

The Review.

A. B. PATERSON, PROPRIETOR

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Items of news from any place will be thankfully received.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name in confidence to ensure insertion.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., OCT 22, 1896

A TRANSFORMATION.

It is funny to note with what unanimity the Liberal party journals of the country have ceased to speak of some of the deplorable things which occupied so much of their attention before the last election. There was the exodus, the subsidized press favoritism in high places, the use of palace cars by ministers and officials, the too many departmental heads at Ottawa, the uselessness of the high commissioner's office in London and so on. For these patriotic scribes the exodus no longer exists though our young people are going and returning just the same as before. The palace cars, too, come and go with their usual frequency, but this has ceased to be a grievance. There are quite as many ministers in the new cabinet as the old, and more money voted for the public service than ever before, but not a Liberal journal sees any symptom of "extravagance" or "waste" in the existing order of things. Great is the transforming power of an election to make optimists of so many journalistic pessimists!

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

After comparing notes as to the wheat harvest in various countries, the American consul general at St. Petersburg reaches the conclusion that the world's wheat crop of this year is 185,000,000 bushels short of last year's yield. This is the general summing up, some countries showing increased production and others a larger falling off. This is the foundation for the recent advance in the price of wheat and flour. Many other articles, and especially food stuffs, show a natural tendency to rise with wheat.

It is a strange coincidence, but for many years past cheap bread stuffs have often gone hand in hand with commercial depression. Many an old farmer, not himself a grower of wheat has remarked that times were better when flour was \$8 to \$14 per barrel than when it was down to \$5. At present there is a prospect of a further increase in the price of wheat, and the recent sharp advance in freights leads to the impression that better times are at hand. Whether this is true or not many believe it is. The recent rise in wheat and freights was quite unexpected, and a sudden return of better times, which is possible at least, would be an even more agreeable surprise.

New South Wales, after some tendency to relax from its low tariff to protection a year ago adopted the other extreme of almost free trade. With free trade came a tax of a penny on the pound of all real estate above \$1,200 and of sixpence on the pound of all incomes above \$1,000. The new arrangement produced a surplus in the first year's trial, and suits the poorer and working classes well.

And now, as the Mail and Empire points out, when dismissals from office are talked of, the Governor General has again to be reckoned with. It may be that Lord Aberdeen will hold the reins quite as firmly with the new government in regard to dismissals as he did with Sir Charles Tupper in the matter of appointments.

Minister Tarte who prosecuted a French Canadian editor for criminal libel has secured the committal of the offender. It may be a much harder thing to secure a conviction, and probably will be.

It is reported that some removals from office are being made on the Nova Scotian section of the Intercolonial beginning with the station master at Halifax and others.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

St. Joseph's College.

(Times.) ST. JOSEPH'S, Oct. 16.—From forty to fifty new students of St. Joseph's college were present at the annual meeting of the Alumni association held last evening. Pres. Landry on opening the meeting delivered an interesting address explanatory of the work thus far accomplished by the association and predicting a still more excellent work successfully to be achieved in the future.

The verbal report of the Rev. Treas. gave rise to a discussion which terminated only when that officer presented a written report. The financial standing of the Alumni association is excellent, especially when one considers the great expense involved in the construction of the handsome Lefebvre memorial hall.

Before the election of officers for the current year was proceeded with, Father O'Neill warmly advocated rotation in office and the infusion of a considerable amount of new blood into the executive committee, concluding with the announcement that for his own part he would emphatically decline a re-nomination to the secretaryship, which office he had already held for two years. After remarks on the same subject by Rev. Fathers Bellevue and Cormier, the nominations and election of officers took place, resulting as follows:

President—Hon. Judge Landry. 1st Vice-Pres.—Rev. J. M. O'Flaherty. 2nd Vice-Pres.—L. N. Bourque, M. D. Sec.—J. A. Doherty.

Treas.—Rev. A. D. Cormier, C. S. C. The number of members constituting the executive committee was increased by two and the members thereof in addition to the foregoing officers are: Hon. A. D. Richard, J. P. McInerney, M. D., Rev. P. Bellevue, F. J. Sweeney, L. J. Bellevue, M. D., E. P. Doherty, M. D., and C. S. Hickman.

The Alumni orators for the 1897 commencement are J. P. McInerney, M. D. and A. A. LeBlanc, M. D.; and the Alumni poets are John Borden and Rev. L. LeBlanc.

Considerable other business of an interesting nature was transacted, the meeting proving on the whole one of the most successful thus far held.

FARM STOCK AND CROP AT AUCTION.

I will sell on SATURDAY, THE 31st DAY OF OCT., 1896, the farm on the Ribbucto Road known as the Matthew Rigley homestead, containing 200 acres more or less, forty acres under a good state of cultivation and laid off in two and three acre fields and fenced with good cedar fences; the balance is well wooded, cedar, spruce and hemlock and a quantity of spool wood. There is a good dwelling house, and a good cellar, a large barn and two wells of good water and a good orchard, also a meadow lot of 50 acres one mile from the farm and cuts from 3 to 5 tons of good, meadow hay; also 1 stock horse, 5 yrs. old, weight 1250, (Angus Chief), one driving mare, 7 years old, 4 milch cows, 1 Jersey bull, 1 Ayrshire bull calf, 1 large pig, a lot of chickens, 5 tons good hay, 3 tons straw, 2 tons meadow hay, 150 bus. oats, 20 bus. wheat, 20 bus. buckwheat, 6 bus. peas, 30 barrels potatoes, 15 bbls. Swedish turnips, 5 bbls. good winter apples, also 1 double seated wagon, 1 road cart, 1 cart, plough, harrow, 1 mowing machine, 1 Boyd threshing machine, 1 rake, 1 pair bobbeds, 2 single sleds chains, double and single harness, shovels, forks, scythes and lot of articles too numerous to mention; Also a lot of household goods, consisting of chairs, tables, lounge, cupboard, 2 feather beds, bedsteads, 1 cooking stove, 1 box stove and a lot of stovepipe, carpet rug, cooking tools, 1 Daisy churn, also axes, augurs, hammers, saws, chisels and a lot of articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: Up to \$5.00, cash; from \$5.00 to \$10.00, 3 mos.; upwards of \$10.00, 9 mos. credit with approved joint notes.

CLIFFORD ATKINSON, Auctioneer.

Alarming riots have occurred among the coolies in Demerara, British Guiana. The ringleaders of the rioters were arrested and while they were being taken to a lockup by the police the latter were attacked by a mob and obliged to fire upon their assailants. Three rioters were killed and many wounded. The rioting was the outcome of a strike among the laborers against reduction in wages.

Cecil Rhodes announced to the Matabele chiefs at a conference that after yielding up their arms and those of their number who had been guilty of murdering whites, the Matabele must locate themselves in specified districts of the country. The principal chiefs would be held responsible and would receive monthly salaries from the British Chartered South African Company. The chiefs all agreed to this proposition, and it is considered that the whole Matabele trouble is now at an end.

"That young widow next door has bought a bicycle. Isn't that a trifle odd?" "No," she says she had to have it so she could carry flowers out to the cemetery." Chicago Record.

Lawyer: "You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch?" Witness—"It had my sweetheart's picture in it." Lawyer—"Ah, I see. A woman in the case."

THE RAG-PICKERS OF PARIS.

Thousands of People Who Gather Wealth from Rubbish and Refuse.

The wealth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand persons who earn a living by picking up what others throw away. Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the gatherings of the pickers, who collect every day in the year about 1,200 tons of merchandise, which they sell to the wholesale rag-dealers for some 70,000 francs. At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand, and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets. In the morning, in front of each house, you see men, women, and children sifting the dust-bins before they are emptied into the scavengers' carts. At various hours of the day you may remark isolated rag-pickers, who seem to work with less method than the others and with a more independent air. The night pickers are generally novices, men who, having been thrown out of work, are obliged to hunt for their living like the wild beasts. The morning pickers are experienced and regular workers, who pay for the privilege of sifting the dust-bins of a certain number of houses and of trading with the results. The rest, the majority, are the couriers, the runners, who exercise their profession freely and without control, working when they please and loafing when they please. They are the philosophers and adventurers of the profession, and their chief object is to enjoy life and meditate upon its problems. (From "Proletarian Paris," by Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine for January.)

Where Ball Dresses Are Made.

It seems that the lady members of the aristocracy run just the same risk as do the gentlemen of infection from their wearing apparel. Their grand dinner dresses, recherche walking costumes and delicate morning robes—even their bridal wreaths and beaded ball slippers are frequently made in the most miserable dens. A reporter has been having a chat with a lady who at one time was employed by a noted West end costumier. "Many a titled dame would positively shudder," she exclaimed, "if she saw the poor, half-starved, ill-clad creatures who have the making of her finery."

