

The Review.

S. 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 arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the thief or not.

THE SILVERITE CAMPAIGN.

A presidential campaign in the United States is excelled in intensity and interest only by a hardly contested battle between large bodies of armed men under able and experienced generals. This intensity of activity and feeling increases as the crisis approaches in which the final charge is made en masse upon the ballot boxes, with the result of glorious victory on the one side and overwhelming defeat on the other. The present struggle between the forces of McKinley and Bryan has now almost reached this stage. Next Tuesday is polling day, after which we shall speedily know who has won the great presidential victory.

Widely different have been the tactics of the opposing generals. McKinley, who has been long prominent in national politics and is a speaker of exceptional ability, has travelled very little during the campaign and made but few speeches. Bryan, on the contrary, has surpassed all previous records in the rapidity of his movement and the number and fervour of his addresses. Having first captured the Democratic convention by his oratory he set out to capture the country in the same fashion. It remains to be seen whether his power of persuasion in America, in these closing days of the nineteenth century, are equal to that resistless eloquence which, in ancient days, "wielded at will the fierce democracy, shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece to Macedonia."

Down to 20th October, Bryan had delivered during the campaign 435 speeches, in 360 different towns and cities of 29 states, and had travelled 13,296 miles. He was at that date doing his regular task of travelling from 250 to 500 miles daily, and making 10 to 15 speeches, in McKinley's own state of Ohio—carrying the war into Africa. He had already travelled twice as far and delivered nearly three times as many speeches as had the nine successive Democratic candidates during the previous presidential campaigns from 1860 down to date. He had addressed pretty nearly a million people and given them a sight of his person and a taste of his oratory.

As a mere feat of energy and endurance this achievement of Bryan's breaks the record of political campaigning. Though we can hardly believe it possible that he will win the presidency, yet should he do so, it will be established that it is no other way than by his own personal efforts on the platform could the result have been achieved. Bryan has so far been the architect of his own fortune and will be the victor whether that end be victory or defeat. He has certainly given an impetus to the "silver craze," such as no other man could have done in the same time. He has aroused a feeling which, even in the event of his defeat may prove a source of danger to the nation, and if he should win the presidency will prove doubly dangerous. The decisive moment is too near for us to indulge in predictions as to the more immediate result.

COLD STORAGE.

Hon Mr. Fisher, who is a practical farmer and also minister of agriculture, is about to bring himself in touch with maritime farmers by visiting some of the centres and delivering addresses on dairying and cold storage. Three meetings are already announced in P. E. Island, to be followed by other meetings in this province and Nova Scotia. It is satisfactory also to note that the new government will carry forward the work so auspiciously begun by their predecessors in aid of the cheese and butter industries, winter dairying and cold storage. The latter is of vital interest if we are to place our perishable products in good order in the British markets. Australia has been far in advance of us in this latter enterprise and has already reaped a golden harvest while Canada is only beginning the experiment. Fruits, dairy products and especially dead meats in vast quantities from Australia are brought through the intense heat of the torrid zone, and often

a voyage half-way round the globe, and landed in perfect order in England. We have but a quarter of the distance to send but for lack of cold storage have been beaten in the competition by our antipodean cousins.

PROSPECTS OF A PULP MILL.

We have received repeated inquiries as to the probability of a pulp mill being started here. Of late we have heard nothing of the enterprise, but we consider it merely a matter of time when this county will possess at least one institution of this sort. The demand for pulp is imperative and the supply in the United States is beginning to fail. The supply of raw material for the manufacture of paper is quite large all over Kent County, and, as has been previously pointed out in these columns, the cost of manufacture here would be comparatively light. Therefore we conclude that the demand for the article will force the erection of a pulp mill here in the near future. From the Canadian Lumberman we quote the following to show the large quantities of lumber exports from Canada to the United States to be used in the manufacture of paper:—

