

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 continuation. Yearly rates made known on application. Professional Cards \$5.00 per year. Yearly advertising payable quarterly. Transient advertising payable in advance. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Verses accompanying death notices will be charged for at regular rates. Correspondence on any subject of general interest is invited. Items of news from any place will be thankfully received. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., JUNE 21, 1894.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The chief Ecclesiastical Court of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, convened in the city of Saint John last week, and remained in session several days, disposing of a large amount of business connected with the various interests and enterprises of the Church. It was a notable gathering of men, many of whom are recognized as leaders of religious thought in the Dominion, and who would doubtless have made their mark in any profession, or in public or political life, had events led them in that direction. The business and debates of the Assembly were marked by a vigor and intellectual grasp such as would naturally be looked for from educated and strong minded gentlemen, the large majority of whom were no doubt either natives of old Scotia, or their Canadian descendants. Rev. Dr. McKay, a returned missionary from China, was unanimously elected Moderator. A delegation from the Methodist Church of Canada was received, and presented an address, congratulating the Presbyterians on their growth as a Church, and success in missionary and educational enterprises. They say, "We rejoice in recognizing in you a force that has tended to the assertion and establishment of liberty, both civil and religious, and to the extension of human rights wherever you have gone. As a sister church, an elder sister, true to your high destiny and honoring the common family name, we are proud of your history, we glory in your victories, and without a particle of mental reservation, we rejoice in every accession to your ranks, in every addition to your strength and efficiency. We are studying closely as no doubt you are, the restless, and at times the reckless spirit of the age, the cry of the toiler for a more equitable distribution of the product of his toil, the growth of monopolies and the tendencies to extremes of wealth and poverty, the prevalence of the war spirit in the so-called Christian nations, and the feverish thirst for worldly and unspiritual gratification even in Christian society."

The whole address was admirable in tone and spirit. It was supplemented by eloquent speeches from the delegates, one of whom, Dr. Stuart, said "the Methodist Church has determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Presbyterians to wipe out the evils of intemperance and to do all in their power to settle once and for ever the disputes between capital and labor. They were anxious to send to the halls of legislature men who would suffer rather than lower the standard of morality."

There are over 2600 churches and pastoral charges under the control of the Assembly, and a revenue of 2500,000 dollars. The interest of home and foreign missions, of five colleges, several church papers and magazines, and numerous kindred subjects are also under the supervision of this Ecclesiastical parliament, which is therefore one of the most notable church gatherings in Canada.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BRIDGES.

The refusal of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works to effect necessary repairs on the Marsh Bridge, near St. John (which has hitherto been maintained solely by the Province), and his proposition that both the city of St. John and the Dominion Government should contribute to the expense, have again called attention to the attitude of the Local Government in reference to the road and bridge service. It has for a long time been evident that if Mr. Blair continues to lead the Government of this Province, he will at the first convenient opportunity give effect to the policy foreshadowed some months ago by his organ, the Fredericton Herald, namely that the Municipal Councils must expect to be called upon to maintain the bridges in their respective counties. There is already legislation upon the Statute Book which gives the municipalities the power to assess for the building or repair of bridges, and the next step will doubtless be to compel the councils to assess for that purpose whenever directed by the Government to do so. The thin edge of the wedge has been entered and will be driven home, at the first convenient opportunity, whenever a majority in the Legislature sufficiently pliant for Mr. Blair's purpose in this respect can be found. The condition of several of the bridges in this county is, as we have already pointed out, exceedingly bad and in some instances even dangerous, but the Government has apparently no money to expend on them. Thousands of dollars can be given for special services of a party character, for

legal expenses and for "travelling expenses" of members of the Government, not one dollar of which is expended by them, but is practically an addition to their nominal salaries; but no money can be found for necessary public works.

The City of St. John and the Dominion Government have, however, refused to recognize the demand made upon them by Mr. Emmerson, the Chief Commissioner, and see no reason why the Blair Government should not, with proper economy, continue to maintain the bridges of the Province as they have been maintained by preceding Governments.

REV. DR. FULTON.

