The Review.

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be charged for at regular rates. Correspondence on any subject of general interest is invited.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MAY 21, 1896 A NEW PROHIBITION POINTER.

An important decision of the judicial committee of the privy council of England has recently been given in which all prohibitionists will take a deep interest. We owe the decision to the veteran premier of Ontario, Hon. Oliver Mowat, who desired to know just what were the powers sirable. nur: of our provincial legislatures in regard to restricting the liquor traffic. It had been cial, and the prohibiting power to the federal authority. Both these positions have been challenged. Sir John Macdonald in 1887 through Mr. Dalton McCarthy, then one of his lieutenants passed the dominion license act. Mr. Mowat joined issue with him after the act was passed and tested its validity, with the result that the highest tribunal in the empire decided the federal law in question had invaded the realm of provincial legislation, and so the point was settled definitely that the provincial authority was supreme in regard to liquor licenses

The language used by the law lords in that case threw a doubt upon the question whether the federal power had the exclusive right to prohibit the sale of liquors The right of the federal ; arliament to pass a prohibitory law was not in doubt, but Sir Oliver questioned whether this was not one of the matters in regard to which both the federal and provincial parliaments might legislate. The decision of the law lords, handed down on Saturday last, confirms in large measure the claim of the Ontario champion of provincial rights.

The decision is, in effect, this, that provincial legislatures may pass prohibitory liquor laws, within certain bounds. They: cannot prohibit the importation of liquors, for that would be an interference with trade legislation in regard to which is reserved to the federal power. Nor can a provincial legislature prohibit the manuinstance the Scott Act.

the provincial legislatures are now em- that candidates shall solemnly pledge powered by a single act to obtain prohi- themselves to obtain for the Catholic mintion throughout an entire province at ority in Manitoba "the school laws recogonce. It may be expected that Ontario, nised to them by the judgment of the Manitoba, and each of the three Maritime privy council of England." provinces will speedily exercise this new It would seem that the Quebec followpower. It will be seen that, notwith- ers of Mr. Laurier might, and probably standing the limitations noted above, it will, give the pledges required by this will still be practicable to pass a provincial command. No doubt the bishops in their law quite as prohibitory as the Scott Act, wisdom saw the necessity of not making and in no way dependent upon the popu- any partisan deliverance, or saying anylar vote in any one county. The Scott thing that would unduly arouse Protestthe manufacture for exportation. The new provincial prohibitory laws, being for a whole province instead of for ccunties or cities only, will doubtless take the place of the Scott Act in the near future.

Since the foregoing was put in type the more complete text of the recent decision of the judicial committee on Sir Oliver the perusal of an abstract only of the naked by the soldiers, who tore the rings Mowat's reference as to the powers of provincial legislatures in regard to prohi bition serves to weaken the impression given by the first brief despatches. It appears to be now settled that the powers of provincial legislatures are quite limited in the premises. Not only can they not prohibit the importation of liquors or the manufacture for exportation, but they can only prohibit the retail sale by passing local option laws, giving to the municipalities the choice of bringing or not Linging such laws into effect. It was at first stated that no provincial prohibition could take effect where the Scott act is in they have not done, and their moderation and the inclemency of the season. Those force, and this proves to be true.

The Dominion Alliance has published a

warning them that the only effective or total prohibition must come from the fed ral parliament and asks that the matter shall be earnestly taken up by temperance men everywhere at the present election with a view to secure the return of as many prohibitionists as possible to the new parliament.

THE NATIONAL POLICY, AN ISSUE

A prominent issue-the foremost one in fact-in the present election contest is the national policy of protection for native industries. It has been so much discussed during the past 18 or 20 years that the arguments for and against it have become an old story. The Conservative party under Sir Charles Tupper are pledged to continue that policy, with modifications to suit the changing circumstances and conditions of the country. It is not a cast iron system-a Medo-Persian edict that cannot be changed. This is shown by the fact that within the past few years the duty of 35 per cent. on grain and seed drills, cultivators, harrows, harvesters, horse rakes, mowing machines. ploughs. reapers, and parts of agricultural implements was reduced to 20 per cent., by the present government. It was found that manufacturers in these lines had become so well established in their business, and

could control the Canadian market with no more protection than 20 per cent, and Scotland. In the August preceding, a so these particular duties, with some others, were reduced as stated. The protective policy as we understand it, is only designed to give sufficient protection to enable our own manufacturers to supply Canadian consumers, and other changes may be made in the future by reduction of duties as circumstances make them de-

