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DEPT. 16,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**OUR OTTAWA LETTER.**

OTTAWA, 13th May.—The House is seeing a little more each day of the tenacity of the Tupper. When they have once taken hold of a thing, their friends say that they never let go. This particular phase of character is rather additively spoken of by those who view matters from their standpoint; but there is such a thing as going too far in the pursuit of an opponent. Sir Charles Tupper was greatly incensed because the Governor General did not allow him full swing after the defeat of the Government in 1896, and although Lord Aberdeen has left the country, he assails him on every possible occasion in language that is meant to be as cutting as possible. He returned to the subject the other day with no apparent softening of feeling towards Lord Aberdeen, and Sir Charles Hibbert also seized upon a recent occasion to say nasty things about the late Governor General. The Tupper has also set their hands to the task of driving Mr. Sifton from office, and in the same bull dog fashion that they cling to the purpose of injuring Lord Aberdeen they follow up day after day the Minister of the Interior. Other people have grown terribly tired of this recurring spectacle; but not so the Tupper.

Hon. John Costigan has completely severed his connection with the Conservative party, and is disposed hereafter to give an independent support to the Government. He has explained that the tactics and principles of the present Conservative party are utterly at variance with his own, and that his recent associates are the men who wrecked the Conservative party. He is convinced that the changes made in the tariff by the Liberals are satisfactory to the business community and that the present tariff is better than that which Mr. Foster brought into effect in 1893. Immediately after it became known that Mr. Costigan had left the Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper came out in a newspaper interview in bitter denunciation of his late confere. This, of course, was not surprising. The Conservative press, however, with a better appreciation of Mr. Costigan's character and influence have refrained from anything like coarseness in their references to this event; but they have accepted it as a matter of considerable significance.

The House has now entered upon the tenth week of the session, and yet not a single Government of importance has received its first reading. This rather startling fact is due wholly to the deliberate purpose of the Opposition to block public business, in the hope that they may thereby prevent the Government from carrying the Redistribution Bill. Mr. Blair was ready three weeks ago to proceed with the Drummond County resolutions; but the Opposition interposed one obstacle after another, without a vestige of cause therefore, with the net result that the first stages in committee have only been reached. On Tuesday last, in order to maintain this blockade, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper began talking at half past three in the afternoon and did not desist until eleven o'clock at night. It might be supposed that such a long speech had reference to some exceedingly important subject. Not so, however. He was merely complaining because the public Accounts Committee had not yet been called together for business. Five minutes should have sufficed for saying what took Sir Charles Hibbert more than five hours to say. Thus it goes on day after day, and unless a public outcry is raised against this needless waste of time and money the House will surely be kept in session for months to come.

The form of campaign being pursued by the Opposition is the result of the domination of the Tupper and Mr. Foster and there are good reasons for believing that it does not entirely commend itself to the better judgment of a large number of the Conservatives. Your correspondent heard a prominent member of the party say recently that if the Opposition were deliberately trying to keep the Liberals in power they could not take a better course than they are not following. There is undoubtedly a great lack of cohesion among the Tories in the House. There is a good deal of that spirit of dissatisfaction which lay underneath the action taken by Mr. Costigan. There are many Conservatives who admire the vigor and fearless fighting qualities of the Tupper; but there are few who have faith in their judgment and notions of policy. The elections of 1896 carried away their prestige, and intervening events have done nothing to restore it. There is constantly at work that subtle feeling of discontent which springs from the conviction that the men now in control are the same men who wrecked the party, and there is

naturally a good deal of restlessness and chafing.

The Drummond County matter is likely to occupy the attention of the House for some time, although the opposition to it is based wholly upon partisan considerations. If the Tories could only eliminate from their minds the fact that Mr. Greenshields is one of the chief owners of the railway, and that Mr. Greenshields is an active Grit, they would allow the measure to go through at once; but having committed themselves before the country to the view that a haul was being made out of the transaction, they seem bound, for appearances sake, to display a great deal of unwarranted hostility. They are not a unit on the subject by any means. Last night Mr. Robertson, whom they expected to make an effective attack on the Government, came out flat-footed in favour of the transaction, and rated his Conservative associates for the unreasonable line of action they were taking. This was rather a bombshell in the Tory camp; but they are probably getting accustomed to such things.

Mr. Haggart was the chief speaker against the Drummond County purchase during the week. As ex-Minister of Railways he was naturally expected to say something that would be worth hearing, and to display more than an ordinary knowledge of the details and bearings of the transaction. This expectation was not realized. He made a violent political harangue, characterized throughout by utter recklessness and blind prejudice. His utterances in the House were directly at variance with the evidence which he gave on oath before the Committee last year. It is only fair to assume that in the judicial atmosphere of an investigating Committee, and speaking with deliberation under oath, he told the truth, and in this view his remarks of yesterday do not leave him in an enviable position. If he presented the strongest case that can be made out against the Government, then it may be fairly assumed that the transaction is not only defensible but in every respect commendable. The sale of a first class railway to the Government at a fair price, establishing a connection of great value and promise, is not necessarily a corrupt thing because one of the owners of that railway happens to be a Liberal. No sane man, who approached the matter with anything like an open mind, could read Mr. Blair's speech and the reply made by Mr. Haggart without being convinced that the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal is one of the best transactions ever carried out by a Canadian Government.