This gentleman who hails from the city of Boston has recently been visiting St. John, and has delivered a series of discourses in one of the churches there, which as reported in the daily papers, do not, at this distance, appear calculated to promote the cause of religion or that "peace and good will" which the large majority of clergymen of all denominations deem it their duty to encourage. Mr. Fulton appears to think he has a "mission" to reform other Christian churches. He may possibly be sincere. Men can persuade themselves to believe almost anything, but we can only regard him as a sensationalist, whose utterances are calculated to do a great deal of harm, and who, judging from the reports, appears to be chiefly interested in the financial results of his lectures. He has frequently complained that "the collections were small." In addition to this we are surprised to find that while a laudable effort is being made to suppress the publication of literature of a corrupt and immoral character, a clergyman of any denomination would have the boldness and effrontery to deliver to a mixed audience in the city of St. John an address which even after being toned down in the newspaper reports, was most objectionable and offensive. Dr. Fulton's discourse may be acceptable to congregations in the States but they are evidently not suited to the taste or feelings of New Brunswick audiences.

Itch Mange and Scratches of every kind, by human or animal, cured in 30 minutes on Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. For sale by W. W. Short, agent for Kent County.

—William O'Leary, son of Mr. Henry O'Leary, graduated at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., last week with the highest honors. He captured three prizes of \$25.00 each, all the prizes offered. He is only eighteen years of age and is several years the junior of any of the other members of his class.

—The celebrated trotting and carriage stallion "Island Messenger," will be in Chatham, May 30th, and 31st, in Kouchibouguac, June 1st, in Kingston, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th and 7th, in St. Louis on the 8th, at noon, in Chatham again on the 10th and 11th, in Kouchibouguac on the 15th, and in Kingston, June 16th and 17th. Returning he will be in Kouchibouguac, June 21st, in Chatham on the 23rd and 24th, and in Kingston again on the 30th. This route will be followed during the season.

Buctouche.

Mr. Editor: JUNE 18th, 1894.—Buctouche fair damsels have occupied your space fairly well during the past week and to-day it is only right that we should tell of our happy moments, and moments fraught with troubles and anxiety, that we should tell of our heart burning and desires and of our calm serenity in the midst of the troubled waves of the ocean of life. I am not an old bachelor but I am old enough to be able to live more in the past than in the future. I can well remember the time when a bright and happy future seemed to be looming up in my mind. But as time went on that happy future always seemed to be further from the present. But before I go any further into these matters I must give you some of the news of the place. I can't give it in that gossipy style so peculiar to the other writer but will give it in my abrupt style. This morning two schooners passed up through the draw to load at King's new sawmill. They are the first to do so. Our new butter factory opened on Friday. There were 4000 lbs of milk brought on Saturday and this morning there were 6000 lbs, it looks as if it would be successful. Mr. McLaughlin leaves this week for the Methodist conference which meets at Sackville. W. S. Blake and J. A. Bourque have returned from the Island where they have been buying potatoes. The concert to be held on Friday evening promises to be a success. The ice cream parlors, under the able management of Miss John, are running full time, they seem to be as popular as they were last year, especially when the mercury was climbing up to 90 degrees. On the second of July the Methodists are going to hold a picnic and high tea. The usual sports will be held on the grounds. There will be a game of base-ball between two local nines and a game of foot-ball between two local elevens, running, jumping, vaulting, heavy weight, shoulder stone, hurdle race, potato race and other interesting features. Father Michaud has kindly consented to allow them the use of his picnic grounds. Tenders for the repair of the Buctouche bridge close at Fredericton to-day at noon, plans and specifications arrived at the

