

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., JULY 4, 1895.

OLD TIMES AND NEW.

It is not only in the railways, telegraphs, telephones, free schools and daily newspapers that our province differs from the New Brunswick of fifty years ago, in which these improvements were unknown. Then there was scarcely a single musical instrument or a carpeted room in our country farm houses. But there was a handloom and a number of spinning wheels with which the mother and daughters spun and wove the wool of the farmer's sheep into good stout homespun cloth which formed the clothing of the family. The boot and shoe factory was unknown, and the footwear of the farmer's household was made by an itinerant who carried with him the tools of his trade and boarded with the family. The tailor, too, who made the Sunday suits of those who could afford them went "whipping the cat," as it was called, from house to house. The flour which fed the family was not then the growth of Ontario plains or Northwest prairies. It was grown on the farm, ground in the little water-power mill near at hand, and baked in the huge bake-pan, swung upon a crane in the old-fashioned fire place. The cooking stove was unknown to the country districts, as much as was the sewing machine and the mowing machine.

Fifty years ago as the people of the settlement, now long since become a village, gathered together on a Sunday to worship, the congregations were as large almost as they are to-day, but there were not probably three starched collars among the men, who then sat separate from the women on their own side of the meeting house. And among the motley vehicles hitched to the fence by the roadside in front there was not a solitary wagon with springs, much less a covered buggy or one containing a cushioned seat.

In those days, yet fresh in the memory of our older men, the post-office was far away from the average settler; letters and newspapers were few and postage was high. Envelopes were unknown. The fools-cap sheet was folded together and stuck with wafers. Postage was usually left to be paid by the recipient of the letter, who not infrequently, after a walk of half-a-dozen miles to the postoffice for a letter which he was told was awaiting him there, paid two shillings for his letter perhaps from a brother in Upper Canada. Newspapers were so few that they were almost left out of account. The best weekly then printed in St. John would not compare with THE REVIEW of to-day, was about half its size in fact, contained no telegraphic news, and the barest outline of British news so-called, giving London dates of six weeks to two months old.

Space would fail to tell of the many other contrasts between the old times and the new, of the hospitality and the superstitions, the toils of clearing fresh land, the chopping "frolie," the piling "frolie," the barn raising, the quilting parties, the fighting, wrestling rum-drinking, the militia trainings, the religious reformations, and the many strange things in the lives of our fathers. In fact, almost everything is changed so much that could we see again this country as it was fifty years ago the view would be as strange to us as a visit to a foreign land. Some day, perhaps, a New Brunswick novelist of the realist school will paint for us a pen picture of New Brunswick life as it was half a century ago, and the story, if well told, can hardly fail to be of interest.

DOMINION DAY.

On Monday last Canada entered upon the twenty-eighth year of its history as a dominion. Our political development has been gradual. The federal union of 1867 undoubtedly grew out of the unworkable legislative union between Upper and Lower Canada formed twenty-six years before. Those two provinces differing in race and religion, were tied together by a constitution which guaranteed to each an equal representation of sixty-five members in the central legislature. The rapid growth of the upper province soon made this representation most unequal and the bond of union became a galling fetter to her people. There arose a cry for repre-

sentation by population, and "Rep. by Pop." became the watchword of the western people. Things were at a deadlock when the solution was found in the federal union of 1867. Under the new arrangement Ontario gained the boon of members in proportion to her numbers, while local legislatures gave to both the hitherto shackled Canada's full control of their domestic affairs.

On first July, 1867, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united, with the Intercolonial Railway promised as a practical bond of union and trade intercourse. In 1870 Manitoba was created a province out of the newly acquired Hudson Bay territory. In 1871 British Columbia came in with the promise of a trans-continental railway. Prince Edward Island joined us in 1873 and the dominion, as it stands to-day became complete. Newfoundland, although embraced in the original draft of union framed at Quebec in 1864, still holds aloof.

Beyond question the first of July, 1867, was an eventful and historic day for British North America, and the anniversary is well worthy of being celebrated. As yet we have little enthusiasm over it, because some of the immediate effects have proved disappointing to the maritime provinces. Our taxes have been increased, and the exigencies of a much higher tariff than we formerly had have operated unfavorably to our trade. The manufactories of the upper provinces have in some instances swamped our home industries, because they have advantages in the way of longer standing, a larger home market and more abundant capital. Our people chafe somewhat over the large expenditure of national capital in opening up and developing the North West. And coincident with these untoward occurrences has come the decay of our wooden tonnage, owing to the incoming of iron and steel ships built by the cheap labor and abundant capital of the old world.