During July, this year, 83,661,000 feet of lumber was imported from Canada to the United States, valued at \$892,414, as compared with 80,960,000 feet, valued at \$890,446, during July, 1895. For the seven months ended with July the imports this year amounted to 407,788,000 feet, valued at \$4,321,539, and for the same period last year the imports were 378,211,000 feet, valued at \$4,148,097. The imports of wood pulp from Canada for July this year amounted to 3,850 tons, valued at \$34,836, against 1,577 tons, valued at \$24,746, for July last year. For the seven months ending with July this year 22,273 tons of wood pulp were imported from Canada, valued at \$302,820, against 9,713 tons, valued at \$174,452, for the seven months ending with July last year. Imports of log and round timber for July this year amounted to 96,836,000 feet, valued at \$773,410, and for July last year 71,907,000 feet, valued at \$575,407. For the seven months ending with July the imports of logs amounted to 213,475,000 feet this year, valued at \$1,606,887, and 175,157,000 feet last year, valued at \$1,373,493.

Besides the above we read of spruce deals being taken into the state of Maine to be used in paper manufacture. We presume when such a demand exists across the line for New Brunswick spruce, that ere long somebody will start a pulp mill here. The federal government too propose to place a heavy export duty on the logs, which will of itself foster pulp manufacture in Canada.

Pork buyers are directing the attention of farmers to a new and growing requirement of the market. Fat pork is no longer in demand save for the lumber camps. Fleshy, lean pork for family use is in constantly increasing demand and now commands the best prices. Some change of breeds may be necessary to bring about the required result of producing a small-boned, plump, fleshy but not fat porker. Since the Christian world will not accept the Mosaic condemnation of swine as unclean, the intelligent farmer, with an eye to business, will endeavor to produce the sort of pig that is wanted. The REVIEW has its doubts whether the demons which once entered the swine herds of Gadara have ever left the tribe of grunters, especially the modern "razor back," but for the present, fashion fails to favor fat, and leans longingly toward lean pork.

Canada has this year become a leading apple country with Montreal shipping more of the rosy fruit than either New York or Boston. But prices are low.

The committee of council who are to frame the new Canadian tariff, is composed of Hon. Messrs Fielding, Cartwright and Paterson. They are to visit the principal centres of trade and business, ascertain the feelings of the people and then frame a tariff as best they can. A very large revenue is required; it must be chiefly raised by indirect taxation, and it is very difficult to see how the burdens of the people can be reduced as much as they have been led to expect. If this is not done there will be disappointment. At present, however, increasing trade has made the revenue buoyant, and fortune seems to favor the Laurier administration.

Sir Charles Tupper is entering energetically upon the work of organizing the Conservative party throughout the Dominion. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have formed their provincial organizations and Sir Charles has gone west to do like work in the larger provinces. In Quebec the Conservatives were beaten in June largely by the great organizing power of Mr. Tarte, while in Ontario the split on the school question rendered abortive much of the good organization which the party had in that province. In other provinces the organization of both parties was apparently about equally good in the last great fight, though both might have been much improved.

It is now definitely announced that Attorney General Sifton will be the new Minister of the Interior in Mr. Laurier's cabinet. He is a clever speaker who did much service for his party in the June campaign and will add considerably to the already strong debating talent of the administration. He will seek election in

Brandon, one of the two seats carried by Dalton McCarthy at the general election and which he afterward resigned.

It now appears that the recent rapid advance in the price of wheat was in considerable part speculative and it has been followed by a decline. In the meantime much of the Manitoba surplus has been sold at good prices and Northwest farmers are jubilant. The knowing ones predict a renewed advance that may carry wheat up to a dollar a bushel before next year's crop is harvested.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD

Over four thousand sheep have been landed at Point du Chene from P. E. Island this fall for the Boston market.

The four-year-old son of Mr. Luther Killam, formerly of Moncton, was burned to death at Malone, New York, while playing with a bonfire.

In Logan county, Kentucky, the fall term of the Circuit Court was the first in 40 years on the calendar of which there was no murder case.

The postmaster General on Thursday gave notice cancelling over sixty mail contracts made without tender by the late government on the eve of the general election.

