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THE REVIEW

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GOOD COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PRINTING AT THE REVIEW OFFICE

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

THE REVIEW.

The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most direct line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

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The "Gleaner" challenges Mr. Blair. The Frederickton "Gleaner" commenting on the result of the Leighton libel suit, asserts that the charges made by it against the Carleton County Registrar were true, and then goes on to speak of the charges it has so frequently and so boldly made against Mr. Blair, as follows:

In criticising public men and public officers the Gleaner has always been diligently careful as to its facts. It speaks with an absolute knowledge of all matters in connection with every charge it makes. It has never yet based an article on mere public rumor. It gets at the bottom of the facts before it speaks, and when it speaks it invariably courts inquiry into every statement it makes. This has been particularly its position in all of the charges preferred against Mr. Blair. In 1891 Mr. Blair threatened the Gleaner with an action of libel. The proprietor at once replied that he was prepared to defend such an action and anxious to submit his facts under oath in a court of law. Nothing more was heard from Mr. Blair on the subject. Mr. Blair was then driven to the only course left open to him, viz: to openly profess to be ignoring the Gleaner. This was a hard position for Mr. Blair to be driven into, for there is no public man in New Brunswick to-day who feels hostile newspaper criticism more keenly than he. There is no man who has a greater dread of the circulation and influence of the Gleaner. There is no man who has done more in recent years to win its favor, nor offered more in printing patronage and other "substantial considerations" for its influence. Yet, Mr. Blair was publicly professing utter indifference to the Gleaner at a time he was offering "a substantial consideration" for its support. He would take away the patronage from all the other newspapers in the town and give it all to the Gleaner, and treat it "very handsomely" otherwise, if it would but advocate his cause. To play indifference to the Gleaner was hard work for Mr. Blair. Nevertheless, the Gleaner was none the less careful in getting at its facts. It fortified itself well on all occasions, for it thoroughly appreciated the fact that the very minute the first slip was made, and an incorrect statement found its way into its columns, that minute Mr. Blair would be down upon the proprietor's shoulders with a criminal process. Was it not correct in this? The ink had not been long dry on the Leighton article, when it was pointed out to Mr. Blair by over-zealous friends, who were not, however, aware of the facts in the editor's possession, that an opportunity had at last arisen to secure a conviction against Crockett. And down came the process with a rush that has no parallel in such cases. Important criminal business was pending in St. John, which it was Mr. Blair's duty to attend to; but that, however, must pass to others to do. Blair was determined to punish Crockett, and apparently nothing must interfere to prevent his carrying out his purpose.

Your mask is off now, Mr. Blair. What have you to say of the charges preferred against you and your administration by the Gleaner? What about your efforts and the efforts of your colleagues, to raise election funds from the sale of public offices? What about the Central Railway deal, and the horse importation scandal, the Northumberland deal, the Woodstock bridge scandal, the purchase of the vote of your colleague Labillois for \$500 in cash, the Moncton bridge outrage, the exaction of a subscription from a contractor before your government would allow the bonds to be issued, the Leary scandal? Are you anxious to answer these in a court of law? Or do you consider it best to put on another mask of indifference, and quietly but impatiently await what you regard as a better opportunity to make

a more successful prosecution? Cease your hoodling, Mr. Blair; conduct yourself honorably in office, and give the people of this country an honest and clean administration, and you will have no occasion to dread The Gleaner, and your little organs which exist on your patronage will also have easier lives.

WHO DR. McCORMICK IS.

Montreal has something to say respecting the Well known Richmond Physician.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Dr. A. G. McCormick, of Richmond, Que., whose remarkable cure of Bright's Disease, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, has been set forth in his letter, recently published, is a graduate of McGill College, this city. He is well known, not only to the medical profession in Montreal, but throughout the entire province, as a careful and reputable physician, and his testimony to the worth of Dodd's Kidney Pills is accepted by physicians generally as a guarantee of the efficacy of the remedy. Such a communication, coming from so eminent a graduate of McGill, will have the effect of making Dodd's Kidney Pills universally popular in Quebec.

