

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., SEPT. 26, 1895.

THE EXHIBITION.

The ten days from September 24th to and including October 4th, will be times of special attraction in St. John, and with the temptation of single fare rates or better on the lines of railway and steamers converging there a large influx of visitors may be expected.

In addition to the attractions of the International Exhibition itself, with many special features and three nights of fireworks, there will be four days of racing on the Moose Path track, beginning on the 26th, and at least two days of boat racing in the harbor beginning on October 2nd. In the racing, both on the turf and water, a large number of exciting events are promised and lovers of these sports will naturally desire to witness them. The above outline may be of interest to those desiring to arrange their visit so as to take a look at what they most want to see without loss of time.

A VETERAN EDITOR.

It is now fifty-six years since Mr. George E. Fenety established the Morning News as a penny paper in St. John. He long ago sold out his proprietorship in that paper, retired from journalism, and acceptably filled the office of Queen's Printer down to a recent date. Now, at the age of more than four score years, but still hale and hearty, Mr. Fenety has returned to newspaper work as editor of the Daily Record. In its columns he is now furnishing under the title of Work of a Busy Life, some reminiscences of by gone days and the changes which time has wrought in the interim since the battle for responsible government was fought and won. In that struggle the Morning News was a powerful factor for good, and doubtless the veteran editor will be able to find some things that still require mending notwithstanding all the valuable reforms that have been brought about in the past half century.

It is a singular and unique experience thus to return to the editorial desk after so long a retirement. The boys who read his first breezy writings are all old men now or in their graves. Mr. Fenety is undisputedly the Father of the Canadian press by right of seniority and we trust he may be long spared to fill that exalted position.

PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

The discovery that paper could be made from wood fibre belongs to the present generation though the tribe of hornets had carried on the manufacture in a crude way from time immemorial. Probably the first nest of rough paper made from wood gave the first hint for the valuable discovery. Like most others it has passed through various stages. At first it was supposed that only poplar wood was adapted for this use. Later it was found that spruce and other woods are available. Then as to the methods of preparation, chipping, grinding, and various processes of chemical treatment have been tried and improved upon until the short cut to economical paper making has been found.

It is quite certain that the greatly increased demand for paper, growing out of the multiplication of books and newspapers could never have been met with paper made from cotton and linen rags or fibre as was formerly the practice. With the making of paper from wood has come a great reduction in the cost of producing it and an equal expansion of the consumption. And the uses of wood pulp have multiplied outside of the paper industry itself. Cardboard for the book-binder, and the box maker and leather board stock for the making of boots and shoes are among these. In addition the pulp from wood fibre is now utilized in both Canada and the United States for the making of tubes, pails, and barrels, with other vessels of capacity, and serves an excellent purpose in this way, the vessels being both light and strong and without joints.

There has been an enormous development of the pulp and paper industry in recent years. In the adjoining State of Maine alone there are forty mills of this

character, many of them of very large capacity and employing hands by the hundred. The product is shipped all over the union, and even to the most distant parts of the globe. It has often been the subject of remark that New Brunswick, where the raw material for pulp making is so plentiful, should have so few mills of this kind. The reason is probably that when the manufacture was first undertaken some years ago at Penobscot the processes and machinery for producing pulp and paper from wood were rapidly changing, and this involved large expenditure from time to time for new machinery. Now that the methods of manufacture are well settled the chief requisites for establishing a successful mill are a plentiful supply of spruce wood and good water, sufficient capital, a skilled manager, and a location that will give facilities for receiving the raw material and shipping the manufactured product.

Richibucto, Mr. Schilde says, possesses all the requisites as a site for a pulp mill, and it is needless to say that such an industry once set in motion here would form an invaluable addition to our farming, lumbering and fishing enterprises. There is good reason to believe that it would also afford a good paying investment to capitalists, whether local or otherwise, who might put their money into it. We hope yet to see the pulp-making industry established here and that steps for further such an enterprise may be speedily taken.

