

THE REVIEW.

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S. B. PATTERSON, JR.,
 PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MARCH 31, 1892.

MR. CROCKETT'S DISMISSAL.

In a political address delivered at Kingston, during the late election contest in this county, Mr. Blair gave certain reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Crockett from the office of chief superintendent of education of this province. The principal reason given was that Mr. Crockett in his hostility to the government had refused to call or attend meetings of the Board of Education or confer with the members of the government in reference to the affairs of his department and consequently could not work in harmony with the other members of the board. Another reason was that Mr. Crockett had in his annual reports misrepresented the position of the government on certain educational questions, for example the question of compulsory education. A third reason given was that Mr. Crockett and his family had openly manifested a most bitter animosity toward him (Blair), and had on every occasion that presented itself striven to do him all the harm in their power, that Mr. Crockett himself had voted against the government candidates in York, and that the female members of the Crockett family had "indecently exposed themselves in public" in their hostility towards him. The matter came up in the Assembly a few days ago and the attorney-general again attempted to justify the dismissal. It was however clearly shown by Messrs. Plimney and Hanington that Mr. Crockett was dismissed for political reasons alone; that the true reason for the dismissal was the hostility to the government of the Gleaner, a newspaper controlled by Mr. Crockett's son. Mr. Blair has not attempted to show that Mr. Crockett was not an efficient officer. He knows that such a reason would not be for a moment believed. Mr. Crockett is recognized as one of the ablest educationalists in Canada and was appointed to the position in recognition of his long services in the interest of education in this province. Then why displace him and put in his place at a largely increased salary one who is certainly no better qualified to fill the position? It has heretofore been a settled policy to keep the educational department free from the influences of party politics. Mr. Blair has, however, sought to make use of it to further his own political ends, by turning it into a political machine. The editor of the Gleaner who is in a position to know the facts of the case has the following to say in regard to the efforts of the attorney-general in this direction:

"For a year or so before Mr. Crockett's dismissal, Mr. Blair did everything possible to make things very unpleasant for Mr. Crockett in office. He would not let Mr. Crockett know the dates of the meetings of government that the chief superintendent might call meetings of the board of education. He then took the matter of calling meetings of the Board entirely out of Mr. Crockett's hands and called them only when he, Blair, thought it best to have them, and he would not bestir himself to inform Mr. Crockett of the meetings or the object of the meetings. He made it a practice to oppose at the Board every suggestion made by Mr. Crockett without giving it the slightest consideration, and in every other way he possibly could he treated him discourteously. During all this time Mr. Crockett was kept informed through friends of Mr. Blair, that if he would control his son, who managed the Gleaner, and force him to withdraw his opposition to Blair, that Blair would then see to it that he, the chief superintendent, was treated with the same courtesy and respect he formerly enjoyed. Mr. Crockett's reply was that he had no more control over his son than he had when the Gleaner supported Mr. Blair, and that now, as then, it was not his intention nor his inclination to interfere."

This shows how utterly unreliable are the reasons given by Mr. Blair. A careful perusal of any of the late official reports of Mr. Crockett fails to show that the position of the government has ever been misrepresented on the compulsory education or in any other matter. So far from misrepresenting the position of the government on this particular question, Mr. Crockett calls the attention of the government to the subject and advises legislation in the matter. The third reason given by Mr. Blair is one scarcely to be expected from the premier of this province. Surely it is the privilege of every man whether occupying a public or private position to vote as his conscience dictates. More especially does this apply to one holding a position supposed to be independent of party politics. Yet Mr. Blair complains that Mr. Crockett voted against him. A sufficient reason for his deputation, truly, as to Mr. Blair's reference to the "female members" of Mr. Crockett's family the least said the better, as a general

rule politicians do not attack women from a public platform.

RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.

