

THE REVIEW.

Subscriptions \$1.00 per annum; six months 50 cents, invariably in advance. Advertising Rates: 75 cents per inch 1st insertion; 25 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made known on application. Professional Cards \$5.00 per year. Yearly advertising payable quarterly. Transient advertising payable in advance. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Verses accompanying death notices will be charged for at regular rates. Correspondence on any subject of general interest is invited. Items of news from any place will be thankfully received. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents. S. B. PATERSON, JR., PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., AUGUST 11, 1892.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL LAW DECISION.

The decision of the judicial committee of the privy council upholding the Manitoba school act and declaring it to be in accordance with the provincial constitution was a surprise to nearly everybody. The full text of the judgment has not yet been received, but cable reports give the information that it is a strong judgment in favor of the act, and it will no doubt set at rest the much disputed question of the right of the Manitoba legislature to abolish the separate schools in that province. In Manitoba the news was received with the greatest satisfaction, but in the province of Quebec the indignation caused by the decision is said to be intense, and the French press is almost unanimous in demanding federal interference in the matter. It will be remembered that when the act was first passed it caused a great noise, and the Dominion government was called upon to disallow it. The government, however, very wisely refused to interfere in the matter until the validity of the act was passed upon, but agreed to bear the expense of an appeal to highest court having jurisdiction to test its constitutionality. The question was whether the act was not in violation of the clause in the act admitting Manitoba into the union wherein it is provided that, "Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union." A majority of the judges of the Manitoba court held the act constitutional, but when it came before the Supreme Court of Canada the act was held to be ultra vires. The privy council has unanimously sustained the decision of the Manitoba court, and its judgment should settle the matter once and for all. Indeed it is difficult to see how the Dominion government can now interfere in the matter. The only ground for doing so would be the unconstitutionality of the act, and that question having been decided by the highest tribunal to which it can be carried, it is very unlikely that the government will take upon itself the responsibility of disallowing or otherwise interfering with legislation which can affect only the province of Manitoba. That the great majority of the people of that province are satisfied with the act is proved by the result of the late elections, and by the open manifestations of delight with which the news of the decision of the privy council was received there, and any interference by the government at this late stage would be deeply resented by them, and would, no doubt, lead to serious results. It will be remembered that the New Brunswick school law, when first enacted, gave great offense to the French Canadians in this province, and in the county of Gloucester led to riot and bloodshed. When, however, its provisions came to be thoroughly understood by them, all objections disappeared and Acadians will to-day admit that our present school system has benefited them more than it has any other class of our population. The Manitoba act is said to be very similar to the school law of this province, and, if so, there would appear to be no good reason for the hostile attitude of French Canadians towards it. No doubt when the present excitement has calmed down, the French of the province of Manitoba will forget their prejudices against the law, and accept it without a murmur.

THE PLANET MARS.

On Wednesday evening of last week the planet Mars was in opposition—that is the earth came directly between it and the sun—and thus afforded to astronomers an excellent opportunity to study this star and endeavor to discover and give to the world some further information concerning it. About fifteen years ago when the planet last approached the earth several interesting discoveries were made regarding it. At that time its two moons were first discovered, and a map was made showing that its surface, like that of our earth, is divided into land and water, though in different proportions. These discoveries then led to the conclusion that human life existed there as well as here. Since that time great strides have been made in telescope making. The Lick observatory in California has been completed and furnished with a much more powerful telescope than any in use at that time, and it is expected that some startling information will now be given concerning

this planet. For the past three weeks every observatory in Europe and America has had this star under observation and we may expect before long to learn the results of their studies. This much is already known, that Mars bears a closer resemblance to the earth than does any other of the planets. It has been ascertained that it has an atmosphere like our own, that it has North and South poles capped with snow and ice, an equator marking its hottest part, four seasons following one another as do ours, and a day of a little over twenty-four hours. In view of these facts it is reasonable to suppose that the planet is inhabited and there has been much speculation as to the condition of its people. While it is altogether improbable that we will ever have any more information on this question than we now have, it is not unlikely that with the present favorable opportunity and the greatly improved appliances now in use some startling information will be given to the world as a result of the observations now taking place.