Salisbury's Speech.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Most of Lord Salisbury's speech at Edinburgh last night was commonplace criticism of Lord Roseberry, without the slightest suggestion of a counter policy. "I have heard," he said, "many proposals to change the constitution of the House of Lords. Some of them I sympathize with; some of them, doubtless, are very bad; but everybody is agreed that all of them would end in making the Lords much stronger against the Commons than they now are. Such proposals, therefore, did not suit the premier, whose object is to make the Commons supreme. But Lord Roseberry enunciated no programme or policy. He merely proposed to his followers a string of conundrums with which their intellects doubtless will be engaged for the short time remaining to the present parliament. The Lords threw out the measure passed in the Commons solely by support of members from the west and south of Ireland. By doing so the Lords merely prevented revolutionary changes in the constitution which those members advocated. I do not contend that England and Scotland have power of imposing new conditions upon Ireland, but I do claim that when a revolutionary change is proposed their voices must be heard, and unless there be a second chamber they could not be heard. Lord Roseberry's resolution, doubtless, will be passed against the voices of England, Scotland and by the Irish, but does he imagine it will possess any authority? Everybody knows it is impossible that the House of Lords will be swept away to enable England and Scotland to abuse themselves. The proposition is ludicrous, although made by the premier. Lord Roseberry said the resolutions of the Commons carried great force in the past. So they did. But they had been resolutions respecting the finances of the country and the guidance of the House in the exercise of undoubted rights. The Commons may pass these resolutions, but they will have no legal weight. The House of Lords would also pass a resolution placing the case before the English people. Then dissolution would follow and the matters as usual would vote about matters more nearly concerning their hearts without thinking twice of the rival resolutions. I do not mean for a moment to say that the constitution would endure if the majority of the nation were distinctly and steadily against it, but before altering it we must ascertain the real opinion of the nation, and although threats of physical force might be made I should be very much surprised to see English people applying force to ensure their own wishes subjected to those of the west and south of Ireland. Lord Roseberry complained of empty Liberal benches in the house of Lords. Not many years since this was quite different. The majority of the peers supported the Liberal government against remarkable change. It is because Liberal opinions, not men, have changed. The latter have been farsighted enough to see that Gladstone's policy was fatal to the integrity of the empire, and had joined the ranks of those who desired to render the severance of England and Ireland impossible. The proposed changes in the House of Lords would effect vast sections of society. By no means were the rich alone opposed to the government. Members who were attached to the religious institutions of the country and valued freedom, the security of contract and the sanctity of property trembled in fear lest new theories and new cowardice prompting them should shatter the hopes of a steady advance in morality and knowledge of mankind. The struggle would be a desperate one but

there was no doubt as to how it would terminate."

Danger From Cataract.

The most important feature about that very common complaint, cataract in the head, is its tendency to develop into some other more serious and dangerous disease. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption, that destroyer which causes more deaths in this country than any other disease. As cataract originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do but little good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for the purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action of this medicine upon the blood expels every impurity, and by so doing cures cataract and gives health to the entire organism.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

47th Annual Session of the Grand Division of New Brunswick at Sussex.

The 47th annual session of the Grand Division, S. of T. of New Brunswick, was held in Sussex on Wednesday and yesterday. The report of grand officers showed the order to be in a healthy condition though there is no increase in membership. The report of the retiring Grand Worthy Patriarch, Rev. J. D. Murray, of Redbank, Northumberland County, expressed pleasure in welcoming the delegates to the 47th annual session of the Grand Division. He asked them to mark well the causes of success or failure and legislate prudently and wisely. He referred to the almost marvellous change that had taken place in the drinking customs of the country since the organization of the order. The decanter and the wine cup, which half a century ago were as common on the table as bread, have been almost entirely discarded and were retained only as mementos of the past. Then the use of liquor at funerals, raising of buildings, etc., was as common as water, now it is seldom seen. He attributed this great change, this wonderful reform to the organization of the Sons of Temperance, for which we should thank God and take courage. We should not grow weary in well doing but take courage and victory shall be ours.

He also spoke of the importance of instilling the principles of temperance in the young, and the Sons of Temperance had been active in establishing Bands of Hope Cadets, Royal Crusaders, etc., for the temperance education of the laids. With temperance taught from our pulpits, in our Sabbath schools, in the various temperance organizations and in our homes, the young must be thoroughly posted as to the baneful effects of alcohol on the physical system. With these different agencies at work we may confidently hope that in a few years we shall have electors of purely temperance principles and advocates of prohibition. Our hope is in the young. We must necessarily look to them to carry forward to a successful issue the work which we must shortly lay down. May the Supreme Patriarch speed them in the work and make them a power for good in the land.

He then made reference to the 50th annual session of the National Division in Maine, and the favorable impression gained by the delegates of the benefits of the prohibitory law in that State.

