

# J. & T. Jardine,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

## FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE.

## TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,

## Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,

## PORK AND BEEF,

## HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.

## HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE

## BOOTS AND SHOES

## DRY GOODS.

## Ready-Made Clothing, Scotch Horse Collars.

## IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE.

## NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION LINE.

## English House Coal.

## blacksmith's Coal

## SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING,

## PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.

## Kingston, Kent County, N. B

# CHEAP READING.

THE REVIEW has arranged with the St. John Telegraph a combination offer to cover the subscription to this paper and the Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

### The St. John Semi-Weekly Telegraph

—AND—

### The Richibucto Review

will be sent to subscribers for one year for \$1.00

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is a 16-page paper published twice a week, containing all the news of this Province as well as the latest and most reliable news from the Transvaal war. To families in districts not supplied with a daily mail service the Semi Weekly Telegraph is preferable to either a St. John or Montreal Daily.

No family on the North Shore need be without good, up-to-date reading matter at the price quoted.

### \$1.00 A YEAR FOR THE TWO PAPERS.

AN APRON WORTH \$50,000.

There has recently come to light an apron—probably the most exquisite example of needlework extant—that busied the fingers of the hapless Mary, Queen of Scots, during her long imprisonment, and served to divert her mind from her impending doom at the block. The fallen sovereign—all hope gone—centred her interest upon it during the latter part of her long confinement, and created the masterpiece of needlework. Just before her execution she secreted her prized apron under the lining of one of her robes which kept her treasure safe until recently the garment was ripped apart. Its history has since been fully authenticated through letters written by the ill-starred Queen to a friendly ambassador at Paris who smuggled the materials out of which it was

wrought into her dungeon. By strange chance the apron came into the possession of an American, who has refused \$50,000 for it, and has also declined \$5000 for the privilege of unraveling a single stitch to learn its secret, which is a mystery to all the experts. Its owner has consented, however, to its reproduction in large size in the June Ladies' Home Journal.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP is the same safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for children as when introduced over twenty years ago.

We would like to be as sure of everything as we are sure that Kendrick's Liniment will please you.

To cleanse the system and keep the blood pure use Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. Obtain KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

## COVERED WITH SORES.

B.B.B. cured little Harvey Deline nine years ago and he has never had a spot on him since.

It is practically impossible to heal up sores or ulcers, especially the old chronic kind, with ordinary remedies. No matter how large or of how long standing they may be, however, they heal up readily and stay healed permanently when Burdock Blood Bitters is used.



HARVEY DELINE.

Mrs. E. Deline, Arden, Ont., proves this in the following account she gave of her little boy's case: "When my little son Harvey was one year old he broke out in sores all over his body. They would heal up for a time, then break out again about twice a year, till he was past four; then he seemed to get worse and was completely prostrated. When doctors failed to cure him I gave him Burdock Blood Bitters, and besides bathed the sores with it. "It is nine years ago since this happened and I must say that in all this time he has never had a spot on his body or any sign of the old trouble returning."

### EMPIRE DAY.

TO SCHOOL INSPECTORS, TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

Your attention is invited to the following order of the Board of Education made in December last:

"The teaching day immediately preceding the Queen's birthday shall be observed in the public schools as Empire Day. The lessons, recitations and other exercises of the day shall be such as may tend to increase the interest of the pupils in the history of Canada in its relations to the British Empire, and to promote a spirit of true patriotism and loyalty to the Empire to which they belong.

Empire Day this year falls on Wednesday, the 23rd of May.

The struggle in which England is now engaged, and in which Canada is taking a prominent part, makes it especially fitting and desirable that every proper means shall be adopted to foster among the youth of our country a high and national sentiment. To cultivate such a sentiment our children must be taught something of the traditions, struggles, stages of growth, and glorious achievements through which the British Empire has reached its present commanding position as an exponent of the spirit of liberty, and the most powerful agency in the civilization of the world.

The details of the manner in which Empire Day is to be observed may be properly left to the Trustees and Teachers of the several schools. The following suggestions may be of service in the preparation of a programme for the day:

**FORENOON**—Lessons on the British Empire—Its extent and resources, its institutions and form of government, its literature and distinguished men. Lessons on Canada—Its extent and resources, its system of government, historical incidents, especially connected with New Brunswick. The history of the Union Jack as a national emblem might be taken up as the subject of an instructive and interesting lesson to the united school.

