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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., DEC. 7, 1899

SOME TORY CONTRADICTIONS.

Our logic-chopping friend, Mr. G. Eulas Foster, has been lately telling the people of New Brunswick that the reason for the enormous and continued prosperity in Canada lies in the fact that the Laurier Administration have adopted the policy of their opponents. Why, says Mr. Foster, with an air of candor, which would make the fortune of a confidence man, the National Policy is still in force in Canada. The Liberals at the most have only reduced the tariff 71-100 of one per cent. Well has the philosopher of old remarked, "figures never lie but liars sometimes figure." When the Fielding Tariff Bill was before Parliament in 1897, Mr. Foster and his Conservative friends did not take the view that it was the National Policy in a new suit of clothes. They were then alarmed at its revolutionary character and at the national disaster that must surely follow its becoming law. Sir Charles Tupper at the close of the debate, after all the items of the Liberal Tariff had been discussed and the reductions fully noted, thus delivered the opinion of his party upon it and its effects. He said: "The result is that this 'tariff goes into operation, and the honorable gentleman knows that 'the industries of this country are 'already paralyzed in consequence, 'while honorable members gloat, 'vindictively gloat, over the destruction of Canadian industries. 'I was reading the wail, the sorrowful wail of those industries in 'the Montreal Gazette, where one 'manufacturer after another declared that those industries were 'ruined, that their mills rust 'close, and that they saw staring 'them in the face a return to the 'deplorable state of things that existed when the honorable gentleman who last addressed the house 'was in charge of the fiscal policy 'of the country. I say that a 'deeper wrong was never inflicted 'upon Canada. I feel that so far 'from rejoicing at it from a party 'standpoint, I deplore from the 'bottom of my heart the ruin that 'is going to be inflicted upon the 'best interests of Canada and upon 'its great industries."

country instead of being ruined as Sir Charles Tupper predicted, has since 1897 forged ahead with leaps and bounds in every line of industrial life. The reform of the tariff has been real and has done much to create this industrial prosperity in Canada. The specific duties which were the most objectionable feature of the National Policy tariff, have in almost every instance been wiped out, and instead of the infinitely small reduction mentioned by Mr. Forster, the Fielding tariff is a reduction of from two to three per cent, on an average on the old tariff. This reduction meant a saving to the people of Canada last year of over \$3 000,000 in duties remitted under our present tariff.

Some day when they have time Sir Charles and his friends might rise and explain these definite contradictions in Tory doctrine.

A DISGRACE TO CANADA.

"While sad the occasion, the drum beat of war, inspiring is the thrill of patriotism and loyalty which has moved our country. But it is pitiable beyond expression that amid the departure of brave men to the field of strife, the bleeding of home hearts after sore farewells, the tidings of death in battle to friend and foe and of widow and orphan mourning, there should be anywhere depravity and degradation whose measure of scenes tender, pathetic, heroic, and sublime, is the amount of political capital that can be made out of them, and that dares to pollute such scenes with its unholy touch."—Presbyterian Record.

With these eloquent words, the official organ of the Presbyterian church in Canada sums up the opinion of all true patriots of the ignoble stand taken by Sir Charles Tupper and his press satellites in connection with the Transvaal Contingent. There are certain emotions too sacred to be made into tails for political kites, but experience has shown that Sir Charles Tupper will spare neither the religion nor the patriotic emotions of our people if they can be turned to account in his ambition for office. His motto is "Rule or Ruin," but the majority of the people of Canada would view his rule as inevitable ruin and therefore don't want either.

Now that the sober second thought of our people has asserted itself, no one but the man who places party before country or empire can view with feelings other than contempt the action of Sir Charles Tupper on the question of the Canadian contingent. If he had even been consistent, there might have been some little excuse, but as the Minister of Railways showed in his speech at Woodstock last Friday, Sir Charles has always been bitterly opposed to Canada being dragged into the quarrels of the mother land or contributing to the maintenance of the imperial army or navy. In 1896 as High Commissioner in London, he expressed the views of himself and the Conservative Government he was then representing most forcibly on this subject, claiming that Canada in building the I. C. R and C. P. R. had done her share in assisting the mother land. No later than a year ago while in London, Sir Charles again took occasion at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League to deprecate the idea that Canada should be expected to make common cause with the mother land in all her quarrels. These are merely late examples of the opposition so tenaciously shown by him and his party to the idea of Canada taking any such action as he now so hysterically demands. But then his latest effusion is only "a play to the grand stand" in a frantic effort to discount the patriotic action of the Laurier Administration in the practical loyalty shown by the sending of the contingent to South Africa.

Why cannot we all as Canadians take pride in the closer unity of the empire without allowing our political bias to turn the noble virtue of patriotism into a degraded huckstering for votes?

A REAL PREFERENCE.

The Conservative press is at present trying to misrepresent the results of the Laurier government's patriotic policy in giving British imports into Canada a preference of 25 per cent. in lower duty charges as compared with the imports from the United States or other foreign countries. The Conservative plan is to show that there has been a great increase in the imports from the United States, and argue from this fact that the system of imperial preferential duties is bogus. It is quite true that Canada is buying more from the Americans than she did in 1897 for the reason that our trade is expanding enormously and much of the raw material for Canadian factories comes from our neighbours to the south. It is equally true that British imports into Canada have very largely increased, and these have been almost entirely the finished products of British factories.

From 1878 to 1897 there was a steady falling-off in the volume of British imports into Canada. In 1878 this country imported over \$50,000,000 of British goods, while in 1897 this item had decreased almost one-half, being only \$29,412,188 in the latter year. This statement of facts bears out the contention of the Liberal party that the National Policy discriminated very heavily against the imports from the mother land. In 1897 the tariff preference was given to British goods and in the first year of its operation, the importations from Great Britain increased to \$32,500,000. In 1898 when the full preference was in operation, there was a further increase to \$37,000,000 and the results have called from the President of the British Board of Trade a public expression of his gratification at the practical expression of Canada's loyalty.

Moreover it must not be forgotten that this 25 per cent. preference means a decided lowering in the cost of the goods to the Canadian consumer, whether they are actually imported from Great Britain or not. If the American producer is willing to sell his goods in Canada in competition with the British manufacturer, he must lower the price sufficiently to compete with the British goods, which having a 25 per cent. duty preference can be sold so much the cheaper. In considering the reductions made in tariff duties by the Liberal Administration, our people are apt to lose sight of the fact that this British preference acts as beneficially to the Canadian consumer as it does to the British manufacturer. The best of the story is that while British imports have under the loyal tariff increased nearly one-third, that Great Britain has returned the favour by enormously increasing her purchases from Canada, so that to-day the markets of the home land make us somewhat independent of our big neighbor to the south. The Conservative doctrine, "That if the National Policy was detrimental to British connection, then so much the worse for British connection" has been replaced by a policy which combines patriotism and sound business principles. The 25 per cent. preference on British imports has been equally beneficial to Canada and to the Empire.

The St. John Sun sheds tears at the accusation, that it has been instrumental in charging disloyalty against the French speaking people of Canada. Cheer up, brother Scott, for even if thy re-

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and scaly and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden. What is the cause of all this? Impure blood. And the remedy?



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penance comes late there is always room for hope that it may be genuine.

The country is eagerly waiting for Sir Charles Tupper or his lieutenants to advance one sound reason why Canada would be better off under Conservative rule. It will wait in vain.

No policy but a bogus insurance policy, no leaders except the discredited "nest of traitors," and yet the electorate are being urged by Mr. Geo. E. Foster to place a cog in the wheel of progress for the sake of returning him to office. Like the ancient Roman, we might say: "Not but we love Foster, but we love Canada more."

We have felt sorry for the people of Manitoba these latter days, for between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster they have been in a fair way to be talked to death, but there is one blessing the election is now over.

