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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, July 9.—On the bill for the divorce of James St. George Dillon a debate took place. Both parties are Roman Catholics and were married in Paris in 1883. After living together five years there was a separation. Subsequently Mrs. Dillon went to live with Count Villeneuve in Quebec and Montreal. It was not denied that Mrs. Dillon had lived in adultery, but the point was raised that the petitioner had since the separation himself committed adultery and did not come, therefore, with clean hands to parliament. The point was also raised in the Senate that Roman Catholics had no right to obtain dissolution of a marriage solemnized by their church. Mr. Masson, of Grey, opposed the bill; first, because Dillon had first deserted his wife; second, because he refused to answer to the purity of his own conduct, and thirdly because there was a suspicion of collusion. Mr. Weldon believed it to be the duty of the House to accept without question the recommendation of the Senate. Mr. Edgar disputed this view. Mr. Charlton held that a court of law and not parliament should deal with these cases. The motion was carried for the second reading and the bill was referred to the committee on private bills.

In committee the Senate bill to amend the Indian act was reported and passed a third reading. Sir Hibbert Tupper's bill imposing a fee of ten dollars for a license to can, preserve or cure lobsters, and further amending the fisheries act, was passed through its final stages.

An amendment by Mr. Martin to the bill to amend the criminal code, having power to arrest upon mere suspicion for trivial offences, was eliminated and the bill passed its final stages.

In the course of the debate in supply it appeared that the total cost of the prohibition commission was \$120,000.

Sir John Thompson said in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright that it was expected that the French treaty would be taken up to-morrow and after that the Northwest bill. He did not think the supplementary estimates would be done before Wednesday. The House adjourned at midnight.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Mr. Foster re-appeared in the House Tuesday after an absence of some weeks through illness and moved the second reading of the bill to ratify the French treaty. There had been doubts as to two points, he said: what was meant by fish "in their natural form" and whether soap in the treaty included common soaps. It had been decided that the first phrase covered canned fish and latter castile soap only. As to the argument against the treaty on the ground that it would prevent the enforcement of prohibition if that was adopted he replied that the public voice would control and if that voice desired prohibition notice could be given of the termination of the treaty. Mr. Foster also alluded to the opposition of the Ontario wine growers to the treaty but said very little on any point.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the treaty did not admit any Canadian goods free, but merely gave a minimum tariff to certain named articles. He dwelt on the serious aspect of the loss of revenue the treaty would involve. Referring to the Ontario wine growers he condemned a proposal which would discriminate against our own wine producers. Altogether the treaty had been concluded on lines which were calculated to injure rather than benefit Canada.

Col. O'Brien voiced the suspicion that Sir Charles Tupper had forced this treaty on the government. There was a time when the finance minister sympathized with the temperance sentiment but circumstances had altered his opinions and

he was supporting a treaty which had been protested against by every temperance organization in the country. This House had refused to reduce customs duties on any article of British produce and yet jumped at a chance of taking off duties on the produce of France. He moved in amendment that, while the House was at all times willing to sanction any treaty which on fair terms added to Canadian trade, they were unable to concur with the treaty, on the ground that it would not prove reciprocal its results because it gives to France greater advantages than Canada receives; that it is unfair and unequal, inasmuch as France received the most favored nation treatment in all matters and Canada only received it in respect to articles enumerated in the treaty; that while France can renounce the treaty if Canada increase her duties on wines Canada was not in the same position, and in the opinion of this House it is unfair and unjust to the great mass of consumers that the duties should be lowered on articles of luxury while high duties are maintained on many of the necessaries of life.

This amendment was seconded by Dalton McCarthy. Several Liberals objected to the treaty, and a number of Tories did the same, but said they were in honor bound to ratify it.

Mr. Edgar moved in amendment to the amendment that the following words be added to Col. O'Brien's amendment.

That it appears from the papers laid before the House and from the statement made to this House by the finance minister that this treaty was signed as to the most favored nation treatment without the instructions of the government, and further that the treaty was entered into under the erroneous impression on the part of the government that trade with the French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon would be affected by the treaty.

