of his own integrity and strength, fears his neighbor or his neighbor's son. He, the Manitoban rushed from the extreme of boorishness to profuse hospitality, and from the reserve of suspicion to the warmth of friendship. He will not invest on his own judgment in land till the C. P. R. or someone else has said that the town is going to be boomed and then he rushes in a hurry to purchase. He would like to try at the expense of the other provinces all the new fads in the market, yet doubts their value, and will end by adapting none of them. He is careless and wasteful, not from any extravagance of nature, but because he thinks that he has not time to be otherways. He buys his eggs and butter and his potatoes even at the store, instead of raising them. He sells his oats for sixteen cents in December and buys them back in May at thirty-five cents, because he has to change them. He has but little of the foresight of the Ontarian man, although he comes from the province. His environment is too strong for him, and he is borne down by the current. Of all the provinces he has the least reliance on, and confidence in himself and his future. He is caught in a whirlwind of energy, that he finds himself powerless to direct, and thinks that, while he is quite sure it will land him safely somewhere, yet he is

doubtful of his power to direct the course of the storm. He is the antithesis of the Maritime man who rather loves change, but is too indolently well pleased with himself to advance except at his own gait and in his own way. The Manitoban feels that risk anything on a hope of stability would be taking too much responsibility. He has the fever in his blood that forces him to move, although he fears a pitfall at every step. He is in such a hurry to get rich that he neglects the most obvious methods of improving his condition, and will insist on raising wheat because it is the most readily realizable, although he will acknowledge that other crops are far more profitable in the end. He cuts his way through the English language by the use of slang to an extent unknown to the Eastern people, yet he is most anxious of all that his people be well educated. He is religious and moral to a wonderful degree, yet speaks of sacred things with a flippancy that strikes a stranger painfully. On the whole he is a noble specimen of the Great British race and is destined to greatly assist in moulding as well as building up the national character of Canada. He deserves the utmost consideration. Just now, he is engaged in solving a problem different in many ways from that presented to the earlier settlers of any of the provinces. This is, how can a poor man best use borrowed capital so as to secure the owner and himself a fair return? The settler in Dakota alongside has answered that it cannot be done at all events in Dakota, and is coming over to Canada in steadily increasing numbers. He is bringing with him the fruits of his hard earned experience and his Canadian born neighbor is watching his methods with great interest. In many cases he sees that the American has learned to advantage many lessons of which he is ignorant. Yet he sees at the same time that the American lacks in many points the essentials on which he himself depends for success and again doubts whether the conditions are equal. But whoever may doubt the eventual prosperity of Manitoba and the Northwest, her citizens of American birth are not among the number. They have found here what they claim was the one element lacking in the Western States, viz.—the protection of the poor man against the money lender and the monopolist. While this may not be perfect yet they claim that it is a great improvement in the conditions as found in these western states. The writer has met a considerable number of these Yankee Canadians as they may be termed and found that they, one and all are much more contented and hopeful than are the settlers from any other part. Their advent they say, is only the beginning of the tide that will soon set in with greater force. What the result of this movement may have on the future of the Northwest is beyond the ken of the writer, but it will certainly be an important one.

Having reviewed and compared the two principal cities in a former letter, and to three groups of provinces in this, the writer will endeavor in a short time to give our readers a fair idea of the land, climate and conditions of life, as compared in these groups of Canadian provinces.

C. C. C. Carman, Manitoba, Oct. 3rd, 1894.

HE TELLS IT HIMSELF.

A West Oxford farmer narrowly escapes premature burial. The Causes of his Threatened Fate and Lucky Escape.

INGERSOLL Oct. 8.—W. H. Bailey of West Oxford township, claims to have only narrowly escaped premature burial a short time ago. He had had kidney disease for four years back and so badly at times that he completely laid up. Many doctors treated him, but their treatment, in Mr. Bailey's opinion, made worse rather than better. His escape from a premature grave was effected by the use of the infallible Dudd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes of these cured him completely. Mr. Bailey claims to be able now to do a bigger day's work than his twenty-four year old son.