The officials of the Montreal city hall were thunderstruck on Wednesday when a Superior Court bailiff, who was possessed of the necessary documents, proceeded to seize the furniture, carpets, and everything movable in and around the building, to satisfy a thousand dollar judgment secured against the city by a man named Anderson, whose wife had been injured by falling on a broken sidewalk.

An old couple, brother and sister, Samuel and Rachel Rutherford, who had lived together for some years at Warren, near Amherst, were not long separated by death. The brother died on Saturday, the 10th, and on Monday when the funeral took place Rachel was found to have had a stroke of paralysis from which she never rallied but died on the following Tuesday. They were aged respectively 76 and 62 years.

In a fire at Brooklyn on Thursday evening the loss was \$250,000. Alfred Beaumann, a fireman, while standing on an extension of the burning building assisting two companions getting hose along the second floor, was caught in a back draught and forced into the flames. When his body was recovered it was burned to a crisp. Three firemen who tried to rescue Beaumann were badly burned.

A remarkable march of 4,700 miles across Siberia, occupying almost a year, has just been completed by two Russian battalions of line infantry and two batteries of artillery which lately reached their camp on the Amur. The troops marched 4,000 versts by land and made their way for 3,000 versts by water, half the distance on rafts constructed by themselves. Their losses were six men dead, 27 left behind in hospitals, and 29 horses. The others arrived in good condition and excellent spirits.

Another striking case of the failure of a man's estate to reach anywhere near expected figures is reported from New York. When the late Austin Corbin died he was said to be worth more than \$30,000,000. He started with but little, and was supposed to be one of the most successful of Americans. Now it appears to be doubtful whether he really left behind him so much as \$2,000,000. Mr. Corbin's interest in the Long Island R. R. amounted to 56,000 shares of stock of a par value of \$2,800,000. But most of this stock is held as collateral by New York financiers who have loaned money to help the Long Island R. R. through its difficulties. Mr. Corbin's wonderful 27,000 acre mountain farm in New Hampshire is rated at being worth less than a dollar an acre. Mr. Corbin possessed some valuable New York city real estate, but does not seem to have been the actual owner of much else. Instead of being one of the richest of Americans he was a minor millionaire.

Andrew J. Stupe, a grocer of Denver, Col., accompanied by his wife and five children, were boating on Smith's lake Sunday afternoon. While moving about the occupants capsized the boat, precipitating the entire family into the water. All were drowned but Stupe, who clung to the boat until rescued.

A collision occurred Sunday morning thirteen miles from St. Louis, Mo., between two trains, one of which carried an excursion of 240 G. A. R. men and their families. At least nine persons were killed and a score injured. Of the latter eight are likely to die. One of the engineers disobeyed orders to wait at a siding.

Schooner Maggie Alice, which arrived at Souris P. E. I., Friday morning, reports fell in with a small schooner dismasted and full of water. Found on board a drowned man and a quantity of liquor and tobacco. Buried the man at sea.

A special from Akron, Ohio, says: Dr. Tanner, who many years ago gained national notoriety by his sensational public attempts at fasting, was one of the two men cremated in the burning of the pottery plant of the Whitmore-Robinson Company Wednesday. His body is still in the ruins. His right name was Francis

Harrison. Several years ago he gained unenviable publicity by selling his wife, as reported, to Adam Hild, a German, for \$10 and an old sewing machine.

FARM STOCK AND CROP AT AUCTION.

I will sell on SATURDAY, THE 31st DAY OF OCT. 1896, the farm on the Ribhibucto 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 pool 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 milk cows, 1 Jersey bull, 1 Ayrshire bull calf, 1 large pig, 2 bus. chickens, 5 tons good hay, 3 tons straw, 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 waggon, 1 road cart, 1 cart, plough, harrows, 1 mowing machine, 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, two feather beds, nestbeds, 1 cooking stove, 1 box stove and a lot of stovepipe, carpet floor rugs, 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.

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 Trustees.
Richibucto, Oct. 15, 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 THURSDAY, 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:—all 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 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.

GOOD COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PRINTING AT THE REVIEW OFFICE

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