

THE REVIEW.

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Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MAY 19, 1892.

EMIN PASHA.

It is stated, on what is considered reliable authority, that Emin Pasha has succumbed to an attack of smallpox, and that there is no doubt about his death this time. The report of his death will recall many of the conflicting stories concerning the character of this remarkable man. His real name was Edward Schwitzer. He was a German by birth, and after completing his medical studies set out for the East, and finally became a medical officer on the staff of General Gordon in equatorial Africa. He seems to have won the good opinion of General Gordon, and was by him appointed to the governorship of Equatoria. After the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon, nothing was heard of Emin for a long time, and it was feared that he had been murdered. Stanley was put at the head of an expedition to go in search of him, and rescue him if alive. Stanley has written a work giving an account of his journey, and the manner in which the expedition fell in with and rescued Emin. Emin has also told the story of his rescue, but in a very different way. Stanley tells how he found Emin nominally a governor, but really a prisoner in the hands of his followers. Both his authority and his energy were gone, and he was regarded by those around him as a harmless creature, more interested in the study of natural history than in the government of the district. One who has read this description of Emin will be surprised to learn that he has since worked his way back into equatorial Africa under a commission from the German Emperor, that he has subdued a number of hostile tribes, regained a vast quantity of ivory, and generally shown wonderful activity in furthering German interests in Africa. Whatever may have been his character, he has done much to acquaint the world with central Africa, and the condition of affairs there, and it is to be hoped that the story of his death may prove untrue.

AN UNFORTUNATE PARTY.

The Liberal party of Canada has of late been most unfortunate. After the last general election the prospects of the government were far from bright. It met the house with a majority of only about twenty. The session had barely begun when it was further weakened by the death of Sir John A. Macdonald. One of its members was called upon to defend himself against the gravest charges of corruption. Other members had to meet charges scarcely less serious. Inquiries into these charges did not tend to strengthen the position of the government. The investigation into the charges against Sir Hector Langevin revealed a state of affairs that would never have existed under a careful administration of the affairs of his department. Irregularities in some of the other departments were brought to light. Altogether, the government did not occupy an enviable position. The Liberals, on the other hand, came from the country stronger than before. Their leader was a man who deservedly commanded the respect of the whole country. He had no political sins to answer for, and proved himself to be an able leader in the house. It certainly looked as though the days of the government were numbered. Events have since happened, however, which completely changed the aspect of affairs, and the Conservative party is to-day as strong as it ever was. The bye-elections have changed constituency after constituency from the Liberal to the Conservative column. East York, which returned Hon. Alex-

ander McKenzie at the general election, last week changed its allegiance and elected a government supporter. It is easy to point to the cause of these changes. People will acknowledge that the government at Ottawa is not perfect. They are willing to admit that Sir Hector Langevin's hands are not clean. They are not sure that the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron may not have some foundation. But in every case in which any such charges have been made the Dominion government has thrown no obstacle in the way of a full and honest inquiry. When the Langevin charges were under investigation, it gave Mr. Tarte every assistance in getting at the truth of the matters in dispute. When the investigation was concluded, it showed its disapproval of Sir Hector's negligence by relegating him to a private position in the house. Now when similar charges have been preferred against Sir Adolphe Caron, the government announces that the charges will be referred to a royal commission of judges. How different has been the treatment accorded charges of a like nature preferred against Liberal governments in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. When Mr. Mercier was accused of having stolen the funds of the Province of Quebec, he sought by every means within his power to prevent an inquiry into the matter and the Liberal press, with very few exceptions, supported him in his attempt to evade the real question at issue by raising the constitutional question. When Mr. Blair and his associates were accused of the very serious offences set out in the memorial presented to Lieutenant-Governor Tilley last session the attorney general refused to let the charges be tried by any tribunal except one chosen by himself. He was afraid the constitution might be endangered should he consent to refer the charges to a royal commission. The minister of justice, who is probably a better constitutional lawyer than Mr. Blair, has no such apprehensions. He is quite willing to submit his conduct and that of his associates to an impartial tribunal and to accept its decision. The people of Canada can scarcely fail to notice this difference, and the Liberal party is no doubt being punished for the delinquencies of such men as Mr. Mercier and Mr. Blair.

