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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, 20th July.—The country will breathe freely now that the Dummond County Bills have passed the Senate and there is a reasonable prospect of little more being heard of this transaction. The struggle was acute while it lasted, and at one time there was a grave danger that the Conservative Senators would yield to the promptings of the C. P. R. lobbyists and throw out the Bill; but better judgment prevailed and in the end a compromise was effected. Under the amendment the Government will have power to terminate the traffic agreement with the Grand Trunk on giving six months notice. The main features of the Bill, however, were left intact. During the somewhat protracted debate in the Senate it was quite entertaining to watch the rivalry, and the moves and counter moves, between the two sections of the Conservative majority. In the end Sir Mackenzie Bowell scored a victory, although some six or eight of his followers voted directly against him, Senator Perley being the most outspoken among them. Just what these dissensions in the Tory family may lead to no one could guess at present; but Sir Mackenzie Bowell is not the man to forget this attempt of the Tupper and Fosters to stab him again.

The Redistribution Bill was given a short life in the Senate. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's speech on the subject, voicing the sentiments of the majority, made it quite clear that the measure would be thrown out without much ado or ceremony. This result has been anticipated all along. The Conservatives in the Commons did not hesitate to announce their reliance on the Senate to do what they could not accomplish themselves. But Sir Mackenzie's chief reason for opposing the Bill was most inconsistent, and does not reflect credit on his judgment nor sense of fair play. He explained that in 1882 the Liberals in the Senate had voted against the Conservative gerrymander, and it was only proper that the Conservatives in that House should now array themselves against the Liberals gerrymander. He does not see the important difference between what a minority did in 1882 and what a majority proposes to do now; nor does he recognize the further fact that the predominant party in the Commons have some rights in a matter of this kind. This is a measure which peculiarly affects the Commons. It had been debated at great length in the popular House and was carried by a large majority. Under our system of Government the Senate should not have interfered with the essential features of the Bill, and in doing so they have acted in a strictly partisan spirit. Carried far enough the exercise of such a spirit would make it impossible for a Liberal Government to conduct public business while a Conservative majority remains in the Senate. This would simply be intolerable.

The Conservatives are overdoing the business of developing scandals. According to their notions everything which the Government does is corrupt and mischievous. During the past week they have been trying to make out that there was something wrong in connection with the purchase of the Long Wharf property in St. John; but their scandal in this instance was based upon a distortion of the facts. They assumed that Mr. Blair had paid, or was about to pay, the price put upon the property by the valuers, rather than the sum asked for by the owners. The Minister, however, stated clearly that he would not pay more than the \$100,000 demanded by the owners, although a Board of Valuers had determined the value at \$118,000. The Conservatives really ought not to say anything on the subject of property purchases in St. John. After paying \$200,000 for the Harris lot in 1895 they ought to regard the Long Wharf property as exceedingly cheap at \$100,000. Its clearly worth twice as much as the Harris property.

The Conservative press has gone into convulsions over the final estimates brought down a day or two ago, proposing a further expenditure, chiefly on capital account, of five millions. Their indignation is, however, quite artificial. It would have suited their game very much better if the Government had exhibited a niggardly spirit in the appreciation of public needs at this time. The great prosperity of the country just now imposes extraordinary responsibilities upon the Government, and it would have been a sign of fatal weakness if they had stayed their hands in meeting the urgent needs of the Dominion out of fear for the criticism of their opponents. What the Government will be held accountable for is not the volume of expenditure, but the prudence with which the money is laid out. This is Canada's growing time, and it is the plain duty of the present Liberal administration to see that the foundations for further development and progress are

laid deeply and well. The Conservatives are howling because the Liberals will not make themselves slaves to statements that were made in their opposition days, under vastly different conditions and national circumstances. It is to the credit of the Liberals that they have risen superior to the narrow views which some of them express when fighting against the waste and improvidence of the late Conservative Government.

The Tories have unearthed a frightful scandal in relation to the binder twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary. The entire product was sold to Messrs Bates & Co. for something like 5 cents per pound, and by them it was distributed among the wholesale trade. The more the Conservatives talked about this transaction the worse they made it appear. Little by little they kept reducing the cost of the twine to Messrs Bates & Co., and raising the ultimate price to the farmer. In the end it was made to appear that the Bates got the twine for nothing, while the poor struggling farmer was made to pay 15 cents per pound for it. Of course, all this was mere poppycock. The transaction was in every respect defensible, and under the present low duty on binder twine it would be impossible for any dealer to get more than the prevailing market price. Competition is very keen in this article, and the margin of profit is necessarily small.

