

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., OCT. 24, 1895.

THE NEW HOUSE.

The new house of assembly will contain 46 members, an addition of 5 to the historic 41 which has long been the total. As is well known the increase comes by the bill passed at the last session of the legislature, giving an additional member each to Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, Kent and Gloucester.

As compared with the house elected in 1892 there has been a loss of some prominent names. Hon. D. L. Hanington, then leader of the opposition, was elevated to the supreme court bench. Mr. Geo. T. Baird has been called to the senate. Mr. H. F. Powell was recently elected to the commons. Dr. M. C. Atkinson, of Carleton county, has passed out of life. Mr. Phinney, Q. C., has suffered defeat—a distinct loss to the province, and especially a loss to the opposition among whom he stood in the front rank as a debater and a judicious counsellor. Mr. John Young Smith, conspicuous as a man of wealth and the inheritor of his father's name, did not seek re-election, and has probably abandoned politics. Mr. G. H. Flewelling of Kings, Mr. A. C. Smith, of Saint John and some others also voluntarily retired. Hon. W. E. Perley, the veteran member for Sunbury, suffered defeat. It is doubtful whether the new members will supply as much ability to the new house—they certainly cannot bring the same experience in public affairs—as those who have been retired. But Mr. Fowler, of Kings, ex-Grand Master of the Orangemen, is a fluent speaker, a veritable politician and a new recruit to the government ranks. Mayor Sumner, of Moncton, will be a valuable accession to the depleted ranks of the opposition, if he will make the effort.

Doubtless others, as yet comparatively unknown in political life, will come to the front. One thing militates against this prospect: the best chances for attaining distinction by a new member are in opposition, and the opposition in this case is pitifully few in numbers.

In the new house the government will be overwhelmingly strong and can do as they please. It is to be hoped they will exercise their power in moderation, and avoid running the province further into debt.

In fact they were largely indifferent as to the success of government or opposition. The composite character of both parties, each embracing both Conservatives and Liberals in its ranks, tends to this result. A much deeper interest would be taken in our provincial elections if the contest was conducted on federal party lines as is the case in Ontario, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. That system has its drawbacks as well as its advantages, no doubt, but the advantages—not the least would be the maintenance of such permanent organizations as would secure greater interest and a much more satisfactory expression of the general sentiment in our local elections. The influence of the government, whether federal or provincial, is very great in elections, and it becomes increasingly difficult to defeat an administration once firmly seated in power. This is especially true in regard to the government of New Brunswick owing to the number of Conservatives Mr. Blair has associated with him, the absence of any permanent organization against him, and the impossibility of calling up an effective organization at short notice.

The opposition suffered also from the want of a definite programme or policy other than that of mere hostility to the administration. It is rarely indeed that a party can succeed at the polls on a policy of negation. Something positive in the way of proposed reforms, something that gives promise of improvement in the condition of the masses, or of advancement to our farming, fishing, lumbering or manufacturing industries, was wanted to catch the popular mind. The people have tired of the repetition of alleged scandals, federal and local. Mere promises of reform and retrenchment are too vague and general, have been too long the stock in trade of politicians of all shades, to prove effective factors in elections.

As it is Mr. Blair has secured his own return and that of his provincial secretary,

Mr. Mitchell, by acclamation, while his colleagues, the surveyor general, the chief commissioner of public works and the solicitor general have obtained ample majorities at the polls. The leader of the opposition was personally fortunate with his colleagues in St. John city, and four of his followers obtained immense majorities in York, but elsewhere the rout of his forces was disastrous and complete. In fact the opposition were both surprised and out-generaled. The result increases Mr. Blair's prestige as a leader and gives him an embarrassment of riches in the way of support in the legislature. This apparent strength may prove a real weakness in the end; but in all human probability the Blair government is firmly secured in power for another term. It will be interesting to watch the action of the administration under the cart-blanche just now given them by a confiding electorate.

A CLEAR SWEEP FOR BLAIR.