DEATH OF DR. LEGERE, M. P.

We have this week to record the death of Dr. Legere, Dominion representative of this county. Dr. Legere has been for some time past hovering between life and death, and people were therefore prepared for the announcement of his death, which took place at the residence of his father in Cocagne last Monday morning. Deceased was son of Hypolite Legere, of Cocagne, and was born there on the 23rd of April, 1866. He received his elementary education at Cocagne after which he took a course at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the office of Dr. E. T. Gaudet, Memramcook, and afterwards graduated in Medicine and Surgery at Detroit, Michigan, in 1888. He established himself at Buctouche, and soon gained a large practice. The same year he married Miss Elise Michaud, niece of Rev. F. X. Michaud, of Buctouche. Of an energetic and ambitious nature, Dr. Legere soon turned his attention to politics, and in the election of 1890, caused by the elevation of Hon. P. A. Landry to the County Court Bench, he announced himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest. An Acadian convention called at Buctouche ratified his candidature, and he was elected by a majority of about 400 votes over his opponents Messrs. Geo. V. McInerney and John Jardine. He was then only twenty-four years of age, and was probably the youngest member in the Commons. He was re-elected at the last general election by a majority of 711 over Oliver J. LeBlanc, Esq., the Liberal candidate. He went to Ottawa at the beginning of last session to attend to his legislative duties there but sickness prevented him from taking his seat and before the session had far advanced he was forced to leave for his home. He was taken to Cocagne where he continued to grow steadily worse until his death. His death at so early an age will be deeply regretted by all. The funeral which was largely attended by friends from all parts of Kent and Westmorland took place yesterday morning.

Mr. Blake appears to have already captured the attention of the British public. His speech delivered at the Eighty Club dinner was a great effort, and was the subject of much comment in the London press. Nearly all agree in pronouncing it a very able effort. The Liberals declare that his treatment of the Irish question was thorough and effective. The Pall Mall Gazette declares that he left unsaid nothing that he should have said, and said nothing he should not have said. The Times alone attempts to disparage the address, and its criticism that Mr. Blake has no real acquaintance with the question he professes to discuss, may be credited to its extreme hostility to the Home Rule movement. Mr. Blake's position in politics in Canada, his high standing at the bar, and his reputation as an orator, have led the British public to expect much of him, and there is every reason to believe he will meet their expectations.

An Irishwoman, writing to the London papers, thus describes the condition of affairs in Ireland:—Ireland may now be described as the most melancholy land on the face of the earth, and the Irish people as one of the dullest and dreariest of races. Fun has departed, latter-day politics have driven wit and humor from its shores. The towns and villages are depopulated, and the stamp of physical, moral and mental decay lies upon the country in unvarying gloom. Hope itself is so listless and

unimpassioned as to be hardly discernible from dull despair. As for Irish laughter, that has definitely taken refuge in America.

The British parliament opened last week, and Mr. Peel was again elected speaker. Mr. Peel is a Conservative, but in Great Britain it is not considered necessary that the speaker be a member of the dominant party. This is the fourth parliament over which he has presided. A considerable time has been taken up in swearing in the members and with the usual opening formalities. The debate upon the reply to the Queen's speech will probably result in a division to-day. The government will, of course, be defeated, and Mr. Gladstone will be called upon to form his fourth ministry.

It is said that at a cabinet meeting held last Saturday the Dominion government decided to abolish the rebate system of canal tolls, and return to the old policy of charging full rates.

St. Margarets.

Aug. 8th.—Weather beautiful.

Haying is nearly finished, and the farmers are much pleased with the yield.

Many of our New Brunswick friends have lately bid good bye to Uncle Sam, and rejoined us, convinced that "the dearest spot on earth is home." Among the arrivals since our last budget are John Hackett, jr., from Pennsylvania; Mary Flanagan, from Boston, Mass.; and O. Smith Graham, N. H. More recently we notice Messrs. Charles A. and Lawrence Rainsborough, and Jane McDonald, all of Portland, Me.; also Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald, of Pennsylvania.

