

The Review.

S. B. PATERSON. PROPRIETOR.

Best Advertising Medium in North-western New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., SEPT 10, 1896

Subscription \$1.00 per annum; if not paid within three months, \$1.50

Advertising Rates: \$1.00 per inch last insertion 50 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made by 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.

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.

THE FIRST SERIOUS ATTACK.

The first serious attack upon the life of the new government was made in parliament on Thursday last by Hon. Mr. Foster, who moved to censure them for having improperly used the governor general's warrant to obtain the use of large sums of money in advance of said money's being voted by parliament. It appears that on July 16th the government authorized a warrant for the large sum \$1,067,567. That was on the very day that parliament was first called to meet. But in order to obtain time for the re-election of ministers the date of meeting of parliament had been changed to 19th August, and it appears that on the 18th, one day before the actual opening, a second warrant was issued for \$935,561. The pretext for raising over two million dollars in this extraordinary fashion was that no moneys had been voted for any of the public services for the year beginning with the first of July last, and that the civil servants must be paid in order that the government railways, customs, inland revenues, postal service, canal and other public services could be carried on.

Hon. Mr. Foster was able to show that the late government had proposed in the estimates laid before the late parliament at winter, sufficient grants for all these services, and that the sole reason why the moneys had not then been voted was because of the obstructive tactics of the opposition. He was also able to quote out of the mouths of the Liberal leaders columns of denunciation against the late government for having improperly used and abused the privilege of governor general's warrants. What is still more serious was his contention that under the law the warrant could only be used for making repairs to public works or buildings that had suffered by accident, or in providing for other "unforeseen" or urgent public services. He showed that the purposes for which the two warrants in question were issued were not of either of these two classes, and vigorously contended that as parliament was on the eve of meeting the government should have waited till the appropriations were voted in the usual way.

The case seemed very strong as Mr. Foster left it, but hardly so strong when Sir Richard Cartwright had closed his reply. He easily showed that preceding governments had used the governor's warrant for cases other than those to which Mr. Foster would now restrict it, and that such action had been defended by all the Conservative leaders. If therefore the Laurier government were now wrong according to their own previously expressed opinions, they were right according to Conservative practice and Conservative opinion in the past. He was also able to show, facetiously that something extraordinary had happened, something "unforeseen," too, so far as they were concerned, to wit, the "accident" that had befallen the Tupper government. But turning to a common sense view of the situation, there were two months public services to be paid for before parliament could vote the money, and the money was urgently needed, so they had taken the shortest constitutional way to get it. The fact is that both parties have been inconsistent in regard to this matter of governor general's warrants, the reason being that they have changed sides and many things look so differently from the view-points of the "ins" and the "outs" respectively. The result of Mr. Foster's motion might easily have been foreseen. Of course it was to be taken for granted that the resolution of censure would not carry and that the majority in the present parliament will, in due time vote the necessary two millions to cover the warrants in question.

A question upon which there will be much difference of opinion is as to the wisdom of Mr. Foster's parliamentary strategy. Was it wise at this stage to call up a party division on a matter in which many of the so-called independents would

almost certainly vote with the government, and having once voted that way would afterward find it easier to vote in the same company?

It is understood that another want of confidence motion will be moved, probably by Sir Charles Tupper, dealing with the governor general's action in refusing to make certain appointments recommended by his late advisors. That question, if it is to come up at all, should be dealt with at this session. Aside from that it is more than questionable whether the opposition will gain much strength by forcing party divisions during the current session. The chief gain will be in placing the opposition on record and so moulding them into a compact and solid party.

THE PREMIER AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. Laurier has for the moment pleased the temperance people and the Dominion Advance by closing the house of commons and promising to provide at next winter's session for taking the promised plebiscite. As to the closed bar there will still be abundant drinks to be had in the commons restaurant, the difference mainly being in the sitting posture instead of standing, while those who still adhere to traditional methods in drinking can be accommodated at the still open bar of the senate, in the same building and only a few steps away.