Bay View Hotel on Saturday evening. They were mailed in Fredericton on the 14th and passed through St. John on the 16th and reached here the same day. If tenders were mailed on the same day they would be this side of St. John at the hour the tenders would close at Fredericton, but that is all right. I only hope some man will soon have it repaired as it needs it badly enough. The lobsters still continue scarce and money will evidently be sunk this year. The lightning storm yesterday was very severe up the river. At St. Mary's it struck M. LeBlanc's house and tore one corner off entering the room where a child was sleeping. It also struck D. Richard's barn, but not much damage was done. Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, of Shediac are visiting their daughter Mrs. W. H. Irving, to-day. The contractors of the B. & M. Railway expect to have the train running into Buctouche again by the first of October. Trips to the bar are commencing again. A crowd of girls and boys went down on Saturday last for the first outing of the year. R. A. Irving was home for Sunday. W. D. Carter, of Richibucto, was at Buctouche on Saturday on professional business. Mrs. Chas. LeBlanc, of Moncton, is in town on a visit. The infant child of Mrs. Casey died last week. Again speaking about the butter factory, the 6000 lbs came from 105 farmers, they brought from 11 lbs. to 320 lbs, making an average of 60 lbs. per farmer, and one lb. of butter was made on Saturday from 21 pounds of milk. Where is the locality that can beat that? Memramcook can't, neither can St. Louis, Hurrah for Buctouche, first, last, and all the time! I suppose if I were a girl I would be able to gossip a little but I cannot. The girls are telling of their disappointments. Mayhops, if I were to tell of mine they would be much greater indeed but I am a man and grin and bear it. This morning I went over my wardrobe and counted twenty-three buttons off and I had to wear my best pair of pants to-day, as so many buttons were gone from the others. I tried to sew one on, spent three minutes threading the needle and got both ends of the thread together and tied them together then commenced operation and tried to shove the needle through the cloth with my thumb. My thumb is easier punctured than my pants; then tried it on the bed post; that button is not on yet as I only had one needle. I must not write too much this time.

OLD BACH.

K. D. C. is a flesh producer.

Methodism.

The annual District Meeting resumed its sittings on the 13th inst., the Rev. I. T. Johnson, presiding. The lay representatives present were Messrs. T. A. Clarke, Newcastle; R. B. Bennett, Chatham; Thos. Atkinson, Harcourt; Albert Coates, Coatesville; C. Crocker, Millerton, and R. A. Beers, Richibucto. After singing, the financial secretary read the scriptures and the Rev. Neil McLaughlin and Mr. R. A. Beers, led in prayer. Rev. J. S. Allen and R. B. Bennett were appointed an audit committee. Then some time was spent in receiving verbal reports from various circuits and mission district. Very gratifying progress had been made during the year on some of the fields of labor. Yet owing to exceptional circumstances on one mission a slight decrease of members had to be tolerated. Most of the morning session was occupied in hearing the reports and in discussion thereon. The afternoon session opened at 2.30 with devotional exercises. The following appointments were made to the conference. Committee—Stationary, Rev. Geo. Steel; Sunday School, Rev. Neil McLaughlin and Thos. A. Clarke; Nominating, Rev. J. Seller and Albert F. Coates; Epworth League, Rev. W. C. Matthews and R. B. Bennett; Sustentation, Rev. J. S. Allen and Even Price; Children's Fund, Rev. Henry Penna and F. O. Peterson.

The lay men reported that in the separate session they had elected as representatives from the district to the conference, Messrs. Geo. N. Clarke and Thos. N. Clarke, Newcastle; F. O. Peterson and R. B. Bennett, Chatham; Wm. McLean, Derby; Isaac B. Humphrey, Harcourt; Albert F. Coates, Coatesville; Chas. Kay, Little River, and Evan Price, Campbellton. They also reported that they had elected Mr. Isaac B. Humphrey as member of missionary committee.

Just as the district was adjourning the death of Mrs. W. B. Snowball was reported. All the members of the district were visibly affected. On motion of Rev. N. McLaughlin, seconded by Rev. J. Seller an unanimous vote of sympathy was passed with the bereaved which the pastor of St. Luke's was requested to express to the family in the morning. After the signing of the minutes and singing, the benediction was given by the chairman.

Between 8 and 9 a social service was conducted by the pastor; Rev. Geo. Harrison leading in prayer. Very excellent addresses were delivered by Revs. N. McLaughlin and W. C. Matthews. Before the district adjourned a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the friends at Chatham who had entertained the members of the district.

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Loathing of Food, Dyspepsia or Biliousness, take HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS. They will cure you. Recommended by leading Physicians as a most reliable medicine.

Valuable Hints to Farmers.

Professor Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, delivered an admirable address before the Board of Trade, St. John, from which we make the following extract which will repay perusal by the farmers of Kent, who are now manifesting a renewed interest in their work and especially in the establishment of butter and cheese factories.