Preferential Trade is one of the Conservatives' sore spots. The reason for this acute sensitiveness on the subject is obvious. They always assumed to have a complete monopoly of all the Imperial sentiment in the country, and in the same sense Preferential Trade was held to be their peculiar policy. They never did anything about it, however, further than to air a good deal of cheap talk. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made an announcement on the subject in 1896, and within one year after the general elections a definite plan of giving preference to British products was formulated and carried into effect. At each session of Parliament since that time the Conservatives have moved a resolution on the subject, using such motion as a pretext for asserting with great positiveness that Sir Wilfrid had, when in England, refused the offer of the Duke of Devonshire to give Canadian products a preference in the British markets. Sir Wilfrid's denial of this allegation went for nothing. The Conservative papers only repeated the reproach with increased persistency. At last the Duke of Devonshire himself, having written a letter on the subject, which completely spikes the Tory guns on this subject. His Grace says: "I do not think that in any of my speeches you will find anything to support the view of my opinion on the question of the policy of granting preferential trade to the colonies which appears to have been held by Sir Charles Tupper. I had no authority to offer and did not offer to Canada a preference in British markets." Perhaps it is too much to expect that this contradiction by the Duke of Devonshire will be accepted by Sir Wilfrid's traducers.

The action of the Senate in throwing out the Redistribution Bill is well calculated to create a crisis in the country. It raises, in the most direct way possible, the question as to whether the Liberals, after having been elected by a large popular majority, are entitled to carry on Government in the country, or to fold their hands and meekly submit to the continuance of Conservative rule. This is the issue, and it is an exceedingly grave one. No fair-minded man can deny that the gerrymander of 1882 was a gross outrage. The Liberals were committed to undo that wrong. They have tried to do it, under the authority given them by the people, and the Conservative majority in the Senate has thwarted them after a few hours debate. The Liberal Bill was not an extreme or radical measure. It did not reach all the wrong that had been done. It was, indeed, a very mild form of redress, and in handing over the delimitation of constituencies to a bench of judges it bore on its face the desire of the Government to be strictly just with their opponents. When it first came before Parliament the chief objection urged against it was that Kent had too many members and Toronto too few. The Government promptly took one seat away from Kent and gave another to Toronto. In every way the Liberals showed a desire to be fair, and to restore county boundaries as near as possible to their positions anterior in 1882. All this was ignored by the Tory Senators. They viewed the matter only from the party standpoint, and thinking solely of how they could help the discredited minority in the Commons they rejected the Bill unceremoniously. The situation is exceedingly galling to Liberals, who are being treated as if they had no rights, and it may be that decisive action will have to be taken at once.

The House has commenced sitting in the forenoon, and there would seem to be some prospect of prorogation within a couple of weeks. The Opposition are, however, still in a most belligerent mood, and they have not yet shown any disposition to expedite the business remaining to be done. These protracted sessions will continue at the caprice of the Tories until the people fully realize the cost of such obstructive tactics.

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AND THOSE TROUBLED WITH Palpitation, Throbbing or Irregular Beating of the Heart, Dizziness, Shortness of Breath, Distress after Exertion, Smothering Feeling, Spasms or Pain through the Breast and Heart, Morbid Condition of the Mind, Partial Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anemia, General Debility, After-Effects of Grippe, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Remember Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure the worst cases after other remedies fail.

Laxative Liver Pills cure Constipation.

MANY MURDERS.

VIENNA, July 21.—The most sensational murder trial that has occurred in Hungary during this century was ended last evening in the district criminal court of Temesvar, and everybody is surprised at the mildness of the verdict. Nine women and three men, all residents of the little town of Szegedy, in southern Hungary, were charged with having murdered their respective husbands, wives and sweethearts with arsenic. The main instigator of all the crimes is supposed to be George Korin, the village druggist. Dr. John Mayer, the village physician, who was also on trial accused of being the principal accomplice of the druggists, has been acquitted. One hundred and twenty witnesses testified during this remarkable trial, and it was thought that with the customary swiftness of justice in that part of Hungary all the accused would be sentenced to death. But none of the accused received the extreme penalty. Marie Nikodem, the widow, who was convicted of having murdered two husbands successively, was sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor, while the other women were let off with sentences ranging from ten to fifteen years. The light sentence, only fifteen years, received by the druggist is most astounding of all. It was proven in the course of the trial that he supplied all the women prisoners with the arsenic, knowing very well to what use it was to be put.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. Fraser, Pastor. Kingston every Sunday, 11 o'clock a. m.; Richibucto every Sunday, 7 o'clock p. m. Christian Endeavour Society meets at Kingston every Monday at 7.30, and at Richibucto every Thursday at 7.30.