The plebiscite is a much more serious matter, and whether Mr. Laurier is driven by the exigencies of the Liberal platform or is acting voluntarily he must still receive the plaudits due to consistency. We may therefore expect that at some time in the year of grace 1897 the entire electorate of Canada will be asked to vote in one day on the question of the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada alike as to the importation, manufacture and sale thereof. And we believe the majority will vote in the affirmative. Then the logical and constitutional result will be that the government must introduce and pass a prohibitory law. They must at the same time make provision for the loss of some seven or eight millions of dollars of annual revenue now contributed by import and excise duties on intoxicants. This is where the rub will come. Let us suppose seven millions of taxes suddenly transferred from whiskey, beer and wines to tea, coffee and sugar, with perchance an income tax included—how would the not over-jealous weaker half of the temperance electorate relish the infliction? It is one thing to ask for prohibition and quite another thing to accept and uphold it with all that it involves.

The state of Maine, for instance, has resolutely adhered to prohibition for over forty years, but Maine lost little or no revenue by that, for the customs and excise revenues belong to the United States and not to the individual states. A province of Canada, if it had the power, might pass a prohibitory law with impunity, but to the dominion, which has a three-quarter interest in the liquor trade—\$2.25 customs duty or \$1.60 excise duty per gallon on all the whiskey and proportionately on wines and beers—it is a different thing. Doubtless it would be a good thing if the liquor traffic could be blotted out. But experience of prohibitory laws shows that they do not blot out the traffic. But they do blot out the revenue, or will do so in the Canadian case.

At any rate a prohibitory law for Canada is now in sight, with its inevitable disruption of political parties, an inevitable reaction when the grip of the new taxation is felt, and other inevitable things which may have a most important bearing upon the next general election as well as upon the manners and morals of our people.

Mr. Wm. E. Forbes, who won the first prize in the Governor General's rifle match, did not achieve his success by mere chance. In the first shooting he tied with Lt. Ross and the two had to shoot off for the prize. If Mr. Forbes had been the least bit nervous he should have lost his position and taken only second place. But it was his opponent who evidently got rattled and shot wide of the mark while Forbes put four shots in the bull's eye and the fifth just outside the first line, making twenty-four points out of a possible twenty-five. For a young man to do work like this in the face of such adverse conditions argues well for his nerve and coolness. Mr. Forbes may or may not be one of the Bisley team next year, but should he be chosen as one of that important body of riflemen, he may be expected to give a good account of himself and attain not only a national but a wide world reputation.

With two such venerable and peace-loving knights as Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir McKenzie Bowell to lead the two parties in the senate there is little prospect of much serious warfare in the red chamber. Matters are running very smoothly there so far. We trust that the daily task of meeting and adjourning from day to day and drawing their indemnity and mileage will not overtask the venerable and honorable octogenarians now that the weather is growing cooler.

By the admission of the new finance minister the estimates now submitted to parliament with the imprimatur of the

Liberal government upon them, are substantially the same as were submitted to parliament last spring by the late lamented Conservative government, and then prevented from passing by the Liberal opposition. This shows how Conservative measures, in some cases, improve with age!

Winner of The Governor General's Badge and a Cash Prize of \$250.00.

William Ellis Forbes was born in Richibucto, August 6, 1868, and is the only living son of Mr. Kenneth B. Fyfe, County Treasurer. He was educated in the public schools of this town and is a graduate of Belleville, Ont., Business College. He and his father do a general mercantile business here. He married Miss Janie Jardine in September, 1893. Mr. Forbes is passionately fond of shooting and has always had means and leisure to gratify his hobby. With the exception of the present season at Sussex, this is the first time he has competed for any public prize. He is a private in the 73rd battalion. We append the following report of the competition taken from the Montreal Daily Star:

An immense crowd gathered round the leaders for the money prizes. The excitement was intense, and it was a severe strain on a young nursery shot like Pte. W. Forbes. Lord Aberdeen drove up just in time to see the ties shot off. Forbes was as steady as an old veteran, and his five shots realized 24 as against only 17 for Lieut. Ross. In the 93's the shooting was not as good, and the nerve and steadiness of Forbes stamps him as an exceptional man. Harp and Simpson were old-timers, but they both shot poorly in the shoot-off, and Simpson won by 19 to 14. For fifth place, Lieut. Cartwright, 47th, and Lieut. King, 45th, shot off at 92 and the result was a tie, 22 each, and in the shoot-off Cartwright won the place. For the last four badges there were five men, and this caused another batch of shoot-offs. Swain got the first position, with 22, while Lieut. Kinnear, 8th Hussars, went to pieces and was last.