Hon. Mr. Foster in delivering his financial statement in the House of Commons last week laid before the country a full and complete account of the reciprocity discussion at the Washington conference, and the people of Canada now know the exact conditions on which a reciprocity treaty can be negotiated with the Republican party of the United States. The matter, according to Mr. Foster's report, was fully and fairly discussed from every standpoint. Mr. Blaine informed our delegates that under any scheme of reciprocity which would be considered favorably the United States must be given preferential treatment in our markets, especially against Great Britain; that there must be free trade between the two countries in everything, and that Canada must raise or lower her tariff to make it uniform with that of the United States. This would practically place our tariff under the control of the United States. Canada would then be almost as much under the control of Congress as is the State of Maine. Though nominally under British rule, we would be in reality a commercial dependency of the United States. The Liberals of Canada have adopted unrestricted reciprocity as the principal plank of their platform, and they now know the exact terms on which it can be obtained. Are they willing to accept these terms? Are they willing to place the affairs of this country under the control of a body elected by the citizens of another country? We feel assured that no one in Canada would for a moment listen to such a scheme. Then there would seem to be but one of two courses left open for them to pursue, either to declare in favor of political union, or to abandon their policy altogether. Mr. Blake, who is one of the ablest and most far-seeing men in Canada, knew what unrestricted reciprocity really meant. He knew it meant a commercial union with the United States without any of the advantages that would result from a political union; that it would give to the members of Congress, in whose election we have no voice, the entire control of the Canadian tariff. He retired from the leadership of the party, and from public life, rather than support such a scheme. Now that the matter has been freely, fairly, and thoroughly discussed, and the conditions on which free trade relations between the two countries can only be obtained have been laid out before the people, it is for the Liberals to say whether they prefer the existing state of affairs, or whether they are prepared to accept free and unrestricted trade on the most acceptable terms open to them, namely, annexation.

A SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN DIFFICULTY.

A dispute has arisen between Norway and Sweden over the question of the foreign representation of the two kingdoms, and the Norwegians are saying some very uncomplimentary things about their neighbors on the other side of the Kiölen. By the treaty of union entered into between the two countries in 1814, it was provided that Norway was to be free and independent, united to Sweden under one king. All purely Norwegian affairs, foreign as well as internal, was to be controlled by the Norwegian "statsraad." All foreign minister were to be Norwegian citizens, and all foreign documents were to be countersigned by the Norwegian minister of state. Norway also reserved the right to sign treaties with other nations, and to have their own consuls. It appears, however, that Sweden has gradually broken away from the provisions of the treaty. Norway is now represented at almost every foreign court by a Swedish minister, and, although the Norwegian commercial fleet is fully three times larger than that of Sweden, yet two-thirds of the paid consularships are filled with Swedes. The Norwegians complain that these officials, though claiming to represent Norway, are really working in the interests of Sweden and to the detriment of Norway, they demand a separate minister of foreign affairs and a separate foreign representation. This Sweden does not feel disposed to grant. The difficulty is beginning to assume a threatening aspect and may result in the dissolution of the union.

THE NEW JUDGE.

The vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of this Province, caused by the death of the late Judge Wetmore, has been filled by the appointment of Hon. D. L. Hanington, M. P. P. of Westmorland. We congratulate the gentleman on his promotion. He has the more reason to prize the appointment because he was selected from a number of eminent lawyers competent for the position assigned to him. His appointment is doubtless regarded with general approval. Some, however, object to it on the ground of his having been a warm political partisan. But many of the most highly appreciated judges of the various Dominion courts of judicature have been strong political party men, and are none the less impartial on the bench on that account. Judge Hanington may also be expected to rid his mind of all political bias in the performance of judicial duties.

In some quarters, the appointment is re-

garded doubtfully because Mr. Hanington has shown himself in political debate hot and quick-tempered, and, in consequence, rash and reckless in speech. They assert that a judge should have absolute control of his temper and tongue. He should certainly. But the calm, cool atmosphere of the bench is favorable to the cultivation of self-control, and Judge Hanington may soon be known as one of the most passionless of our judges.

A FIERY DISPUTE SETTLED.

Certain points raised in the discussion on the unrestricted reciprocity had were fiercely disputed. By opponents of that project it was contended that unrestricted reciprocity in trade between the Republic and the Dominion necessarily meant discrimination on the part of Canada against the mother country, and, indeed, all other countries save the United States; that it meant also the dictation of a tariff for Canada by United States politicians consulting only what they deemed the interest of their own country; and that necessarily it involved the raising of a large proportion of the Canadian revenue by direct taxation.

The first two contentions were bitterly opposed by a large portion of the friends of the scheme, though these contentions took rank among the most common sense deductions. Rational dispute on these points is no longer possible. The finance minister, in his recent budget speech, testified, in presence of his fellow delegate to Washington, Sir John Thompson, that Mr. Blaine in his conference with these delegates frankly admitted that discrimination against the mother country was absolutely essential to any practicable plan of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, and that, of course, the Canadian tariff would have to be assimilated to that of the United States.

It is well that the contention on these points should be authoritatively quashed. Canada is now, at least, assured of the true inwardness of the unrestricted reciprocity project. It is now evident that so long as the United States government is swayed by the Republican party it will be useless for Canadian statesmen to trouble themselves about securing reasonable reciprocity trade arrangements with the United States.

THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLE.

There seems good reason to hope that the new trouble raised in connection with the Behring Sea difficulty will be amicably settled. Late communications from Lord Salisbury on the subject contain proposals which appear very reasonable and seem absolutely just to all parties. Their acceptance by President Harrison's government would be creditable to it, and promotive of good feeling.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Things are not very lively in the Dominion Parliament. Stormful elements seem to have exhausted themselves. It does not seem likely that fierce excitement will checker the course of the remaining part of the session. Taken together, the victory at the bye-elections and the terrific overthrow of the rouge and Riel party in Quebec, have had a paralyzing effect on the opposition nerve in parliament. Still much good, though prosaic work, may be done before the prorogation.

THE SCANDAL SCRUTINIES.

The scandal scrutinies are going on in the legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. A satisfactory result is to be looked for in neither case. The movers in the matters have not been allowed a free hand in the prosecution of enquiry, but have been cabined, cribbed and confined on every side.

RENEWED RUMORS OF WAR.

New rumors of approaching war on the continent of Europe have been set afloat. Of course, the intending aggressor is Russia, and the immediate scene of war is to be Austria. But as no *casus belli* exists, the rumors, like the previous ones, must be ill-founded.

St. Louis.

March 28, 1892.—One of our young gentlemen had quite an adventure, some nights since. It was a very cold night, just such a one, in fact, to make one turn up his coat collar, and make sure his ears were secure from Father Frost. There was a very high wind, and as our friend G. wended his way, the breeze, quite playfully, lifted his cap and bore it off. G. was of course indignant at this forcible seizure of his property, and started in pursuit; but though he covered a considerable space of ground in a very few minutes, Mr. Boreas was winner in the race, and bore off the booty, while G. returned home, minus his headgear, and on no friendly terms with the conqueror in the contest.

We have to congratulate Mrs. Leger wife of our M. P. P., on the birth of a daughter.

We extend our sincere sympathy to one of our young ladies, who is mourning the untimely fate of Freddie. He was a sunning little fellow and is missed by more than one.

Mr. P. Babane, of Richibucto, visited St. Louis last Thursday evening.

M. J. A. Gorman spent Sunday in St. Louis.

Our Little village was visited last week by Mr. Noble, traveller for Daniel & Boyd, Mr. Parlee, representing Messrs. Hayward & Co., and Mr. Robertson, hardware merchant of St. John, N. B.

Mr. J. D. Woods, and Master D. P. Woods were in St. Louis twice during the past week.

Mr. J. Warren McDermott, of the Eureka House, Harcourt, was visiting his friends in St. Louis on Sunday.

We were pleased to see Mr. P. Woods, proprietor of the Kent yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. Jos. Killian.

ODELL.

Wanted—Dyspeptics the world over to test K. D. C. A free sample sent to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow.