Just now there is quite an excitement among the faithful in re John B. Gogain. It appears that some of Mr. Blair's friends (?) advised that Mr. Gogain should in some way be hitched on their ticket, and when this became known the trouble began. All the fighting men in the party say "there is no Jean Baptiste in mine." Should the misunderstanding continue the collision will set on the party like a cyclone. However, we believe they are unnecessarily alarmed, for as far as we can learn Mr. Gogain is now busy forming a ticket in the interest of the opposition.

Wiggins' big storm has again failed to come to time. The finance minister, in whose department at Ottawa the weather prophet is employed, should put a stopper on these silly predictions, or stop his pay. The country has grown weary of Wiggins.

A general provincial election before the next session of the legislature is now looked upon as much more than a probability.

Pine Ridge.

SEPT. 21.—Beautiful harvest weather! Good crops! I must have the thrasher right away! Whose thrasher are you going to have, Cail, Morton or Babineau? Such are the comments of the day in this place.

Mr. John R. Girvan drove to Buctouche on Tuesday, as a delegate to represent our S. School at the Convention held there. Our Superintendent could not attend but we trust the Convention would be well pleased with the report from our delegate as our S. S. has been in a flourishing condition all summer.

Miss Louisa and Master Geo. McKee, of Little River, paid a visit to their sister Mrs. Barton, of this place. We are sorry to hear Mrs. Barton is still in poor health.

Mrs. John Morton drove to Mill Branch on Wednesday to attend the marriage of her sister, Miss Aggie Cail, to Mr. Frank Graham, of Main River. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Irving, of Nicholas River, also passed through here en route to the same place.

Mr. Jos. Morton and David Thompson have purchased a threshing mill. Our farmers think there will be no trouble in getting their work done cheap this fall.

Miss Sadie and Mr. Chas. McLeod have returned home.

Mrs. John Morton is expecting her granddaughter, Miss McQuarry, of Port Arthur, to pay her a visit.

Miss Alm. Girvan, of Amherst, has returned home, owing to the poor health of her mother.

We hear Mr. Cooke has the job of painting the interior of Zion's church, West Branch, which will prolong his visit among his friends.

MARTHY ANN.

To Sunday School Workers.

Each Sunday School in the County is entitled to send two delegates to the Provincial Convention which meets at Chatham, middle of October. The railways will give one fare. All delegates who send in their names to Mr. D. P. McLachlan, Chatham, 10 days before will be entertained free. There will be more about this in next REVIEW and in most of the provincial papers. But appoint your delegates now. The North Shore counties are expected to send a full representation. Kent Co. had one of the most successful Conventions this year that it ever had. We will look for every school to be represented at the Convention. Supt., cannot you come yourself? Appoint your delegates next Sunday. If your Supt. doesn't take THE REVIEW, show him this.

Yours truly,
 F. W. MURRAY,
 Co. Secy.
 Bass River, Sept. 23rd, 1895.
 K. D. C. The Mighty Curer for Indigestion.

Is Your Name Here?

Name, residence and date to which subscription has been paid. If the date is incorrect kindly notify us by postal card.