Buctouche Notes.

SEPT. 9.—I am sorry that, owing to my absence, I have been unable to keep up my correspondence with your esteemed paper, and I hope that although my correspondence may be somewhat more voluminous than usual, I will not encroach too much upon your valuable columns.

The farmers in this vicinity have about completed harvesting. The crops being exceptionally good and the weather very fine, an abundant harvest has been housed in excellent condition, unprecedented in the history of the present generation.

The Methodist Sunday School of this place held their annual picnic in the "Poplar Grove," on Friday afternoon. A large number of people were present and a very enjoyable time was spent in swinging, racing and various other amusements. After partaking of the luxuries provided by the good ladies, all hands enjoyed a game of "Old Dan Tucker," and dispersed to their various homes, thoroughly elated over their day's sport and amusement.

Your correspondent regrets to chronicle the departure of one of the fair ladies of Buctouche, namely, Miss Bertie Curren, who left on Saturday morning to resume her duties as nurse at Newton Cottage Hospital. A large number of friends were present at the depot to bid her farewell.

Our popular village postmaster received on Sunday morning a parcel of male matter consigned to his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Higman, of Worcester, Mass., containing no less than a bouncing young boy. No suspicions of any smuggling are entertained by the postmaster, although "Jude" thinks the parcel should pass through the custom house.

Quite a sensation was created at the picnic grounds last Friday, by the non-arrival of one of our promising youths and his fair lady-love, who were known to have started in that direction, and grave doubts were entertained for their safety, as the road to the grounds is very circuitous and their charger a fiery one. They were found afterwards in the vicinity of St. Mary, and seemed to be unconcerned as possible, although others were frantic with fear.

Our popular young barrister seemed slightly indisposed last Sunday, but is now somewhat convalescent.

Miss Roberts of Boston, entertained a few friends Saturday evening.

A young man from Shediac paid a farewell visit to Buctouche on Sunday last, and left Monday morning by the B. & M. train, a sadder yet a wiser man.

The people of this village were startled at an early hour Monday morning by the alarm of fire which originated in the residence of C. D. Bourque. By the energetic efforts of those present the fire was extinguished, although considerable damage was done to the house and furniture, the latter being all removed from the building. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

One of our up-town residents caused quite a laughter and received considerable surprise himself when he arrived at the scene of commotion on Monday morning, to find that, through the excitement of the

hour and the darkness of the night, he had by mistake clad himself party in the garments of his respected wife.

Our village master exhibited considerable activity on the morning of the fire, and it is hoped that his health will not be impaired on account of it.

Mrs. Capt. Urquhart, of Nova Scotia, and her son Charlie, passed through here last Friday evening on their way to South Branch to be present at the marriage of her cousin, Miss Doherty, which takes place at the residence of the bride's father on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Mrs. Urquhart was, while here, the guest of our genial postmaster.

Mr. C. Richardson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. J. Thompson, of Richibucto, were in town last week.

Services was somewhat detained in one of our churches Sunday evening, owing to the fact that some of the choir members were participating in a seashore drive and were late in returning home. It is rumored that the "watchman," whose vocal abilities are unsurpassed in this community, will assume control of the choir, and it is to be hoped that such a state of affairs will not again exist.

TRIL.

Saved my Life.

It's No Hopeless Wall, but Testimony With a True Ring to it for the Great South American Cures.