**AFTERNOON**.—Patriotic recitations, songs and readings by the pupils, and addresses by trustees, clergymen and others whose services may be available. At the afternoon exercises the public generally should be invited to be present, and during the whole day, as well as on the following day, the British flag should float over the school building. In cities and towns it may be desirable to have a mass meeting in the evening to be addressed by speakers specially invited for the occasion.

Confident of your hearty co-operation in the fitting celebration of Empire Day, in this closing year of the century,

I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
J. R. INCH,  
Ch. Sup't Ed'n.

Education Office,  
April 18th, 1900.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

## Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHES, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Advertise in The Review

### CANADA AND ENGLAND.

(Boston Herald.)

A short time ago, in commenting upon the budget debate in the Canadian Parliament, we said that this discussion would doubtless form the basis upon which party alignments would be made for the coming general election. The accuracy of our forecast appears to be confirmed by the positions taken by the newspaper organs of the opposition party in opening an attack upon the government for the sacrifice by it of Canadian trade interests by making unwarranted tariff concessions to the English. The Opposition, or Conservative, party in Canada has arrogated to itself in the past a monopoly of Canadian loyalty to the mother country. It has more than once prevented the political success of the Liberal organization by denouncing its leaders as enemies of England and friends of the United States. But now that the Liberal party is in power, and now that those responsible for its policy have made large concessions in the Canadian Customs tariff for the benefit of English producers, and promise in the near future to make yet further concessions, it becomes exceedingly difficult to develop a new political campaign on the old lines. These concessions of a present 25 per cent. preferential duty to England, to be increased on July 1 to 33 1/2 per cent. are practical material favors accorded to the mother country far in excess of everything that the past Conservative ministries ever thought of according.

The Conservative leaders cannot, therefore, maintain any longer that the Liberals are enemies of England and friends of the United States, for the reason that no concession whatsoever has thus far been made to our trade interests. In fact, we have been placed at a much more serious disadvantage in competing with England in the markets of the Dominion than we were while the Conservatives were in power. But it is said that this generosity toward the mother country has been entirely gratuitous, and that, if the Conservative leaders had been in control of the Canadian government, while they might have made concessions in the tariff charges to England substantially the same as those which the Liberal leaders have accorded, they would have obtained what the latter have not secured—a material equivalent in exchange. Reciprocity, they affirm, involves taking as well as giving, and if Sir Charles Tupper had been premier, instead of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he would have arranged that, in order to obtain the benefits of the Canadian market for its people, the English government, while admitting Canadian products duty free, should impose a duty upon equivalent products coming from foreign countries.

In other words, the Conservative newspaper organs are alleging that, if Sir Charles Tupper had been responsible for the administration of Canadian affairs during the last four or five years, he would by this time, taking advantage of the sentiment in favor of imperial federation, have had an English duty imposed upon breadstuffs of all kinds entering the United Kingdom from the United States. It is hardly necessary to do more than state this proposition to show the really desperate condition into which the Canadian Conservatives are thrown in their efforts to find an issue upon which to carry their political campaign. England at the present time admits practically all Canadian products duty free, and hence accords to the Canadian producers far greater advantages in the way of trade than they are prepared to accord to the English. The pretension of the Conservative leaders is that, if the matter had been properly approached, England would have gone beyond this, and would have changed her entire trade policy.

It hardly needs to be said that there is absolutely no ground upon which to base this supposition. As disbelievers in the theory and practice of protection, we have for many years past followed the trade policy of Great Britain with the closest interest, and have read a great part of what has been said or written during that time by Englishmen, both in opposition to and defense of it. We carefully followed the so-called fair trade movement and have also studied with interest the imperial federation plan, so far as this involved the imposition of differential duties but we have seen not the least evidence that any considerable number of influential people in England have any wish or thought of abandoning the trade principles which were adopted forty-four years ago, and which have been the cause of a large part of England's industrial and commercial success.

