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**WHITE LIGHT WICK CO.,**  
TORONTO, CAN.

## NOMINATION DAY.

Sheriff Leger opened Court in the Court house on Saturday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Urban Johnson, James Barnes, and Pierre H. Leger, Government candidates, were nominated by:—

James Jardine, Merchant, Kingston.  
John Jardine, do  
Alex. Jardine, Clerk, do  
Peter Wilson, do  
John Noonan, Laborer, do  
Wm. H. McArthur, Farmer, do  
Alex. Fraser, Sr., Stevedore, do  
Guss Fraser, Master Mariner, do  
F. R. Gaillet, Barber, do  
Peter Daigle, Laborer, do  
David Palmer, Farmer, do  
John D. Palmer, do  
Martin Laigan, Lumber Surveyor, Kingston.  
Wm. Scott, Carpenter, Kingston.  
Wm. Jardine, Farmer, do  
Thos. Bell, do  
George Wright, Captain, do  
Richard, Orr, Carpenter, do  
John Wade, Captain, do  
Stephen Alexander, Laborer, do  
Thos. Jardine, Jr. Carpenter, do  
George Orr, Captain, do  
John Weston, do  
Jude Finnigan, Farmer, Peters' Mills.  
Thos. P. Cormier, Farmer, Lower Village.  
John C. Brown, Civil Engineer, Richibucto.  
John A. Irving, Merchant, Buctouche.  
David V. Landry, M. D., do  
Albert J. Dysart, Hotel Keeper, Cocagne.  
Cyril B. Leger, Butcher, Buctouche.  
Phileas Boudreau, Agent, do  
Alex. Fraser, Jr., Stevedore, Kingston.  
Andrew Loggie, Merchant, Richibucto.  
Robert Loggie, Merchant, Loggieville.  
Francis P. Loggie, Merchant, Loggieville.  
Lazar, Guimon, Farmer, St. Louis.  
Moise Barriault, do  
Urban Babineau, do  
Jean Baptiste Poirier, do  
Joseph Richard, do  
Augustine C. Johnson, Agent, do  
James D. Irving, Merchant, Buctouche.  
Wm. D. Irving, do  
George E. Irving, Trader, do  
Robert A. Irving, Barrister, do  
John Faaser, Journalist, Richibucto.  
Wilmot Brown, R. R. Manager, Richibucto.  
Geo. W. Robertson, Proprietor Steam Tug, Richibucto.  
William F. Brown, Ry. Mechanical, Richibucto.  
Thos. Murray, Ry. Conductor, Richibucto.  
Maximin, Thibideau, Farmer, St. Paul.  
Israel LeBlanc, do  
C. D. Cormier, Merchant, do  
Thadde Robichaud, Farmer, do  
Joseph Bernard, Ex-councillor, do  
Fabien LeBlanc, Farmer, do  
Simeon LeBlanc, do  
Leon T. Arseneau, do  
Premilite Johnson, J. P., Councillor, St. Paul.  
Cyril Robichaud, Farmer, St. Paul.  
Marc Bourque, Parish Court Coroner, St. Paul.  
Ferdinand S. Gallant, J. P., Dundas.  
Josua Poirier, Farmer, do  
Jude Bourgeois, do  
Job Goguen, do  
R. N. Doherty, Mill Owner, South Branch.  
Edward B. Buckfield, John B. Goguen and Bazile J. Johnson, Opposition, were nominated by:—  
W. Malley, Mariner, Kingston.  
J. G. Foster, Blacksmith, do  
J. A. Cameron, Merchant, do  
Wm. J. Brait, Merchant, do  
A. B. Carson, Clerk, do  
John McInerney, Merchant, do  
Thos. C. Burns, do  
Frank McInerney, Hotel Keeper, Kingston.  
S. A. Girvan, Farmer, Kingston.  
Alex. Lennor, Trader, do  
Richard O'Leary, Merchant, Richibucto.  
M. Billideau, do Cocagne.  
Simon Bourgeois, do  
John B. Goguen, Farmer, do  
Bazile J. Johnson, Merchant, St. Louis.  
George V. McInerney, Barrister, Richibucto.  
Wm. H. McLeod, Merchant, Richibucto.  
Robert W. Mitchell, Blacksmith, Kingston.  
Placide R. Goguen, Merchant, Cocagne.  
Fred Ferguson, Merchant, Richibucto.  
A. E. O'Leary, Farmer, Richibucto.  
J. J. Gallant, Farmer, Cocagne.  
R. Cochrane, Broker, Richibucto.  
Wm. Hudson, Merchant, do  
Henry D. O'Leary, Laborer, do  
Wm. White, Merchant, do

Court adjourned at 2 o'clock and Sheriff Leger was unanimously chosen Chairman. The attendance was fair, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, nearly every parish of the county being represented.

