

The Review.

B. B. PATERSON, PROPRIETOR

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Items of news from any place will be thankfully received.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name in confidence to ensure insertion.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., NOV. 26, 1896.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

For many years, dating back to the colonial days of New England, there has been in some part of North America a day set apart for thanksgiving to the Almighty for the harvest and other blessings of the year. Before the union of 1867 the governors of the British North American provinces were accustomed each to proclaim the setting apart of a day for this purpose after the harvest had been gathered, and since the union the proclamation has been issued for all Canada by our governor general. But this year for the first time the two great English speaking communities of North America have united to keep the same day of Thanksgiving. So our Thanksgiving day of this week is the greatest of its kind, pre-eminent in the long line of days thus set apart in successive years as special days of devout gratitude to God.

It is fitting that our rulers and the rulers of every Christian land should thus remind their people of the duty they owe to Him by Whom kings reign and judges decree justice, and also by Whose providential care the earth is made to yield its increase. This year, as for many years past, Canada has an abundance of bread, and a fair measure of prosperity attending upon almost every branch of her trade and industry. We have had peace within our borders; we enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the full, with an excellent system of government and just laws administered by just judges. It is well for us to recall that all lands are not thus favored. In India there is famine, and in Ireland thousands of the masses are on the border of suffering. In Armenia there has been a bloody and cruel persecution. In the Sudan and Zanzibar there has been war, and in Cuba and the Philippine Islands war with its attendant horrors still usurps the rightful throne of peace. Probably not one-eighth part of the world's teeming millions enjoy the measure of liberty, enlightenment, peace and prosperity which are the happy lot of Canada to-day.

If we look beyond our own immediate country to the great empire of which we form a loyal and devoted part, we shall find many further reasons for devout thankfulness to the Giver of all good. Our good Queen still lives and reigns, though sixty years have passed since first the sceptre was placed in her then youthful hand. She has wise men in her council, skillful and brave men in her armies and her fleets. The bounds of her empire are never before so broad or so well established. A loyal people everywhere are in the eager pursuit of wealth in the engagements of business, and their manifold cares and pleasures, are prone to forget the duty of gratitude. To many such, not as religious as they ought to be, the reminder furnished by Thanksgiving Day is needed and will be welcomed, and thousands of these will make at least some pause "in their midst and their employments" to return thanks to God, and be the better for it. Those more deeply religious will welcome the call with deeper fervor, and we trust that the inveterate thanksgiving of the young nations of the west, rising from all parts of this noble continent, may be a further advance to ward the attainment of permanent international peace and universal liberty.

THE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

The terms of the Manitoba school settlement as officially announced do not differ materially from what we were led to expect by the despatches from Ottawa and Winnipeg published a few days ago. The country has heard so much of the school controversy for the past six years that people have grown tired of it, and it was hoped that when the terms of the promised settlement were made public they would be found satisfactory to all concerned. The manner in which the Roman Catholic clergy and press have received the announcement of the conditions of settlement, however, leaves little

doubt but that the question is as far from a solution as ever. As far as the bishops and clergy are concerned they are unanimous in declaring that the terms as given out will never be accepted by them as a settlement. They assert that instead of a settlement it is a wholesale surrender of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution. Archbishop Langevin, who is looked upon as the mouthpiece of the minority in Manitoba is very severe in his criticism of the proposed settlement and declares that nothing short of separate schools as guaranteed by the act of union, will be accepted by him, and he further asserts that he is backed up in his position by the Pope. He appeals to Catholics all over the Dominion for their support. Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, in an interview is reported as follows: "No question is settled until justice has been done. The Fabian-like policy of delay in giving effect to the decision of the privy council has wrecked one government. The cynical injustice of this so called settlement will assuredly wreck another. La Minerve, a leading Roman Catholic paper of the province of Quebec says, "They call it a settlement. It is a barely disguised capitulation. They promised full and entire justice to the minority; they deny it justice and sacrifice its most sacred rights." It does seem strange that the Dominion and Manitoba Commissioners who agreed upon the terms of settlement should not have thought it necessary to consult in the matter those who represent the minority. One would think it only fair that the parties most interested in the dispute should be consulted. It appears however this was not done. The matter is evidently as far from a settlement as ever and the "Sunny" ways of the Liberals in this matter at least have been a decided failure.