The work of the propagation committee was next referred to. In this connection the G. W. P. has made official visits to Portland, Granite Rock, Caledonia, New castle, Whitneyville, Ever Onward, Gloucester, North Starr, Louison, Chario, Dundee, Dalhousie, Campbellton, Head of Tide, Chaleur, Maple Green, Nelson, Northumberland, Redbank, Littleton, Murray and Blackville divisions. He had visited every division in Restigouche and Gloucester counties and nearly all in Northumberland since the semi-annual session, and found the majority in a flourishing condition, though some were rather weak and sickly. On his official visits he received uniform kindness and the visits had been on the whole of a most agreeable nature.

In all, six divisions had been organized during his official year. Six had also been reconstituted. He had been made 23 official visits, delivered 14 public addresses, preached 3 temperance sermons. He regretted he had not been able to do more, but he had done what he could and trusted that his work had been instrumental in some degree in advancing the interests of the noble order.

References were made to the prohibition plebiscite taken in the various provinces and expressed the belief that if opportunity was given New Brunswick would record a like result. In closing, Mr. Murray made a strong appeal to temperance people everywhere to stick personal and political

differences, vote as they pray and make sacrifices to secure for our native land a prohibitory law before the close of the 19th century.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed as follows:

- Robert Maxwell, G. W. P. J. D. Phinney, M. P. P. G. W. A. A. J. Armstrong, G. S. Rev. E. Grant, G. Chap. W. C. Whittaker, G. Treas. Geo. Wilson, G. Con. W. M. Tingley, G. Sentinel. Rev. J. D. Murray, P. G. W. P. Milltown, Charlotte county, was the place appointed for the semi-annual meeting. The annual meeting in 1895 will be held in Sackville.

Things To Remember.

A cold in the head is the first cause of cataract.

Cataract is an unhealthy disease and is often followed by consumption.

Hawker's cataract cure positively cures cataract, cold in the head and all cataractal troubles.

Cause and effect; constipation is the cause of a host of diseases. Hawker's liver pill cures constipation, thereby preventing its consequent ills.

For children's coughs and colds Hawker's balsam of tolu and will cherry is unequalled. It is the children's favorite.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT MONTREAL.

At the Burial of the Hon. Mr. Mercier.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The funeral of the late Hon. Mr. Mercier took place this morning. The attendance was enormous, representatives being present from all parts of the Province. The streets along the route were lined with immense crowds of people and all the windows were filled. Many houses were draped in black with suitable inscriptions on most of the steamers. The intention of the family had been to proceed direct to the church, but at the last moment it was decided to proceed through the principal streets. The pall-bearers were: Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. W. Laurier, M. P., leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion; Hon. Joly de Lotbiniere, ex-Prime Minister of Quebec; Hon. F. S. Marchand, M. P., Liberal leader in Quebec; Mayor Dessaulle, of St. Hyacinthe; James McShane, ex-Mayor of Montreal; Judge Bourgeois, of Three Rivers, a former law partner; Robert McKay, a prominent English Liberal; L. O. David, president of St. Jean Baptiste Society, and the Hon. Pierre Garneau, ex-minister of Public Works. The service was celebrated at the Gesu, Monsiegnur Gravel officiating. Messages of sympathy were received from Boston and many other towns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The following is the inscription on the silver plate, which adorns the metallic silver mounted casket of the ex-premier: L'Honorable Honore Mercier, Comte Romain, Grand Croix de L'Ordre de St. Gregoire le Grand, Officier de la Legion D'Honneur, Commandeur de L'Ordre de Leopold Ier, Roi des Belges, Conseil de la Reine, Docteur en Droit de L'Universite Laval, de L'Universite de Fordham, N. Y., de L'Universite de Georgetown, Etc., etc., etc., Ancien Premier Ministre de la Province de Quebec, le 15 Octobre, 1840; decede 30 Octobre, 1894.

AN IMPORTANT INCIDENT AT A COUNTY AUCTION SALE.

Quite recently a country store stock was sold off by auction, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale, which had been well advertised by circulars distributed throughout the country, drew a large crowd of sturdy farmers and their good wives; the bidding was fast and spirited, and good prices were realized for all useful and staple goods.