Mr. Urban Johnson was the first to address the electors. He said he had been in politics for near thirty-four years. He said it might appear strange that a man of his years should go into a campaign at this season of the year, but he considered that even at his age, he was smarter than some of the young men offering and his experience would assist him in representing the County better than some of the mere boys offering on the Opposition side.

He said more public money had been spent on roads and bridges in Kent than in any other county. He and his colleagues Messrs. Barnes and Leger had devoted more of their time and attention to the erection of bridges and the repairing and making of roads than other men who ever represented the County. They had not waited till the people in any district forced upon their notice the need of a bridge or road—they had made it their business to visit every section of the County, however remote, ascertain what the people needed and supplied their wants at once. In new settlements they had provided the people with new roads, and in the older districts they had repaired those already in existence. They had given their time and attention for the people's welfare and, they would, if re-elected, continue to devote their best energies to the interests of the people.

Dealing with the so-called bridge scandal, Mr. Johnson said the Emerson government had done nothing but what any wise administration would have done, i. e., given the province permanent bridges—not of the shoddy kind built in some provinces, and in this province under other administrations, but of a kind that would outlive any man here to-day. True, they had cost a fair price, but they were worth the money—they stood out as monuments to the wisdom of the Emerson government. Look at the noble structure about to span the Richibucto river at Kingston. A bridge worth of the name—a safe, substantial and durable thoroughfare between the thriving twin village of Kingston.

The opposition press and the opposition members had recently discovered that the Province had been paying high prices for their steel bridges. When they expected a dissolution of the legislature, they had looked about them in desperation for a grievance. They pounced with their hammer of criticism to find a flaw in the administration, and had nearly given up in despair when some nameless engineer—some man who had been dismissed for incompetency, suggested the bridges as a probable point of attack. The Opposition members—those brilliant gentlemen who have the nerve to pose as parties worthy of the confidence of the people, had not discovered anything but square, honest work in the building of the bridges of the province. Were they asleep for the last half dozen years? Had we a number of Rip Van Winkles in the Opposition. Had they lain dormant like mosquitoes in January and just awakened when they smelled an election in the air. What guarantee could they give the people that they would fall asleep again, if given the reins of power.

Mr. Johnson made a strong and sensible appeal to the electors to support the Emerson party in this province and to himself and his colleagues in Kent County. His young opponents might have more education, but his experience more than overbalanced their learning. Mr. Johnson's speech was well received by the large audience.

Mr. E. B. Buckfield was the next to face the audience. He congratulated the last speaker his unusual vigor for a man of his years. It was evident from Mr. Buckfield's manner that he was unable to refute any of the statements made by Mr. Johnson and he very sensibly refrained from entering a controversy in which he had no show of winning. He spoke of the good will between himself and the government candidates and hoped the same good will would continue throughout the campaign. He said it was the first time he had sought the support of the electorate for the legislature, but he was not at all unknown to the people for he had sat at the council board for some years, and he knew some of the faces in the audience. He was a farmer and if the people would repose their confidence in him he would do what he could for that class of people. He was not a native of the county, but had lived here for a good many years. Mr. Buckfield concluded with an appeal for support for himself and colleagues. He scarcely expected to be elected, but thought he would be well up among the candidates when the votes were counted on the 18th.

Mr. Barnes was the next speaker and in a neat smooth-flowing speech he justified his every action as a representative in the past, and appealed to the electorate to support himself and his colleagues, and to strengthen their hands that they might continue the good work they had been doing for the people of Kent since their election. This was the third time he had stood before the people soliciting their sufferings. His opponents and the Opposition press had printed him as black as they could. They had reason for doing this, for he had disappointed their predictions. He had been able to give a good

## Prevent Pneumonia

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"Some years ago I had a severe cold and was threatened with pneumonia. I could neither eat nor sleep, and was in a wretched condition. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and took it according to the directions, and at the end of fifteen days was as well and sound as before the attack. I have recommended it in many cases of pneumonia since, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure."

JOHN HENRY, St. Joseph, La.