METHODIST SERVICES.—Rev. Wm. Lawson, Pastor. Preaching Sabbath:—West Branch, 10.30 a. m.; Kingston, 3 p. m.; Richibucto, 7 p. m.; Nicholas River, Friday 7 p. m.; Pine Ridge, Saturday 7 p. m.

ST. MARY'S, (ANGELICAN).—REV. H. A. MEEK, Rector.—Sunday, July 30th. 9th Sunday after Trinity—Divine Service Richibucto, 11; Bible class, 3; Kingston, 7; also Friday, 28th, 7.30, Richibucto.

AN INTERESTING CASE

Mr. W. G. Phyll, proprietor Bodega Hotel, 36 Wellington Street East Toronto, says:—"While living in Chicago I was in a terrible shape with itching and bleeding piles. I tried several of the best physicians and was burnt and tortured in various ways by their treatments to no avail, besides spending a mint of money to no purpose. Since coming to Toronto I learned of Dr. Chase's Ointment, I used but one box and have not been troubled with piles in any shape or form since."

The Forestry Department of Ontario has sent a communication to the imperial Institute, London, to ascertain the probabilities of building up an export trade in tamarac. At present the European supply is obtained principally from the forests of Maine.



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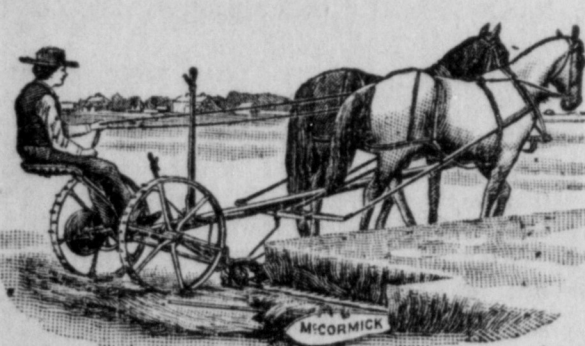
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HOT SUMMER DAYS create many SEASONABLE WANTS.

EQUITY SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1899, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at or near the Post Office in Buctouche, in the County of Kent, in the Province of New Brunswick, will be sold at Public Auction under and by virtue of the provisions and directions of a certain decree of the Supreme Court in Equity bearing date the Sixteenth day of May, A. D., 1899, and made in a certain suit therein pending wherein James D. Irving is Plaintiff and Isaac Trenholm, Harry McCullough, Catherine McCullough and James Barnes are Defendants with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged lands and premises in said decree mentioned and described as follows:—"All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being on the north side of Main street in the village of Buctouche, in the Parish of Wellington, in the County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south west or upper front corner of the store now occupied by Elizear J. LeBlanc and running west along said Main street a distance of sixty feet (more or less) or until it strikes the cross road leading from said Main street to the lands of Ferdinand J. Cormier, thence running north a distance of one hundred and fifty feet more or less, thence east a distance of sixty feet or until it strikes the line of lands of said Elizear J. LeBlanc, and thence south to the place of beginning a distance of one hundred and fifty feet more or less, and being all the lot of land and premises known as the Bay View Hotel lands and premises," together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof and all the estate, right, title, interest, dower and right of dower, property, claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in Equity of them the said Defendants or any of them the said Defendants or any of them in, to, out of or upon the same premises and every and any part thereof. For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated this seventh day of June A. D., 1899.

R. A. IRVING, HENRY H. JAMES, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Referee in Equity.



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as shown above is a strictly up-to-date Machine, constructed on thoroughly scientific principles and combines more points of excellence than any other Mower ever made. If you doubt this please call at my warehouse and be convinced. You will also see there the McCormick All-Steel Rake, which never rots, never springs and practically never wears out. But the crowning triumph of Harvesting Machinery is the McCORMICK RIGHT-HAND BINDER. You will see it mounted on trucks so that you can drive through any ordinary gate. I also handle the justly celebrated MASSEY-HARRIS MOWERS, REAPERS, BINDERS and RAKES, together with a full line of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CHURNS, CULTIVATORS, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, ENSILAGE CUTTERS, ROOT PULPERS, WHEELBARROWS, WASHERS, WRINGERS, PLOW REPAIRS, BINDER TWINE, ETC., ETC.

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Geo. N. Clark.

Sunny Brae, June 5th, 1899.

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