The R. C. congregation of St. Margarets will hold a picnic on Saturday the 13th inst. The many readers of THE REVIEW are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Meleme Daigle spent Sunday here, the guests of Rev. Father Patenaude.

Mr. John Hackett is visiting friends in the vicinity of Ettrick Brook.

Messrs. John Keating, of Chatham; Jas. McDonald, of Hardwicke; and John McInnis of Bay du Vin, paid us a flying visit last Sunday.

Mr. Thos. Flanagan drove through here yesterday en route for Richibucto. He was accompanied by his sister-in-law.

We regret to learn that Miss Clara Flanagan will leave us to take charge of the school in Escuminac. We wish her success in the profession she has adopted, and it is perhaps unnecessary to say that she will be much missed.

JACK.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The serious position of affairs at Afghanistan has decided the Indian government to send Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts at the head of a large detachment to meet the Ameer at Jellalabad. The mission will be accompanied by a political agent, but the main object is a conference to arrange plans to strengthen the Ameer against international feuds and Russian advances.

'August Flower'

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccupping or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. C. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

DAY BY DAY OUR SALES INCREASE.

- PURE MAPLE SYRUP in small cans. PURE HONEY in bottles. PURE TABLE VINEGAR in bottles. LACATED FOOD. MACARONI. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE. PONDS EXTRACT. K. B. FORBES.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP. Safe Pleasant Effectual. MILLINERY!



For Style, Quality and Price our Millinery is unexcelled.

Also—Headquarters for all kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Corsets and Corset Waists. We are sole agents for the popular S. C. Corsets, Madame Warren's Dress Form Corsets, and Madame Dean's Spinal Supporting Corsets.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

CHAS. K. CAMERON & Co 77 King Street, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B. July 1st, 1892.

I beg to intimate to the public that I have this day transferred all my interest in the Shortland Institute heretofore conducted by me at Oddfellows' Hall, in this city, to Messrs. Kerr & Pringle, proprietors of the St. John Business College, who will carry on the business in connection with their College, and for whom I respectfully solicit the kind patronage so long enjoyed by me. J. HARRY PEPPER.

Central Hotel,

The subscriber begs to intimate to his former patrons—to whom he returns his most sincere thanks for past favors—that he has resumed the management of the "Central Hotel" which has been thoroughly renovated and refurbished for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests.

Being opposite the railway crossing and in the business centre of the town it offers every convenience to commercial travellers, who will find on the premises the most spacious Sample Rooms in the place.

Stabling will be furnished free to all. A careful hostler constantly in attendance.

Horses boarded and properly fed and groomed at fifty cents per day.

The only set of private weigh scales in Harcourt are on these premises, and produce and live stock will be weighed free of charge.

M. T. GLENN. Harcourt, June 30, 1892.

MARBLE WORKS.

CUT STONE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FURNISHED TO ORDER.

A LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE ALWAYS ON HAND.

Correspondence solicited.

J. H. LAWLOR & CO., CHATHAM, N. B.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

There will be sold at Public Auction at the Railway Station at Buctouche, in the County of Kent, on Thursday, the 21st day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon all the cars, engines, railway carriages, and all other the personal property of every nature and kind of the said Buctouche & Moncton Railway Company within my bailiwick.

Also the line of railway of the Buctouche & Moncton Railway Company, running from Buctouche, in the County of Kent, to Moncton, in the County of Westmorland. The road bed and rails of the said line of railway and all the real estate, station houses, engine houses, lands, and premises with the appurtenances connected with the said line of railway or appertaining thereto, in the said County of Kent, and all other the real estate, lands, premises and hereditaments of the said Buctouche & Moncton Railway Company within the said County of Kent. The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the supreme court at the suit of Edward W. Clark and others, against the said Buctouche & Moncton Railway Company.

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, 30th August next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the railway station, Buctouche.