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account of his stewardship and was able to ask the electorate to return him for another term. That was what nettled his opponents. That is the reason they endeavored to paint him as a villain of the deepest dye. Mr. Barnes then read a list of bridges erected in Kent County since he and his colleagues had had the honor of representing the county. Over thirteen thousand dollars had been expended on bridges alone in the county. Mr. Barnes read from the Moncton Times of January 31st last, the charges that he and his colleagues had been guilty of mispending the government money on the bridges. In explanation he said that when a bridge collapsed in any part of the county, he did not put the people to the inconvenience of waiting for tenders to be asked for. He promptly visited the locality, reported to the Department of Public Works and had a competent bridge builder make the necessary repairs at once. The people in the vicinity were usually engaged to do the work and the money was thus distributed amongst the electors. It had been the experience of himself as well as the department that work could often be done much cheaper and more satisfactorily in that way. Contractors were loath to take a government job unless there was a little fortune in it for them. If they saw that a job was not likely to prove very profitable they took advantage of a large amount of "lee way" in their contract, thus doing inferior work. Would not any private individual who wanted a substantial job, prefer to have it done by the day under proper supervision. Would the job not prove more satisfactory in the end? The Opposition would no doubt seek to make capital out of these matters, but one of them, at least, had spent some time in the legislature and had he ever done half as well for the people of Kent as had himself and his colleagues, Mr. Urban Johnson and Mr. P. H. Leger? Mr. Barnes, who is an excellent speaker, made a good impression. There was no equivocation and no desire to shirk responsibility for anything he had done. He proved conclusively that his every action in the past had been for the welfare of his constituents and satisfied every unbiased elector, that he was both willing and competent to guard their interests in the future. He stood before the electors on his past record, those who approved of that record he was assured would cast their votes for him on the 18th, those who thought that he had been recreant to the trust reposed on him might vote as they saw fit. This manly expression had a splendid effect. It was no begging for votes, no cringing appeal for support; but the straightforward offer of an independent candidate so an independent public.

Mr. B. J. Johnson was the next speaker. He said that this was the second time he had been before the electors. In 1892 he was a candidate for the Federal parliament but was defeated by Mr. McInerney our present representative. He thought a change of government was desirable—the bridges being built in this province were costing more than they were worth. Mr. Johnson had evidently made a deep study of the bridge charges as had filled the Opposition papers for the last two months excluding other more interesting and truthful matter. He said that the bridges built in Nova Scotia had cost from 3 cents to 1.87 per pound. In justice to the speaker we may say that this latter figure might have been a slip of the tongue, which may be excusable under great excitement. Mr. Johnson recapitulated all the chestnuts and canards which have graced the ears of the public for the last two months. Mr. Johnson is a good speaker and made a decided impression on those of his way of thinking.

Mr. Leger, after dealing with the bridge

scandals which he very successfully refuted made an appeal to his French supporters to support the whole ticket and then addressed the electors in French. He spoke as a farmer to the farmers. He said no government in this province had ever done half as much for the farmers as had the Emerson government. Every branch of agriculture had been stimulated and encouraged. Cheese factories had been established in many places. Butter factories were the rule and not the exception. Splendid grist mills were being established so that farmers could get as good a brand of flour ground at their door as they could get any where. Farmers would no longer be compelled to use a poor quality of flour. Wheat growing had been encouraged, and in short everything possible had been done to better the condition of the farmer. He made an eloquent appeal to the farmers to return himself and his colleagues and support the government that had done so much to better the condition of the agricultural classes. Kent County had received its full share of the benefits derived from the Government's agricultural policy. Farmer's meetings had been held in every district of the County and addressed by men who were real instructors in their special line of business. Mr. LaBillois, the commissioner of agriculture, was himself an Acadian, and he had not forgotten the Acadians of this County. A young man from St. Louis, Mr. L. Cyriaque Daigle had been appointed dairy instructor at a handsome salary, and was doing honor to himself and to his County in the discharge of his duties.

Speaking of by roads Mr. Leger said no community would suffer for road accommodation. In the past they had done a good deal towards making and repairing roads. They had only begun. If they were re-elected, they would see that no section of the County was neglected in this respect.

Mr. John B. Goguen then spoke. He said that he would support the government when they did right, but could not countenance the Emerson administration on account of the alleged high prices paid for bridges. He referred disapprovingly of Mr. Robert H. Davis, the present Stipendiary Magistrate at Richibucto, as an importation from Charlotte County. Said there were plenty better men than he in Kent and rated the government candidates for having been parties to Mr. Davis's appointment. He referred at some length to the long ago exploded Cocagne bridge scandal. Mr. Goguen said he had been approached with an offer of one thousand dollars if he would back out of the contest, and read a telegram purporting to be from Alphonse T. LeBlanc asking him to stand by his bargain.

[This telegram is refuted by a message printed in our local column.]

Mr. Urban Johnson replied to the attacks of the opposition candidates. He hoisted the idea of Mr. McInerney endeavoring to draw party lines in this County and he thought that gentleman had all he could do to mind his own position. Mr. McInerney was the people's servant, not their master, and should not presume to dictate to the electorate. Referring to some statements of his young opponent from St. Louis he thought they were silly enough to make a lobster laugh.

