

The Review.

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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., DEC. 3, 1896.

PULP MANUFACTURE IN KENT.

Canada as a pulp country has no equal among any of the nations of the earth. Why? Because she has the wood necessary for the manufacture of pulp in greater abundance than any other country. Do the Canadians appear to realize the fact? Yes most undoubtedly they do, for to-day we have one of the largest pulp mills in the world on the Canadian ground—that of the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. And we find that one of the largest manufacturers of paper and pulp making machinery in the world, that of Pusey & Jones of Wilmington, Del., has erected a large foundry and machine shop at the same place, evidently expecting that there will be a rush in the paper and pulp business in Canada before long (which will take place just as soon as there is an export duty imposed on pulp wood) and are looking for their share of the patronage, which in a great part goes to other concerns in the U. S. We find that the said pulp mill (which is a ground wood one) situated as it is, some 1500 miles inland, and with a heavy freight rate, ships most of its product to England. Why can't we people of Kent County make pulp and ship it to England too, a country where they don't manufacture it themselves? We have an abundant supply of wood suitable for the purpose, far more suitable for the manufacture of pulp than of lumber. Wood pulp is divided into two classes, viz: mechanical and chemical pulp. The chemical pulp is divided into three classes, sulphite, sulphate and soda pulp, while the mechanical pulp is all ground wood. In the ground wood there is literally no waste, the bark and sawdust being converted into steam and the rest all ground into pulp. The chemical pulp takes two cords of wood to every ton of pulp made while the mechanical pulp (ground wood) turns out a ton of pulp to a cord of wood. The chemical pulp takes from 15 to 45 hours to manufacture according to grade; the mechanical pulp is being manufactured or ground all the time. A twenty-five ton chemical mill fully equipped costs from \$200,000.00 to \$500,000.00, according to foundations etc. while a ground wood mill of the same size can be put up for \$50,000.00. A chemical mill employs four men to every ton of pulp manufactured; ground wood can be manufactured with a man to the ton in large mills and in small mills with three men to every two tons of pulp. The chemical mill beside other chemicals uses about 400 pounds of sulphur to the ton of pulp, while the ground wood uses no chemicals of any kind. The chemical pulp requires more skilled and consequently higher priced labor, and takes a trifle over a ton of coal to the ton of pulp, while the ground wood takes less than a ton of coal to manufacture a ton of pulp, and last but not least the market for ground wood is much stronger than that for the chemical pulp. The paper on which this is printed is made from 20 per cent. chemical pulp and 80 per cent. ground wood. Now while it may not be possible to build a pulp mill here such as Mr. Schilde figured on some 13 months ago we give below figures on a small up-to-date ground wood mill which is easily within the reach of the people of Kent County:

Cost of pulp mill building	\$4000 00
120x60,	
One 275 H. P. boiler and engine	12000 00
Two fine screens at \$750,	1500 00
Four pulp wood grinders at \$550,	2200 00
One rotary screen,	450 00
One barket,	150 00
Three wet machines at \$750,	2200 00
Pipes shafting etc,	5000 00
Putting up machinery,	1000 00
Pumps,	500 00
Log haul and saw,	500 00
Small machine shop,	2000 00
Total,	\$31,500.00

The above are figures on the cost of a 15 ton steam dry ground wood mill, which would give employment to twenty-five men. Both poplar and spruce can be used in the manufacture and can be had for \$2.25 per cord. The cost of manufacture is about \$3.50 per ton, which would make the cost of the pulp to the manufacturer

at about \$6.00 per ton. The market seldom gets below \$13.00 per ton, f. o. b. and has been up as high as \$20.00 within the last year, the product being restricted on account of low water. A mill of this description is a money maker and will pay for itself in three years at the outside. \$32,000.00 is not a very large sum for a community to raise in an enterprise of this kind and we believe that share would find ready takers.—Com.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS AS RIVALS.

Damon and Pythias in olden story were such tried friends that one was willing to die for the other. In sacred story the mutual love of David and Jonathan affords a parallel in which not even the prospective gain or loss of a throne could break the bond. It was a hard test of Jonathan's friendship, but he seems not to have wavered, and succeeding ages have endorsed the plaudit of the poet-king, "Very pleasant hast thou been unto me, O, Brother Jonathan. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women."

In New Brunswick public life a most striking friendship, long-continued and surviving one or more severe tests, has existed between McClellan, of Albert and Gillmor, of Charlotte, rival candidates for the vacant governorship, strangely made vacant by the visit of a pale messenger to John James Fraser in distant Genoa. Long years ago—somewhere in the fifties—Charlotte elected among her four members the then youthful Arthur Hill Gillmor. About the same time Albert elected as one of her two representatives Abner Reid McClellan, then barely 21 years of age, who got in, if report tells truly, by the casting vote of a sheriff who was a relative. Be that as it may, these two young men, meeting in the old house of assembly at Fredericton, soon became fast friends, and their friendship has continued down to this present, unbroken by the vicissitudes of forty years. Both were Liberals in the politics of that day. Both were ardent temperance men. Both voted for the Tilley prohibitory law of 1856, and when it proved something of a fiasco and unworkable, and a special session of the legislature was called in July of the same year to repeal it, two men and two only of the 41 members stood up and voted manfully against the repeal. These two were our Damon and Pythias—Gillmor and McClellan.

