

The Review.

S. B. PATERSON, PROPRIETOR

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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.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., DEC. 17, 1896.

GROUND WOOD PULP AND HOW IT IS MADE.

To begin at the beginning, the wood is taken into the mill in much the same fashion as into the ordinary saw mill or if it be in the shape of cord wood instead of logs carried in and cut into lengths of about eighteen inches. After being cut into these lengths it goes to the barking machines, which consist of a circular piece of iron three-quarters of an inch in thickness and about 40 inches in diameter. There are four slots cut in this disc, in which knives are set in much the same fashion as the knife in a plane. There is a short shaft in the centre of this disc, on which is set a pulley connected with a belt. There is an iron casing over the disc with an aperture the width of the knives and the length of the bolt of wood to be barked. The disc is revolved at a high rate of speed, and the piece of wood is pressed against the revolving knives by the operative and is rapidly stripped of its bark. This wood is then conveyed to the grinders, which are huge stones about 47 inches in diameter by about 27 inch face and with a six inch shaft passing through the middle. The stone is covered with a steel casing, on the top part of which are three pockets, which admit the wood to the face of the stone. In connection with each of these pockets is a hydraulic piston, or in absence of same geared wheels to take the place of hydraulic pressure. At the end of these pistons and affixed thereto is a plate of iron. When the wood is placed in one of these pockets, the lever in connection with the piston is turned and the piston advances, the piece of iron at the end pressing the wood on the stone. A spray pipe runs across the stone directly in front of these pockets, which washes away the particles of pulp and keeps the wood from burning, which even when mixed with a considerable quantity of cold water is quite hot. The pulp as it is ground something resembles scalded cornmeal and drops into tanks made to receive it from whence it is pumped to the revolving screens. These screens are simply cylinders covered with coarse brass wire (about the size of that used for window screens) which relieves the pulp of the small slivers which may have been torn off in the process of grinding. From here it is pumped to the fine screens, which consist of plates of bronze or brass with fine slits cut in them, just big enough to admit the particles of pulp, but which will not allow the slivers and dirt to pass through. Under these plates is a diaphragm made of rubber, which is connected to upright rods. These rods are connected with eccentrics on a shaft directly below, giving it the sucking motion which draws or sucks the pulp through the slots. From here the pulp goes direct to the pulp or wet machines. These consist of a trough or box in which there is an outlet pipe. To fit this trough is a cylinder mould, which consists of a frame work covered with brass wire cloth 40 meshes to the inch. In front of this trough is a heavy iron frame work on which are mounted two heavy press rolls. Running between these rolls and around the lower one, is a felt, (of much the same texture as our blankets), which is woven endless. This felt passes over and under light wooden rolls, called guide rolls, at different places in this frame, an arm of which runs out over the cylinder mould. The felt runs over a larger but lighter roll at this point and comes in direct contact with the cylinder mould. The pulp is then turned on, which at this stage in the manufacture looks much like milky water. The fine wire cloth of the cylinder mould allows the water to escape. It passes through the outlet pipe, but retains the pulp, which as the cylinder mould revolves is collected on the felt and is carried forward over a suction box (running across the machine under the felt) which takes the loose water from the felt and pulp. It is carried from here between the heavy press rolls, which have been given an additional pressure by the use of screws. The pulp sticks to the press roll and is wound round

and round (the manufacture being continuous) until it reaches the thickness of about three-eighths of an inch (containing about 40 percent pulp) when the machine tender, with a sharp pointed stick tears it open, pulls it out on a table, folds it up in bundle fashion and weighs it. (This operation being continuous).

It will be seen from the above brief sketch that the manufacture of ground wood pulp is very simple indeed not needing much skilled labor, all of which we could supply here as there is no part which can not be learned in a very short time. We give below the number of men required for a 15 ton ground wood mill, with the wage with a few exceptions the same as given in the United States.