Sir John Thompson strongly supported the treaty. This country had for 20 years been endeavoring to make a trade arrangement with France. The premier denied that Canada was precluded by this treaty from entering into preferential trade with Great Britain or any of the colonies. We are only prevented from entering into any preferential arrangements with any third power.

Mr. Laurier said if they had labored for twenty years to bring about this treaty the mountain had brought forth a mouse. It was indeed "a little French treaty," although they had taken eighteen months to make up their minds to ratify it. He was in favor of all extension of trade in any direction, but he denied that we were getting the advantages we contemplated by the act of 1879. The only advantage obtained under this treaty was the minimum French tariff on a few articles and that minimum tariff was higher than the highest tariff France imposed prior to 1892 when the present tariff was adopted.

Sir Hibbert Tupper defended the treaty at some length and Mr. McCarthy condemned it.

At 1.30 the House divided on Mr. Edgar's motion adding to Mr. O'Brien's amendment. It was rejected by 51 yeas to 119 nays.

O'Brien's amendment was rejected by 44 yeas to 128 nays.

On the main motion Mr. Laurier moved in amendment "that the treaty with France having been negotiated under the assurance given by the English plenipotentiaries that the Canadian government's policy was to establish a direct line of steamers between Canada and France, it was the duty of the government therefore proposing the ratification of the treaty either to accept the statement of the plenipotentiaries or to notify the French government that they would not be bound by it."

This was rejected by 56 yeas to 100 nays. On the main motion for second reading of the bill still another division was taken. This time every French-Canadian in the House voted for the treaty and the following Conservatives against it: McCarthy, Cockburn, McNeill, O'Brien, and Bergin. The motion was carried by 120 yeas to 41 nays.

OTTAWA, July 12.—The French treaty bill was read a third time in the house today and a first reading given to a bill founded on the fast Atlantic steamship subsidy resolution.

Mr. Tarte then went into the charges against the Quebec judiciary. He accused Judge Bosse of partisanship in calling the case of McGreevy v. McGreevy and Murphy in 1891 before the case of McGreevy v. Tarte for libel, in order that the defendants in the first case would be valuable to him as witnesses; accused Judge Davidson of having admitted the guilt of the charges made against him by the newspapers by leaving the bench so that the trial was conducted by another judge. He accused Judge Ouimet of not living in his district and Judge Tellier of partisanship because he would not allow certain legal advertisements to be inserted

in the rouge paper in St. Hyacinthe.

Sir John Thompson severely reprehended the strictures against the judiciary in such vague and general terms. The accusations neither mentioned time, place, nor particulars of the charge, while the two latter were trivial. However he was in the peculiar position that, notwithstanding the charges were such as should never be brought in parliament, the judges were indignantly pressing for an investigation, and he would have to ask the house for time to consider what course to take.

Mr. Laurier followed. He threw cold water on his follower's charges and endeavored to excuse him for making them by urging that he was a layman and new in parliamentary experiences.

During the debate, which lasted until eleven o'clock, Mr. Tarte was roundly criticized by his compatriots on the conservative side, and left severely to his fate by his friends.

The house in committee of ways and means adopted the remaining tariff resolutions.

A number of bills including the irrigation act amendment were passed.

Dalton McCarthy will move an amendment to the privilege committee's report with the object of unseating Turcotte.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

for the next fiscal year were presented to-night. They amount to \$1,804,478, of which \$476,675 is chargeable to capital and the remainder to the consolidated fund. The following items were included:

Nova Scotia—Lunenburg post office, custom house, etc., to complete, \$6,600; Halifax quarantine station on Lawlor's Island, \$5,000; Sydney quarantine station at Keating Point, \$3,000.

New Brunswick—St. John Savings bank, to pay Thos. H. Lawson, janitor, for watching the public treasure kept in the assistant receiver general's office while the combination lock of the safe was being repaired, 16th July to 1st August, 1892, \$10

Chatham post office, custom house, etc., \$5,000.

Partridge island quarantine station, St. John harbor, \$2,000.

Marysville public building, \$5,000.