WM. WHETEN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Richibucto, July 27th, 1892.

\$10.00 REWARD!

Any person who will give information that will lead to the identity of the person or persons who have already or who may hereafter break down or destroy any part of the fence of the Kingston Driving Park will receive the above reward.

A. B. CARSON, SECRETARY. (Im.) Kingston, Aug. 1, 1892.

Parasols and Sunshades.

We show all of the latest styles and ideas; this department is on the second floor so customers can examine goods to much better advantage. As a special inducement we will offer 100 Sun and Rain Umbrellas, 24 and 26 inch, in a variety of Silver, Natural and Black Handles, worth \$1 and \$1.25 at 75 cents.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

2 pairs Black Cotton Hose, warranted fast black, in Ladies' size only, at 20 cents; Children's sizes, 4 1/2 to 7 1/2; Misses' sizes, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Ladies' sizes, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2 and 10 inches, in black and leading colors. We have always had a reputation for keeping a fine line of hosiery and gloves. Stock at all times complete, and we have plenty of salesmen to wait upon customers at once, but be kind enough to do your shopping early. PETER MCSWEENEY, Wholesale and Retail.

Great Linen Sale!

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 63 in. Double Damask \$0.50 worth \$0.80. 58 " " .40 " .60. 54 " Loom " .35 " .50. 52 " " .30 " .45. 48 " " .25 " .35.

The quality of these goods is as sterling as gold, their value as staple as wheat.

TOWELS! TOWELS!

No such values ever offered in Moncton before, Damask, Huck and Glass, at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Very Special!

Check Muslins, a magnificent range; Printed goods of all kinds, Satens, Bedford Cords, Zulu Suitings, Figured Lawns, India Linens, Nainsook, Cambric, Muslins, Dress Gingham, Challies for 10 cents, Lace Curtains, new lot just in, 50 to \$7.50 per pair.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PETER MCSWEENEY

R. McAFEE. D. E. LOOMER.

McAFEE & LOOMER,

—IN STOCK—

- 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.

1892. 1892.

OUR STORE WILL BE FOUND WELL STOCKED WITH THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

—DRY GOODS—

A full line of Dress Goods in all the different shades, Cashmere and Merino, Flannels in union and all wool, Cotton Flannel, Flannelette, Sacque Cloth, Worsted Cloth, Serges, Prints, Shirtings, Sheeting Cotton, Hamburg and Lace Edging, Tailor's Trimmings, English and Canadian Tweeds, Homespun, Men's Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats, Top Shirts, Shirts and Drawers.

—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.

A full line of Patent Medicines always on hand.

—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—

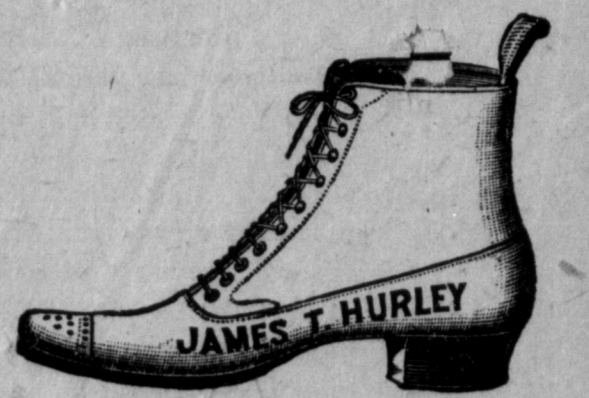
Fall and Winter Samples,

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 ether 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.

JAMES T. HURLEY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 23 and 25 Chipman Hill, St. John, N. B.



E. W. STEEVES,

Harness and Collar Maker, MONCTON, N. B.



Dealer in Turf Goods, Robes, brushes, Whips, &c. Hand Made Nickel Harness for \$14.00 and everything else comparatively low. Parties indebted will profit by settling their accounts at once. All accounts not settled by 25th will be handed over for collection with cost.

T. Collins & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

NORTH MARKET STREET.

Saint John, N. B.