Table with 2 columns: Job Title and Wage. Includes: 2 men on saw at \$1.10 (\$2.20), 1 man on barker (1.25), 2 men on grinders at \$1.25 (2.50), 6 men on wet machines at \$1.25 (7.50), 2 men on screens at \$1.00 (2.00), 1 man on pulp at \$1.00 (1.00), 2 firemen at \$1.25 (2.50), 2 firemen at \$1.50 (3.00), 2 engineers at \$1.75 (3.50), 1 man with team (2.00), 1 night foreman (1.75), 1 machinist (1.75), 1 supt. (3.00), 1 book-keeper (1.75), 1 spare man (1.25).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes: 26 men (\$35.95), 11 tons of coal at \$1.80 per ton (19.80), 16 cords of spruce at \$2.25 (36.00), Cost of maintaining plant (8.00).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes: Value of 15 tons of pulp at \$13.00 per ton (\$195.00).

It can be readily seen from the above figure that money put into a ground wood mill is a good investment. There are many reasons why a small mill is the best mill to be built at the outset, the principal of which is that the money is to be had in the county and the profits would be distributed among our own people.

JOHN BULL, JONATHAN AND VENEZUELA.

Besides his Islands where he lived, John Bull had sundry farms and plantations across the waters to which from time to time he sent his ships with supplies and brought home the stuff they raised. Jonathan had a very big farm on the western side of the water and nothing troubled him more than the many outlying possessions of his uncle John. And whenever one of John's tenants got into any little difference with his neighbors about a line fence or stray cattle, Jonathan had a trick of interfering and taking the part of the neighbor. It so happened that one of John's distant possessions, called Guiana, adjoined the farm of a lady of fiery temper and Spanish descent, whose plantation was called Venezuela. The boundary between the two farms had never been properly settled except for a short distance near the front where the land was cleared and under cultivation. John had tried several times to have the line surveyed and a fence built, but the fair Venezuelan would not agree, and in the end John had a line run himself which he called the Schomburg line after the surveyor he paid to run it. Most of this line was in the woods and nobody paid much attention to it at the time. This was nearly sixty years ago.

As John's tenants in Guiana went on clearing up their land they soon found some excellent soil near that side of the farm close to the line fence, and a few years after gold was discovered there and a lot of men were set to work to mine it. Then a lot of the people from the Venezuela farm came over and began to dig for gold. Trouble arose from this and there were fights and black eyes directly. John's tenants reported the trouble to him and he sent over one of his men to look after it. Then, finding they were on their own land, John armed some of his people and told them to stay there and dig all the gold they could find. But the Venezuelan people would not keep to their own side of the line. They armed themselves and one day, a few years ago, they caught one of John's tenants and made him a prisoner. This made the old man mad and he said, "You must pay damages for this and keep to your own side of the line." But the Venezuelan people said, "We never consented to that line. The land is ours, from our Spanish ancestors, and we will fight for it rather than give it up."

Then Jonathan, who had been watching the quarrel, interfered, though he had no right to do so. He told John that long ago he (Jonathan) had put forward the Munro doctrine under which he claimed a right to interfere in any quarrels among neighbors on the western side of the water, and that he would not allow anybody from the east side to take up any more land on the west side. John replied mildly that he thought he might hold his own land wherever it was and he intended to do so. But Jonathan contended that John claimed too much land and should leave the whole question to arbitration. John, being a fairminded man, was quite willing to arbitrate as to the amount of the damages, but not as to his title to any part of Guiana. But after a long correspondence they came to an agreement to leave the matter to arbitration. John was to choose two arbitrators and Jonathan two, and these four were to choose a fifth.

These five were to settle the whole question according to certain rules, and one of the rules which John had put in was that where the tenants of either party had occupied the land for fifty years, the title would be good.