The Liberal party under Mr. Laurier is pledged to eliminate the principle of progenerally understood that the licensing | tection entirely from the tariff. Under power belonged exclusively to the provin- their plan duties would be imposed solely for the raising of the necessary revenue to provide for our public services. It will be seen that the Liberal party makes the interest of trade and of the consumer paramount. They hold that the lower the duties, the nearer we come to free trade, the cheaper the consumer would get his goods, and the more extensive would be our trade with the outside world. Many manufacturers fear that with a much lower tariff our industries would be swamped by the competition of manufacturers mahers, or those of England and G rmany where labor is so abundant and cheap. The question naturally arises, how much would Mr. Laurier and his party lower the duties, if they came into power? This they have not told us. and we must take the general statements made in their platform on trust until we get

more definite information. THE REVIEW has never taken extreme grounds on the tariff question. Much might be said on both sides. Most of our readers have already formed their views many of them as the result of comparison between the condition of the country as it is now and as it was before the protective policy was put in force in 1879. And experience is a very faithful and efficient teacher!

THE BISHOPS MANDEMENT.

The long expected and much talked of mandement of the Roman Catholic bishfacture of spirits or malt liquors by dis- ops of Quebec proves to be more modertilleries or breweries for sale beyond the ate in its terms than had been generally bounds of the province. But a local legis- expected. It appears from the synopsis lature may prohibit all sales of liquor that has reached us that no sweeping conwithin the province and all manufacture demnation is expressed against those of liquers except what is for exportation, members of the late parliament who votstrictly. There is one further limitation, ed against the Remedial Bill, although and that is that the provincial prohibitory | that measure had the undivided support law may not interfere with the due oper- of the hierarchy. Nor do the bishops enation of a federal prohibitory law, as for join their people to support, or pledge their candidates to support that particular The decision is a most important one, as bill in the future. It will be sufficient

ant prejudices against the government in massacre the officers passed the evening soon as possible. provinces outside of Quebec. They also at cards in MacDonalds house. In the doubtless considered the fact that the night. Lieutenant Lindsay, with a party leader of the opposition is a kin to them both in race and religion, and so entitled his door, and was instantly admitted. to every consideration consistent with securing to the Manitoba minority the rights which the church holds sacred.

mandement. It may be that the full text off her fingers with their teeth. The of the document when it is received will slaughter now became general, and, neithcompel us to modify our opinions, but at er age nor infirmity was spared. Some this writing the bishop's deliverance ap- women, in defending their children, were pears to let Mr. Laurier down very easily. killed; boys imploring mercy were shot Yet if, in Quebec, it is the Conservatives dead by officers on whose knees they rather than the Liberals who may regret hung. In one place nine persons, as they the moderate tone of the mandement, in sat enjoying themselves at table, were other provinces the contrary effect may be butchered by the soldiers. In Inverriggon expected. Nothing would so much have Campbell's own quarters, nine men were pleased the strong Protestant sectarians first bound by the soldiers, and then shot of the opposition party as to have found one by one. Nearly forty persons were the Quebec bishops making very extreme | massacred by the troops; and several who and imperious demands. This is what fled to the mountains perished by famine is both wise and politic.

It is unfortunate that an issue largely pestuous night. Lieutenant Colonel all plar to its adherents and members sectarian should have been brought into Hamilton, who had received the charge

our dominion politics, but otherwise it is of the execution from Dalrymple, was on fortunate that a Protestant leader should his march with four hundred men, to be at the head of the "remedial" party guard all the passes from the valley of and a Catholic leader at the head of those Glencoe; but he was obliged to stop by who are opposing dominion interference the severity of the weather, which proved in the affairs of Manitoba. The public the safety of the unfortunate clan. Next mind will under the circumstances be the day he entered the valley, laid the houses better prepared to consider the issue calmly and give a just decision at the polls. It was felt that the issue of the Quebec mandement would be a critical point in the controversy, but we may now feel that the danger point has been passed without adding in any appreciable degree to the existing irritation.

