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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., APRIL 27, 1899

BLATANT HYPOCRISY.

The ridiculous course adopted by Sir Charles Tupper and his followers in attempting to gain favour with the country by open black-guardism on the floors of the House of Commons, is doing more to alienate from the Conservative party the moderate thinking people of Canada than all the wise and beneficial legislation passed by the Laurier Administration since June, 1896. For weeks the debate on the Address from the Throne has been little more than a mass of cowardly slanders of government employees uttered behind the protection of a member's privilege and which the utterer dare not repeat outside of the House where the law of slander would have been invoked by the injured parties. Statements have been fully made which most seriously prejudice the good name of Major Walsh and other Yukon officials even after their falseness has been attested to by members of Parliament who had spent months in the Klondyke and were intimately acquainted with the facts. The statements made by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper were based on no more certain ground than the rumor of the street or the gossip of the Vancouver gutter. These were repeated and added to by the elder Tupper, who when checked by Col. Domville, M. P., for Kings County in this Province for repeating a direct falsehood in the statement that Major Walsh was drunk a great part of his time, added billingsgate to falsehood until called to order by the speaker.

Then Mr. McDougal, M. P., with the assistance, it is said, of our own member for Kent, hatched a little scheme to prove that all the slanders were not of the anonymous order and the former gentleman read a letter to the House from D. J. Cochrane, whom according to the Montreal Star's report, he called a Nova Scotian, giving that worthy's account of the misdeeds of the Klondyke officials. As it happens, D. J. Cochrane, the authority so gravely quoted by Mr. McDougal and the "Star," is not a Nova Scotian, but a native of this County, and the mere mention of his name is probably sufficient to show our readers the style of authority on which the Tupper hysteria over the Yukon is built. Mr. Cochrane's history is known to most of our readers and would make a better basis for an exciting dime novel of robbery and rapine than for a Sunday School book or an authority for the guidance of Canadian statesmen. Whether our own Mr. McInerney actually furnished Mr. McDougal with this valuable testimony, as is freely stated, we are not in a position to say, but in the public interest and in order that there might be no misrepresentation it would have

been as well for the country to have known the truth about this Mr. D. J. Cochrane. We in Kent are not anxious to claim him, but in fair play we would hate to see Nova Scotia have him added to her load of iniquity and we take it that it was the duty of the member who read that letter of Cochrane's to have posted himself on the reliability of his informant or correspondent. Nay we go further and say it was the duty of any member of the House who possessed the knowledge to have shown the unreliability of statements issued from such a source. Where was the member for Kent at that particular moment? Was the letter read and its contents scattered broadcast over Canada with the full knowledge of its entire unreliability?

We are not acquainted with any of the officials attacked, but must say that a more cowardly exhibition of slander has never been known in Canada than that emanating from the Opposition benches since the opening of the Dominion Parliament. We presume Major Walsh's character or that of any of these officials is as dear to him or them as that of Sir Charles Tupper is to him and any member of parliament could in 24 hours collect enough street talk to prove, if street rumour is to be accepted as evidence, that Sir Charles is one of the most depraved men in the Dominion. As a prominent Conservative said to us a few days ago, we need in Canada a great reform to prevent a repetition of the disgusting spectacle of the statesmen representing one of the two great political parties yielding themselves to such methods of attack on their opponents