- Mrs. Daigavel, Molus River, July 24-95
- Chas. Stevenson, " Aug. 24 95
- C. Olsen, " Aug. 24 94
- Mrs. R. Murphy Bass River, Aug. 24-96
- Geo. A. Coates, " Aug. 24-93
- Angus McLean, " Sept. 26-95
- John Mulroney, " Feb. 1-95
- Reuben D. Richard, Richibucto Village, Aug. 24-94
- Thomas Delany, Harcourt, Aug. 24-95
- Walter Holmden, Pine Ridge, July 31 95
- Jas L. Hutchinson, Kingstn, Aug. 14 96
- Mrs. R. J. Patton, Truro, June 25-96
- Wm Cameron, Cameron's Mills, Aug 14-96
- Robt. Douglas, Buctouche, Aug. 24-95
- Dr. Doherty, Kingston, Aug. 24-96
- J. B. Wright, " Aug. 24-95
- Jas. Dixon, " Aug. 24-96
- Robt. Bonus, " Aug. 20-96
- Robt. Godfrey, Chatham, July 17-95
- Rev. Fr. Ouellet, St. Marys, Aug. 27 96
- Robt. Connors, Harcourt, Aug. 7-95
- T. F. Sheard & Son, Moncton, Aug. 24-95
- R. Beers, Richibucto, Aug. 20 94
- Martin Lawigan, Kingston, Nov. 15-95
- D. McAlmon, " Aug. 20 95
- John B. Gogain, Cocagne, Aug. 24-95
- Daniel White, Kingston, Aug. 24-96
- Mrs G. McKinnon, Richibucto, Aug. 24-95
- B. Bailie, Portland, Sept. 12 96
- Edwin Bowser, Kingston, Aug. 20-96
- Judge Landry, Dorchester, Aug. 24-95
- Jos. M. Sutton, Waltham, Sept. 15-96
- Jas. Kennedy, Kingstn, Aug. 24 94
- R. N. Doherty, South Branch, Aug. 24 95
- Chas. McDonald, " Aug. 24-93
- Bessie Morton, " Aug. 24-95
- Mrs. John Crystal, " Oct. 1-95
- Stuart McDonald, " Oct. 1-95
- John Cail, West Branch, Sept. 28-94
- John Robertson, West Branch, Oct. 2-95
- Phineas Beers, Ford's Mills, Aug. 24-95
- John A. Beers, " Sept. 12-95
- Daniel Carruthers, " Aug. 24-95
- D. D. Johnson, Harcourt, April 24-95
- James Brown, " Aug. 24-95
- L. J. Wathen, " Aug. 24-95
- Jas. N. Wathen, " Aug. 24-95
- Duncan E. McLean, " Aug. 31-95
- Silas Smallwood, " April 17-95
- W. G. Miller, " Aug. 24 95
- Dr. Keith, " Aug. 24-95
- Jas Agnew, " Aug. 24-95
- A. H. Marquis, Chatham, Aug. 24 95
- Robt. Clark, Kingston, Aug. 25-96
- Robert Cochrane, Richibucto, Aug. 24-95
- D. H. Richard, Memramcook, Sept. 20-95
- Jas. Morton, West Branch, Aug. 24-95
- Sam Thomson, Newcastle, May 30 97
- W. G. Thurber, Harcourt, Aug. 24-96
- Jas. Porteous, Kingston, Aug. 24-96
- Rev. W. Hamilton Kingston, Aug. 24-95
- Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Stratford, Sept. 14-95
- Jas. A. McLelland, Kingston, Aug. 20-96
- Miss A. F. Beck, Dorchester, Sept. 6-96
- J. C. Walker, Buctouche, Aug. 24-96
- Chas. D. Robichaud, St. Louis, Jan. 9-96
- Fred W. Cail, Reading, July 1 96
- James Shea, Main River, Aug. 14-95
- John Kennedy, Kingston, Aug. 24-96
- Wm. A. Wry, Sackville, Sept. 26-96
- Lizzie Michaud, Portland, Aug. 29-95
- F. S. Peters, Kingston, Aug. 24-96
- Wm. Graham, Cobden, Oct. 12-96
- Geo. Jardine, Kingston, Sept. 15 95

Harcourt.

SEPT. 23rd.—After a brief illness, Rev. J. W. McConnell was again able to fill his pulpit on Sunday last.

Mrs. G. Irving, of Providence, R. I., is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey left on Saturday on a visit to Manchester, N. H., and other points. Mr. Humphrey's position as Station Master is being filled by Mr. Harry Wilson, who returned from Campbellton on Saturday.

Mr. and Miss Murphy, of Bass River, spent Sunday in town. They were guests of Mrs. Keswick, Mortimore.

Mr. Thos. Wathen, of Clenton, E. C., was visiting relatives here last week.

