

Board Work Office

THE REVIEW

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RICHIBUCTO, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

NO 25

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

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New Brunswick Legislature.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 4.—Dr. Atkinson gave notice of a motion calling for copies of contracts and other information respecting the Woodstock bridge.

Mr. Phinney rose to a question of privilege. He complained that there had been inserted in the printed report of the debates of the House a conversation or colloquy alleged to have taken place on the floor of the House which did not take place, that language had been attributed to him which he had not used; and he remarked upon the singularity of the fact that while the newspapers containing the report of the debate in question—on the Quinn matter—agreed with the official report, there was no reference in any of them to the particular paragraphs to which he objected. The point of Mr. Phinney's complaint particularly was that a resolution had been introduced into the House condemning him for language which he was alleged to have used, which he denied having used, and that these paragraphs in the official report were seemingly put in to give color to the resolution.

Mr. Stockton also denied the correctness of some statements attributed to him in the published report.

Hon. M. Blair suggested that there might be a failure of memory on the part of the gentlemen.

Mr. Phinney said that he did not depend on his memory, but upon the fact that the newspaper reports did not contain the language attributed to him.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to amend the St. John Horticultural Society act. Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 5.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted to the Legislature to-day the estimates of sums required for the services of the province, not otherwise provided for, for the current year, as follows:

Administration of Justice—	
Reporting decisions of Equity Court.....	500.00
Equity Chambers, St. John.....	250.00
Equity Chambers, St. John, janitor.....	200.00
Judges' Chambers and law library, St. John.....	300.00
Judges' Chambers and law library, (re-vote).....	150.00
Total administration of justice.....	\$ 1,400.00
Agriculture, encouragement of dairying.....	4,000.00
Contingencies.....	12,000.00
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Fredericton.....	500.00
Education, school houses poor districts.....	1,000.00
Fisheries, protection.....	1,000.00
Fire Grants and Grants.....	2,000.00
Legislative Library, Fredericton.....	500.00
Insurance.....	50.00
Legislative Assembly.....	500.00
Assistant Clerk.....	500.00
Secretaries of Committees and Enrolling Clerks (3).....	1,500.00
Chaplain.....	50.00
Sergeant-at-Arms at \$4 per diem.....	140.00
Doorkeeper, \$2 per diem.....	70.00
Messenger, \$2 per diem.....	70.00
Six messengers, \$1.50 per diem.....	315.00
Two pages, \$1 per diem.....	70.00
Law Clerk.....	1,000.00
Total Legislative Assembly.....	\$5,895.00
Lunatic asylum, maintenance.....	\$40,000.00
Natural History Society.....	125.00
Public health, contingencies, etc.....	600.00
Smallpox, Sussex.....	500.00
Total public health.....	\$41,000.00
Public hospitals.....	\$ 4,000.00
Public printing.....	11,000.00
Public works, roads and bridges.....	165,000.00
Steam navigation.....	8,000.00
Public buildings, etc., legislative buildings and office.....	8,500.00
Government house.....	300.00
Normal school.....	3,500.00
Lunatic Asylum.....	4,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses, department.....	2,850.00
Total expense public works.....	\$192,150.00
Refunds crown lands.....	\$ 200.00
Surveyors and railway inspection.....	2,000.00
Tax messengers, re-vote.....	1,000.00
Unforeseen expenses.....	2,000.00
Grand total.....	\$282,830.00

Mr. Mitchell said the year had been a fairly successful one throughout the province. The bonded indebtedness of New Brunswick had increased during the year \$47,000 through the building of the Woodstock bridge and the total indebtedness is \$2,675,900. The floating indebtedness last year was \$146,483.61, an increase over 1893, due to over-expenditure on needed public works. Mr. Mitchell said the government had estimated that the revenue would amount to \$650,069.68. The actual receipts of course were only for ten

months, and amounted to \$619,297.87. The principal falling off of estimated receipts was in territorial revenue, where there was a drop of \$40,338. The estimated expenditures for the year were \$669,372.48, and the actual outlay was \$661,521.28. Mr. Mitchell went into a long explanation of public works expenditure.