Harbors and rivers, Nova Scotia—Nyanza wharf, \$600; Whitehaven channel, \$1,500; South Ingonish, closing up breach between Protection block, on the north side of channel, and the shore, \$1,000; Desoussé wharf, \$1,000; Cow Bay, urgent repairs to breakwater, \$4,000; Boularderie Island wharf on south side, \$3,000; Broad Cove, repairs to breakwater, \$850; Louis Head, \$1,000; Church Point, \$350; Margaretville, repairs to pier, \$500; Point George, urgent repairs, \$1,400; Parrsboro, wharf repairs, \$1,500; Bass River, pile wharf, \$3,200; Great Village, repairs to wharf, \$450; Arisaig, repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Margaree, repairs to breakwater, \$500; Seaside wharf, the locality contributing an equal amount, \$2,000; Blanche Harbor, extension of groyne, \$300; to cut a channel at Monk's Head, from the lake to Antigonish harbor, \$500; McNair's Cove, to secure facilities for the use by fishermen of the wharf and landing place, \$400; Georgeville, extension of wharf, \$2,000

Prince Edward Island—Campbell's Cove breakwater, works of reconstruction and repair, \$2,000; Kier's shore extension to wharf and repairs, \$3,000.

New Brunswick—River St. John, protection of the banks of the Oromocto and Thatcher's Island, \$2,200; Hopewell Cape repairs to wharf, \$600; Buctouche wharf repairs, \$1,500; West Quaco, repairs to dam, \$400; Burnt Church wharf, \$2,000.

There is included six thousand additional for steam communication during 1894 from the opening to the closing of navigation, between P. E. Island and the mainland.

The widow of the late Engineer Warner of the steamer Newfoundland gets a gratuity of \$160; McDonald Bros. receive \$4,000 for service in saving the boiler and engine of the steamer Napoleon Third.

Senator Glasier's heir will receive the balance of his father's sessional indemnity.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Allan Stewart, of Springton, Suffered all this time—At last Confined to Bed—Story of His Happy Release from Pain.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 9.—Allan Stewart, of Springton, near here, says that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life, and he wants the fact to be known. For thirty years he has had kidney disease and gravel. Hundreds of dollars spent on doctors and medicine failed to do any good. On July 14 last, Mr. Stewart had to take to his bed, and everybody considered his case a hopeless one. He heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and began using them. He says he noticed an improvement from the first, and ten boxes cured him. He is now free from all pain and enjoys excellent health.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION COLUMN.

All Communications to this Column Should be Addressed to Mrs. J. Stevenson, Secretary W. C. T. U., Richibucto.

"Touch not; taste not; handle not."—Col. 2-21.

The History of the Prohibition Plebiscite Movement.

In the legislature, Mr. G. F. Marter introduced a bill providing for the prohibition in Ontario of the retail sale of liquor. Mr. E. J. Davis gave notice of a motion committing the legislature to the taking of the plebiscite proposed by the Alliance.

On the motion for the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Marter, Hon. G. W. Ross offered an amendment, stating that as the extent of the authority of the legislature was doubtful, it should be defined before prohibitory legislation was enacted, that the House had confidence that the Government would take the necessary steps to secure definition of the legislature's jurisdiction, and that a provincial plebiscite on the question of prohibition should be taken.

The leader of the Government supported the amendment on the ground that the bill introduced by Mr. Marter was prohibition to a greater extent than it was certain the legislature had power to go. The leader of the Opposition supported the bill on the ground that it was not in excess of the ascertained authority of the legislature to regulate the traffic.

The amendment submitted by Mr. Ross was carried on a straight party division. This precluded a direct vote on the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Marter.

Later on a bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Ross, providing for the taking, at the next municipal election, of a vote of the electors of the province, and the women who are municipal voters, on the following question:

Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law, of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

The printed instructions furnished in the bill for the guidance of voters, explain the meaning of this question in the following terms:

Electors in voting "yes" on this question will be considered as expressing an opinion in favor of prohibition to the extent to which the legislature of this province or the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, as may be determined by the court of final resort.

The bill passed through the several stages of enactment. It was assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on May 27th.

This plebiscite Act provides that on the first day of January, 1894, a ballot vote shall be taken in every organized municipality of Ontario on the direct question above quoted. All men entitled to vote at an election for members of the legislative assembly and all women entitled to vote at a municipal election are qualified voters for the purposes of this Act.