Will Be Lord Glencoe,

It is rumored that Sir Donald Smith who left Canada for London last week, as Canada's High Commissioner, will on May 24th, the Queen's birthday, be elevated to the peerage with the title of Lord Glencoe. Sir Donald now owns the Glencoe estate in Scotland which was made famous because of the cruel massacre of the McDonalds that took place there in the reign of William third. Below we reproduce an article from the Encyclopedia Britannica which is a pretty full description of the incident :

"In the beginning of the year 1692, an action of unexampled barbarity disgraced the government of King William 111 in proclamation had been issued offering an indemnity to such insurgents as should take the oaths to the King and Queen, on or before the last day of December; and the chiefs of such tribes as had been in arms for James, soon after took advantage of the proclamation. But McDonald of Glencoe was prevented by accident rather than by design, from tendering his submission within the limited time. In the end of December he went to Col. Hill, who commanded the garrison in Fort William, to take the oaths of allegence to the government; and the latter Though wild and pitiless, had still having furnished him with a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, sheriff of the county of Argyle, directed him to repair immediately to Inverary, to make his submission in a legal manner before that magistrate. But the way to Inverary lay through almost impassable mountains, the season was extremely rigorous, and the whole country was covered with a deep snow. So eager, however, was McDenald to take the oaths before the limited time should expire, that, though the road lay within half a mile of his own house, he stopped not to visit his family, and after various obstructions, arrived at Inverary. The time had elapsed, and the sheriff hesitated to receive his submission, but MeDonald prevailed by his importanities, and even tears, in inducing that functionary to administer to him the oath of allegiance, and to certify the cause of his delay. At this time Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, being in attendance upon William as Secretary of State for Scotland, took advantage of MacDonald's neglecting to take the oath within the time prescribed, and procured from the king a warrant of military execution against the chief and his whole clan. This was done at the instigation of the Earl of Breadalbane, whose lands the Glencoe men had plundered, and whose treachery to government in negotiating with the Highland clans, Mc Donald himself had exposed. The King was accordingly persuaded that Glencoe was the main obstacle to the pacification of the Highlands; and the fact of the unfortunate chief's submission having been concealed, the sanguinary orders for proceeding to military execution against his clan were in consequence obcountersigned by the King's own hand, and the Secretary urged the officers who commanded in the Highlands to execute their orders with the utmost rigor. Campbell of Glenlyon, a captain in Argvle's regiment, and two subalterns, were ordered to repair to Glencoe on the first of February with a hundred and twenty men. Campbell, being uncle to young MacDonald's wife, was received by the To the Editor of The Review: father with all manner of friendship and quarters in the houses of his tenants, and of soldiers, called in a friendly manner at MacDonald, while in the act of rising to receive his guest, was shot dead through the back with two bullets. His wife had These impressions are gathered from already dressed; but she was stripped

who escaped owed their lives to a tem-

in ashes, and carried away the cattle and spoil, which were divided among the officers and soldiers."

Sir Walter Scott has perpetuated the incident in the following stanzas:

"O tell me, Harper, wherefore flow Thy way ward notes of wail and woe,

Far down the desert of Glencoe, Where none may list their melody? Say, harp'st thou to the mists that fly, Or to the dun-deer glancing by, Or to the eagle, that from high

Screams chorus to thy minstrelsy?"-"No, not to these, for they have rest,-The mist-wreath has the mountain-crest

The stag bis lair, the erne her nest, Abode of lone security. But those for whom I pour the lay, Not wild-wood deep, nor mountain gray, Not this deep dell, that shrouds from day,

Could screen from treach'rous cruelty. "Their flag was furled, and mute their

drum, The very household dogs were dumb, Unwont to bay at guests that come In guise of hospitality. His blithe t notes the piper plied, Her gayest snood the maiden tied,

The dame her distaff flung aside, To tend her kindly housewifery.

"The hand that mingled in the meal, At midnight drew the felon steel, And gave the host's kind breast to feel

Meed for his hospitality The friendly hearth which warmed that | Swede. White Globe and Aberdeen.