For many reasons, including those just adverted to the time has hardly yet arrived for a matured and impartial judgment to be passed upon the union of 1867. But even now those who take an enlarged view of the matter must see that the union has done much for us. It has given us great public works—the Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific and Island railways, our enlarged and improved canal system, the most stupendous of its kind in the world, our system of coast lights, our numerous and excellent public buildings throughout the country. Where would these have been, what would they be, but for Confederation? Who would consent to part with our public works, or relegate the Northwest to the Indian and the Buffalo? Confederation has greatly increased the importance of British North America in the eyes of the world. It has equally enhanced our financial credit. It has driven forever out of the minds of British statesmen the notion, once firmly lodged there, that it would be a good thing to cut the colonies adrift. They are proud of us now as a source of strength to the empire where once we were regarded as hopeless dependents and an element of weakness. It has killed out the annexation craze, given us national solidity, national hopes and a national spirit. True, the latter is of slow growth, but it is unmistakably growing. We must trust to time to give it full development. We must also trust to time and statesmanship to equalise some things as yet unequal in the incidence of taxation and the distribution of benefits. But the national fabric will stand; our constitution is just in its principles and the union of British North America will doubtless be viewed by future generations as a notable and an auspicious event which will make Dominion Day a red letter day in the calendar, and one to be celebrated with patriotic ardor.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

CHURCH SERVICES AND MEETINGS.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. Hamilton, pastor. The usual services will be held on Sabbath first, viz.:—Kingston at 11 o'clock a. m., and Richibucto at 7 o'clock p. m. Rev. F. W. Murray will preach in Kingston, and W. R. Robinson in Richibucto.

Rev. J. S. Allen will preach at Nicholas River Bridge on Friday, at 7.30 p. m.; Saturday at Pine Ridge, at 7.30 p. m.; Sunday, West Branch 10.30 a. m.; Kingston 3 p. m.; Richibucto 7 p. m.

MARRIAGES
 TURNBULL WARD.—At Bass River, June 26, by Revs. F. W. Murray and J. K. Fraser, Mr. Walter Turnbull, of South Bay, St. John Co., to Miss Robina, eldest daughter of Mr. Reuben Ward, of Bass River.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-feeding, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

BUCTOUCHE.
 Mrs. C. N. Cummings and her little granddaughter of Folly village Nova Scotia, are visiting friends and relatives here.
 Rev. Mr. Jack baptized Mr. and Mrs. John A. Irving's baby girl last week, she was called Margaret Eunice Doherty after Mrs. Cummings and the child's great grandmother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Irving visited P. E. Island last week.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, intend holding their Fancy Sale and Tea on the 11th inst. We trust it will be largely attended and the untiring efforts of those ladies fully rewarded. This is the first tea of the season, so they expect to see their friends out in full force.

TRAVELLER.

July 1.—J. M. Kennedy, who has been in Newfoundland for the past year and a half, is back to work again with J. D. Irving.

Chas. Weeks was in Buctouche on Wednesday with a load of fresh salmon and cod. He disposed of the whole load.

Mrs. A. P. Cormier is building a house on the old site.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Irving have returned from the Island.

J. A. Irving returned from the Island the other day, with a handsome horse and a flyer.

Miss Winnie McManus, who has been visiting Mrs. Chas. McManus, returned to Memramcook on Saturday.

Miss Maggie Hannagan is visiting friends in Richibucto and Kingston.

Mrs. W. H. Irving returned on Saturday from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls of Shediac. She was accompanied by Master Fred and Miss Edith Ingalls. Miss Ingalls intends remaining here some time.

Miss Mary Hannagan has returned home for her vacation.

Miss Mary Bourque has returned home for her summer vacation, after the holidays she takes charge of the primary department of Buctouche School.

Miss Josie Sutton is also home for her vacation.

Miss Johnson of Notre Dame is visiting Miss Josie Sutton.

Miss Beatrice Sutton has returned home for her vacation.

The Misses Annie Smith, May McPhail Susie Gamble, Miranda Biggs left for the Island on the schooner Hattie E., Capt. Matthew Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Price of Bloomfield, Kings County are visiting his brother A. W. Price, foreman of the M and B. railway.

A number from Buctouche visited St. Marys on Saturday evening to attend a school concert given by Miss Mary Girouard, a pleasant time was spent.

Mr. William Watter's Concert Co. (limited) intended giving a limited variety concert in Barnes Hall on Friday night but the concert was postponed until Saturday night when it was held to an interesting audience in the Richard Hall.

Sch. Morning Star of Richibucto is now on Irving's slip undergoing repairs, being caulked and receiving a new keel.

R. A. Irving is spending Dominion Day at home.

J. H. Abbott of Moncton was in town on Saturday evening.

H. H. James goes to Richibucto to-morrow to attend Court.

On Tuesday last Judge James held probate court in his chambers when application was made to sell real estate of the late John Bourque of Dundas to pay liabilities, application was granted.