TRUSTS.

Despite the war made upon trusts by the United States Congress, these illegal corporations continue to exist and flourish. Scarcely a week passes but some combine, or, rather, conspiracy, is formed with the object of enriching a few individuals by extracting money from the people who are compelled to buy the products in which its members deal. It is estimated that thirteen million dollars per year is illegally extracted in this way by the sugar trust, and no doubt every combine in proportion to its magnitude forces from the people an equal amount. One of the latest moves in this direction is the coal trust, or, as it is familiarly called across the line, the Reading deal. This combine owns or controls 92 per cent of the anthracite coal product of the United States. The members of the combination pretended in the outset that the expense saved by the deal would enable it to give the consumer his coal at reduced rates. But as soon as operations began it became apparent that the combination had no such laudable object in view. Its first step was to gain control of all the transportation lines, and thus prevent the owners of private collieries from getting enough cars to get out their coal. This step shut down at least half these collieries, and threw an immense number of miners out of employment. Having attained this object, the next step of the combine was to increase the price of the product. Since the beginning of the year, the prices of all kinds of coal have increased 25 per cent. This means an annual profit to the combination of not less than six million dollars. The committee appointed by congress to elicit information to guide it in dealing with this gigantic corporation found itself unable to do so, and the people of the United States must continue to submit to its exactions or do without fuel. Our American neighbors are now in a position to behold the glorious results of the McKinley bill. With

an excessive protection tariff such as the United States now has it will be found very difficult to prevent the rise of combines, and congress must devise some new and more effective measures if it hopes to put them down.

DR. PARKHURST AND DR. DA COSTA.

Dr. Parkhurst of the city of New York is waging a vigorous war against gambling houses, houses of prostitution, and other dens of iniquity in that city. He entered upon this crusade over a year ago and naturally expected the aid of the city authorities in his endeavors to put down vice and crime. In this, however, he was mistaken. The administrative officials refused to render him any assistance, and he was forced to enter upon his undertaking alone. Under a disguise he visited all parts of the city. He entered all kinds of disreputable dives, and beheld crime and debauchery in their worst forms. He found that prostitution gambling and every other vice existed under the very eyes of the police. In one of his sermons he severely denounced the whole city government, and accused the members of the police force of shielding and protecting iniquity in return for the payment to them of an immunity tax by the proprietors of these dens. To prove his statements, Dr. Parkhurst caused the arrest of a number of the proprietors of these notorious dens. He attended court on the day fixed for their trial and gave evidence which led to their conviction. There has been a great deal of hostile criticism of Dr. Parkhurst's conduct, and he has been made the subject of all kinds of vituperation and abuse. He has been denounced as an adventurer and a seeker after cheap notoriety, and now one Dr. Da Costa has announced that he, too, has visited the slums of New York city, but only to pray with the inmates of all such dens. This action on the part of Dr. Da Costa is no doubt very commendable, but there are cases in which something more than prayer is required to remedy a great evil, and if there exists in the city of New York a licensed system of vice, as described by Dr. Parkhurst, it is time the people of that city were informed of it. The man who is courageous enough to undertake a personal investigation, and publish to the world the result of that investigation, is certainly a man who merits praise rather than abuse. It is true he was forced to appear before the courts and detail a series of disgusting experiences. This, no doubt, afforded him as little pleasure as it does those extremely modest people who are shocked by his revelations. He has received a large number of threatening letters from those whom he has driven out of their line of business. He has been abused and insulted by those who should have been foremost in coming to his assistance. Yet he still persists in his crusade of reform. There are many Dr. Da Costas in the world, but very very few Dr. Parkhursts.

Talmage says—"Dreams are midnight dyspepsia." K. D. C. will cure midnight dyspepsia and dyspepsia or indigestion at any time or in any form. Try it, and troubled dreams will trouble you no longer.

"August Flower"

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia. G. C. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

No More Bother. GENTLEMEN,—I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for my chilblains and it cured them. I have never been bothered with them since. REGIE GEOWN, Victoria, B. C.

