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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., DEC. 28, 1899

PATRIOTISM AND PARTY ISM.

The Conservative press is seem ingly determined to keep up its campaign of misrepresentation in regard to the attitude of the Government in sending the Canadian contingents to South Africa to assist the mother land in her time of trial. The reader of the Montreal Star or St. John Sun would naturally wonder why long ere this the Canadian Confederation has not been torn asunder by internecine strife, for these organs are assuring the world that less than one-half of the people of the Dominion are loyal either to Canada or to the Empire, while the larger half are daily denounced as rebels, traitors and disunionists. Such action on the part of our Conservative opponents over reaches itself and inspires disgust in the hearts of the intelligent people of our country, who can readily see that it is Partyism rather than Patriotism that is inspiring such malicious attacks. For 18 years the Conservatives used the British flag to cover up the dirty spots on their record, and under its tolds were concealed the political immorality of the numerous public scandals for which the last ten years of Conservative rule particularly notorious. were When the electorate was dissatisfied with the story of shame brought to light by the parliamertary investigation of the Mc-Greevy Scandal, their qualms of conscience were lulled by the as surance that the Conservative was the only loyal party, and by inference it was argued that it was ibetter to have dishonest and incompetent administration under Conservative patriots than clean, honest and progressive government under Liberal traitors. Since that time the people of Canada have learned not to be afraid o this Conservative "bogey." "What's in a name, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and calling oneself a patriot is not sufficient to justify incapacity of administration, any more than calling your opponent a rebel will have a record of patriotic actions

ing of loyalty and devotion not was the birth of a new hope of a only to his native land, but to the British federation which had pre-Empire as a whole. This is true viously been but an idle dream, to irrespective of party ties and equal- the realization of which no action ly irrespective of race, colour or had hitherto been taken. In Cancreed. Patriotism to the Empire ada it aroused the national life is the birthright of every Canad- and when it was followed on the ian, and on no occasion has there part of Great Britain by the debeen any evidence on the part of nunciation at Canada's request of different disposition.

been in this particular between the the Conservative leaders have given proof of their patriotism in words alone so far as their record in government is concerned, whereas the Liberal party has proven its loyalty to British connection by the more potent proof of patriotic actions. From 1878 collect the whole amount, whether it is taken to 1896, during a term of 18 years in which the Conservatives held the reins of power, their Government never exhibited a single practical illustration of that patriotic zeal which we were ever assured was consuming the party then in power. In all that time

there is not on record a single offer, trom the successive Conservative administrations from Sir John Me-Donald's down to and including Sir Charles Tupper's lease of power, of a Canadian contingent to assist the Empire in her various times of trial. Our readers will remember well the answer of Sir John A. McDonald, when in the

Canadian is inspired with a feel- of the people of the home land but any of our citizens to show any the Belgian and German trade treaties, we Canadians felt that The only distinction there has a new tie had been forged to bind us to the Empire in this recognitwo great political parties is that tion of Britain's faith in her greatest colony and in Britain's desire to let nothing stand in the way of a closer trade connection. Since then the Liberal government has given further proofs, equally practical of its desire to rivet the bonds linking Canada to the Empire. The introduction of Imperial Penny Postage and Canada's prompt and energetic action in the Australian Cable Scheme might be mentioned among the practical evidences of Canada's action in consolidating the Imperial interests. And in these latter days a more convincing proof has been afforded of Canadian patriotism. Before war was thought of in South Atrica, Sir Wilfred Laurier moved a resolution in the House of Commons assuring the home government of Canada's sympathy with her determination to support British interests in the Transvaal, and when it became evident that war was a possibility, the Canad-Soudan war of 1882-4, General ian Government offered a contin-Laurie, M. P., for Queens-Shel- gent of Canada's sons for British service in South Africa. This offer had no sooner been accepted and the contingent equipped, than Sir Wilfred Laurier on behalf of the Canadian people made a second offer of an additional contingent. The British Government declined that second offer for the time being, but when reverses came, turned to her loyal colony and accepted the proffered assistance. To-day the men are being enrolled for the second Canadian contingent and even more may be needed, and if so will willingly be sent by Canada. Is it not then idle in the light of these uncontrovertible tacts for the Conservative leaders to persist in their attempt to claim a monopoly of Canadian loyalty and out of the undoubted patriotism of our people to try to gain a party advantage?



burne, N. S., and Col. Williams offered two brigades for service in that campaign. Sir John Mc-Donald told them that Canada was not bothering with Britain's brawls and refused to endorse the gov. ernment's recommendation to the offer made by these gentlemen. When Col. Domville twice, prior to 1896, offered the services of the 8th Princess Louise Hussars. for foreign duty in Britain's need, the Conservative Government also declined to recommend the acceptance of the offer. Nay, more, when Britain needed the services

of the Canadian Voyageurs as boatmen on the Nile, the Government of the day made no offer to send these sturdy bateaux men of the Ottawa and Saguinay and the British government were forced to enroll them and pay them as private recruits. Even Sir Charles Tupper has placed himselt squarely on record at different times as being directly opposed to Canada furnishing men or money in aid of the British arms. Aslate as 1896 Sir Charles Tupper at the Banquet of the Imperial Federation League in London in response to the toast of "The Imperial Forces," made the statement that Canada had already made an ample contribution to the Imperial forces in the building of the C. P. R. as a great military route to the east in time of war and that nothing further should be expected from her either in men or money. Such is the record of the Conservative party in the matter of Imperial patriot-

The Liberals on the other hand necessarily make you a patriot. of which every Canadian may well

THE WAR.