The Venezuela people were very glad when Jonathan took up their quarrel and very willingly left the whole settlement of their case to him, for they were not able to fight John, and they thought Jonathan would make a very shrewd bargain for them. But when they found out the terms of the arbitration they were very angry and disgusted. They saw that by the terms, about 50 years possession, John would be sure to get all the land right up to the Schomburg line, and they would get nothing. So now they are saying they will not be bound by the agreement that Jonathan made for them; that they will never agree to the clause about fifty years possession, and that one of their own people should have been an arbitrator instead of one of Jonathan's men. And now Jonathan is disgusted and wishes he had not interfered and calls the Venezuelan people ungrateful. As for John Bull, he was always a master hand to hold on to a piece of land when he once set his foot on it, and if they won't arbitrate he'll hold that tract of land right up to the Schomburg line or the Venezuelans will have to smell powder,—that's all.

"OFFICIAL PARTISAN" COMMIS-SIONERS.

Just now about half a dozen commissioners appointed by the Laurier government are taking evidence as to the conduct of sundry civil service officials in the matter of what is called "offensive partisanship." Two or three of these are "investigating" in Ontario, while Capt. Douglas, R. N., is on duty in Nova Scotia and Messrs. Wilson and Harvey Atkinson, barristers, are taking evidence in New Brunswick. So much has been said about these commissioners and the object of their appointment that it may be as well to investigate the investigators a little. In the first place it has been a rule of both parties that on a change of government any salaried officials who had taken an active part against the incoming party were liable to summary removal. It is clear that this is not a sound basis, for it is quite as much a breach of duty for a civil servant to take an active part in an election for the "outs" as for the "ins." But our excellent political leaders, when in power, never punish men for speaking, subscribing money, or doing a little canvassing or committee work on their behalf. It is only when the civil servant works for the other fellows that his head is in danger!

"Offensive partisanship" being thus defined by both parties it is desirable that there should be some way of arriving at the facts. The plan now adopted has some good features. It requires that formal charges shall be made by responsible parties; that the testimony shall be taken under oath; that the accused shall be present face to face with his accusers, and may cross-examine the witnesses against him, and may himself give testimony or call others to testify on his behalf. The commissioner reports the matter to the government, and if it results in dismissal the evidence may be called for and submitted to parliament. This will enable the country to know, as they could not otherwise, the reason why any salaried official is removed from his place. It seems better than the old method under which officials were dismissed without any formal charge or hearing of testimony on oath, or without any record beyond the notification of dismissal.

It may be objected that the commissioners have themselves been active party men, or that the government which decides upon the fate of civil servants under charge is made up of party men, and hence that strict justice will not be done. These seem almost inevitable circumstances of the case. At the same time it will be a wholesome lesson to the civil service that beyond voting they ought not to take any share in elections or party warfare. And at the same time it will serve to give a sense of security to all officials who have faithfully done their duty and avoided what is called offensive partisanship. No doubt there is great hunger for office, and persons eager to obtain a place may strain a point to produce evidence sufficient to secure a dismissal, but the testimony of the accused in denial of false accusations ought to be fairly taken into account by the government. Will this be done? We hope so.

The report that the Laurier government had bought the Bay Chaleur Railway is now contradicted. There are other branches that have a stronger claim to be taken over, and the people would be glad to have the reduced freight rates that would result. But it would be a big undertaking to buy all these branches in the three provinces.

General Maceo, the right arm of the Cuban rebellion, is reported dead for the eighth time. Probably he is really dead this time, but if not dead he will soon show the Spaniards that he is very much alive. The fate of the rebellion seems likely to turn very much on the fact of Maceo's life or death.

Governor McClellan, if he reads all the papers just now will have a grand chance to learn how many different ways his name can be spelled. We note among the number McClellan, McLellan, McClellan, McClennan, MacLellan, Maclellan and Maclellann. And there are others. Such is fame.

It is now said that the dominion parliament will not meet till February, or perhaps March.

HEALTH'S PARADISE

Regained After Twenty Years' Torture From That Dread Disease, Catarrh—Hon Geo Taylor of Scranton, Pa. Tells the World What Dr Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Done For Him

I was a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years—tried every known remedy, but got little or no relief. Was troubled with constant dropping in the throat, terrible pains in my head, and my breath was very offensive. I was induced to give Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a trial, and the result was magical. The first application cleared my head instantly. I persisted in its use, and to-day I am a cured man, and it affords me pleasure to lend my testimony. Sold by W. W. Short.