Prof. Robertson said:—In this province agriculture was in a backward condition. The farms did not produce all that was required; they did not give enough diversity in crops; in fact, Canada was behind in this regard. In New Brunswick the farmers did not raise a sufficient supply of stuff for the cities in the province. They confined themselves to two or three things which were not always sure to be a good crop, or to command a good price. Whatever added to the happiness of mankind and could be transferred constituted wealth. The speaker then entered upon a consideration of the sources of wealth from the farmer's standpoint. One of these was sunshine. It was one of the best assets we had. The quality of the soil was of far less consequence than the sunshine. The ordinary crops in New Brunswick did not derive more than 3 lbs. out of every 100 lbs. from the soil. The rest come from the sunshine. In parts of Russia where the soil was very poor the people raise sunflowers the production of which did not injure the soil, and the oil got from them was sold. This could be done in Canada. The soil was a source of wealth, as the people of New Brunswick had as fertile a country as could be found anywhere. This province contained some of the very few sections, the soil of which could be termed inexhaustible. These parts were all right. But there were others which were soon exhausted by the growth of oats and the sale of them outright. The speaker here pointed out the difference to a farm and a farmer from the sale of a ton of hay and a ton of butter. The hay cost the farm 57 times as much as the butter did, and the latter yielded 40 times as much money to the farmer. Another source of wealth was the air, which was the storehouse out of which plants derived life. Plants of the clover family had the power of taking in nitrogen to a degree which no others possessed. The clover gave it to the cow, she gave it to us in the form of milk, out of which we could make cheese. Horse beans were a valuable thing for farmers to raise. Water was another source of wealth, and of it he need not speak at any length. Another source was intelligent labor. Without intelligent labor we could not have wealth. We had nothing which was not derived through it. Men might work hard, but unless they were skilful workers they would not meet with success. In Canada the farmers were not skilful men. Intelligent labor made things that were right occur at the right time. The good manager was the man who did well and he did not raise a surplus of the things that were the cheapest and run short of those which brought the best prices. Farmers should have lots of butter at all times except in July and August, for it brought the most money and cost the soil the least. In his opinion we should not raise wheat for the next ten years at least. The price of grain has been cut down in consequence of the opening up of India, the cheap labor there and the great output in Russia. Men in business bought where they could buy the cheapest and, as things were, Canadian farmers could hardly expect to be able to compete with India and Russia in the matter of grain. We could in the event of a failure of the crop in these countries count on a good thing. In the production of butter our keenest competitor was New Zealand. Butter had not gone down in price, though. Creamery butter was higher than ever before. The same was true of cheese. Prices ruled higher than for ten years. The price of beef remained high. Intelligent labor was required for the production of butter, cheese and beef, and we in Canada would be able to hold our own against the world. The grain producing countries which kept the price of grain low were not in a position to compete with us in the production of these finer things. Canada should let the grain business alone as much as possible, and devote her energies to the raising of butter, cheese, beef and bacon. People did not appreciate the importance of the dairy movement. What would Chicago be without her wheat, corn, beef and swine. What would Montreal do without her butter, cheese and cattle business. Cities were the mediums for the exchange of things. If the stuff was not present for sale there would be no business. But when the goods were at hand and sold the money was had for the purchase of other goods. St. John could not exist as a city unless the country people sent in products to be exported, the proceeds of which were used for the purchase of other goods. What we wanted was that the people of the province should produce the things for which there was a demand. The more agriculture was made to prosper the more active was the circulation of money. We never found good butter waiting for a purchaser. Anything that was good was easy to sell. The trouble was not that money was scarce, but that things which would bring money were wanting. The New Brunswick farmers should in the first place supply their own markets. What a tribute we paid to Ontario, from whom we bought all our flour. But New Brunswick could raise cattle, corn, beans and sunflowers without any injury to the soil. The coarse grain could be fed to the cattle and the swine, and thus we would be in a position to supply our own lumber camps. He need hardly speak of the necessity of making more butter and cheese for the home market and for export. It was better to buy flour from Ontario and devote our energies to the production of butter and cheese. We should grow our own oats. There was a stability about butter and cheese that could

GREAT SALE

OF

Grey and White Cottons.

WE will inaugurate this week and the coming weeks the Greatest Sale of COTTONS ever held in Moncton. Grey and White Cottons are lower now than at any time for 15 years. Somebody is losing money, but we are not.

Read what "The Daily Telegraph" of May 18th says about the Cotton Combine:—

"The Cotton Combine and the St. John Mills."