"Do court dressmakers then, like fashionable tailors, employ outside hands?" "Yes, all do more or less, especially the smaller firms. Indeed, many of the so-called court dressmakers, whose places of business consist of swell flats or drawing room floors, really do little or no work on the premises. They 'fit' ladies, certainly, but as often as not the material is made up in the most wretched slums by women who can scarcely earn enough to keep body and soul together. For instance, in a case I know of, a dressmaker ordered a wedding costume for a certain date. The linings were made by the firm, but the material for the bodice was given to one outside hand and that of the skirt to another. Much to her ladyship's chagrin, the costume was not ready by the day appointed. Now, what was the real reason? It was that the poor woman who had been entrusted with the making of the bodice had suddenly died of sheer worry and starvation. She was found lying on her old four-post bedstead in a little back room in Marylebone, with the half-finished garment grasped in her hand."

"Is the pay of these outside hands so very small then?" "Yes, in the majority of cases. The court dress makers take good care to have nearly every farthing of the large profits for themselves. The middle hand gets no more than if she were employed on the most common work, yet so trying is their occupation that I have often known women to go blind or into consumption over it. Even when constant employment they cannot earn more than 10 shillings or 12 shillings a week, and out of this paltry sum they have to find their own twist or cotton. So poor are they, indeed, that it is quite a common thing for them to get 'dolly shop' keepers to advance small sums on the material for one job till they have executed and been paid for another."

"I take it that all this applies to the small firms only?" "Yes, mainly to those people who call themselves 'Madames' or 'Mesdames.' But it amounts to much the same thing even in the case of the largest court dressmakers. Once they give out work they cannot tell for certain where it is made up. They may give it to A, thinking that she does it at home, but very often A, for the sake of extra profit, gives it to B, and B may give it to C, some poor creature living in the depth of squalor. It is just the same with ball shoes and bridal wreaths. The former are, in very many instances, ornamented amidst the most unsanitary surroundings; the latter are made and mounted in places equally unhealthy and miserable. The only remedy for the evil is to make it illegal for firms to give out work at all. As it is, the servant is much safer than her mistress. The ordinary dressmaker does her work with her own hands in places which, if humble, are at least cleanly; the fashionable dressmaker simply does the fitting and talking. Sometimes she is so ashamed of the obvious poverty of her outdoor hands that she gives them particular instructions not to bring back work during business hours, in case they might be seen by her customers. Whenever I hear of a case of fever among the aristocracy I ask myself if the clothing is not more to blame than the drains."—London Chronicle.

Tennyson as a Mesmerist.

Tennyson had extraordinary mesmeric powers, says the Boston Herald's correspondent. He went, as a young man, with his wife to some country inn, and soon after his arrival a doctor called, who, having introduced himself said: "I am here with a lady who is suffering from severe physical ailments, and I want you to come and try your mesmeric passes on her, because I am quite convinced that you have strong mesmeric powers." Tennyson laughed at this, but he went with the doctor, who showed him how to make the passes, and he found that he had the power, and that it exercised a very beneficial influence on the suffering lady. Afterward when he went into the room the patient would fall into a mesmeric sleep almost before he began his passes on her. After the parties left the inn they did not meet for some years, and Tennyson did not recognize the doctor until reminded of the circumstances by the latter, who further said: "Do you know you saved the lady's life, and she is now my wife."

MONEY SAVERS

FOR FAMILIES WHO DESIRE TO ECONOMIZE.

Diamond Dyes the 2 cents

It would require many large volumes to give a complete record of all the strong testimonial letters written by the women of the country in favor of Diamond Dyes. These indispensable aids in good house-keeping are gaining in public favor every week, and once tried, they become permanent home favorites.

Just think of it! One package of Diamond Dyes will color from one to six pounds of goods, according to shade desired. This is wonderful work when the small expense is considered.

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Have you ever tried this work with Diamond Dyes? One effort in this direction of true economy will convince you that Diamond Dyes are money savers to the family.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Bleed and bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barbers Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Short.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The under mentioned non-resident rate-payers of Richibucto School District No. 1 in the Parish of Richibucto in the County of Kent, N. B., are hereby notified that unless their school tax set opposite names, together with cost, \$2.00 (two dollars) each is paid to the undersigned within two months from date thereof, legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

George K. McLeod—1895, \$22.40 1896, \$24.00. Capt. Wm. Gray Estate—1893, \$1.50; 1895, \$1.54; 1896, \$1.60.

ROBT. W. BEERS, Sec'y Treas.

Richibucto, Oct. 17, 1896.