Mr. Powell said that time and time again he had called attention to the alarming state of the provincial finances, and had been met at times with the reply that the expenditure was on capital account. He cared not on what account it might be, the result was the same, the indebtedness would have to be paid, and meanwhile the province went on borrowing and borrowing and borrowing, irrespective of the future consequences; but sooner or later this borrowing must come to an end, and direct taxation must be resorted to, and it would be but poor compensation to be told that the money had been expended on capital and not on revenue account. Reviewing the expenditure Mr. Powell claimed that the province is now \$110,000 more in debt than it was a year ago. In view of the state of provincial affairs he moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Shaw:

That Mr. Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved:

1. That the financial state of the province, owing to a succession of yearly deficits, calls for the immediate adjustment of expenditure to income, and to accomplish this the most rigid economy should be practised in all branches of the public service.

2. The enormous proportions of our public debt, in view of our limited sources of income, imperatively demand that there should be no further increase; and that the amendment of our constitution is desirable so that the executive cannot, without the consent of at least two-thirds vote of the Legislative Assembly, incur expenditure in excess of the income of the province.

3. That in view of direct taxation recently imposed upon the municipalities a general system of municipal reform be adopted by which municipal affairs be more economically and efficiently managed and by which all officials paid out of the municipal fund be appointed and controlled by municipal authorities.

4. That all work paid for out of municipal funds be put up to public competition as far as possible.

5. That in view of the importance of our agricultural interests and the great necessity of encouraging and developing these interests, the duties of the office of Surveyor General be amalgamated with and discharged with some other executive department, and that a member of the executive, as Minister of Agriculture, have charge of this important provincial interest.

6. That the membership of the executive is in excess of the requirements of the province, withdraws annually from the necessary services of this country a large amount of money, and being disproportionate to the membership of the House imperils the independence of the Legislature.

The debate was continued until after midnight, the speakers being Messrs. Killam, Pinder, Alward, Veniot, Howe, Flewelling, Smith (St. John), Shaw, White Atkinson, Pitts, Phinney and Wells.

Dr. Alward presented the petition of the New Brunswick branch of the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association praying that full parliamentary suffrage be conferred on the women of New Brunswick upon the same terms and under the conditions as that now accorded to men.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Blair on Wednesday introduced a bill securing to wives and children the benefits of life insurance.

Mr. Mitchell submitted return of indebtedness of St. John municipality.

Dr. Stockton gave notice of motion for Friday:

Resolved, In the opinion of this House it is desirable that the electoral law of this province should be so changed that no person be entitled to vote in more than one electoral district for any general election to the legislative assembly.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to exempt members of the active militia in certain cases from serving on juries.

The order of the day being reached Mr. Emmerson spoke at length in defence of the government's policy.

The amendment was lost, the vote being: Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Atkinson, Perley—12.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labilliois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Robinson, Veniot, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—24.

The motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair was then put and carried by the same vote reversed.

The House went into committee of supply, Mr. Killam in the chair.

On the item of \$12,000 for contingencies Dr. Atkinson moved in amendment that the amount be \$10,000.

This was lost—12 to 23. On the item for \$1,000 for the law clerk, Mr. Phinney moved in amendment that the amount be \$500.

The amendment was lost—11 to 21. Mr. Dibblee was paired with Dr. Atkinson.

The House remained in committee of supply all night and until quarter past two this morning, passing all the items of supply.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the House further consider supply on Wednesday next, 13th inst.

Adjourned.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The After Effects of the Disease often More Serious and Fatal than Typhoid Itself.

HUMBERSTONE, Ont., Feb. 4.—Typhoid fever is a disease to be dreaded because of its dangerous nature as well as for the fact that some disagreeable results usually supervene when the patient has escaped from the clutches of the disease. Harvey H. Neff, of this place, was convalescing after an attack of typhoid when he was prostrated by a severe form of kidney disease. He was bedridden for weeks, and no medicine that he took was of any avail. But like a light in the darkness, came the news of what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for other victims of kidney disease. Five boxes of the pills put Mr. Neff on his feet again, thoroughly cured.

Sittings and Circuit Courts.