Time passed on and the friends became more and more inseparable. They fought side by side for the various reforms inaugurated by the Liberal regime, perfecting the then new machinery of responsible government, establishing the first railways extending the franchise, cheapening postage, abolishing the postage on newspapers, assisting each other in getting grants for their counties, getting friends appointed to office, and even in the preparation of their speeches. But at length a time for the trial of their friendship came. It was on the old Quebec scheme of Confederation in 1865. Then, doubtless from conviction, McClellan became a "Confederate" and Gillmor an "Anti-Confederate."

The Fisher-Tilley government was defeated at the polls and the great wave of Antyism swept the country. A new government was formed, with Allen, afterward Chief Justice, Smith, afterward Sir Albert, Anglin and others as members, and with Gillmor as provincial secretary. In the same house appeared McClellan, more than ever the champion of federation because nearly all the chiefs of the movement were defeated. So the old friends now crossed swords in the political arena, but friends they still remained, though now McClellan was working for Gillmor's downfall. And it came. Another year and another election saw Confederation triumph, and provincial secretary Gillmor, with his leader and colleagues were out of office, while Tilley, Mitchell, Fisher and McClellan, the latter chief commissioner of works, reigned in their stead. But still they were friends.

Under the new order of things McClellan was made a senator and went to Ottawa, and, after some defeats, a few years later Gillmor was again the elect for Charlotte and sat in the commons. Both were Liberals of the new school as they had been of old, and their well-tried friendship grappled them to each other with hooks of steel. At Ottawa they lived, walked and held sweet converse together. Together they plotted and planned for the long delayed triumph of their party. In preparation for his speeches in the commons McClellan was Gillmor's guide, philosopher and friend and when the orator's triumph came, and the pleased house had applauded Gillmor's witty illustrations and brilliant sallies, as it always did, the friends rejoiced together. They had become in advancing years more inseparable than ever.

But, as we have seen, and as has been so often said and sung, "The course of true love never did run smooth." This year of grace and the dark month of November, which emptied the gubernatorial chair of its kindly and worthy occupant, brought a new trial to the long-existing bond between our Damon and Pythias. Both were in the running for the vacant governorship. With either one of the twain out of the way the other's chances would have been safe. But rumor hath it that neither was quite willing to make way for the other.

If it had been left to popular arbitration

perhaps the late member for Charlotte might have defeated his rival, the senator for Albert. But circumstances—political circumstances—powerfully aid the richer, the younger and the less gifted but shrewder of the friends. And we are left to guess, or to wait and see how Pythias will regard the promotion of Damon under the rather trying conditions.

THE DEAD GOVERNOR.

That death lives a shining mark is sufficiently illustrated in our own province by the fact that within three years time two of our governors and a very notable ex-governor have passed away. For governor Boyd, stricken down as he was in his prime and then but a few months in office, there was very sincere mourning, and there was wide spread and general sorrow when Sir Leonard Tilley was called away, though he had considerably passed the allotted span of seventy years. But not less sincere and heartfelt is the feeling of bereavement that came to the people of the province on learning of the death of governor Fraser.

He had been long before the people, as a lawyer of eminence, as a representative of York in the legislature, as leader of the government, as one of the judges of the land and finally as our chief magistrate. In all these positions he had evinced an honesty of purpose, a strong sense of right and justice, and a love for his country which did him honor. But what more than all touched the popular heart was the uniform kindness of his nature, which knew no distinctions of rich and poor, high or low. He had the same friendly greeting for the laborer or the wash woman whom he chanced to meet on the streets of Fredericton as for a member of his cabinet or one of the judges of the land. He was emphatically one who loved his fellowmen, and did more than most men to spread the reign of kindness and charity in all the walks of life. John James Fraser was an honor to his province and to the public life in which he moved adorning the highest station, yet beloved by none more heartily than by those of humblest stations. His memory will long be fragrant in the hearts of the people.

It is reported that Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright will shortly visit London on British Canadian business and that Mr. Laurier will then be knighted. Of course he will accept the honor if offered him, and it has been offered to all Canadian premiers so far. It is said that no French Canadian has yet refused such an honor when offered.

The office seekers do not relish the appointment of Capt. Douglas to inquire into the charges of partisanship against dominion office holders. The idea of formulating charges and proving them on oath is too tedious for those who want to vault quickly into fat offices.

It is said that with the promotion of Senator McClellan to the governorship Mr. King, of Queen's County will be made senator. Mr. Blair as sole minister for New Brunswick had very soon some nice "plums" at his disposal.

Bryan did not secure election as president, but he has secured the offer of \$1,900 a night for 50 lectures, and can thus earn a salary equal to McKinley's in two months.

Hectouche.

Nov. 30.—The sacred concert given in the Presbyterian church Thanksgiving night was quite a success, although a snow storm prevented a number from attending. The programme, which was an excellent one, consisted of choruses, vocal quartettes, solos and duets. Solos by Mrs. James, Mrs. Douglas and Rev. Mr. Vans were particularly good.