At the first opportunity after the close of the session of the Legislature, the government prepared and submitted to the Court of Appeal of Ontario, under an act authorizing such submission, a series of questions, the final answers to which are expected to settle definitely the question of jurisdiction, and set out clearly the exact power of the provincial legislature in reference to the liquor traffic. Since this was done, the Dominion Government has consented to take action, submitting these questions at once to the Supreme Court of Canada. This will save the time that would have been lost in the hearing before the Court of Appeal, and the carrying of that Court's decision to the higher tribunal. The judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain will probably be asked to review the decision of the Supreme Court. The legislature will thus be put in possession of full information as to its jurisdiction. That body will also have before it, as the result of the vote to be taken, the opinion of the people on the question of prohibition, and will have no further reason for delaying legislation.

If, as it is expected, the people overwhelmingly declare for prohibition, then legislature must follow. If the courts declare that the provincial legislature has power to enact such legislation, the legislature will pass a prohibitory law. If the courts should hold that the power to prohibit the liquor traffic rests exclusively with the Dominion Parliament, then the vote taken will stand as the emphatic demand of the people of Ontario for the enactment of a prohibitory law by the Dominion Parliament. In such case the expression of public opinion will, no doubt compel the provincial legislators to impose upon the traffic every restriction that the deliverance of the courts will warrant them

in imposing.

In the approaching plebiscite, the friends of prohibition will thus have "two strings to their bow." If they poll as, as is anticipated, an immense majority of the votes cast, they will make progress no matter what is the Court decision upon the question of jurisdiction.

Since the plebiscite movement was taken up by the moral reform workers of Ontario, it has also been adopted as a method of work in other provinces. The legislature of Prince Edward Island has passed an Act providing for the taking of a vote on the question of prohibition in that province. Petitions are being circulated in Nova Scotia asking the legislature of that province to take similar action. At the meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto on 5th Nov., a resolution was unanimously adopted urging every province to take the same course. It is not unlikely that at an early date every province in the Dominion will have declared itself on the question of the continuance or suppression of the liquor traffic.

F. S. S.

A Literary and Artistic Triumph.

Of the many offers made by newspapers to their readers none appeal so readily to Canadians as PICTURESQUE CANADA.

Nothing is more important than that we should have a thorough and accurate knowledge of the land we live in, and no better means can be employed to accomplish this than by subscribing to this celebrated work. By a special arrangement The Times, Moncton, N. B., is in a position to offer the work in weekly parts for the small sum of 10 CENTS. No one should miss so good an opportunity of becoming possessed of so valuable and useful a book. It is a splendid history of Canada and Canadian Life, written by Principal Grant, D. D., of Queen's University, Kingston, and illustrated by well known Canadian artists, under the management of L. R. O'Brien, President Royal Canadian Academy,—a sufficient criterion that the work in its literary and artistic finish will be the best of their respective kinds.

Principal Grant is one of the greatest of Canadian writers, and perhaps the best qualified in the whole country for this task. His very name is a guarantee of the excellence of the work.

We are pleased to think that the rising generation of Canadians include a far larger proportion of enthusiastic lovers of Canada than any previous generation. For this there is a good reason. Except among the French-speaking Canadians, the rising generation is the first which is Canadian by birth and all its surroundings. Canadians are now much prouder of their country than they used to be, and they will be more so as the result of the present patriotic enterprise.

Picturesque Canada, as is well known, has hitherto been sold at 60 cents a part, but the Moncton Times offers it for only 10 CENTS. The new publication is in twenty and twenty-two page parts, with handsome paper cover on each part. It excellently portrays the romantic beauty of our wild Canadian scenery and the interesting haunts of the red men—pictures that give a peep into the days of the early settlers.

If any of our readers desire the work, a sample part can be had for 10 cents in stamps or currency (no coupon required) by addressing The Times, Moncton, N. B.

Take our advice and begin at the beginning and take them all.

Kate (suggestively)—Mamma says that when she was a girl the young men serenaded her two or three times a week.

Jack (apologetically)—Ah, but there was no board of health in those days.

All Men

Young, old, or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face, a body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, excelsis and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will-power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, quinness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse, committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent free, sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont.