

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., SEPT. 5, 1895.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

It is announced with some degree of ostentation that the provincial executive has been in session and has not even considered the question of dissolving the legislature. The apparent object of this statement is to quiet the public mind, which had been somewhat moved by the rumor that a general provincial election is close at hand. We doubt the quieting effect. If, while not considering the larger question, the executive had decided upon the dates for the necessary by-elections in Westmorland, Carleton and Victoria, to fill the vacancies now existing in these counties, we should have some assurance, not very positive perhaps, but still amounting to something, that a general election before the coming session is not in contemplation. As it is until some move is made toward bringing on the by-elections intending candidates and all others interested will do well to be prepared against a possible surprise. For the next meeting of the executive may decide for a dissolution and probably will do so.

There are difficulties to be got over for which a general election may furnish the most convenient solution. For instance, in Westmorland where there are now two seats vacant, it may not be thought quite safe to run Messrs. Killam and Richard as the government pair against two possible competitors, and already the knowing ones are giving out that the next government ticket in Westmorland will be a ticket of four. Similar accounts from other counties where vacancies exist indicate that preparations are quietly making on the government side for a general election at an early date.

MR. LAURIER AND REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

If the newspaper reports tell truly, and so far we have had no authoritative statement to the contrary, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in a public address delivered in Gaspe, Quebec, has stated that when remedial legislation is proposed in parliament he will support the measure by his vote.

It is not a little singular that the opposition leader, who has had so many opportunities to state his position on the question, both in and out of parliament, should have reserved so important a statement for an obscure place in the back country. It would have been far better for his reputation as a statesman, as well as for his standing in his own party, had he met the question squarely long ago and told the county whether he was in favor of, or opposed to the remedial measure.

His latest utterance on the question has apparently been forced upon Mr. Laurier by his supporters in Quebec, and is already having a disturbing effect upon his followers in other provinces. To some extent this is true in the eastern provinces, but it is more especially true of Ontario and Manitoba. Hitherto the Liberal party has posed as the especial defender of provincial rights, and a number of prominent Ontario and Manitoba journals have from time to time, denounced the proposed remedial measure as a deadly attack upon provincial autonomy. They have characterized it as a measure of coercion, subversive of popular liberties, and their surprise and chagrin are called forth by finding the Liberal leader is himself a coercionist, in their own interpretation of the term.

Mr. Laurier must settle his difficulties with his own party as best he can, but there is no doubt that his latest deliverance has done something to strengthen the ministerial position. Coming as it does on the back of Mr. Powell's election by so large a majority in Westmorland, the friends of the government cannot but regard the latest developments of the political situation with composure and satisfaction.

ST. JOHN'S GRAIN ELEVATOR.

The people of St. John are troubled because their big grain elevator has nothing to elevate. Some years ago they made a big civic grant, and if we remember rightly the provincial government aid-

ed them in securing the erection of the elevator by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That is, the city and the provincial government furnished the money and the C. P. R. people erected and ran the elevator. In addition to this the Carleton Branch of the old New Brunswick Railway was purchased at a cost of \$41,000 and presented to the C. P. R. to enable that road to have free and easy access to the water front where the elevator now stands on the Carleton side of the harbour. It was a costly business for the tax-burdened citizens, but they bore up bravely in the hope of seeing their port thronged with vessels carrying Manitoba wheat to the British market. So far the hope has proved delusive. Only one or two cargoes in all have passed through the elevator, and Manitoba's big and increasing wheat harvests continue to find their way to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence route, or Boston, Portland or Halifax. The big elevator which cost so much is useful only for spectacular effect. It is a monument of great but delusive expectations—a towering mistake according to present appearances.

Buctouche Notes.

SEPT. 2.—Mr. J. McGowan, representing J. Hurley & Co., of St. John, spent a few days in town last week.

Mr. Fred Brodie, of St. John, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ross, returned home.

Mrs. J. H. Abbott and little Miss Lou are visiting here.

Mr. E. W. B. Scovil, representing W. H. Thorne & Co., of St. John, spent a few days here last week.

J. H. Abbott spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Gaudet, of Memramook, is visiting her sister, Mrs. McLaughlin.