Amongst the vast variety of articles put up for sale were two lots of package dyes for household dyeing. The auctioneer announced that he would first dispose of the "Diamond Dyes," goods that every farmer and farmer's wife knew well and favorably. The women, being most interested in these goods, did the bidding, and in ten minutes time, some six gross of the "Diamond Dyes" were sold to anxious buyers.

The other dyes were then brought forward, and introduced by some original name. Said the auctioneer: "I give you the name of these dyes, but I know little about their manufacture or qualities; come, give me a bid, say price." There was no response—not a bid to encourage the auctioneer's heart. Seeing that time was being lost, and anxious to get rid of those dyes at any price, the auctioneer, in a joking way, said: "You surely want your garden fences and barns painted; if these dyes are not good enough to color your dresses, shawls, jacket coats,

alike and shirtings, they will surely do for common wood painting."

The idea was a novel one—it was a revolution—and novel to most with the favor of a few, and for a small price, the entire stock of worthless dyes designated by a high sounding name, was sold to one farmer, who was heartily laughed at.

There is a most important moral to be deduced from the result of the auction sale just referred to. The moral, however, that poor and worthless dyes, whenever sold, are dear at any price—even when used for common fence painting.

The "Diamond Dyes" are well known, popular and always reliable; they sell everywhere and under all circumstances and give wonderful results in restoring to beauty and usefulness old faded articles of wearing apparel. "Diamond Dyes" save many dollars each year in every farmer's home.

It Cured Them.

Some curious cases of hypnotic influence are related by a correspondent. Says he: I saw a crowd collected round a carriage in the street. Pushing my way into the midst of the people, I saw a pale young man in the carriage suffering from bleeding at the nose, holding out the forefingers of each hand to a gentleman, evidently a physician, who was engaged in tying them together with a string placed round the last joint of each finger. I asked him if that would cure the nose-bleeding, and he answered curtly, "Yes." I waited a few minutes and saw the cure effected.

A few days later I tried the remedy on my office boy, who had a severe case of nose-bleeding. I asked a regular physician about it and he replied gruffly, "Hypnotism." This I did not quite understand or believe, but it set me thinking.

Last Thursday evening a couple of young ladies, the daughters of my next-door neighbor, who had been attending a church entertainment, returned home in a state of laughing hysteria—the "giggler" in Mrs. Jarley's wax-words had been too much for them.

I was called in as a friend to see what could be done for them. It was no laughing matter, for they were having spells of fainting. I tied up their finger joints with strings, telling them that it would cure them; and it did.

A Baby Saved.

DEAR SIRS,—My baby had a terrible cough. The doctor said it was whooping cough, but it got worse all the time until baby was just like a skeleton. When he was four months old I tried Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, and after using one and a half bottles my baby is entirely cured. No other remedy but the Emulsion was used, and baby is now strong and healthy.

MRS. J. G. THOMPSON, Callendar, Ont.

How Cats Fall.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The French Academy of Sciences spent almost an entire day last week profoundly discussing the question why cats fall on their feet. M. Marey read a paper, and submitted sixty photographs depicting puss in various attitudes while falling about five feet. The first showed the cat with feet in air making a series of desperate attempts for succour; then asomersult was pursued with more or less grace; finally the felines reached the ground on its four paws, and then, with tail aloft, bolted into a safe retreat. There was a great deal of learned discussion as to the cause of the phenomenon. M. Marey thought that the problem had been triumphantly solved by puss in the first three feet of the descent. M. Milne Edwards, M. Berthelot, and others maintained that the cat uses the hand or other object causing the fall as a leverage for turning round, but this did not agree with the early photographs, in which there is no sign of rotation. M. Marey, in the Press, suggested that intestinal movement might account for the phenomenon. M. Marey promised to continue his experiments, and to prevent the possibility of leverage by tying the cat and then cutting the string.

Take a New Person.

GENTLEMEN,—I find your B. B. B. an excellent remedy for Headache and Dizziness. I had tried several remedies, but to no effect. I have taken three bottles of B. B. B. and feel entirely cured. In fact I feel like a different person.

* MRS. E. L. TAYLOR, Holland, Man.

November 26th, 1894.

Remember, One Dollar in the New Brunswick Royal Art Union, may win you the Capital Prize valued at \$18950.00. There is also 3431 other prizes in every monthly distribution. (Next is on Oct. 16th, 1894.) The aggregate value of the prizes in each and every monthly is \$88,166.00.

Address: New Brunswick Royal Art Union, St. John, N. B.—for tickets.

K. D. G. is an excellent tonic.

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