Mrs. Puddington, of Boston, is visiting at the Parsonage.

Mr. Booth, who has been spending a few weeks with his daughter at the rectory, returned to his home in Ontario last week.

Mr. J. F. Dorothy is spending a short vacation in St. John.

Miss McQuarrie, of Scribner, Ont., is the guest of her uncle, G. H. Morton.

Our new school house is nearing completion. It is a fine building, and would do credit to a much larger town than Harcourt.

It is rumored in St. Petersburg that Russia will occupy Port Arthur with the approval of China.

DOCTORS AND FLY BLISTERS FAIL.

But One Dose of South American Rheumatic Cure Relieves, and Half a Bottle Cures.

Robert E. Gibson, Pembroke's well known merchant: "I contracted rheumatism in a very severe form in 1888, and have suffered unrelenting misery each spring since. I have repeatedly applied fly blisters with but little success. Doctors whom I consulted likewise failed to relieve. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure by Mr. W. F. C. Bethel, of the Dickson Drug Company. The first dose gave instant relief, and half a bottle cured."

As a cure for rheumatism this remedy is certainly peerless. Sold by W. W. Short.

A REVOLTING SIGHT.

No Says Professor Anthony of Death By Electrical Execution.

It is difficult to conceive of a much more revolting spectacle under the old regime than is presented at electrical executions. A number of eminent physicians are gathered in the death chamber not only to witness, but to take official part in the execution. The condemned man is brought in, strapped securely by strong leather straps into the death chair and the electrodes fitted to the head and legs. At a given signal the current is turned on, there is a most violent muscular contraction that would, except for the secure bindings, have thrown the man from the chair. Then follow a smoke and smell of burning flesh. The current is turned off, the body becomes limp, one of the physicians tears open the shirt and listens for the heart beats. He exclaims that the heart is still beating. The wires are again hastily connected, and the current turned on a second time. There is more muscular contraction, more burning flesh. This time the several physicians in turn listen for the heart beats and pronounce the man dead. The body is taken from the chair, laid upon a rough table and cut up, according to law.

These are the details as given in the daily papers, in one of which the reporter writes over his own signature. They may be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that death by electricity is anything but the calm and peaceful death that the authors of the law were seeking to provide for the condemned murderer.

Why was electricity chosen as the agent? Why not any one of several other means of causing death? I can conceive of no reason except that the effects of electricity were least understood and there was the least actual knowledge of how best to set about it to kill a man by this means. No one even now knows exactly how electricity kills. Recent experiments by Dr. Bleile of Columbus, O., remarkable for the ingenious and thoroughly scientific methods by which all the effects have been studied, have thrown new light upon the subject, but even to-day we are very far from knowing, with the precision with which other causes of death are known, just how death is caused by the electric shock. Neither do we know how to apply the current. Certainly if there is no less cumbersome apparatus and no less clumsy method available than that in use at Sing Sing this of itself is sufficient reason for abandoning this mode of executing criminals.

It is often claimed in behalf of electrical executions that death is instantaneous and painless. In no report that I have ever seen is there any evidence of instantaneous death. All the evidence that can be gathered from reports of accidental shocks goes to show that resuscitation is possible if the exposure to the current is of short duration.

Painless no doubt it is, but so would be the effect of a pistol shot through the brain. And why not use a pistol shot for executing a criminal? He might be strapped to a mattress, a semicircle of pistols arranged around his head terminating at the temples, and, if desirable, another group could be placed over the region of the heart. If electricity must be used, arrange to fire the pistols simultaneously by pressing a button. Why not? Would it be more uncertain? Would it be less humane? Would it be more blood curdling? Would it be less "instantaneous?" But perhaps there would be too little mystery about it and too little complicated apparatus required. There would be no need of cutting a man up to see what killed him or whether he was really dead.

If we must inflict the death penalty and wish to be really humane about it, there are surely many ways by which death can be brought swiftly and certainly without inducing muscular contortions, or burning the flesh, or mutilating the body. The criminal could be given a sleeping draught and then laid out in a glass case, which could then be filled with the fumes of burning charcoal.