At midnight armed it with the brand, That blade destruction's flames expand Their red and fearful blazonry.

Then woman's shriek was heard in vain, Nor infancy's unpitied plain, More than the warrior's groan, could gain Respite from ruthless butchery! The winter wind that whistled shrill,

The snows that night that cloked the hill, Far more than Southern clemency.

"Long have my harp's best notes been

Few are its strings, and faint their tone, They can but sound in desert lone Their gray-haired master's misery. Were each gray hair a minstrel string, Each chord should in precations fling,

Till startled Scotland loud should ring, 'Revenge for blood and treachery!'"

St. Nicholas River Jottings.

As our former correspondents have not been heard from for some time, I am still able to write you a few items.

We are having delightful weather at present. The farmers are busily engaged farming, but the evenings are still cool as the wind keeps easterly.

There is a great deal of sickness throughout the country, but we are thankful to report very few cases in this vicinity.

Mr. George Brooks has given up farming, having secured the position of watchman in T. C. Burns's mill, Kingston.

Schooners Favourite and Mary Covell are loading boards for R. N. Doherty. Our school is in a flourishing condition under the management of Miss Ellie Murphy, of South Branch.

Miss Mary Wilson has returned home with a sprained ankle, the result of a fall received in Richibueto.

Mr. William Masterton is making preparations for building a new house. We wish him success in his undertakings.

Mrs. Tibbetts, who has been visiting her parents, leaves for Boston on Monday.

While a young man of East Branch was out visiting he was met by a large bear who showed signs of anger. but as Bruin tained. The warrant was both signed and turned out to be a "man of fame,"

nothing serious followed. SHAKESPEARF.



DEAR SIR,-As complaints have been hospitality. The men were lodged at free made to me of the lack of funds in the County Treasury to pay the salary of offireceived the kindest entertainment. Till cials and other current expenses, I would the 13th of the month the troops lived in request the collectors to hand in any dethe utmost harmony and familiarity with | linquent taxes they may have collected and the people; and on the very night of the also collect outstanding delinquencies as

> Yours etc., ABRAHAM PINEAU. Warden.

Acadieville, May 16th, 1896.

Who uses only Fowler & Raukine's Springs need not be in dread least his customers come back in a very short time with the charge, 'those springs have all settled dewn as though they had been used twenty-five years," or "rhat waggon is all down on one side." All our springs are made of the best steel, oil tempered and WAR-

Always ask for Fowler & Rankine's Springs and Axles. Sold by all FOWLER & RANKINE,

St. John N. B.

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We have received our usual stock of Field and Garden Seeds as follows.

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CLOVER-Red, Long Late and Alsike.

FODDER CORN-Comptons, Longfellow, Angle of Midnight and White Cap. HORSE BEANS.

TURNIPS-Carter's Imperial, Green and Purple Top Swede, Champion

MAMMOTH MANGLE.

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See our Stock before purchasing.

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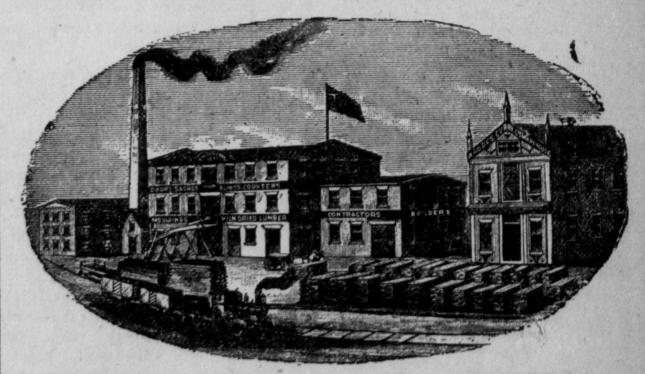
E. G. SCOVIL, AGENT PELHE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE. St. John, N. B.

DEAR SIR.—My family have received great benefits from the use of the Peler Island Grape Juion during the past four years. It is the best tonic and sedative for debility, nervousness and weak lung we have ever tried. It is much cheaper and pleasanter than medicines. I would not be without it in the house.

Yours,

Day's Landing, Kings Co.

E. G. SCOVIL, Union Street, St. John, N. B.



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