The tug Alice which was grounded on the channel bank over a week ago, has been taken off and is now on the slip undergoing repairs.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Kouchibouguac, has been visiting here for the past week. He occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church, Sunday.

Mr. Loggie has built an addition to his packing shed. The catch of smelts has not been good so far.

Dr. and Mrs. King are visiting friends in Chatham.

FLUFF.

The loss of life by floods in Greece is much larger than at first reported. Forty bodies have been recovered at the Piraeus which is the port of Athens, and boats are searching for many persons who are missing and supposed to have perished. The cemetery at the Piraeus was inundated. The water swept across the burial place with such violence that a number of bodies and skeletons were washed out of their resting places and carried a considerable distance. The storm which caused the flood was unparalleled for violence. It was accompanied by slight earthquakes.

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The Late Lieut.-Governor

HON. J. J. FRASER

was born at Beaubair's Island, Miramichi, Northumberland Co., August 1st, 1829. His father, John Fraser, a native of Inverness, Scotland, came out to his relative, the Hon. James Fraser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, remained in Nova Scotia for some years with him, and then entered his establishment in Miramichi, becoming subsequently a partner in the firm. The Hon. James Fraser, although a resident of Halifax, for many years represented the county of Northumberland in the New Brunswick legislature. Gov. Fraser's mother was born in Quebec, her father being Hugh Fraser, a Scotch laird of the Fraser Loyal family, and her mother the daughter of an Irish artillery officer, who served under General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec.

Gov. Fraser was educated at the Newcastle Grammar school, and in 1845 began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Street & Davidson of Newcastle. He was admitted an attorney in 1850 and called to the bar in 1852. In 1873, Mr. Fraser was made a Q. C. He removed to Fredericton in 1851, when Hon. Mr. Street became attorney general, and remained with him until 1854, when he commenced to practice at the capital. E. B. Winslow was admitted into professional partnership with Mr. Fraser in 1856, and E. L. Wetmore (now Judge Wetmore) joined the firm of Fraser & Winslow in 1877. Among the leading cases in which Mr. Fraser was engaged as counsel during his practice at the bar were: Morrow vs Western Extension Railway Co., which was an action brought by the plaintiff for destruction of property by fire from a locomotive, the first case of the kind tried in New Brunswick; Gilpin v. The Executors of Smith, involving the important question of the right to revoke a will; Morrow v. The Watrous Manufacturing Co. of Brantford, Ont., the trial of which occupied 35 days in the Sunbury circuit. Among the students turned out from his office were: Geo. F. Gregory, E. B. Winslow, Joseph A. Harris, W. B. Chandler, C. H. Laurin, J. A. Vanwart, Wesley Vanwart, W. J. Kildor, Charles O'Connor, R. J. Bennett, R. Davis, J. D. Hazen, A. L. Belyea, H. Coy, James T. Sharkey and J. N. W. Winslow. Mr. Fraser devoted his attention closely to his profession until 1865, when he entered the political arena and was returned to the provincial parliament as representative for York county in conjunction with John C. Allen, George L. Hatheway and W. H. Needham as champions of the anti-confederation movement, confederation being the then burning question of the day. In the following year, the Smith government having been compelled to resign, a general election ensued, in which Mr. Fraser was defeated on the confederation question. In June, 1871, he was appointed a member of the legislative council and president of the executive, but resigned both positions in the following year, and accepted the office of provincial secretary in the King administration, appealing once more to the people of York, who returned him by acclamation. When Hon. Mr. King retired from provincial politics in 1878, Hon. Mr. Fraser became attorney general, holding that office until May, 1882, when he resigned to become a candidate for the commons for York county. In the latter contest he was unsuccessful.

Mr. Fraser warmly supported the cause of free schools. He was a delegate to Ottawa on various provincial questions—in 1872 with the late Hon. George L. Hatheway, on the export duty question; in 1873 with Hons. Robert Young and George E. King, when the export duty matter was finally settled; in 1874 with the late Hons. Edward Willis and Benjamin R. Stevenson; in 1876 with Hon. Mr. Young; in 1878 with Hon. Robert Young and the late Hon. Mr. Crawford on penitentiary and Eastern Extension matters; in 1879 with Hon. P. A. Landry and Hon. Mr. Young, and in 1882 with Hon. Mr. Landry.

In December, 1882, on the demise of the late Mr. Justice Duff, he was appointed to the supreme court bench. Throughout his political career he held steadfastly to the principles of honor in public life, and his personal integrity was never touched by the shadow of suspicion. In his judicial capacity he has ably sustained the prestige of the highest court in the province by his ability, learning and impartiality. In December, 1893, on the death of Hon. John Boyd, Judge Fraser was appointed lieutenant governor of New Brunswick. Mr. Fraser has been several times president of St. Andrew's society, Fredericton. Lt. Gov. Fraser was twice married; first, in September, 1867, to Martha, daughter of the late Alex. Cumming, of Fredericton; and second, in May, 1874, to Jane M. P., daughter of the late Hon. Charles (Mr. Justice) Fisher, D. C. L.

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