Another example of blatant hypocrisy is seen every day in the columns of the Daily Sun in the extended notices of the supposititious exodus from Canada to the United States. Previous to 1896 the "Sun" took the stand that any newspaper which would descend to advertising the exodus, which was undoubtedly at that time caused by bad times, was assisting in making trade depression worse and was therefore impatriotic. Since 1896 the "Sun" has frequently taunted the St. John Telegraph for the change in the latter's ideas of prosperity since the Liberals came in power and reminded the latter paper that it (The Sun) was not following the Telegraph's example and even though in opposition would not descend to decrying Canada. In the last few months, however, this patriotic cheerfulness has vanished from the Sun columns and to read that paper now one would judge that every day was a national 1st of May in Canada and that our citizens were being driven in thousands by the stress of hard times to emigrate to the United States. We venture to assert that so far from this being a fact, that for every person who has permanently emigrated from Canada to the United States in the past year, at least two emigrants have come from the United States to Canada to take his place. We go further and challenge the "Sun" to successfully contradict the statement that the past year has been the most prosperous that Canada has ever had. It would seem from the despondent tone of the "Sun" since the 18th of February last, that the paper had gone to seed. Surely it cannot be that this change in tone is due to that hope deferred which we are assured maketh the heart sad and that as the vision of public pap grows dimmer and its hope less certain, that so does the iron enter further into the soul of Brother S. D. Scott, the editor of the St. John morning luminary. Brace up brother Scott and cease hiding your light under a bushel of shal-

low hypocrisy in your affected doubt of the reality of the commercial prosperity of Canada. We have not had so many cycles of good times that we can afford to doubt their existence when the reality is assured in the knowledge of every business man in the country and is freely admitted by Conservatives and Liberals alike. Your action in trying to persuade your readers that the country is going to the denition bow-wows is a reflection not only on your own intelligence but on that of your readers which is not adapted to increasing either the financial prosperity or the political influence of the paper. It is moreover inconsistent with your record in the past and the general public have a sufficiently keen sense of humor to appreciate such a ridiculous inconsistency.

While reading this little lecture to our morning contemporary, which we trust will provide food for reflection and help for amendment, we might call its attention to the bad taste exhibited by it in its editorials on the concern of T. McAvity & Sons, in reference to the patronage received by that firm from the local and federal governments. This partakes too much of the huckstering spirit, for it is well known that the directing force of the Daily Sun is W. H. Thorne, hardware merchant, who is credited with being practically owner of the Sun. W. H. Thorne & Co formerly supplied the government with hardware and it has been the Sun's policy to attempt to malign the rival McAvity concern since it took Thorne's place in the government contracts. Such petty spite is always reactive and besides being bad in principle is equally bad in policy for it lowers the paper in the eyes of the public. It is just such action which has resulted in a paper like the Sun with a very general circulation being entirely without influence. At the last local election the people of the Province would certainly have turned the Emmerson Government out of power, if they had believed a tithe of the charges made by the Sun, but that paper by its own action has lost public credence.

A PECULIAR REACTION.

Ever since the general election of 1896 with its sweeping Liberal victory, Sir Charles Tupper has been notifying the country that there has been a decided reaction towards the erstwhile dominant Conservative party, and that at the first opportunity the electorate would by their votes relegate Sir Wilfred Laurier and his colleagues in the government to private life. During the three years which have elapsed there has been many bye elections in different constituencies in every portion of the Dominion and on the eve of each of these bye elections, Sir Charles has with confidence detected the sure signs of this reaction and with a sure and certain hope has predicted a glorious victory for the Conservative candidate. Needless to say his view of the oasis in the weary desert of political opposition has on every occasion proven to be an empty mirage, and victory has come to the Liberals in each constituency, although many of these had been for years Conservative strongholds. It must require a robust constitution to stand the strain of the electorate always declining to carry out one's prophecies, but when we think that in this case the prophet is the individual without whom, according to his own statement, there would have been in Canada no confederation, no progress, no intelligence, no nothing, it almost makes us wonder that this great founder of the country's fortunes had not smitten this wayward people for their lack of appreciation of his greatness.

Especially, when he could do it so easily, for if we are to believe Sir Charles, all he need do to send Canada into decay is to turn his back on the country and refuse to carry to a successful conclusion the work which he and he alone conceived and executed. In the meantime the people in the blindness of ignorance and utterly un mindful of the peril which would result from Sir Charles forsaking them, have actually turned their united back upon him and the rising generation actually regard the War Horse of Cumberland with derision and contempt.