Miss Ida Roberts, of Boston, is visiting friends here.

Miss L. Doherty is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Irving.

Miss Maggie Morrison has returned home from visiting friends in Kingston and Richibucto.

B. S. Smith, of Moncton, spent Sunday in town.

Miss S. McGowan, who has been visiting Miss Hannagan, has returned to her home in St. John.

A very pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. Gideon Smith on the evening of Thursday last. About seven o'clock the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Smith began pouring in from all directions; and Mr. Cameron, who had been instrumental in getting up the surprise, appeared, bringing with him a beautiful easy chair. Conductor Blakeney, on the part of the assembled guests, presented the chair to Mr. and Mrs. Smith as a small token of the esteem in which they were held. In his address, Mr. Blakeney showed himself to be a master of speech-making as well as railroading. Mr. Smith made a suitable reply, thanking those present for their kind gift and then took possession of the chair. It was not long before the sweet strains of Professor Anger's violin were heard and presently the floor was filled with merry dancers and it remained so until the wee small hours. All went home thoroughly satisfied with their night's enjoyment. Among those present were:—Mrs. Solon Keddy, Boston; Miss McNairn, Galloway; Miss Bateman, Shediac; Miss McKee, Little River; Messrs. James, Alex., William and John McKee, Little River; the Misses Smith, Capt. P. Smith, the Misses Wilbur, Mr. R. M. Sutton, Mr. Geo. Proctor and Joseph Burke, of Buctouche.

The kind-hearted citizens of this place are getting up money to help the sufferers of the late severe hail storm. Those who are moving in the matter will no doubt receive liberal support. Our people are never weary of well-doing.

Prof. Robertson has been in town for a few days and he is well satisfied with the progress of the butter and cheese factory here.

Why do the sidewalks not look better? Cannot somebody move and get up a concert or something to improve the sidewalks?

A Cure For Deafness.

There have been many remarkable cures of deafness made by the use of Hayward's Yellow Oil, the great household remedy for pain, inflammation and soreness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains and injuries.

The Irony of Fate.

The other day at Brunn, the capital of Moravia, a journeyman baker and his sweetheart determined to commit suicide together by drowning themselves in the Szwarka. The young man was out of work, and saw no prospect of being able to get married. The couple carried out their fatal resolve and their bodies were found in the river. The pockets of the young man were searched and in them were found a florin and a lottery ticket. A few days afterward the lottery took place, and that very ticket turned out to be the winner of 20,000 florins or about \$10,000.

K. D. C. the household remedy for stomach trouble.

GORDON'S HEAD OFFERED SLAIN PASHA AFTER THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

El Mahdi Had Decapitated the Famous English General After His Capture.

Chinese Gordon's fate is explained at last. "Khartoum fell Jan 26, 1885, and with it that city's bravest defender, Gen. Gordon himself, killed on the topmost step of the staircase of his palace. His head, severed from his body, was presented to me with derision and disdain, I being a chained and helpless captive."

It was in these graphic words that Slatin Pasha told for the first time, before the Geographical Congress in London the other day, the story of the terrible climax in Gordon's eventful life, which came over a decade ago.

Few men have played such stirring parts on the world's stage in various climes as the English soldier, Charles Gordon, who was called "Chinese Gordon" and "Gordon Pasha." His first military experience was in the Crimean war. A few years later found him with Sir James Hope Grant allied with the French in their war with China. In 1863 he was made commander of the Chinese "ever victorious army," which was sent against the Tai Ping rebels, whose fast increasing power threatened the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of that vast empire. The army under his leadership merited its name, for after thirty-three battles the revolt was quelled, and when Gordon resigned his command, a year later, he received from the emperor the highest decorations he could bestow, the yellow jacket and the peacock's feather of a mandarin of the first class.

Eleven years later Gordon was made governor of equatorial Africa and a pasha by the Khedive of Egypt. In 1881 he was commanding royal engineer to Mauritius, and the following year the head of the colonial forces of the Cape of Good Hope. He was on his way to the Congo region to suppress the slave trade there when, in 1884, he was ordered to the Sudan by the British government to aid in withdrawing the garrison of Egyptian soldiery from that region, which was then threatened by the hordes of that false prophet called El Mahdi.

The story of Gordon and Khartoum will ever remain one of the darkest pages in England's history. For years the Turks had been plundering and oppressing the people of the Sudan, slave trading in its most horrible guise enjoyed unexampled prosperity, and the country was ripe for revolt. For many years the faith of Islam had been making immense strides in Central Africa, and its converts had reached the astonishing number of 12,000,000. At this opportune moment came Mahomet Achmet, who proclaimed himself as El Mahdi, the leader and prophet who should regenerate the earthly kingdom of Islam by force of arms, and thousands flocked to his standard.

Battle after battle, some severe and bloody, was fought, and, despite the fact that his divine authority and prophetic power were discredited by the heads of the faith at Cairo and Constantinople, El Mahdi, the Dongola carpenter's son, found himself in 1885, less than four years after his career began, the master of the equatorial provinces and of upper Egypt.

Early in 1884 there were 8,000 Egyptian troops between Khartoum and Assuan, 6,000 in Khartoum and 2,000 to the south of that city that were faithful to the khedive, but the mahdi and his myriads of savage fanatics ruled the land to the northward. The English government concluded it would be cheaper to abandon the Sudan and bring these troops down the Nile to safety, and finally yielded to popular opinion and sent Gen. Gordon to Khartoum. He reached that city on Feb. 18, and was hailed by its inhabitants as their deliverer. He soon found, however, that though his authority was absolute within the town, he was powerless in the region outside.

Khartoum is at the union of the White and Blue Nile, and its natural strength had been much increased by a series of strong fortifications on its landward side, so it was well calculated to resist a long siege.

Gordon first attempted to treat with the mahdi and sent him presents and an appointment as governor of Kordofan. The Moslem Messiah, however, was not to be won over by such means as these and sent two emissaries back to Gordon with drawn swords, who in disdainful words, gave their master's message. He did not want the governorship of Kordofan, for he ruled it already; of costly robes too his storehouse was full. His answer ended in these words: "Tell Gordon that I have sworn in the name of Allah to have his head and to distribute his gold among the poor who fight him."

Then the siege of Khartoum began. The forces under Slatin Bey, the governor of Darfour had been reduced to 200 sick and wounded men, and finally they surrendered and Slatin was a prisoner in the mahdi's camp. Hicks Pasha—Col. Hicks, formerly of the Bombay staff corps—the leader of another native army, was annihilated by the false prophet's hordes, and none lived to tale the tale.

As long as communication by telegraph remained open Gordon continued to beg the British government to send troops to his relief, but his prayer were unheeded. Gen. Gordon's journal of his days of

waiting and hoping in Khartoum after news from the outside world had ceased to come, has been published, and in its plain and simple words tells the pathetic story of the events which preceded the downfall of the city. The siege lasted 320 days, and there is no full and authentic account of the final assault and awful carnage that ended it. Perhaps it is better there is not.

Slatin Pasha, though he, as a captive in chains, had but little chance for observation, saw enough of horror in those eventful hours to have sent an ordinary man into raving madness. It was not until years later—only a few months ago, in fact—that he was able to escape from the mahdi and regain his freedom after untold sufferings and hardships. He is an Austrian by birth, and his life was spared only because he professed the Mahomedan religion.

Basu River.

Cupid has been busy here all summer; and it appears that he is still at work, as one of our Molus River sons has succumbed to the charms of our fair organist; I do not think it fair of the Molus River boys to come over here and take away all of our young ladies. Of course I have no ill will against you Johnston, but still I think you might stay in your own part of the country and select a bride. But such is life.

Our farmers are busy harvesting their grain. Crops are good.

Nice moonlight nights for a fellow to take his best girl out driving, that is any one who is fortunate enough to have a girl.

Mr. R. Murphy has his new house at the corner very nearly ready to move into. Mr. James Marsh has also put an addition to his house.

Miss Sadie Sullivan who has been visiting friends here has gone back to Boston. We think she has left a yearning in someone's heart.

We have had a great many people home from the States this summer, which shows that they have still a warm place in their heart for their native land.

We see in last week's REVIEW that our old friend Dave Brown is in Berlin. He is not dead yet then, we had not heard much about him and did not know where he was.

Our Presbyterian church and the railing around the grounds are being painted which will add greatly to its looks.

The Cure For Diarrhoea.

DEAR SIRS.—I was suffering very much from Diarrhoea and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me.

THOS. L. GRAHAM, Melita, Man.

Keeping an Eye on Them.

The directors of a bank had engaged the services of a watchman, who came well recommended, but did not seem over experienced. The chairman, therefore, sent for him to post him up a bit and began: "James, this is your first job of this kind isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your duty must be to exercise vigilance."

"Yes, sir."

"Be careful how strangers approach you."

"I will, sir."

"No stranger must be allowed to enter the bank at night under any pretext whatever."

"No, sir."

"And our manager, he is a good man, honest, reliable and trustworthy, but it will be your duty to keep your eye on him."

"But it will be hard to watch two men and the bank at the same time."

"Two men? How?"

"Why, sir, it was only yesterday that the manager called me in for a talk, and he said you were one of the best men in London, but it would be just as well to keep both eyes on you and let the directors know if you hang about after hours."

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—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, Biscuit, Spices, Rice, Beans, Peas, and a full supply of Canned Goods.

—FISH— Mackerel, Herring and Ling.

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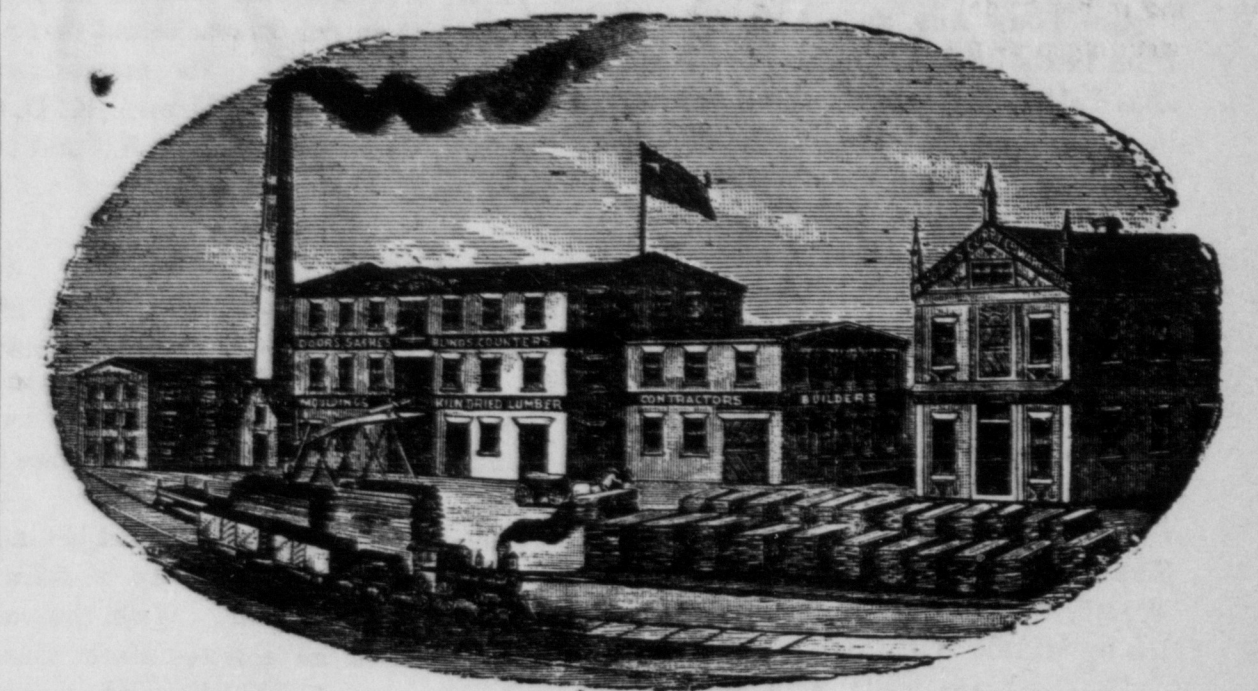
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