The news of the temporary re verse to General Buller's army at the Tugela River, which at first spread dismay and consternation in the hearts of the people of the British Empire, has been effective in arousing a determination in the British world to allow no reverse or defeat to effect the final result The fiat has gone forth that undeterred by the enormous expenditure and the fearful loss of precious lives, which has already made the Transvaal campaign a notable one, the Briton at home and abroad has determined to see the trouble to a victorious result. General Buller's defeat was as unexpected as it was humiliating to

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conflict joining with their opponents and promising to withhold criticism until the common enemy had been disposed of and the national honor vindicated.

To-day in South Africa is being proved the correctness of Bismark's graphic statement, "War is heli," for foemen worthy of each others steel have met in the death grapple which must leave its furrow of sorrow and destruction. graven deeply on the national life of both Boer and Briton, and make the country of the contest little better than a waste place of the earth for many years to come. From the British standpoint the excuse for the bloody struggle is that it was inevitable if British

"How long, O Lord, how long' must the fearful carnage continue. And yet out of the conflict may come the civilization of the African continent.

One outcome of this war which must leave a lasting impression on the world's history is the unity of The year 1900 seems like a British Imperialism. To-day the soldiers of Canada, India, Aus tralia, Cape Colony and Natal are fighting shoulder to shoulder in a common cause with the regulars and volunteers of the British Isles Their individuality as representatives of the world empire is merged the Imperial arms, but it is the in a common interest as "Soldiers gravest peril which inevitably calls of the Queen." The show of forth the true national teeling and power of which the Queens Jubi ee Pageant was a gorgeous illusada is sending a couple of thousand men to South Africa as sample of her war material, but if

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rights were to mean anything ing of our kinship with Britons the printing press and the thous. and and one things that are so necessary to our existence that barren and burdensome. The nomad of the earlier centuries has been replaced by the commercial traveller of the present period, the dreary sameness of life which characterized the opening of this century has been replaced at its close by a hurrying world whose very existence is threatened by their inability to take life easy.

> The new year comes to us at a serious time in our national history and will in all likelihood, see the termination of this Sec / African struggle in a way satisfactory to every patriot. But before that must come many weary days of waiting and of worse.

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more than an empty boast The the world over as Canadian tears christian world is looking on with mingle with those of the mother faith in an all wise Providence land for the brave that went forth without these life itself would seem somewhat strained, murmuring at duty's call and met their fate like heroes.

"For how can man die better "Than by facing tearful odds "For the ashes of his fathers "And the temples of his Gods."

THE NEW YEAR.

turning point in the forceful way that pertains only to the close of each century. The mind inevitably turns back in review of the world's progress during the past hundred years and a mental comparison springs unbidden of the changed conditions of life from the beginning to the close of that eventful period. To us it seems as if the 19th century had been tration has given way to a more more fruitful of events of value to real exhibition of what the world humanity than any other in the must meet before the dream of long chain, saving always the incontinental Europe can be realized comparable first century. So in the downfall of Britain. Can- many inventions and discoveries have marked this closing century that it almost seems as if a new world had been developed in that need comes 200,000 can follow in period. At this distance it appears the wake of this gallant little as though the people of the 18th band. When the war is over and century lived much as their pre- H. T. Fenety, Geo. E. Amiraux, F. St. J. the final roll call comes there will decessors of the 1st century had be many an empty place in the done, knowing little or nothing Canadian contingents and the more of the great world forces of volunteer forces. In Britain itself Adsum will be wanting in re- gravitation, heat, light and elecsponse to many a name. Canad- tricity, and moving calmly ian homes will be desolate as part | through life without the products

be proud. By the inspiring presreveals to a wondering world the The Conservative party is a won ence of Sir Wilfred Laurier at the inability of the Briton to realize derful party in one respect, its great pageant of the Queen's Jubi when he is beaten. Any other leaders are skilful in fooling the lee, the British mind was freed nation would have, compelled people, diverting the popular mind from the misconception that there by the populace at home, to make from real issues by the raising of was only one party and only one terms with the Boers in the face imaginary ones, and by making words take the place of actions. race in Canada determined to of the successive reverses which maintain British connection, while the different divisions of the Bri-To-day Sir Charles Tupper and his friends are actually claiming a his patriotic words evoked the tish army have met at their hands, warmest commendation from all Its effect on the British public has monopoly of the patriotism of Canada, and their one and only right classes in the mother land. With been the breeding of a fierce deto make such a claim is that they him at that time, Sir Wilfred cartermination that victory shall are seemingly able to make more ried to Britain from the Canadian perch at last on the Imperial bannoise and bluster than their more people the first practical evidence ners if it takes the last dollar and modest opponents. The Laurier of loyalty that Canada had ever the last man of the regular and Government and the Liberal party shown her great mother. The 25 do not claim any particular credit per cent. preference reduction in these reverses have united the for their patriotic action in the all imports into Canada from two great political parties, the Libpast four years of government, be- Great Britain and the Empire erals who have been inclined to of our contribution to Imperialism, of these discoveries and the invencause every Liberal feels that every aroused not only the enthusiasm doubt the necessity of the awful but there will come a strengthen- tions resulting from steam power, shares of \$5 each.

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J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., John Black, W. W. Boddy and J. T. McMurray, who are provisional directors, and Parker Glasier, M. P. P. Geo. T. Whelpey, W. Bliss, Geo. T. Pinder, W. T. Raymond and H. G. Nealis are seeking incorporation as the Fredericton Mining and Developing Co., Ltd., and will apply for letters patent under the Joint Stock Companies act. The company is being formed to carry on the works of developing the George B'ack claims in the Klondike. The capital stock is \$10,000, 'divided into and the mainter when the same