Mr. Barnes regretted that one of the candidates had referred disparagingly to Mr. H. R. Emerson, a lady for whom he (Barnes) had the most profound respect. Mrs. Emerson had inherited a \$500.00 share in the Record Foundry and Machine Company. The capital stock of the company was eighty thousand dollars, and Mrs. Emerson's paltry stock was but as a drop in the river. He was surprised to see opposing candidates stoop to such trifles. Mr. Barnes defended his action in expending \$160.00 on a road to the Mount Carlyle Coal Mine. He said in cases of this kind that people did not get sufficient encouragement. Mr. Carlyle's project might be a failure, but a great proportion of such projects were failures. If the County contained mineral wealth, it was the duty of any government to help develop it. With regard to the Cocagne bridge charges, Mr. Barnes read from the evidence of Mr. H. J. McGrath taken before the investigating committee to show that his (Barnes) every action in the matter had been upright and honest. With regard to Mr. Davis's appointment, he said Mr. Davis was a native of the County though he had been a resident of Charlotte County for some years. He was responsible for that appointment and would not try to shirk the responsibility. Speaking of the small grant made on the Fraser road, Mr. Barnes said he was convinced the road was much needed and if he was re-elected he would finish the road to Peter's mills next year. In the charge that the chapel bridge, Buctouche, had cost double what it could be built for by tender, Mr. Barnes explained that the tenders had been offered for a wooden bridge and they had decided to have the structure made stone. The cost had been in proportion to the value of wood and stone as material for bridges.

Mr. Pierre L. Richard said it afforded him much pleasure to announce that he had been a candidate for a few days at least, and had tasted the unalloyed sweets of candidacy. He had always been a supporter of the Emerson government, and although he was not in accord with some of the candidates in this election, he would give his support to the government tickets.

## "She Carries Her Heart on Her Sleeve"

What a boon to many a man or woman if this were literally so—How many spirits are broken because this particular organ is shackled by disease—and yet how many times has Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart brushed against the grim reaper and robbed him of his victim.

Diseases of the heart are by far the most treacherous of ailments which afflict humanity—ruthless to old and young alike—not insidious but violent, for when the heart fails the whole system suffers violence. Discussing cases here will not console the suffering one. The one great yearning of the heart-sickened patient is how to get relief and a cure. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart stands pre-eminently to-day as the star of hope to sufferers from heart trouble, and so far past the experimental period that thousands to-day proclaim, in no uncertain sound, the belief that were it not for this great remedy they would have long ago passed into the great beyond.

Most eminent doctors, whom heart cases have baffled, have tested Dr. Agnew's claims, and to-day they prescribe it in their practice as the quickest and safest heart remedy known to medical science. What are the symptoms? Palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, swelling of feet and ankles, pain in the left side, chilly sensations, fainting spells, uneasiness in sleeping, dropsical tendency and as many more indications that the heart is deranged. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart specific; and no case too acute to find relief from it inside of thirty minutes—a powerful cure.

Mrs. JUD. FITZPATRICK, of Cananacook, Ont., after having been treated by eminent physicians for heart disease of five years' standing, was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless incurable. She suffered from acute pain, and palpitation, her feet and ankles swollen, and there was every tendency to the dropsical form of heart disease, but the lady procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart as she declared, as a last hope. One dose relieved her of a very acute spasm in less than thirty minutes, and three bottles cured her—not a symptom of the trouble remaining.

CONDUCTOR WILLIAM G. LUCAS, of the N. & W.R.R., and living at Hagarstown, Md., suffered for years with acute valvular form of heart disease—cost him many a "lay off" from his daily duties on the road, and he spent a small fortune in remedies and treating with heart specialists in promise of a cure, and all ended in disappointment, until a good friend, who had been benefited, recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. He tried it, and found it gave him relief and comfort almost immediately. He continued its use until a few bottles were taken, and to-day he's well and strong, and says, "Tell all heart sufferers that I can highly recommend this great remedy."

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## THE REVIEW, Richibucto, N. B.

Cries for Mr. McInerney, brought that gentleman to his feet. He said this was the first opportunity he had had of thanking the people of Kent publicly since the election of 1896, for returning him with such a handsome majority. Mr. McInerney made a most eloquent speech. He said he had been proud to be able to take a prominent part in all the great debates that came up in the House of Commons. But the people of that county are more interested in the erection of local bridges and repairing breakwaters, than in the far fetched subjects to which Mr. McInerney has been wont to devote his eloquence.

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Lumbago and Rheumatism cause endless pain and suffering. Every man and woman who runs chances of getting wet, or catching cold, is liable to suffer from one or both. Our hospitals are full of sufferers from these diseases; none are more painful. Every nerve is on fire; every joint is a centre of agony; every muscle an area of torture. To move hand or foot makes the victim shriek with agony.

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