I see no reason why we should seek to make death particularly easy to the criminal. I look upon the whole scheme of capital punishment as a hideous blot upon our civilization, but if a man must be punished with death it is certainly not upon the theory that he must be put out of the way in the easiest possible manner for him. It is assumed that the dread of the death penalty will prevent crimes that otherwise might be committed. The penalty, if it is to be inflicted, should come in a form to be dreaded, yet there is no excuse for torture or for the semblance of torture. The criminal should come to his fate with a full knowledge of what awaits him. The execution of the sentence should be by a method that is swift and sure, without mystery, and about the effect of which there is no uncertainty. There should be no opportunity for doubt as to the result, and no reason for excuse for a repetition of an operation. Electricity does not fulfill these requirements and never can until we know far more than we do at present of its effects in the human organism. If we knew all we ought to know to warrant its use, I believe an instrument that could be carried in the pocket would accomplish the results as surely as the hundred horse power engine and dynamo now employed. —Professor W. A. Anthony in Chicago Electrical Journal.

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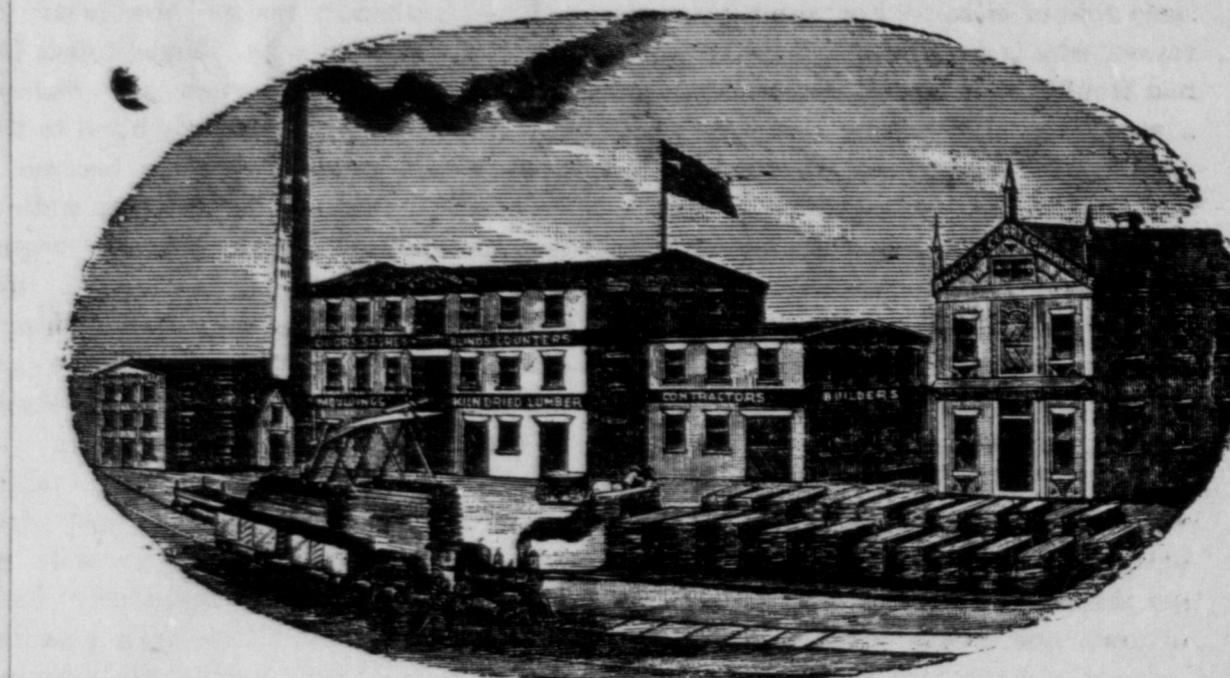
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