"The movements of the cotton combine men at the present time are somewhat mysterious. For the past three years all their mills have been working up to their full capacity, and stock has been piled up so that there is a supply of cotton goods far beyond the needs of the country. Prices were, however, fairly well maintained up to the 6th of April, when a cut of 10 per cent. was made. This did not appear to have the effect intended, and on Saturday last the combine announced another cut of 15 per cent. This brings the price of cotton cloth down to from 13 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality, an unprecedentedly low figure. The significance of these two cuts will be better understood by the reader if he places the matter in the form of a little arithmetical calculation. Let us suppose that the combine had on hand prior to the 6th of April last, a stock of cotton worth \$1,000,000, and this we understand is very much below the true figure, these goods would now be worth only \$764,500. Thus the combine would have lost, in the brief space of six weeks, \$235,500 as a result of their own action in cutting the price. Now, why have these two cuts been made? If the object was to sell off their stock more rapidly it has not been accomplished, because the sales have not increased to any appreciable extent. If the object was to permanently close the two cotton mills in this city, which are not in the combine, that does not seem likely to be accomplished either. It is true that the St. John mills cannot make cotton with profit at present prices, but neither can the mills in the combine. With raw cotton at 9 cents the price of cloth, as made by the present cut, are below cost, and as the combine mills make 20 times as much cotton as the St. John mills, their loss in selling cotton at such a low rate will be 20 times as great. As a matter of fact the St. John mills have no surplus stock, and are therefore not suffering any loss except such as arises from their being temporarily closed down. In the meantime people are wondering whether some person is not squeezing the combine and compelling them to unload their goods at an enormous sacrifice."

Prices we will guarantee are the lowest ever quoted in Moncton. Sale commences at 8 o'clock in the morning and ends at 6 o'clock standard.

PETER MCSWEENEY, MONCTON, N. B.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

We have now in store and for sale our usual stock of Field and Garden Seeds, comprising fine, bright Quebec Timothy, Northern Red Clover, Long Late Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Field Peas, White Russian Wheat, Beans, Turnips, Carrot Beet, and a large variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

WALL PAPER.

We have also received a large stock of Wall Paper with Borders to Match, consisting of 3,500 rolls, among which will be found some elegant designs.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS

in nearly all the varieties now in use, together with all the different goods usually kept in a first class store.

J. & W. BRAIT, KINGSTON.

T. COLLINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, SUGARS, FLOUR, PORK, COFFEES, MOLASSES, MEAL, BEEF,

DRY AND PICKLED FISH,

AND A FULL LINE OF GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NORTH MARKET STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.



LAME BACK

NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM CURED EVERY TIME WHEN THE "D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

not be found in anything else. The increase in the shipment of cheese from Montreal was spoken of, as well as that of butter. The demand for these things was ever on the increase. The influence of dairying on the land was a great deal in the direction of its preservation. It would keep our young men at home and would give our farmers in a large measure the control of the weather, for the weather did not to any extent affect the crops fed to cows. The speaker did not measure the prosperity of a country by its population; it was got at better by a look at the condition of the people. The more people we could keep on the farms the better for the whole province. Wherever we found a thickly populated place it was made up of intelligent people. In such a place dairying was a great help and contributed in no small degree to it. Dairying had a good effect on the health of the people. No one wanted to use canned goods entirely. Such a diet was not any too wholesome. We were better off if we got things near by where they were produced. It also affected the hopefulness of a people. It kept our farmers at home. In Ontario farmers were making more money now out of butter and cheese than they had made in the past twenty years. They produced more butter and cheese, the price did not go down, and they were able to purchase more dry goods, groceries, etc., with a dollar than ever before. Dairying would affect immigration of people and capital into the province. The better the provinces offered greater inducements to people than the west did. Dairying was what would attract people, and these provinces were just fitted for it. The speaker



DR. MANNING'S German Remedy The Greatest Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure Of the Age A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY AND PAIN CURE (BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL) PRICE 50 CENTS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR MILLER'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES & LIME & SODA Palatable as cream. No oily taste like others. In big bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

WORMS FOR the removal of worms of all kinds from children or adults, use Dr. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM LOZENGES. Always prompt, reliable, safe and pleasant, requiring no after medicine. Never failing. Leave no bad after effects. Price, 25 cents per Box.