The following is the assignment of the sittings and circuit courts for 1895, and January, 1896:

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.			
Charlotte, Tuesday, 14th May, 1895			
Queens, " 8th October, "			
Saint John, " 26th November, 1895			
Westmorland, " 13th January, "			
Albert, " 21st January, "			
MR. JUSTICE TUCK.			
Kent, Tuesday, 12th March, 1895			
Westmorland, " 7th May, "			
Northumberland, " 25th March, "			
Kings, " 10th September, "			
Victoria, " 24th September, "			
Alsawaska, " 1st October, "			
Saint John, " 7th January, "			
MR. JUSTICE HANINGTON.			
Gloucester, Tuesday, 5th March, 1895			
Restigouche, " 12th March, "			
Northumberland, " 25th March, "			
Sunbury, " 15th October, "			
Westmorland, " 3rd September, "			
MR. JUSTICE LANDRY.			
Victoria, Tuesday, 5th March, 1895			
Madawaska, " 12th March, "			
Carleton, " 23rd April, "			
Queens, " 21st May, "			
York Sittings, " 18th June, "			
Saint John, " 24th September, "			
Charlotte, " 8th October, "			
Kings, " 14th January, 1896			
MR. JUSTICE VANWART.			
Saint John, Tuesday, 12th March, 1895			
Sunbury, " 15th May, "			
Restigouche, " 25th August, "			
Gloucester, " 3rd September, "			
Kent, " 24th September, "			
Carleton, " 15th October, "			
York Sittings, " 7th January, 1896.			

Judges assigned for the trial of election petitions, under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, for the year ending Hilary Term, 1896:

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Landry: The Electoral Districts of the City of St. John, and of the Counties of St. John, Carleton, Kent and Victoria.

Mr. Justice Tuck and Mr. Justice Barker: The Electoral Districts of the Counties of York, Westmorland, Queens, Gloucester and Restigouche.

Mr. Justice Hanington and Mr. Justice Vanwart: The Electoral Districts of the Counties of Charlotte, Kings, Albert and Northumberland.

Now is the Time.

The benefit to be derived from a good medicine in early spring is undoubted, but many people neglect taking any until the approach of warmer weather, when they will like a tender flower in a hot sun. Something must be done to purify the blood, overcome that tired feeling and give necessary strength. Vacation is earnestly longed for, but many weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before rest can be indulged in. To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood.

Konchibougane.

Mr. Wm. Ryan has returned home from Eel Island where he has been for some weeks.

Alex. R. Stewart is working up Richibucto River. Some of the fair ones miss him very much.

John McIntyre and his brother Duncan have returned home from Shippegan.

Pat has done well. He has shingled the gable end and Charlie still stands in the barn.

K. D. C. imparts strength to the whole system.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION COLUMN.

All Communications to this Column Should be Addressed to Mrs. J. Stevenson, Secretary W. C. T. U. Richibucto.

Women's Christian Temperance Union Richibucto, will meet every fortnight at the residence of Miss Ostle. Meetings on Thursday at 3 p. m. Mothers' meetings will be held every fortnight on alternate Wednesdays, at the same place and hour. Mothers are requested to attend.

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?—Psalm 27, 1.

On the Temperance Question.

There is no mistaking where the Christian sentiment ought to be on the temperance question. The terrible ruin wrought by strong drink, and the gigantic organized efforts that are being made by the liquor interest to resist all reform, and to fix the evil ineradicably in the midst of our Christian civilization, should compel even the most indifferent to earnest thought and decisive opinion and action.

There seems to be no place whatever for neutrality. There may be diversity of opinion as to methods and measures in pressing the reform; there certainly can be, among thinking Christians, no diversity of sentiment concerning the desirability of the reform itself.

The influence of the saloon is evil, and only evil. It has not one redeeming quality. There is no shadow of moral reason for its existence or its continuance in any community. There is no sense in which it can be said to be a benefit to society, or to confer blessings. It surely can claim no mission from God to men, nor can it receive the divine sanction and benediction. God never gives to any man a commission to ruin his fellow-men, and to scatter woe and sorrow.

The sentiment of Christian men and women everywhere should be a unit on this point. The saloon is unquestionably a foe to Christian progress. It is directly antagonistic to the work which the gospel is ordained to accomplish. It is perpetually undoing what the Church of Christ is striving to do.