Sheriff's Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House, in Richibucto, in the County of Kent, on TUESDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JANUARY next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest, property, Equity of Redemption, claim and demand, whatsoever, either at law or in equity, of Maurice P. Bourgeois, of, in, to, out of or upon the following land and premises:—an that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of St. Paul, in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, east half of lot No. 12 described and bounded as follows:—On the north by the road leading to Buctouche, east by land occupied by Mary Bourgeois, south by the Buctouche River, west by land owned by Calixte D. Cormier, containing fifty acres more or less, together with house, store, barn and outhouses and appurtenances to the same belonging, and all other lands and tenements belonging to said Maurice P. Bourgeois, situate, lying and being within my bailiwicks, the same having been levied and seized under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the County Court of Westmorland against the said Maurice P. Bourgeois.

AUGUSTE LEGER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Richibucto, Oct. 14th, A. D. 1896.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Coughs, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints. PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST remedy for Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. PAIN-KILLER is unquestionably the BEST REMEDY MADE. It brings speed and PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of Croup, Coughs, Sore Throat, Cholera, etc. PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Painter, Sailor, and is simply done to come and try your mesmeric passes on her, because I am quite convinced that you have strong mesmeric powers." Tennyson laughed at this, but he went with the doctor, who showed him how to make the passes, and he found that he had the power, and that it exercised a very beneficial influence on the suffering lady. Afterward when he went into the room the patient would fall into a mesmeric sleep almost before he began his passes on her. After the parties left the inn they did not meet for some years, and Tennyson did not recognize the doctor until reminded of the circumstances by the latter, who further said: "Do you know you saved the lady's life, and she is now my wife."



Invented in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its extraordinary worth, merit, excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. It is marvelous how many different complaints and diseases it will cure.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere. It is the best, the oldest, the original. It is unlike any other. It is superior to all others. It is not merely a Liniment, it is the Universal Household Remedy. For Internal as well as External Use. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, colic, cramps, hiccups, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, sore lips, sore throat or lungs, la grippe, chest pains, bowel pains and kidney pains. It is the sovereign cure for bites, burns, bruises, cuts, chaps, cracks, chilblains, lame back, lame side, numps, ringworm, stings, scalds, strains, sprains, soreness, stiffness and swellings. The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price 15 cents; six \$1.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

John O'Regan

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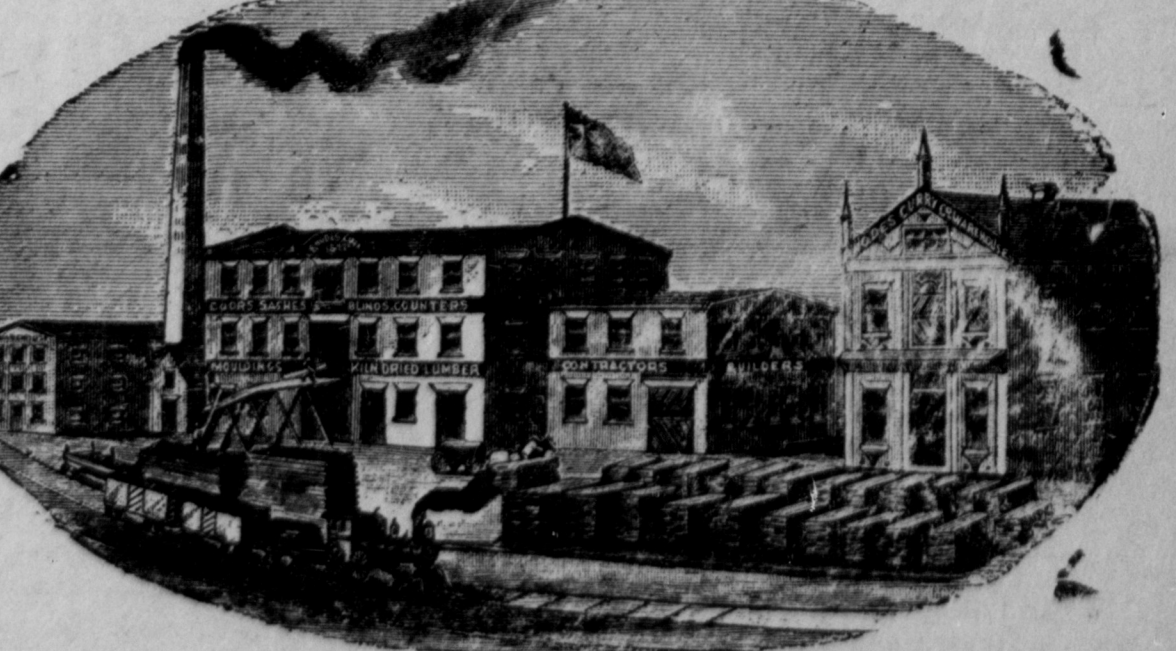
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