No session has been allowed to pass of late years without more or less wrangling over the Civil Service Act. Widely divergent ideas seem to prevail both with respect to the regulations governing the public service and the remuneration which should be allowed to Civil Servants. There are some members earnest and honest in the view that Government employes are paid too highly; while, on the other hand, there are men equally sincere and decided in the conviction that the scale of remuneration is too low. Both opinions are well founded, although only so as viewed from different standpoints. Some Civil Servants are over-paid and some are under-paid. Each session one or more amendments are proposed to the law governing the Civil Service, and these propositions are based on one or the other of the views just alluded to. Mr. McMullen had a Bill before the House on Wednesday last which was intended to do away with double salaries; but the House did not take kindly to it. The most conspicuous feature of debate was the proposition of Mr. Rogers, the Patron Member, to put the Civil Service up to tender. He thought an allround saving of 50 per cent could thereby be effected. By the same method all the leading banks could have their present managers replaced by men who would be willing to take their jobs at from 75 to 90 per cent less salary; but it might be a serious move to the stockholders. So far as the Civil Service is concerned, it is understood that the Government is giving the matter of re-organization serious consideration.

The Redistribution Bill was brought down this afternoon by the Premier. This is the measure respecting which the Conservatives have been manifesting so much apprehension. They knew that the Liberals were definitely committed to the task of undoing the atrocious wrongs perpetrated by the gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892, and this had filled them with dread. The Bill contemplates only one change in New Brunswick, by which St. John city and county are divided into two constituencies, each returning one member. Nova Scotia is left untouched. There are two or three changes in Quebec; but the principal effect of the Bill will apply to Ontario. It is simply stipulated that the

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**Mr. G. O. ARCHIBALD'S CASE.**

**Didn't Walk for 5 Months.  
Doctors said Locomotor Ataxia.**

**Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills  
Cure a Disease hitherto regarded  
as Incurable.**

The case of Mr. G. O. Archibald, of Hopewell Cape, N.B., (a cut of whom appears below), is one of the severest and most intractable that has ever been



reported from the eastern provinces, and his cure by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills the more remarkable from the fact that he was given up as incurable by worthy and respected physicians. The disease, Locomotor Ataxia, with which Mr. Archibald was afflicted is considered the most obstinate and incurable disease of the nervous system known. When once it starts it gradually but surely progresses, paralyzing the lower extremities and rendering its victim helpless and hopeless, enduring the indescribable agony of seeing himself die by inches.

That Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can cure thoroughly and completely a disease of such severity ought to encourage those whose disorders are not so serious to try this remedy.

The following is Mr. Archibald's letter:

Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co.—"I can assure you that my case was a very severe one, and had it not been for the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I do not believe I would be alive to-day. I do not know, exactly, what was the cause of the disease, but it gradually affected my legs, until I was unable to walk hardly any for five months.

"I was under the care of Dr. Morse, of Melrose, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia, and gave me up as incurable.

"Dr. Solomon, a well-known physician of Boston, told me that nothing could be done for me. Every one who came to visit me thought I never could get better.

"I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and thought I would try them anyway, as they gave more promise of helping me than anything I knew of. "If you had seen me when I started taking those wonderful pills—not able to get out of my room, and saw me now, working hard every day, you wouldn't know me.

"I am agent for P. O. Vickey, of Augusta, Maine, and have sold 300 subscribers in 80 days and won a fifty dollar prize.

"Nothing else in the world saved me but those pills, and I do not think they have an equal anywhere.

"The seven boxes I took have restored me the full use of my legs and given me strength and energy and better health than I have enjoyed in a long time."

G. O. ARCHIBALD.

Hopewell Cape, N. B.

In addition to the statement by Mr. Archibald, we have the endorsement of two well-known merchants of Hopewell Cape, N. B., viz.: Messrs. J. E. Dickson and F. J. Brewster, who certify to the genuineness and accuracy of the facts as given above.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists, or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

constituencies so scientifically carved up in the two years alluded to, so as to give the Grits and make Conservatives safe, shall return to their original county boundaries. This being done, the division into electoral ridings will be left wholly to a Commission of superior Court judges. This is the essence of the measure, and it leaves the Conservatives without reasonable ground of complaint. Sir Charles Tupper, however, made a frantic speech in opposition to it, denouncing it as one of the most monstrous crimes ever attempted in a civilized country. There will probably be a desperate opposition in the Commons; but, as a prominent Conservative member remarked in the lobby this evening, the Senate may be counted upon to throw it out.