No Christian can ignore the question and say, "It is nothing to me, I have no responsibility in the matter." No sheltered home is secure from the peril of the saloon. The beautiful boy—clean and innocent—whom a fond mother presses now to her heart, may some day be laid at her feet an utter ruin—destroyed by the saloon. The question touches the dearest interests of every household. Even on personal grounds there is no one who should be indifferent to it. It may be one of our own that to-morrow shall fall a prey to the blighting curse of the saloon.

This is a question with which parents and teachers have very much to do. The sentiment of Christian temperance should be fostered in every home and in every Sabbath-school. If the drunkard of years cannot be saved, let the young be snatched from the peril. In a little time the children that now play about our doors, and sit in our classes, will mould the social life and direct the political affairs and shape the moral character of the nation. It is vitally important that they should learn to look with clear eye at all questions of duty and responsibility, that their lives should be kept clean for God's holy service and that their hands should be trained to do manly and heroic work in the cause of Christ, in the day when they shall have to take their places in active life.

Let the children and the young be taught to keep themselves pure from the defiling touch of intoxicating drink. The power of early impressions is well nigh invincible. A child taught from the mother's knee to loathe and hate the saloon will not be likely ever to cross the fatal threshold in later years.

Let the children be instructed, besides, to the true principles of Christian temperance, based upon the teachings of Christ and his apostles. Let them early learn for themselves the duty of self-control, and let there be deeply impressed upon their hearts the far-reaching requirements of the law of love, which works no ill to a neighbor and seeks the good of all men. Faithful and careful teaching in these lines, in the home and in the Sabbath school, will train a generation for pure, sober life and for earnest advocacy of Christian temperance throughout the land.

A Cure for Headache.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been troubled with Headache for a number of years. I started to take B. B. B. and now I am perfectly cured. It is an excellent remedy for Headache and Dizziness.

MRS. MATTHEW MARTIN, Beeton, Ont.

Nerve Did It.

There is one kind of merchant detestable to the travelling man, and that is the individual who knows it all, and orders his goods direct from the house, instead of allowing the traveler to take his order.

There is such a man in a town not many miles from Indianapolis. He has no use for traveling men, and if one of them happens to drop in his store the old grocery keeper either ignores him altogether or gives him a terrible tongue lashing.

The old fellow was caught Tuesday however, and those who have been unfortunate enough to run up against him are wondering how it was done.

The man who sold him a bill of goods heard before he reached the town, what a tough old customer he was, and he made up his mind to sell him a bill of goods or die in the attempt. He had been told how every scheme failed, and he resolved to try a new game—that of making him mad.

He went into the store bright and early whistling a merry tune. The proprietor was back at his desk, and the drummer "braced" the clerk.

"Where is it?" he asked.

"What, where, how?" exclaimed the clerk, half scared to death.

"The chief mogul, the high muck-muck, his royal nibs, his jaglets, the boss," answered the traveling man.

"O, you mean Mr. S—; there he is back there."

The travelling man walked back to the desk, and tossed his card over to the grocery keeper. "Is this Mr. S—?" he asked.

The grocery keeper kept on writing and paid no more attention to the traveling man than if he were a post.

"Say, you bald-headed old guy, if you are deaf and dumb, why don't you hang a sign on your back so people will know it?"

The last remark brought the old fellow to time, and he opened out in great shape. "Young man," he said, "I don't want anything to do with you, and more-over I do not propose to be insulted in my own house. If you are not out of my house in one minute I will either throw you into the street or call the police and have you arrested."

"The— you will," replied the drummer. "I don't know about that. I represent the well-known firm of Seizeal & Holdem of Indianapolis, and I came here to sell you a bill of goods. You have the reputation of killing a traveling man every day, simply because he is trying to earn an honest living. Everybody in Indianapolis told me that it was impossible to sell you anything. They said your currants were flies, your cheese mouldy and that you were a back number. I told them they lied, and now to prove that they do not know what they are talking about, I want to send in your order."

The traveling man opened up his case and sold a good order. His nerve did it.

"A Thousand Thanks."