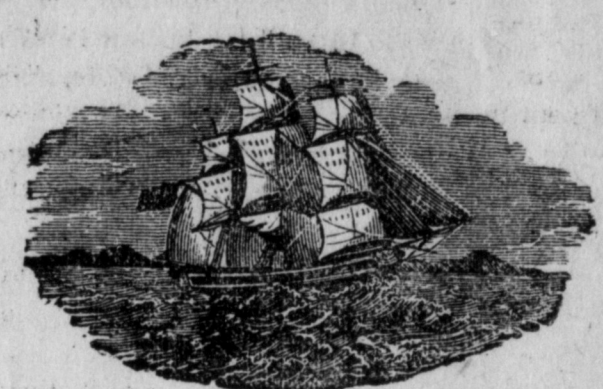
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
 1891 - WINTER ARRANGEMENT - 1892
 On and after Monday, 19th October, 1891, the trains will be run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
 WILL LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.
 Accommodation for Moncton, 12.51
 Accommodation for Campbellton, 13.54
 WILL LEAVE HARROURT.
 Express for Moncton, Halifax, and St. John, (Monday excepted), 5.05
 Accommodation for Campbellton, 13.30
 Express for Campbellton, Moncton, and Chicago, 20.63
 All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
 D. POTTINGER,
 Chief Superintendent.
 Railway Offices,
 Moncton, N. B., October 15th, 1891.



ASSESSORS' NOTICE!
 Having received the warrant of assessment on the Parish of Richibucto, Kent Co., for the year 1892, all persons liable to be rated are hereby notified to bring in to the undersigned assessors of this Parish within thirty days from this date true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.
 The valuation list, when completed, will be posted at the Post-office in Richibucto Town, Richibucto Village, Kingston, and at the Post-office at Julien Daigle's, Northwest. Dated at Richibucto, the 24th day of February, 1892.
 DOSITHEE RICHARD Assessors of
 W. J. GIRVAN Richibucto Parish
 REUBEN S. MAILLET 1892.

DRS. SOMERS & DOHERTY,

DENTISTS.
 Office—Y. M. C. A. building, Moncton. References—New York College of Dental Surgery, and University of Pennsylvania.
 Visits will be made to Kent County every month. Weldford on 16th, 17th and 18th. Kingston on 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Richibucto on 23rd and 24th. Buctouche 26th and 27th.

PETER MCSWEENEY
 190 Main St., Moncton.
 SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
 Tweeds, Costume Cloths, Flake Checks, Croize Baize, Cheveron Crape, Queensland, Fowles, Bedford Cords, Estaminies' Diagonals, Soliel's Fancy Chevots, Tartan's Mohair Figures, etc., Muslins, Fancy Checks and Stripes, Satin Checks, Satin Stripes, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, New Cords. 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, 6 1/2 cents; New Pattern Prints, 7 1/2 and 10 cents; Indigo Blue Prints, 13 cents; Beautiful New Cambrics, 10, 12 1/2; New Satteens 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 Eppings, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing, India Linen and Cambric Flouncing, Cambric Edging and Swiss Edging. HANKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS! Initial Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Scaloped Edge Hemstitched. Black Lace Flouncings, Kid Gloves, Hosiery of every kind and description, Gingham, Flannelettes, 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,
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 Pickled and Smoked Herring.
 Pickled Shad in half barrels.
 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.
 Tea, Sugar, Molasses.
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 And a full line of light Groceries.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
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 A full line of Dress Goods in all the different shades, Cashmere and Merino, Flannels in union and all wool, Cotton Flannel, Flannelette, Saeque Cloth, Worsted Cloth, Serges, Prints, Shirtings, Sheetting 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, Harwire, Axes, Springs, Axles, Carriage Furnishings, also a full stock of Ready Mixed Paint, White Lead, Paint Oils, Glass and Putty.

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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WALTER MITCHELL,
 Kingston, Kent Co., March 22, 1892.

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 Price 50 cents a bottle; 6 bottles \$2.50.
 Wholesale by Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons and S. McDiarmid, St. John, N. B. Messrs. Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal; T. Milburn & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto; London Drug Co., London, Ont.

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