We confess to having failed to forecast the results of polling day. Instead of turning to the advantage of the opposition the balloting, in every county except York, gave majorities to the government candidates. A survey of the field after the battle shows that the opposition failed to complete any effective organization save in three or four counties. Of course they had the excuse that there was no time to organize, the election being called on at such short notice. The excuse is not wholly valid. There is nothing that a prudent general provides against more carefully than a surprise, or night attack. An able and aggressive general is not likely to consult his enemies as to his own movements, and Mr. Blair did not in this case. It appears furthermore that the people were not so hostile to the administration as many had supposed.

The new house appears to be pretty evenly divided between Liberals and Conservatives, so far as can be ascertained, though there are many doubtful cases. But the conditions under which they are elected are such as to afford no indication of the result in a federal election. Reckoning the St. John city delegation as Conservative it is safe to say that all the Liberals in the new house may be counted on as Blair men. The attorney general has also the support of the Liberal press pretty generally, but this fact, together with the opposition of the St. John Sun, Moncton Times, and other Conservative journals, will not prevent his being maintained in power by the support of a majority of the Conservatives in the legislature. There is little wonder that our provincial politics are puzzling to outsiders.

There has been a remarkable dearth of interesting cable news of late. The old world is in a remarkably quiescent state which contrasts strangely with the condition of things a century ago. It is yet too soon to predict, however, that the nineteenth century will close in peace. The great nations are all armed to the teeth and a very small spark may kindle a dreadful explosion at a moment's notice.

Result of the Elections.

	Govt.	Opp.
Westmorland,	Richard Killam Wells Sumner	
St. John city,		Stockton Alward Shaw Lockhart
St. John county,	Dunn McLeod Mitchell Hill Russell O'Brien Martin Bertrand Porter Beveridge White Scovill Fowler Emmertson Lewis Harrison Morrow Blair Farris LaBilloy Mott Tweedie Burchill Robinson O'Brien Johnson Barnes Leger Dibblee Smith McCain	
Charlotte,		
Madawaska,		
Victoria,		
Kings,		
Albert,		
Sunbury,		
Queens,		
Restigouche,		
Northumberland,		
Kent,		
Carleton,		
York,		Pitts Howe Finner Black
Gloucester,	Veniot Siveright Poulin	

To Cure Croup.

Dear Sirs,—I have used Haggard's Yellow Oil with all my children for Croup, and I think it is the best medicine made. I am never without it in the house.
 Mrs. T. H. JACKSON, Hillou, Man.

Declaration Day.

Quite a number attended the declaration proceedings on Saturday. After the usual formalities Messrs. Johnson, Barnes and Leger were declared elected by Sheriff Leger.

Official returns from the different parishes:

Parish	Phinney	Graham	Barbours	Johnson	Barnes	Leger
Carleton, No. 1,	47	25	31	83	73	71
Acadieville,	37	37	25	34	91	22
St. Louis,	29	51	69	192	30	89
Richibucto,	61	118	137	211	134	139
Kingston,	175	140	125	77	64	47
Village,	31	66	67	11	19	8
Weldford, South,	62	78	39	139	94	121
Weldford, North,	139	111	104	13	33	9
Weldford, West,	71	45	4	13	78	8
Harcourt,	113	73	69	23	38	34
Wellington,	75	87	37	204	423	379
St. Marys,	120	136	108	191	206	171
St. Pauls,	40	61	28	97	72	62
Dundas, 1,	120	212	137	215	214	245
Dundas, 2,	19	40	22	37	49	30
Totals,	1252	1831	1040	1684	1549	1449

As is the custom both defeated and successful candidates thanked the electors briefly.

Mr. Urban Johnson said that it was not the first time he had the pleasure of addressing the electors, both as a successful and defeated candidate. In the present instance he stood before them in the former capacity, and while he had not received much support in some of the English parishes he would treat all in a fair and impartial manner.

Mr. James Barnes said that he stood on this platform three years ago a defeated candidate. He thanked the electors for giving him the handsome vote they had, and in his administration of public affairs in the county would treat all classes alike.