Alumni Society Organized.

St. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Oct. 11.—[Spec'l]—Last night St. Joseph's College was marked by an event, which will for many years to come, be found recorded in its annals—the organization of an Alumni society. The attendance of old students was not large, in fact rather limited, but those present were evidently head and soul in sympathy with the movement, and extremely enjoyed grasping the warm hand of friendship of their fellow students of the long ago days. St. Joseph's College has turned out numerous prominent men, from her study halls have gone forth into

the world men who have demonstrated their ability to cope with any lights of their time, why then should Memramcook students not rejoice at being privileged to show their respect and love for the institution to which they to a vast extent can attribute their success in life. Such was the prime object of the convocation of Alumni last night. Among those present were: Judge Landry, Senator Arsenault, of P. E. I., Senator Poirier, Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., Dr. McInerney, Drs. J. and Harry Traverse, and Judge Ritchie, St. John, Hon. A. D. Richard, Dorchester, Dr. Belliveau, Shediac; Drs. Lucien Belliveau and Gaudet, and Landry, Memramcook; Er. J. D. Maher, St. John; Rev. H. A. Meahan, Moncton; Rev. Legere, Fox Creek; Rev. P. Arsenault, P. E. I.; Mr. A. E. O'Leary, Richibucto; Messrs. Jas. Friel and Chas. Hickman, Dorchester; and several others, the number present comprising upwards of fifty.

In the evening the college boys provided a short entertainment, of which the principal features were the choice selections by the orchestra under the leadership of Rev. S. J. Arsenault and recitations by Roy McGrath. After the seance the old students, accompanied by a number of friends of the college, repaired to the gymnasium to discuss the object of the assembly. His Honor Judge Landry presided with Rev. Bourgeois as secretary. The Chairman explained briefly the subject matter to be discussed.

The forming of an Alumni society was what all present agreed to but a discussion arose as to whether or not it would be advisable to admit friends of the institution.

This difficulty was obviated by the motion of Dr. McInerney, seconded by Rev. H. A. Meahan, that the old students of St. Joseph's college form themselves into an Alumni association. The motion was carried. It was understood, however, that friends of the institution can become honorary members.

After a brief deliberation it was resolved that the officers of the organization comprise a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer and executive of five with the officers as ex-officio members.

The election of officers resulted as follows:— Judge Landry, president. Geo. V. McInerney, 1st vice-pres. Senator Poirier, 2nd " Rev. A. B. O'Neill, secretary. Rev. A. D. Cormier, treasurer. Executive: Rev. H. A. Meahan, Hon. A. D. Richard, C. Hickman, Dr. McInerney, Dr. Belliveau.

It was then decided that the amount assessed on each member would be \$1 entrance and \$1 yearly fee, and that all those who join before the first of December are to be considered as charter members. Incorporation will in the meantime be applied for.

At this juncture a vote of thanks was tendered Rev. Father Lafebvre for being present and as the reverend gentleman left the hall vociferous cheers were given.

After deciding that the next meeting will be held on closing day, the assembly dispersed.

Westport, N. S.

Capt. G. C. Haley, of the Schrs. Jessie B. says: that for the last 4 years he had been a great sufferer from rheumatism in his knee, which at times swelled up and became very painful. He tried many remedies without success until he obtained some of Dr. Manning's german remedy, which gave him almost instant relief. He also says: "I have used it for indigestion, flatulence, cold in the stomach, cramps, neuralgia, and in fact for almost every kind of pain or ache. I would not be without it, he add, at any price." Dr. Manning's german remedy is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co'y., St. John, N. B., and is for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Championship of the World.

New York, Oct. 11.—James J. Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmonds to-day agreed to fight next September, for a purse of \$41,000 at the Florida Athletic club, Jacksonville, Florida.