The December Number of the Delineator is called the Christmas Number, and old Santa Claus will hardly find in his budget a more welcome gift for women than is afforded by its wealth of fashion plates, descriptions of dress goods and winter millinery, and general and literary matter pertaining to the holiday season. It answers the annually recurring plaint as to the difficulty of selecting handsome and appropriate Christmas gifts for men with an article on "Men's and Boys' Garments for Lounging and Inva lid Wear." Christian Reid, the famous Southern novelist, contributes a dramatic story of an unhappy lover's Christmas gift, and Lucia M. Robins tells how a group of bright Southern children celebrated "Christmas on the Sly." The Christmas dinner receives due attention in the Cookery article, and Gifts for the Season and a new kind of Christmas tree are described in Mrs. Weatherspoon's Christmas Tea-Table. The relationship of Mother and Daughter in American homes is interestingly discussed by Mary Caldwell Jones. "A Mother Goose Party" by Marie Gloden will prove helpful to those seeking a new form of entertainment for children. Women who embroider will turn eagerly to Emma Haywood's illustrated chapters on Ecclesiastical Vestments and Tea-Table Napery; and of relative interest is a description of the popular Mountmellick Work, by Frances Leeds. Maud C. Murray-Miller considers the epoch in a girl's life marked by the Day she is Graduated. Mrs. A. B. Longstreet continues her sketches of women who have achieved remarkable success in business, and there are the usual entertaining ages devoted to Floral Work, New Books, Domestic Science, Knitting, Tatting, Crocheting, etc., etc.

Address communications to The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd., 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont., or the local agent for the Butterick Patterns. Subscription price of The Delineator, \$1.00 per year, or 15c. per single copy.

Prince Max of Saxony has renounced his right of succession to the throne, his rank and all its privileges, to become a priest and labor among the poor of London. The following is the legal and formal renunciation: "We, Max, Duke of Saxony, having been consecrated to the holy priesthood, do hereby renounce for all time, with the restrictions hereafter mentioned, all rights appertaining to us as a prince of the royal house of Saxony, under the decree of September 4, 1831, relating to the succession to the throne, to the administration of the kingdom, to participation in the royal family council, and to membership in the upper house of the legislature, and also under the royal house decree of December 30, 1837, relating to money allowances, suite, and the succession in the collateral line. This renunciation shall be ineffective if at any time, the Saxon royal throne being vacant, we shall be the only surviving prince of the royal house of Saxony." He has selected as the field of his work White-chapel, the East London district where there are thousands of German-speaking people.

Everett McAlear, 45 years old, was burned to death in a lodging house on Shawmut Ave, Boston. Everyone escaped in their night clothes with the exception of McAlear, who was seen in a window of a room on the third story, where he burned to death in full view of the horrified spectators.

THE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

Terms of Agreement With Manitoba

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The following is the official statement given out by the premier to-day announcing the settlement of the Manitoba school question:

1.—Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions here enacted, set forth in amendment of the Public School act, for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that province.

2.—Religious teaching to be conducted as herein after provided (1)—If authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of school trustees, or (2) a petition be presented to the board of school trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district or by the parents or guardians of at least 25 children attending the school in a city, town or village.

3.—Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district or by a person duly authorized by such clergyman or by a teacher when so authorized.

4.—Where so specified in such resolution of the trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day.

5.—In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children, respectively employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of the children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certificated non-Roman Catholic teacher.

6.—Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending school and the school room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provisions shall be made by regulations of the department of education (which regulation the board of school trustees shall observe) whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that the religious teaching of Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days of such month and the religious teachings of non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days of each month.

7.—The department of education shall have the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this act for the carrying into effect the provisions of that act.

8.—No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular work.

9.—Where the school accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives and placed in separate rooms.

10.—When ten pupils in any school speaking the French (or any other language other than English) as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English upon the Bilingual system.

11.—No pupil to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupils may desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises or shall remain in another room.

A CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

Cured by a Few Boxes of South American Rheumatic Cure—Miraculous but Fact.

Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of a well-known manufacturer of Highgate, Ont., says: "For many years I was sorely afflicted with rheumatic pains in my ankles and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. Though I had lost confidence in medicines I was induced to use South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight the first dose gave me more relief than I had had for years, and two bottles completely cured me."—Sold by W. W. Short.

A son of Moses Leaman, of Albert Co., was accidentally killed in the woods a few days ago.

Buctouche

Nov. 23.—Winter has made its appearance here at last and judging from the way it has settled down to business, it is here to stay. The sleighing was very good last Sunday and many of the young people took advantage of it.

While ascending the river Saturday morning, the tug "Alice," owned by Mr. J. Irving, had a hole made in her side by the ice and immediately began to fill. The men in charge ran her onto the channel bank and escaped in a boat which had come in answer to their whistle for help. Another relief party that set out for the tug got their boat entangled in the ice, and they in turn had to be rescued. The tug is now almost entirely submerged, the stern being the only part showing above water. Several attempts have been made to get her off but so far none of them have been successful.

Mr. Wm Johnston, who has been spending the past week in Buctouche, returned to Chipman this morning.

Messrs. Gross, Ambrose, Colwell, King, Monroe and Kane were among the strangers in town last week.

The wedding of Mr. Edward Richard to Miss Adeline Robichaud was solemnized by Rev. Father Michaud in the pretty little chapel of the Immaculate Conception, Tuesday morning. The bride was tastefully attired in brown. The couple started on their wedding trip immediately after the ceremony.

Mr. H. Irving has had an air-motor placed on his barn. It is connected with a pump in the building and is a great labor-saving device.

Miss Maud Keswick, who has been visiting relatives here for the past two months, left for home Saturday.

Mr. John O'Leary has returned to New York to superintend the finishing of his residence.

Mr. R. A. Irving spent several days in Fredericton last week.

A small artificial lake has just been completed near the Butter and Cheese Factory. Mr. M. McLaughlin has had the brook which supplies the factory with water, dammed up and the result is a pond that will make a capital skating rink. It's real purpose, however, is to supply the factory with ice.

Miss Josie Sutton spent Sunday with her parents.

FLUFF.

Drunkness, Morphine and Tobacco habit may easily be cured by the use of Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets. No effort is required of the patient and stimulants may be taken as usual until voluntarily given up. Tablets may be given in tea or coffee without the patient's knowledge. A cure guaranteed in every case. For sale by all first-class druggists, or will be sent on receipt of \$1.00. For full particulars address The Ohio Chemical Works, Lima, Ohio.

Harcourt.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Allen, who have been visiting Mrs. Allen's parents here, returned to Dalhousie Jet, on Saturday.

Mr. Harry Wathen returned on Thursday from a pleasant visit to friends in Campbellton.

Mr. J. B. Humphrey spent Saturday in Moncton.

A comedy entitled "A Bachelor's Divorce" will be given in the town hall on New Year's night by the Harcourt Amateur Dramatic Club. The preliminary arrangements for its production are progressing most favorably. The ability of this club is too well-known throughout the county to need any further commendation.

Miss Sadie Buckley returned on Wednesday from Campbellton where she has spent the last few weeks visiting friends.

Mrs. A. and Mrs. J. Williston, of Bay Du Vin, spent a few days with friends in this vicinity.

Miss Flora Powell, who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Keswick at Montmorency has returned to Saïem Mass, where she will resume her duties as a trained nurse.

After a pleasant visit with her aunt, Mrs. E. B. Buckenfield, Miss Dixon has returned to her home in Buctouche.

Quite a number from town are going to Moncton on Wednesday evening to attend Madame Albani's concert there.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown have returned from Scotland, where they have spent several months. Mr. Brown's many friends are pleased to see him so improved in health.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were pleasantly surprised on Monday evening when a number of their friends met at the parsonage to celebrate the fifteenth (crystal) anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the recipients of many pretty and useful presents. All present voted it a most enjoyable evening.

A Halifax young woman went to a clergyman's house Wednesday evening to meet her intended. She and her father and mother were attired in their best. The expected groom, a bottle in a mineral water factory, did not put in an appearance. He has not since been heard from.



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150 bbls. Good Winter Fruit on hand.

Having made arrangements with the Direct Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers, we are in a position to sell to the city local trade or ship ANY LINES OF GOODS ordered to country dealers at lowest wholesale prices.

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