On Saturday, Miss Edythe James gave an interesting little children's concert, assisted by the little Misses Irena Wrye and Janie Keswick.

On Saturday night the ice cream parlours were filled to overflowing, everybody takes ice cream.

The schools closed on Friday both teachers have resigned, Miss Bourque has been teaching here for six years and the Principal for four years.

James Barnes is home from Norton where he is bridge building on the Central.

The Seance at the Convent of the Immaculate Conception on Friday afternoon was largely attended.

On Wednesday evening a pleasant little dance was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Leary. Among those present were Mrs. W. K. Thompson, Miss Winnie McManus, Miss Celinie Bourque, the Misses Hannagan, Miss Fannie Girouard, Miss Ellie Kileen, Miss Maggie Foley, Miss Lizzie Sutton, Messrs. Thos. McManus, J. W. Hannagan, J. A. Bourque, R. M. Foley, R. M. Sutton and A. E. Pearson.

H. A. O'Leary left for New York on Friday.

Joe McPhadden is building an addition to his house.

Three priests old college friends of Rev. Father Michaud, are here renewing the friendship of college days.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, are to build new stations on the I. C. R. at Windsor Junction and at Dartmouth.

Dominion Day Sports.

Monday morning threatened rain which gave promise of a damper on the sports, but the weather cleared about 8 o'clock and the sun came out beautifully. The Polymorphian parade was the first feature of the sports, and this showed the great taste and skill our citizens have for such things. It was really the most humorous thing ever seen on our streets.

There were 9 boats entered and started in the sailing race:

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| On Time | entered by | Wm. Michaud, Jr. |
| Viking | " | Alex. Fraser, Jr. |
| Sea Foam | " | Geo. Daigle |
| I. X. L. | " | Fred Hains |
| Kickapoo | " | R. O'Leary |
| Micmac | " | M. Long |
| Fisherman | " | Geo. Amiraux |
| U. & I. | " | Len Hains |
| Nimrod | " | Wm. Hudson, Jr. |

Owing to some little delay caused by other sports, the race did not start until nearly eleven o'clock. The boats started with all sail set from a line drawn across the channel from the public wharf to a schooner anchored on the other side. The wind was light from N. W. during the first round of the race, but hauled to North with a squall and continued to blow a fresh breeze during the remainder of the race. The boats started down river to a flag boat near Caie's block. Wm. Hudson's Nimrod was the first to turn with Alex. Fraser's Viking 2nd. The Viking gradually gained and soon was the foremost boat turning the upper flag boat at Platt's Point with a good lead. When the Viking was about half way down from Platt's Point she met the heavy north wind, and it was then that her fine sailing qualities were exhibited. She gained on the whole fleet so fast that she was a full mile ahead of the second boat at the finish. The Fisherman came in second and I. X. L. third, with the other boats scattered promiscuously about the river. Every boat had as much wind as she could "stagger under," and no one could call it a drifting match. Indeed, we do not think that such good time ever was made in a race in this harbor. The course too was a great improvement on the old time courses. The whole race was right under the eyes of the spectators.

Shortly after dinner the rowing race was started. There were five boats entered and started in this race:

Clio rowed by Geo. W. Wilson and P. Thompson.
 Shelduck rowed by James and John Long, Jr.
 Peter Cruikshank rowed by George Amiraux and D. Legoo.
 Ashier rowed by Geo. Finnigan and F. Blanchard.
 Zulu rowed by Frank and Geo. Curwin.

This was a long, hard race and was well tested. Clio took 1st prize, Zulu 2nd, and Peter Cruikshank 3rd.

The Indian canoe race was started with three canoes, each manned by two dusky natives who paddled all they could. The race was won by Tom Levi and mate. This ended the aquatic part of the programme.

The 100 yard race was participated in by Wm. Jardine, John Thibideau, Martin Conway, John Scott, Jr., John Shaddick, Thibideau and Conway came in first and second, respectively.

In the half mile race five aborigines started. They showed more endurance than speed.

The three legged race was won by Smith Scott and John Shaddick. The wheelbarrow race and potato race were run by the polymorphians. The prize for climbing the greased pole was captured by Thomas Long. There were no entries for the log race.

There was another polymorphian parade in the evening and fireworks were exhibited, concluding a very enjoyable day.

There was the largest crowd of people seen in town for some time. Everything went off harmoniously. Those who were defeated in any of the contests took their defeat with good grace and those who won made no "blowing." There was not a single instance of "kicking" among any of the competitors.

Much credit is due to the energetic committee, Messrs. McMinn, Lawton and Cavanagh for the efficient manner in which they conducted the whole proceedings.

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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.

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