Thirty-five men on a Newfoundland sealer recently refused to slaughter seals on Sunday. The other men killed 4000 on that day. The court has decided that the 35 men are not entitled to any of the proceeds of that day's work.

BAIRDS BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Purely Vegetable NATURE'S REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Croup, WHOOPING COUGH, CONGESTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. CURES AS IF BY MAGIC. Unprecedented Success proves its reliability AT ALL DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. J. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Dr. C. O. LeBlanc, Leger Block, BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

NOTICE!

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DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. Tweeds, Costume Cloths, Flake Checks, Croize Baize, Cheveron Crape, Queensland, Foulies, Bedford Cord, Etaminies's Diagonal, Sobell's Fancy Chevots, Tartan's Mohair Figures, etc., Muslins, Fancy Checks and Stripes, Satin Checks, Satin Stripes, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, New Cord. Quite a charm in examining new goods, NEW PRINTS is the story of to-day, English and American, the quality can be depended upon. Some prints suffer a good deal in the washing, these goods are warranted fast colors. Ashton English Prints, 64 cents; New Pattern Prints, 74 and 10 cents; Indigo Blue Prints, 13 cents; Beautiful New Cambrics, 10, 12 1/2; New Sateens 12 1/2, 15 and 20 cents. PATTERNS THAT WILL CAPTIVATE. Polka Dots, Sprays, Leaves, Checks, Stripes. Write for samples if you reside out of the city.

MANTLES AND JACKETS DEPARTMENT. Ladies' three-quarter length Capes and Long Jackets are selling rapidly, the better style will go first, of course; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gossamers from \$1.00 upwards; Hamburgs, Flouncings, and Edgings, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing, India Linen and Cambric Flouncing, Cambric Edging and Swiss Edging. HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS! Initial Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Scallop Edged Hemstitched. Black Lace Flouncings, Kid Gloves, Hosiery of every kind and description, Gingham, Flannelette, etc. WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! We have now open and ready for inspection a fine lot of Wall Paper, Paper for Parlors, Paper for Dining Rooms, Paper for Halls, Paper for Bed Rooms, Paper for Kitchens, in fact paper of all kinds.

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100 Quintals Pollock, 100 Qtls. Large and Medium Cod. Pickled and Smoked Herring. Pickled Shad in half barrels. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal. Tea, Sugar, Molasses. Choice Woodstock Cheese. And a full line of light Groceries. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 21 and 22 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

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—HEAD AND FOOT WEAR— Hats and Caps in variety of styles, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins, Men's Hand Made Long Boots a Specialty.

—HARDWARE— Iron and Steel in all sizes, Chains, Shovels, Bolts, Screws, Iron and Steel Nails, Boat Nails, Shoe Nails, Files, Rasps, Rivets, Washers, Haywire, Axes, Springs, Axles Carriage Furnishings, also a full stock of Ready Mixed Paint, White Lead, Paint Oils, Glass and Putty.

—CROCKERYWARE— Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Crocks, Jugs, Milk Pans, and, in fact, almost everything in this line we keep in stock.

—CARPETS— Tapestry, All Wool and Unions, Hemp and Stair Carpets.

—FLOUR AND MEAL— We still handle the well known Brand of Flour "Tecumseh," also Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meal.

—GROCERIES— Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Biscuit, Spices, Rice, Beans, Peas, and a full supply of Canned Goods.

—FISH— Mackerel, Herring, and Ling. We cannot particularize nearly all the goods we sell; our customers may ask for any goods they may require, and the probability is we can supply them. Oats bought and sold.

J. & W. BRAIT, KINGSTON, KENT CO.

MY SALESMEN ARE NOW OUT —WITH— Fall and Winter Samples,

and it will be to the advantage of all merchants in the Boot and Shoe trade to wait and see them before placing their orders. Our hand-made Boots are much improved this season and several new lines have been added, made of Kangaroo, for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. This leather is fashionable and durable and has other excellent qualities.

Having one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the lower provinces, I am in a position to fill all orders with despatch, either by mail or taken by our travellers.

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