**MR. SMART ON IMMIGRATION.**

HE ADDRESSES COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE—THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

OTTAWA, May 19.—Mr. Smart deputy minister of the interior addressed the committee on agriculture on the immigration work. The prospects for British immigration were not as bright as they used to be owing to the general prosperity in the British Isles. However, Canada's proportion of this immigration is on the increase. Mr. Smart described the handling of the Doukhobors and Galician immigration and intimated that the bonus paid to steamship agents for the Galicians will be discontinued after June 1st until the government is satisfied whether further immigration is desirable. Mr. Smart said those who are here have done well.

The government is doing some quiet work among the Finlanders but it is feared any active work would stir up the Russian government to prohibit immigration for four months elapsed. This year's immigration to Canada shows at total of 9810 compared with 5263 last year. The public accounts committee held an initial meeting this morning and ordered the production of papers in some twenty or thirty cases. Mr. Tupper moved for a subpoena for Sir Oliver Mowat to give evidence in connection with the Manitoba election frauds. This stood over at the request of the solicitor general. An order was passed that Shanks the bookkeeper for J. Howell, Q. C., who conducted the prosecutions appear before the committee.

Mr. Flint gave notice of a motion to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the differences constantly arising between the auditor general and the various departments.

**SHE STUMPED GLADSTONE.**

The story is told that at Hawar-leu one morning little Dorothy Drew refused to get up. While all other means failed to coax her out of bed, Mr. Gladstone was called.

"Why won't you get up, my child?" he asked.

"Why, grandfather didn't you tell me to do what the Bible says?" asked Dorothy.

"Yes, certainly."

"Well, it disapproves of early rising; says it's a waste of time."

Mr. Gladstone knew his Bible better than most men, but he was not equal to Dorothy. For once in his life he was non-plussed.

"You listen, then," went on Dorothy, in reply to his explanation of astonishment, and, turning up her Bible, she read the second verse of the one hundred and twenty-seventh psalm, laying great emphasis on the first words, "It is vain for you to rise up early."

**HONORING AMERICANS.**

NEW YORK REGIMENT INVITED TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 20.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative member of Parliament for the Central division of Sheffield and Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, struck a popular note in inviting a deputation from the Seventh New York regiment to visit England. He wrote to Colonel Daniel Appleton recently asking him to send a delegation if possible to march with the Westminster Volunteers in Hyde Park when the Prince of Wales will review all the London volunteers on July 8. The Westminsterers are very enthusiastic about the idea, and it is evident they will be greatly disappointed if the New Yorkers are unable to accept the invitation to the review, and arrange for a shooting match. The Westminster volunteer regiment is one of the strongest and finest volunteer corps in Great Britain. It is also a very popular regiment. Its members wear a smart grey uniform with scarlet facings. The regiment is composed chiefly of members of the well-to-do middle class of people. They have a splendidly equipped headquarters nearly opposite the United States embassy. The Duke of Westminster is the honorary colonel of the regiment. A representative of the Associated Press called upon Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent, who is the prime mover in the scheme to get the New Yorkers to visit England, and who is intensely enthusiastic over the idea. He said: "The invitation though normally from my corps, is from the nation, and, although in my letter to Colonel Appleton we limited the invitation to the Seventh New York regiment, we should like America to send a showing from all her regiments. A great reception awaits her sons from either service. We want a tighter handclasp between the two nations. I trust that we shall be able to send a representation to America before long. If our invitation is accepted we will make England ring in honor of our visitors." A representative of the Associated Press called at the War office and saw the Adjutant General, the Right Hon Sir Redvers Henry Buller, who said the scheme emanated with the officers of the Westminster regiment. He added: "We, thus far, have had nothing to do with the matter, but I feel that no obstacle would be put to American soldiers joining in the great march past in July."

A representative of the Associated Press had a chat with Lord Charles Bessford with reference to the home coming of Admiral Dewey from Manila. He said: "There is nothing we would like better than to have Admiral Dewey call at an English port on his way home. Everyone of us would show him in true British fashion how much we recognize his brilliant work at Manila. He is sure, however, to meet with a fitting reception at any of the British naval stations he touches at. But I fear he is not likely to come nearer English shores than Gibraltar." Later, a representative of the Associated Press made inquiries at the Admiralty here, and was informed that directly Admiral Dewey's exact route is known instructions for his suitable reception will be sent to all places flying the British flag.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Admiral Dewey cables the navy department that he has sailed with the Olympia from Manila to Hong Kong.

**WHAT IS IT?**

**EEEROOTTSPAHHCCCUUB**

If you can form the sentence from which these letters are taken, to the 1st correct answer received I will give a handsome Ruby Glass Set of 4 pieces; to the 2nd a handsome Butter Cooler; to the 3rd a Glass Molasses Dish, and to the next 10 a prize value of 10 cents each. Condition: each participant must buy one pound of my excellent tea, at 35 cents regular price. Guessing to continue until last of June. Account of answers will be kept by myself and two reliable townsmen.  
Hint: See my cheap sale advt.

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**Geo. N. Clark.**

Sunny Brae, May 5th, 1899.

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