By-touche.

Dec. 14.—The good roads and weather brought the local flyers out on Saturday.

Ik Trenholm's red, named Comet—by the way the name is posted on Ik's stables—was matched to race R. A. Irving's Nell. Both animals struck a pretty good cow trot and Nell took the money.

Rev. Mr. Meek preached in the English church here yesterday. We are pleased to have him come.

As the Xmas season approaches, old and young are wondering where they may spend the evenings of this joyous season. I understand the church workers—always thoughtful—have provided means by which two evenings at least may be well spent.

The Presbyterians will hold a Hot Supper and Fancy Sale, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst. It tickles the palate to pronounce those words and what will it be to be there. Besides it will be a splendid opportunity for buying Xmas presents.

The Methodists will hold a basket social on the evening of the 16th inst., but before the dainty baskets of dainty grub are disposed of, Rev. Mr. Crisp, of Moncton will lecture on "Odd parsons and odd people." The lecture will no doubt be a good one.

Aching Joints

Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



HAINS.—At Richibucto, Dec. 11, to the wife of Allen Hains, jr., a son.

McLEAN.—At Richibucto, Dec. 14, to the wife of John McLean, jr., a son.



PALMER.—At Kingston, December 12, Agnes, relict of the late Rufus Palmer, aged 39 years.

Advertisement for Grand's Gypsy Oil. Includes text: "A COMBINATION OF RARE, SEARCHING AND POTENT ESSENTIAL DISTILLATIONS FOR INFLAMMATION EXTERNALLY For all Pains, Aches, Sore Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Stings, Bites and Chilblains. INTERNALLY For Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, Cough, Diarrhoea, Pleurisy, etc. BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE THE DODDS MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT."

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

STRICTLY FOR FAMILY USE. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Our good old JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT was originated away back in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price 35 cents; six \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

Caie & Wilson, ST. JOHN, N. B. Office and Warerooms, 27 WATER STREET.

We are receiving large consignments of APPLES AND APPLE CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, FOWL, FINNEN HADDIES, TEAS, MOLASSES, PORK, HERRING, CODFISH, POLLOCK, SOAP, CONFECTIONERY, &c. Having large warehouse accommodation we are prepared to handle any line of goods forwarded to us that are saleable, but must insist upon shippers enquiring of us before forwarding perishable goods. In ordering apples say if No. 1 or No. 2 quality required, also state variety required.

150 bbls. Good Winter Fruit on hand. Having made arrangements with the Direct Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers, we are in a position to sell to the city local trade or ship ANY LINES OF GOODS ordered to country dealers at lowest wholesale prices. CAIE & WILSON, 27 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

John O'Regan, (ESTABLISHED 1879.) DIRECT IMPORTER

Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, 107 Charlotte Street, and 21 and 22 North Wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B.

USE PELEE ISLAND WINES FOR DEBILITY NATURE'S TONIC.

E. G. SCOVIL, AGENT PELEE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE. MARCH 15th, 1896. DEAR Sir—My family have received great benefits from the use of the PELEE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE during the past four years. It is the best tonic and sedative for debility, nervousness and weak lung we have ever tried. It is much cheaper and pleasanter than medicines. I would not be without it in the house. Yours, JAMES H. DAY, Day's Landing, Kings Co.

E. G. SCOVIL, TEA and WINE MERCHANT, Wholesale. 62 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for Men's Frieze Ulsters. Includes text: "MEN'S FRIEZE ULSTERS Are all right again this season. We are showing some special values at \$5.00, \$8.00, \$11.00, and \$12.00. The best ones lined with Fibre Chamois, wind and water proof. Order by mail and we will send goods on approval, paying express charges one way. E. C. COLE & CO., Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers, Palmer Block, Moncton, N. B." Includes illustration of a man in a long overcoat and hat.