Rev. M. E. Siple, of Whitevale, Ont., writes, July 24th, 1894:—"I had suffered indescribable torture for two years or more, that is at times, from dyspepsia. Fearful pain and load in stomach, pain between shoulders, and sensation as of being pulled right in two, in small of back. I dieted, used patent medicines, different doctors' medicines, all to no use. Your K. D. C., third dose, completely relieved me, and four bottles I believe have cured me. A thousand thanks. I can study, preach and do my work now with energy and satisfaction, as of yore."

Acadieville.

A very good story is told about the man who spent his fall vacation in Her Majesty's free boarding house in Richibucto.

The Government authorities should see that the railings (or Garde fou) of the new bridge be put on the structure before the much talked of man-of-war be launched. It is supposed that the members of the Tatting Club, including their leader, will all be present and if the bridge is minus the railing these light headed creatures will all be precipitated into the river unless they are all roped together.

"Mab" seems to be very much interested in Basile Daigle getting over his recent illness as he is on the lookout for the fair ones.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Richard, and Mrs. Joseph Gallant on the arrival of daughters.

Seven of our parish officers are not rate-payers, although good men.

It Never Falls.

Norway Pine Syrup cures cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Children Cry for

Rogersville.

Times are quite brisk. There is a quantity of bark, ties and spool-wood got out.

Mr. Jas. Murphy is doing quite a business lumbering.

There has been much sickness reported around. Mrs. M. Duggan, who was so very ill, we are pleased to state, slowly recovering.

Mrs. Frank Bastian has been spending a few days with her parents. Her friends were much pleased to see her after her recent illness. Mrs. Paul Richard, who has been very low, is also on the mend. All the sick are getting around again, except the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Price, who has been so terribly reduced by erysipelas. We are sorry to state she does not seem to mend very much. We trust she will be spared to them, as she is a very bright little child.

Mrs. F. Murphy has been visiting her parents in Acadieville.

Mrs. Jas. Rustion visited Rogersville recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bastian called on friends in Acadieville last week.

We are glad to see our school opened again under the management of Miss Moren, of Campbellton. Both schools have teachers new to Rogersville, and we wish them every success.

Mr. D. Richard has opened a barber shop over D. Fontaine's store. We wish you well, Dave. With our hotels, stores, blacksmith's shop, it seems if we had a lawyer and photographer our town would be complete.

We have been very successful in getting our popular station agent back again, as our station is kept comfortable and clean.

A week ago last Sunday a meeting was held up near the station by Hon. M. Adams. Election is drawing near when this takes place. We hope to live long enough to see such things put a stop to on Sunday. There is too little regard paid to the Sabbath.

There are quite a number from here getting sleepers and hauling them to Brown's siding at Farris' Brook. Among the number are the Bastian Bros. We hear there are to be two weddings soon. R. has quite a long walk, but cheer up, it's only a matter of time. L. thinks he will move out of bachelorhood oh, so slowly. But wait for the serenade.

School Inspector Mesereau paid our school a visit, and found school running in a satisfactory manner.

Dentist R. Arnold is staying for a short time in our midst. He will be found at the Brunswick.

Our principal stores are doing a flourishing business.

Wideawake should take a tumble to himself, and stop his witty insults on old folks. His popularity does not extend as far as anticipated, and thus the muse drowns his grief.

Those who visit The Hall across the way often get left, and we often wonder why. F. S. and H. are regular visitors.

Dances are now a thing of the past. Perhaps the one promised so long ago may take place.

JUNKO.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood, strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

Dixon's Point and Vicinity.

Feb. 4.—The fishermen are still to be seen wending their weary way to and from their nets with very sad countenances, as they are having very poor luck.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith spent a very pleasant week with friends on Little River.

Messrs. Dickie had a very pleasant trip to Dorchester.

Mrs. McRay is visiting friends in Little River.

Those who went to the S. S. treat had a very enjoyable time. They were highly pleased at the way they were treated.

Wood hauling is still the order of the day.

One of our oldest farmers has joined the hunters, and has been very successful as a trapper, but as his trap has been tampered with, he has decided to give up the business.

Pitcher's Castoria.