Wonderful Testimonials

RHEUMATISM.—The Great South American Rheumatic Cure is safe, harmless, and acts quickly. Gives instant relief and an absolute cure in one to three days; works in the most acute cases of Rheumatism and neuralgia. I was crippled so that I had to use a stick to get about, writes James A. Anderson of Calgary, N. W. T. At times I suffered untold misery. I tried every medicine under the sun—spent six weeks in the hospital under special treatment, without any relief. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. After using two bottles I threw away my stick and went to work, and have worked every day since, and that was two and a half years ago.

KIDNEYS.—I believe it saved my life, is the positive testimony of Mr. Jas. McBrine of Jameson, Huron Co., Ont. This gentleman was so severely affected with kidney trouble that his physician had to attend him daily to take the urine from him. The first dose gave him relief and half a bottle cured him completely, dissolving all obstructions, and healing and strengthening the parts. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney specific, only, and it does all that is claimed for it every time.

STOMACH AND NERVES.—Two thirds of all the chronic diseases are due to disordered nerve centres. Cure the nerves and you will control the disease. South American Nerve has proved this thousands of times. It is a powerful nerve builder, and in cases of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, has effected marvelous cures. Geo. Webster, of Forest writes: For a number of years I suffered greatly from nervousness, twitching of muscles and sleeplessness. I tried almost every known remedy without relief. I was induced as a last resort to try South American Nerve. The first bottle benefited me, and five bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine and I owe my life to it.

Shingle Machine for Sale.

I have a shingle machine nearly new which I will sell at a bargain.

EDWARD HARNETT. Kingston, Kent Co.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

HAS A RECORD OF 40 YEARS OF SUCCESS IT IS A SURE CURE FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA INFANTUM AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults. PRICE 35c

WHEN a woman is pale, anaemic, low-spirited, nervous, sleepless, there is no pleasure in life for her till she has her system put right by

Indian Woman's Balm

It is the unfailing remedy for all debilitated, dyspeptic, despondent women and girls. Makes rich, new blood and improves the complexion. \$1. All druggists.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

It was originated in 1870 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cramps, cholera-morbus, diphtheria and all forms of sore throat, caracole, fractures, gout, headache, influenza, la grippe, lame back, lame side, lame neck, mumps, muscular soreness, nervous headache, neuralgia, pimples, pains in chest, stomach or kidney, ringworm, rheumatism, scalds, stings, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore lips, sore lungs, toothache, tonsillitis, wind colic and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nerveine.

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL Use

Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.

If you can't get it send to us. Price 25 cents; six 80c; sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.. Sole Proprietors

John O'Regan,

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

DIRECT IMPORTER

AND

Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant,

107 Charlotte Street, and 21 and 22 North Wharf,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

James Dillon,

Commission Merchant.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Flour, TEA, SUGAR, Provisions and General Groceries.

DRY & PICKLED FISH a Specialty.

15-16 SOUTH MARET WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

EGGS, OATS AND BUTTER RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS

WE LEAD!

Others Follow.

The subscriber has an immense assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY GOODS

which he will dispose of at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Buffalo Robes, Melton Cloths, Dress Goods, Cottons, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, a full assortment of Hardware, Teas, Sugar, Flour, Boots and Shoes, and everything usually found in a first-class general store.

J. A. IRVING, . . . BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

The Central Dry Goods store

The centre of attractions of everything good and fashionable in that line.

We are now showing full ranges in all lines.

STAPLE & FANCY.

Values in all cases guaranteed the best shown in the city.

We extend a warm welcome to intending purchasers to see our goods and learn our prices. We are satisfied we can please the most critical.

Jas Flanagan,

270 Main St., Moncton, opp. Market. Telephone 156.

RHODES, CURRY & CO, Ltd, Amnerst, Manufacturers & Builders.

1,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beach, Pine and White wood, Four-Flush Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels, Mouldings, &c. "CABINET TRIM ENGLISH" for Dwellings Drug Stores, Office, &c. SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH, and HOUSE FURNITURE &c. Brick-Lime, Cement, Calibrated Lumber, &c. Manufacturers of all kinds Builders Materials. Send for Estimates.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.