Mr. P. H. Leger made a few remarks, and thanked the electors for having supported him so handsomely.

Mr. J. B. Gogain also addressed the electors briefly.

Mr. Phinney said that although defeated he did not feel discouraged, and said the time might not be far distant when he would again have the honor of representing his native county. He challenged anybody to point to a single public act of wrong doing in which he was concerned. He had reason to feel proud at the general expressions of regret at his defeat in the provincial press. He attributed his defeat to the unfair canvasses used against him.

Mr. Moise Barriau followed Mr. Phinney. He stood before the electors to-day a defeated candidate, but felt proud at the vote that he, a young and new man in politics, had polled. He was particularly pleased at the number of votes he received in Richibucto, which showed that his former fellow citizens had not forgotten him. If he had had the money that was spent by the successful candidates in corrupting the electors, he would not only stand before them to-day as one of the three successful candidates, but would be in a position to treat them to the cigars. Mr. Barriau said he hoped next time to be more successful.

Mr. Sayre said he had not much to say in explanation of his retirement. On going over the ground he saw that his remaining in the field would occasion a conflict that would destroy the government ticket. He heartily thanked the electors for the manner in which he had been received everywhere he went.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Oct. 7, 1895.—Martin Bastarache and cousin, Mrs. Margaret Hardy, returned home Thursday from an extended visit in Kent Co., their old home. They report many changes since their first leaving eight years since, except the geography of the place and hospitality of the people.

In speaking generally of her visit, Mrs. Hardy said: "Many of the old familiar faces have gone, their remains sleeping in the 'Silent City' while a new generation is fast filling the vacant chairs. The people are making a good living and had it not been for a severe hail storm that visited Kent last summer the crops would have surpassed those of previous years."

"As for coming west I think an industrious person can earn their livelihood as easily in Kent as amongst the giant pines of Wisconsin or the rolling prairies of the Western States."

"Most of my school mates have entered the matrimonial state. The majority of those that have remained single are in the Eastern States."

"I visited the old school where I first received the gems of knowledge. But, alas! where 40, 50 and 60 children used daily to assemble, I found only 9."

"As I gazed about that old familiar place my thoughts flew backward. It seemed only a few years since I was there. Yet—such a change. True the world moves onward."

"In attending services in different churches I found St. Anne's the most beautiful from an artistic point of view, and as a parish thriving under the guidance of Rev. Fr. LeBlanc."

When asked if she had spent all her time in Kent she said: "No, I visited also in northern N. B., stopping off at Chatham, Bathurst and intervening towns. In all parts of the province everything was in a flourishing condition."

"Among the many industries of Kent are the creameries which assist the farmer materially in the disposal of his milk, and the canning factory of Mr. John Nowlan of St. Anne's shore. All through in every line of business I found progression."

Richibucto as a Place for the Manufacture of Chemical Pulp.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to Mr. F. Schilde's report on the estimates of the cost of manufacturing chemical pulp at this town. There is no doubt whatever but that the town will exempt from taxation for a number of years any mills which may be erected here for that purpose.

We have plenty of good spruce which can be brought by water from a great distance with perfect safety. Any parties desiring any further information on this subject can obtain the same by addressing Edward Jack, Esq., C. E., Fredericton, or Mr. John Stevenson, Crown Land Surveyor, Richibucto, New Brunswick.

COST TO BUILD A PULP MILL.

Building, including land, all foundations chimneys, etc., \$35,000.

Steam plant, including 4 boilers, 150 H. power each 110 lbs pressure, steam pipes for heating and conducting steam to digesters, engines and paper machines including all valves, gauges, etc., \$20,000.

Power plant including boiler feed system steam engine at 350 H. condenser dynamo with small engine and all the wires, \$15,000.

Transmission of power, including all shafts, pulleys, gears, bearings and belts, \$10,000.

Water, including pumps, water pipes, valves, tanks, etc., \$10,000.