The latest example of the electorate making of Sir Charles a false prophet is in the recent bye election in Brockville, Ontario, a constituency which has been since 1878 represented continuously by a Conservative member at Ottawa. Brockville was opened by the death of its member the Hon. John T. Wood whose majority over Mr. Jas. Cumming the Liberal candidate in 1896 was 232. Last week's election resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate by a majority of 243 or a change of nearly five hundred votes in favour of the Liberal party. If this is the sort of reaction that has set in we fear poor old Sir Charles will need to start a grandson into politics so that by the time the reaction results in the overthrow of the Laurier Administration there may be a Tupper on deck to draw a salary and wear his grandfather's hat.

But perhaps it was't all the fault of Sir Charles Tupper and his prophecies that made Brockville go Liberal in spite of its history and traditions, for we noticed that Mr. George E. Foster and his portegé, Mr. Geo. V. McInerney for Kent, made things interesting during the campaign with their denunciations of the Government. Now, one may not be superstitious and yet be afraid to start on a journey on Friday after a dog has howled all night under his window and a lone raven has flown across his path on setting out. Yet a combination of hoodoo influences would be nowhere beside the effect produced on an electorate by the presence of Tupper, Foster and McInerney. Did't Sir Charles have fair notice on the 18th of February last of the blighting influence of Mr. Geo. E. Foster's presence in a campaign in the result of the New Brunswick local elections? And yet neither he nor the Conservative press through Canada can understand why Brockville should make the kind of a reaction it did. What's the use of Sir Charles building re-actions if they are always going to wax the wrong way.

We keenly sympathize with the aged baronet in his humiliation over this reaction business and before he builds any more reactions or ventures on political prophecies would commend to the notice and careful study of himself, Mr. Foster and others of the famous "nest of traitors" those well known lines of the ploughman poet:

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as others see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us, And foolish notion."

But as Kipling would say, that is another story.

THE BRIDGES CHARGES.

The withdrawal of the bridge charges for the present session by Mr. Hazen, the leader of the Local Opposition, has been received without any very great amount of surprise on the part of the public. It was apparent when these charges were made so late in the session that if they were to be investigated it would mean the prolongation of the session for at least several weeks at a time of year when the members of the Legislature have their important private business interests demanding all their time and attention. The result was that this was very strongly represented to the Investigating Committee and to both the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, who seeing the force of

the objection, expressed their willingness to agree to the matter being laid over until next session. Premier Emmerson however took the proper stand that as the charges made implied either personal or political dishonesty or both on his part as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, he must insist on the Committee concluding their work before adjournment unless Mr. Hazen was willing to place him right with the country by a public disclaimer of any such implication.

Mr. Hazen made a very clear and implicit statement to the House and to the country, stating that he was satisfied there had been neither personal nor political dishonesty on the part of the Hon. Mr. Emmerson in the letting of these contracts for the erection of the bridges, and that if any statements made by him had been construed as implying anything of the sort, he was perfectly willing to withdraw the statements. He of course reserved the right to introduce the charges next session, believing as he did that excessive prices had been paid for the structures. Both Mr. Hazen and the Premier further undertook that no unfair political advantage would be taken by their respective parties by reason of the withdrawal of the charges. We therefore feel that it would be unfair and an indication of breach of faith in view of this expression for THE REVIEW to make any comment on the matter.

We are pleased, as we are certain our readers will be, with the manly statement made by Mr. Hazen in setting the Premier right before the whole electorate in disclaiming any implication against the private and public integrity of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson over the construction of these bridges. We have felt all along that the proper discussion of this bridge question was along the lines of the public policy of the government in having these bridges constructed by New Brunswick firms rather than by public tenders of bridge constructors inside and outside of this Province, and that the mean insinuations made against the good name of our Premier by so many opposition journals and stump speakers during the recent campaign were without foundation in fact and had the effect of lowering the tone of our local politics. We compliment Mr. Hazen on the stand he has taken, which is apt to raise the tone of future discussions of public questions in New Brunswick. Because an opposition finds fault with the policy pursued by the government is no reason why the good name of the members of the Administration should be called in question and foully besmirched. It is scarcely necessary to add that the character of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson was too well established in this Province for it to need any setting right by the Leader of the Opposition, but nevertheless it is pleasant to see that our politicians are able at times to rise above party prejudice and to be fair in their estimate of their opponents.