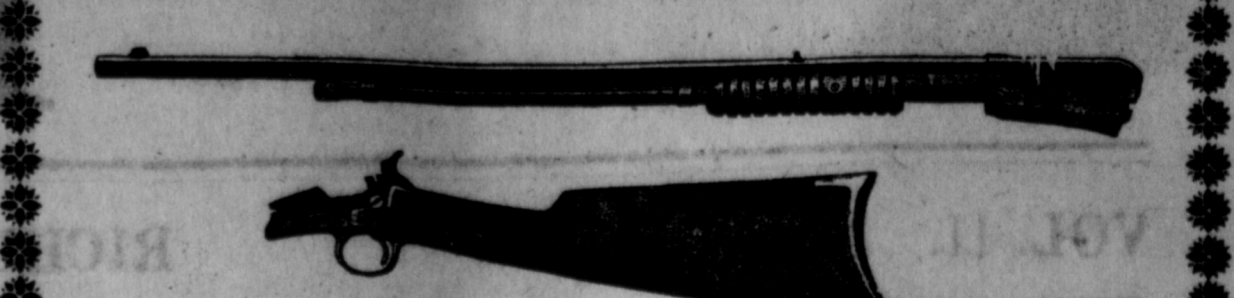
In all the prophecies that are being made by the Conservative leaders these days about the result of the next general elections, we don't hear much about New Brunswick. Can it be that Sir Charles was so disgusted with Mr. Foster's Moncton Convention and its results, that he has abandoned us to our fate? No! no! we cannot believe that the old gentleman realizes the truth.

FROM ALL OVER CANADA come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of the D. & L. Menthol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufactures.

THE BOERS AT HOME.

"Would you like me to describe a Transvaal Boer home," said a gentleman at Cape Town who has lived many years among Boers, to Julian Ralph the accomplished war correspondent. Very well continued the Capetown gentleman, I know them nearly all, and have stopped with scores of them, for they are kindly and hospitable, except when their animosities are aroused. A Boer house is a building of brick and roofed with zinc. It is divided into two rooms, with a wing or lean-to at the back that wing is the kitchen where the Kaffir girl works. The other two rooms are the bed room and the eating room. The floor of all the rooms is made of ant-hill earth stamped down and painted over with diluted cow-dung, sometimes mixed with blood. This gives the floor a glossy-green surface. The

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sleeping room has as many beds as are required—usually a large one for the man and wife, and another for the children. Often you will see the children's bed pushed under that of the parents. The eating room contains a long table and chairs, seated and backed with strips of leather. There will be another smaller table covered with American oilcloth, on which the frau keeps a white glass sugar dish and perhaps a green glass spoon jar such as are given away with a pound of tea at home. These and some lithographs, pinned up without frames, are the only ornaments, and a sort of settee with a seat made of leather strips completes the furniture. Are the people clean? Well, they are apt to wipe the plates and the baby's face at the same time and with the same cloth, and after you have eaten your corn porridge and dried beef and sweetcake the wife will eat her off your dirty plate. Some women will turn your plate upside down and eat off the bottom, but that is considered putting on side. There may be a harmonium in the corner of the room, and if you can play any simple tunes the whole family will dance as long as you like to play. For books there is certain to be a bible, and there will be a prayer book if they can afford it. They are religious, you know; that is, they go to church and are fond of thinking themselves in God's keeping, but they never let religion interfere with business. At a horse trade they will cheat the back teeth out of your head.

"You have heard that they sleep in their clothes? Well, the man takes off his coat and waistcoat, and sleeps in the rest that he has on. The wife drops off an outer skirt, perhaps, before she gets into bed. Of late extra rooms have been added to the houses of the better class Boers; but in the old style, typical two-roomed houses, whoever stops over night must sleep with the old folks or children. When you sleep with the old folks the husband always takes the middle of the bed. A story which I know to be true is told of Bishop Merriman. He was once entertained in this way, and when he woke in the morning he found that

the Boer had crept out to look after his cattle. He gave one glance at his sleeping companion, and dropped out of bed as quickly as if he had been thrown out. As to their ablutions, you will seldom see a Boer with a clean face. One of them has written to a Cape Town relative that his people will not wash until they have driven the British into the sea. That sounds impressive, but will not entail much hardship upon his people."

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No. 1 and 2 sold in Richibucto, by Estate W. W. Short, Druggist.

A CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Experiments are to be made with a new cure for leprosy which it is said on reliable authority has actually accomplished cures. The cure is a Venezuelan shrub, of which samples were forwarded here by Surgeon General Wu an, of the United States. The shrubs are growing here under the care of Dr. Carmichael of the United States Marine hospital, who was asked by the department at Washington to make experiments with them.

Mr. Fred Platt, 12 Frankish Ave., Toronto, says he suffered over 2 years from Sciatica, the pain would shoot down the back of his leg to his heel. Three boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills have removed the pain and made him as limber as a boy.

From an interpretation of a passage in the Koran, Moslems are forbidden to have shades to their eyes, hence the absence of the peak both from the fez and the turban.

COOK'S NEW BLOOD PILLS.