Wood room, including saws, barkers, splitters, chipper, sorting arrangement and conveyors to digest rooms, \$15,000.

Digester room, containing bins to hold the chips for digesters at 6 tons capacity each, lined, with all the gauges, pipes and other appliances, vats to empty the fibre into, \$50,000.

Paper machinery, including pumps conveyors to transport the cooked fibre, 2 openers, vats, screens, 2 paper machines, etc., \$30,000.

Acid making, including towers, sulphur or pyrites for acid tanks, pumps and pipe lining, \$10,000.

Small machine shop and carpenter shop, \$5,000.

Total, \$200,000.

COST TO MANUFACTURE ONE TON OF PULP.

	In the United States.
2 cords of Wood,	\$12.00
300 lbs. Sulphur,	2.75
1/2 ton Limestone,	75
1 1/2 tons Coal,	3.75
Labor,	10.00
Freight on Pulp,	3.00
Keeping up Plant, etc.,	5.00
Total,	\$37.25.

	In Richibucto.
2 cords of Wood,	\$4.00
300 lbs. Sulphur,	2.25
1/2 ton Limestone,	50
1 1/2 tons Coal,	3.75
Labor,	8.00
Freight on Pulp,	4.00
Keeping up Plant, etc.,	6.50
Total,	\$29.00.

We can manufacture fibre for \$8.25 per ton cheaper than in the United States which equals \$57,750.00 per annum or about 28 per cent. on \$200,000. The above figures are right, as fibre is sold a from \$35.00 to \$45.00 per ton in the States leaving the pulp-makers there but little profit. There is hardly any clean pulp made in America now as it is all imported. We can make better and cleaner pulp than the Europeans, because our wood is better and gives better fibre. Fibre in England is worth from \$35.00 to \$55.00 a ton according to quality. There is an unlimited demand. The failure of many pulp mills in the States is due to a lack of knowledge on the part of the manager.

F. SCHELD.

Contestville Notes.

Oct. 17.—The most of the farmers are through digging their potatoes and report good crops.

Farmers are rejoicing over the pleasant rains we are having, thinking that they will soon be able to commence ploughing. One of our men seems to enjoy driving in the rain by the look of his carriage Monday morning.

I guess the rain was ahead of a certain young man Sunday evening.

What young man tries to be very popular in election matters? We advise him to wait until he has a vote.

Mr. Spurgeon Stiles has left the place. I wonder who misses him most, the girl over the hill or Ben.

Rambler should examine his own horses to see if they are fit for the exhibition before he passes any remarks about his neighbour's horse.

Mr. E. A. Tryer of Moncton drove through this place to-day. I suppose he will feel lonely if he calls at the white house as the bird has flown to the land of the free.

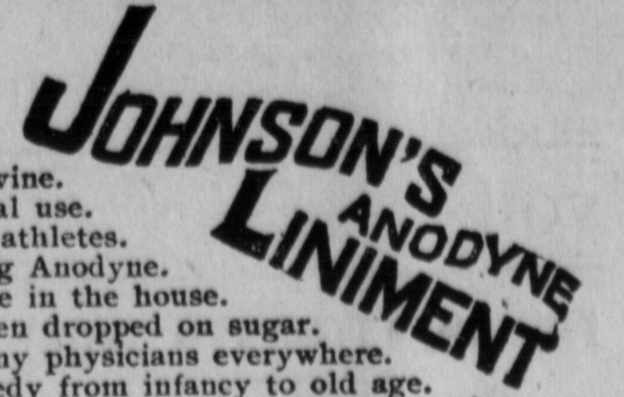
MCGINTY.

A young man named Bixio, son of the manager of the Paris Omnibus Company, and grandson of the revolutionist who fought a sensational duel with M. Thiers in 1848, and whose funeral under the second empire caused riots in Paris, shot himself in Lyons recently because an actress of the Folies Dramatiques, with whom he was infatuated, had jilted him.