The men and their backers met at the Herald office. Corbett showed a roll of \$10,000 and told Capt. Glori, Fitz's backer to cover it when he pleased, but there would be no fight until after July 1, as he would not cancel profitable theatrical engagements.

This was a disappointment to Fitzsimmonds, but he gave way to the champion's proposition and September next was the time selected. Representatives of a number of athletic clubs were present and the first bid was \$20,000 offered by the Olympic Club of New Orleans to have the fight take place there.

The Auditorium Club, also of New Orleans, offered \$30,000. The Florida Club raised it to \$41,000. School of the

Olympic, said \$50,000, but Corbett said the bid was wild and the money would have to be shown.

School produced \$5,000, but Corbett said it was not enough to post for a \$50,000 purse. Fitzsimmonds evidently wanted to fight before the Olympic, while Corbett preferred Florida.

Fitz finally said, "Well; I will yield every point in order to make a match. I will sign with the Florida Club."

Corbett sneered at Fitz's apparent concession. "I am champion," he said, "and I will say when and where I will fight." Both agreed to sign articles out side New York state.

Beyond Comparison

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, etc.

Single X, Double X, Treble X.

Why is the letter X compiled with all? Because it X-actly X-presses its character. On X-aming the X-alted and highly X-tolled X-cisable liquor we learned that it is a X-tract of malt and hops, with probably some X-tras. It is X-ceedingly X-pensive, X-tremely dangerous and X-cessively injurious. Who can X-aggregate its evil effects? It X-hilarates and X-haunts the spirits; it X-cites anger; it X-pels reason; it X-tinguishes energy; it X-poses weakness; it X-terminates hope; it X-asperates passion; it fosters X-travagance; it ruins X-oeffence, and it X-tirpates friendship. It makes X-orbitant X-actions on the body, and X-erts an X-traordinary influence on the mind. Its deadly X-plots are everywhere X-limited and fearfully X-pericled.

X-tians, awake! X-plore this X-creable drink curse; X-clude it from your lips; X-orise it from your homes; take a firm and X-plicit stand; X-cept no compromise allow no X-use; admit no X-ception; spare no X-ertion; abridge no X-pense; but by X-hortation, by X-clamation, by X-ample and by X-pectant prayer, strive to X-terminate its perishing victims; to stay its X-tension; to X-terminate its power; and X-pect no repo until it is X-cluded out of X-istence.—Thomas Cramp.

A. E. Vantesson.

CHIEF INSTRUCTOR OF NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, writes: "I have taken K. D. C. with satisfactory results; I can freely recommend it to any suffering from dyspepsia; I think I had it as bad as anyone could well have it, but I am now free of it. I gave your goods a fair trial, and shall always have a bottle on hand for use to correct indiscretions in diet." Free sample of K. D. C. mailed to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State Street, Boston, Mass.

He Met His Match.

He was all that brave and manly. He had emulated Stanley and had traversed wilds where white man ne'er had set his foot before. He just gloried in a battle, for he loved to hear the rattle of the bullets and the sounding of the cannon's deadly roar.

He would fight a hundred people. He would climb the highest steeple, though he knew by that rash act he was courting certain death. He would face a raging tiger, he would swim the turbid Niger, and he'd walk up to a cannon's mouth and never bate his breath.

There was nothing that could scare him. He ventured in the barren of the wildest, fiercest pasha that ever lived on Turkey's coast. In a graveyard he had wandered late at night, and there had pondered if it would be his fortune just to see a real ghost.

He was brave beyond all question. There had ne'er been a suggestion that the stories of his business was not made up of the truth; but, alas! his courage failed him when a rotten molar ailed him, for he didn't have the nerve to let a dentist pull his tooth.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

—Dr. Agnew's Care for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Swallowing Swells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Short.

Children victims of weak digestive organs can be cured by S. D. C.

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