THE CANADA EASTERN RY.

The motion made in the Local House by the Hon. Mr. Tweedie recommending to the federal government the addition of the Canada Eastern Railway to the Intercolonial system is one that must commend itself to a large majority of the electorate in this Province at least. The prosperity of a large district in the central portion of New Brunswick as well as of those terminal towns, Fredericton and Chatham, depends largely on the policy of the Canada Eastern Ry. Already an important feeder of the I. C. Ry., the extension of the latter system, makes the addition of the branch line a matter of added importance. At present the Canada Eastern is owned and operated by The Alexander Gibson Company, Ltd., and it is generally conceded that it is operated in the best interest of the section through which it runs. Its addition to the Intercolonial would give the latter an entry into Fredericton and make the I. C. R. a competitor for the upriver export and import trade. The proposed continuation of the Central Ry. to Fredericton would make the necessary loop and would assist in the development of the important sections of the Province which hitherto have been somewhat neglected. We understand that the Canada Eastern is a paying property and if this is true as a branch line, it would when made a part of the Government system yield a good return for the money invested in its purchase. We in this County are not perhaps materially interested in this proposition as are Northumberland and York counties, but we can readily see that as the County develops the acquisition of the small branch roads by the main railway system whether Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk is an absolute certainty, and we might add a dire necessity. It therefore behooves the Government not to be caught napping in the territory now largely controlled by its own system for the acquisition of a road like the Canada Eastern by the Canadian Pacific Railway would be little short of a calamity not only to Fredericton and Chatham, but to the whole country which would be thus given into the power of the C. P. R.'s monopoly. We trust this suggestion will be regarded favourably by the federal government and the Canada Eastern Ry. purchased at a reasonable price decided upon in the near future.

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 sallow 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? Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure. If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness. Write to our Doctor. We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 25.—Mr. Melanson asked for particulars as to Russell Brook bridge in the parish of Acadieville, Kent Co. Mr. Hazen.—I would say that tenders were asked for twice. The last time four tenders were received, viz: From L. J. Watken, \$260; Abraham Pineau, \$300; Solomon Allen, \$225; Irvine Anderson, \$395. The contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer, S. Allen. Mr. Melanson inquired: Is it the intention of the government to grant further aid by way of bonus to any of the flour mills which have already received assistance? Hon. Mr. Lablouis.—I would reply that the flour mills that have received aid got all the law provides under the act for the encouragement of agriculture. Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill towards holding provincial and county agricultural exhibitions throughout the province. He explained that the bill authorized the government to grant aid to exhibitions throughout the province to an amount not exceeding \$5,000 in any one year, subject to such conditions as the lieutenant governor in council may impose. Mr. Legere, in the absence of Mr. Johnson, introduced a bill to continue the act incorporating the St. Louis, Richibucto and Beauceville railway. Mr. Humphrey, seconded by Mr. Shaw, moved for a detailed statement of all debentures issued by the government from October 31st, 1888, to 23rd of March, 1899. Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—The information will be furnished without the formality of an address. BILLS COMMITTED. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to amend the probate courts act, which was agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill respecting the fisheries of New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted returns in answer to motion number 9. Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to authorize the municipality of Albert to effect temporary loans; Mr. Todd, a bill to authorize the town of St. Stephen to aid the Imperial Manufacturing Co.; Mr. Barris, a bill to authorize the municipal council of Kent county to lease the public wharf at Richibucto; Mr. Thompson, a bill to aid in the collection of rates, taxes and assessments in the city of Fredericton and Mr. Osman, a bill to authorize Albert municipality to grant exemption from taxation and bonuses in certain cases. Hon. Mr. Dunn recommitted the bill to amend the general mining act, which was agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the bill to amend chapter 68, Consolidated Statutes, University of New Brunswick. Agreed to. Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to further amend the law relating to sewers and marsh lands. Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the bill to amend section 39 of the municipalities act.—Agreed to with amendments.