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 It is the oldest.
 It is the original.
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 It is safe to trust that which has satisfied generation after generation.
 It is made from the favorite prescription of a good old family physician.
 It is marvellous how many ailments it will quickly relieve, heal and cure.



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 Hats and Caps in variety of styles, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins, Men's Hand-Made Long Boots a Specialty.

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 Iron and Steel in all sizes, Chains, Shovels, Bolts, Screws, Iron and Steel Nails, Boat Nails, Shoe Nails, Files, Rasps, Rivets, Washers, Haywire, Axes, Springs, Axles, Carriage Furnishings, also a full stock of Ready-Mixed Paint, White Lead, Paint Oils, Glass and Putty.

—CROCKERYWARE—
 Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Crocks, Jugs, Milk Pans, and, in fact, almost everything in this line we keep in stock.

—CARPETS—
 Tapestry, All Wool and Unions, Hemp and Stair Carpets.

—FLOUR AND MEAL—
 A full line of Patent Medicines always on hand.

—GROCERIES—
 Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Biscuits, Spices, Rice, Beans, Peas, and a full supply of Canned Goods.

—FISH—
 Mackerel, Herring and Ling.

We cannot particularize nearly all the goods we sell; our customers may ask for any goods they may require, and the probability is we can supply them. Oats bought and sold.

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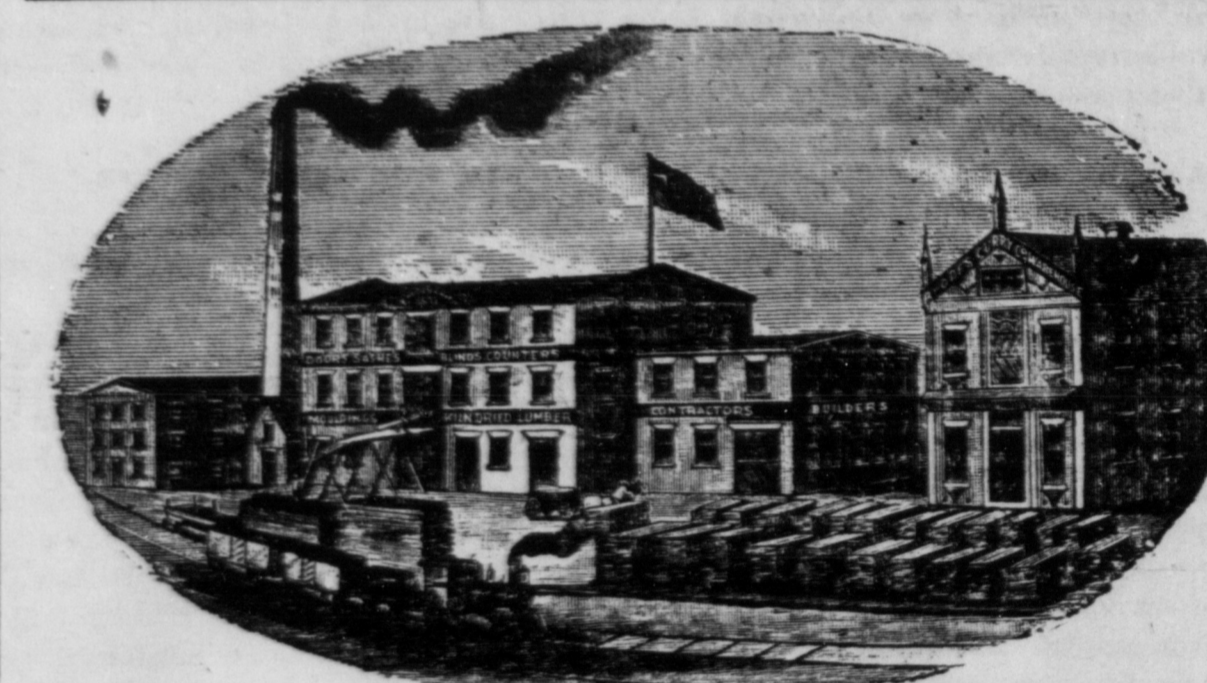
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