We have no hesitation in saying that Sir Charles Tupper is just as well convinced of this as we are; that, in spite of what he may say or what the organs of his party may write, he is well aware that any proposition made in the English Parliament to impose a differential duty upon foreign in contradistinction to colonial products would be voted down by an overwhelming majority, in which the two great political parties would be equally represented. Except among a certain class of individuals, noted more for their political and economic vagaries than for their practical ability in the line of statesmanship, the idea that England will abandon her free trade system has absolutely no support. It is precisely on a par with the theory which used to obtain among

certain misinformed enthusiasts in this country that England was prepared to adopt bimetalism, a notion which only had to be put to the test in order to be promptly exploded. In fact, we imagine that the English protectionists are in many instances also English bimetalists; but, however frequently they may speak or write on the subject, they have no influence in shaping imperial policy. One would suppose that it would be an exceedingly hazardous undertaking to start an ante-political campaign in Canada on such an absurd fiction as this but, of course, the Conservative party leaders are better judges than we are of the gullibility of their people. Still, as in the past, the Conservative party has on certainly one occasion, and possibly on more than one, won a political success through the insistent promulgation of a delusion, it may consider that delusions are the most effective weapons for the carrying on of political warfare.

### A WARNING TO ALL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Berry Stopped taking Dodd's Kidney Pills after only Trying one Box.

Not Being Cured Instantly. Was Disappointed—Three Years after Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills again—Twelve Boxes Completely Cured Her.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., April 30.—A great number of worthy people, both in Nova Scotia and the other maritime provinces have in time past fallen into the error of thinking that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure their diseases—often of long years' standing—almost instantly. They follow the directions and take Dodd's Kidney Pills regularly for the first few days, and are then disappointed if their health is not restored.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the promptest and most speedy remedy for kidney diseases ever known on this earth, and they have almost performed miracles in snatching people out of the very jaws of death, but they will not do impossibilities. No medicine ever invented will cure kidney disease like Dodd's Kidney Pills. But they want a fair chance. A doctor doesn't cure a patient of a fever in two or three visits. It takes time. So with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The case of Mrs. Elizabeth Berry, of Bear River, published recently, is typical of hundreds of others throughout the country. Impatience to be cured, lack of perseverance in taking the medicine, foolish belief that it will cure chronic diseases in a few days—these causes are responsible for the only disappointment ever occasioned by Dodd's Kidney Pills. If they are given a fair, honest chance, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Kidney Disease every time. There is no question about it. They have done it a hundred thousand times before.

E. G. Siggers, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., reports the following patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office April 17, 1900, to inventors residing in the Dominion of Canada. He will mail copy of specification and drawings of any patent for 10 cents. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

J. Bain, Bracebridge, Truss; E. C. Boeckh, Toronto, Combined display table and case; C. W. Conner, Toronto, Roofing tool; I. Frechette, Montreal, Trimming attachment for pegging machines; D. Gilmour, Trenton, 3 patents: Lumber (2),—Manufacture of lumber; S. Jewell, Vancouver, Acetylene gas generator; O. Jull, Toronto, Feathering paddle-wheel; A. J. Kappel and J. Walker, Vancouver, Vending box; J. L. McCullough, Whitby, Swinging gate; R. Simpson, London, Clothes-reel; J. D. Storie, Oshawa, Car coupling; W. H. Wortman, London, and W. Richmond, Blythe, Pea harvester; W. J. Ward, Palmerston, Vehicle wheel.

Jack Roach, of Napanee bank robbery fame, who was recently arrested for holding up a citizen and robbing him of \$100, has been committed to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal.

### CARDS.

## Commission Merchant.

All kinds of country produce sold on Commission. Quick sales and prompt returns. Highest market prices realized.

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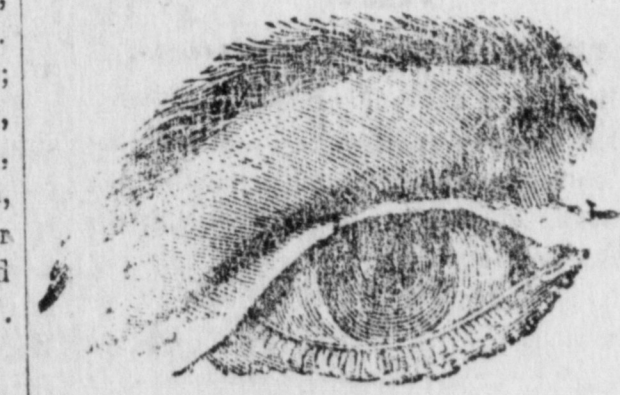
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## to Business Advertise

## in THE REVIEW.

One of the most dangerous and repulsive forms of Kidney Disease is

# DROPSY

for which Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only certain cure. In Dropsy the Kidneys are actually *dammed up*, and the water, which should be expelled in the form of urine, flows back and lodges in the cells of the flesh and puffs out the skin. Remove the filth which plugs up the drain. Restore the Kidneys to health. There is only one Kidney Medicine

# DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS