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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. MAY 24, 1900

THE NEED OF WORK.

With a general election almost in sight there is need of combined action among the electorate favourable to the Government to ensure the continuance of the progressive policy which has proved so beneficial to every class of the Canadian people. The leaders of the Liberal party while willing to rest their hopes of success upon the unbiased judgment of the people, understand that the free and full expression of the electorate can only be obtained by organized effort. Under party government, we must expect many who concede the good administration of the past four years to yield to the party loyalty and vote against the reigning party, and it therefore behooves the friends and supporters of the Laurier Administration to see that no effort of proper organization is lacking on their part to ensure the strengthening of the lines which must meet the attack of our opponents and carry our candidates in the respective constituencies to victory. In New Brunswick this is the more necessary owing to the fact that we have to reverse matters in a considerable majority of the constituencies for we have at present only 5 or 6 seats out of 14. All of the North Shore Counties were carried by our opponents in 1896 and it will be the pleasure as it is the duty of the friends of the Laurier Administration to meet these heavy odds and show that our people are loyal to their own best interests and to the men who have conserved them since 1896. This should be the less difficult from the fact that in the present Minister of Railways the whole Province of New Brunswick, but more especially these northern counties have found an able exponent of their rights. The extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal and its development, with the greatly increased transportation facilities provided for this section under Mr. Blair's direction should be sufficient to warrant the heartiest support of all the independent voters of the North Shore. No one imagines for an instant that if the Conservative party had been victorious in 1896 that such life and energy would have been put into the management of this, to us, most important department of the Government. We should have dragged along in the same old rut until finally discouraged with the eternal deficits resulting from its operation, the I. C. R. would have been turned over to the C. P. Ry. and the section from Moncton to Levis run as economically as possible as a Branch Line. Yet this is only one little end of the Government's progressive policy. Look at the work which has been done to make the great North Shore Lumber Ports capable of doing their legitimate business. These harbour improve-

ments are but in their inception at Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, Chatham, Shippegan and Campbellton, and an adverse result at the next general elections may mean a relapse into the old slough of despond when in spite of loyal support to the Conservative government we never had sufficient influence to make our wishes felt or to have our wrongs righted. In Postal matters we have seen since 1896 an extension of mail facilities in every County of New Brunswick which no one dreamed possible. We in this County and in the other constituencies of the North Shore have not been neglected, although our members have done all in their power to discourage the Government from benefiting us. Luckily for us the justice of our claims prevailed with the Government over the petty attacks of members who elected to represent a constituency, have been so actuated by idle dreams of future aggrandisement that they have forgotten the electorate whom they were elected to represent.

In this constituency we have carefully watched the course of our representative for the past four years, and we can honestly say that not one proposition have we seen advanced by that gentleman which could benefit the County of Kent. His activity has been directed entirely to useless and needless demonstrations of hostility to the Government. By acting as the catspaw of discredited politicians such as George E. Foster he has alienated, so far as lay in his power, the sympathies of the government from Kent. Fortunately his power was not great; in fact it was no greater to harm since 1896 than it was to benefit the constituency previous to 1896. For Mr. McInerney as a man and a citizen we have nothing but kindly thoughts and words, but in his public capacity we maintain his whole course has proven his inability to benefit this constituency. Kent needs some one more concerned for the public weal and less busy with idle dreams of personal political advancement; not necessarily a brilliant orator but a representative who will spare no effort to make our needs felt. To obtain this result the friends of the Government must join in a united effort so that when the elections come on we may be an organized army. All party bickering should cease in the face of a common opponent and struggles for party supremacy should be left until our common enemy is routed.

BY THE WAY.

Sir Richard Cartwright struck the nail fairly on the head when he said: "A Conservative youngster of ten years with a penny trumpet could make more noise than a Liberal orchestra with a brass band."

The tracing of Sir Charles Tupper's pedigree back to the point where the original Carl Tupper and Christopher Kruger married the Van Double sisters explains much of the antipathy their illustrious descendants in Canada and the Transvaal have for British preferences. It also explains the *raison d'être* of the Boer tactics employed by the Conservative leader since 1896. Blood will tell.

The Conservative orators are fond of the argument that because more duty was collected under the Fielding Tariff of 1897 than under the tariff in operation in 1896, that therefore the Liberals must of necessity have raised the rate of customs duties, but any child of ten years of age can figure better than that. The Fielding Tariff is admittedly lower than

the Conservative National Policy Tariff and the reason why more money is collected under it is, that the volume of Canada's imports have very largely increased since 1896. The Liberals contended for 18 years that a revenue tariff would produce more money for the Government than a protective tariff and the result has proven the correctness of their argument.

The Conservative argument on the Tariff is equivalent to saying that a merchant who makes more money in his business than his competitor, necessarily charges more for his goods. Not at all. He probably sells twice as many goods at a lower profit, but in the end makes more money. The National Policy Tariff was a prohibitive tariff which acted as a Chinese wall around the country. This and the frequent and senseless changes brought about by tariff tinkering prior to 1896 disturbed trade and killed business confidence.

The Montreal Gazette denies the correctness of the family tree which makes the Hessian Tupper a relative of the Boer Kruger. The Montreal Herald's picture of Tupper and Kruger would suffice to establish the relationship without the necessity of such historic research as Sir Richard Cartwright has given to the subject. We suggest that Kruger should at his earliest convenience follow the illustrious example of Box and Cox by falling on Tupper's neck and crying, "This is indeed my long lost brother." If necessary we might induce the British Government to send Kruger to Canada (as soon as captured) to help his relative run the next elections.

The Van Double blood came out very strong in Sir Charles' Janus like Imperialism, which means sympathy for Britain in war but not in trade, British connection in Ontario and anti-Imperialism bugaboos in Quebec.

The country has not stopped laughing at the \$46,000,000 bluff of the aged Baronet. The Mail and Empire (Conservative) once described Sir Charles as "the King of political crackmen" and that paper knew him intimately.

The "religious" editor of the St. John Sun grows righteously indignant over the flippant manner in which the Fredericton Herald discusses the deadlock of the P. E. Island Government. The editorials of the Sun breathe at times a sanctimonious air which equals the most fervid utterances of the immortal Pecksniff, and we need scarcely add it is equally sincere. One would scarcely think such a high-toned journal of the fireside had been for years the abject tool of a corrupt Government, and that its virtue and good name (not to speak of plant and property) had been sold by its proprietors to themselves for \$55 to escape the payment of a judgment for libel.

The nest of traitors have not yet purged themselves of the treachery which resulted in their downfall. The people of Canada have no notion of entrusting them with the power of betraying once again the public interests. Their names will not appear on their country's roll of honor with those of the men who have never betrayed a public trust or sought private preferment at the expense of the public welfare. A new race of leaders must control the councils of the Conservative party ere public trust will be reposed in its policy or its domination.

Some one has said that National character is the sum total of a country's best and brightest minds.

Canada is now building a public opinion and moulding a national character. To return the Conservatives to power would not only mean a set back to national prosperity, but what is of far more importance, it would place a premium on the corruption and public immorality which marked the rule of the dominant party from 1886 to 1896.

The price of liberty is said to be eternal vigilance and no party can supinely rely on its public record to return it to power. Having the brilliant record of four years' successful administration it the more behooves the Liberals in every constituency in Canada to ensure by active co-operation and thorough organization the victory at the next elections which the record of their administration justifies them in expecting.

The "jumping jack" policy of Sir Charles Tupper brings home to us the truism that the Conservative party is the party of things as they are, while the Liberal party is that of things as they should be. Conservatism means stagnation and the pandering to prejudices, while Liberalism means progress and appeals to reason.

The aim of the people of New Brunswick at the next election should be to strengthen Mr Blair's hands by returning a majority of members favourable to the Government. Even the bitterest enemy will admit the strength shown by New Brunswick's Cabinet representative in obtaining so many valuable concessions in spite of the fact that he had only a corporal guard of friendly members from this Province. We owe it to ourselves quite as much as to Mr. Blair or the Government to strengthen a cabinet minister who is imbued with the noble purpose of getting for his own Province what is her due from the Confederacy.

The Canadian people moreover owe it to themselves to rebuke the persistent abuse and vile misrepresentation of the motives and actions of our public men. The "gutter" press, represented by such papers as the Toronto "Mail and Empire," Montreal Star and St. John Sun, have given since 1896 an exhibition of misrepresentation and political billingsgate, which for spleen and ferocity outdoes the worst previous efforts of any section of the Canadian press. We quote a recent example from the "Sun":

Says the Sun: "There is some doubt concerning the present whereabouts of Mr. Tarte. It is apparently not known whether he is in Paris or in Rome, or on his way to Washington with the other Boer delegates. But he is drawing his pay."

Of course the Sun editor knows that Mr. Tarte is not a Boer delegate and that Mr. Tarte has no sympathy with the Boer cause, but it serves its purpose to stir up a bigoted section of ultra protestant voters against a French-Catholic who is a member of the Government by this untruthful statement.

Here is another sample from the "Mail and Empire":

"During the past three or four years there has been so much of this election rascality directed from headquarters, some of it on behalf of Ross, some of it in the interests of Laurier and Tarte, that it has awakened in the public mind the strongest possible indignation. It is known that the two governments, one at Ottawa, the other at Toronto, have united upon a system of swindling. They hire and pay their election experts. They employ their thieves to cheat the people at the polls, and to create in their respective legislatures fraudulent majorities that shall vote through every deal and every steal. The Laurier and Ross governments are a foul conspiracy against the freedom of the electors. Concealment will not stay the tide of disgust with which their cheating is viewed. It will only strengthen the hatred entertained by all right-thinking men for the meanness and criminality that have prompted the combined attacks upon the rights and liberties of the people."

Just study the language, digest its meaning and then ask yourself if such criticism has any other tendency than to make vile the public life of Canada. To say that "the Laurier Government is a foul conspiracy against the freedom of the electors," when it was duly elected by a majority of the electorate, is not only an untruth but an insult to its readers. To say the government "employ their thieves to cheat the people at the polls, etc.," is simply low billings-gate which should not be countenanced by a party in its leading organ, and which for the good name of Canada should be fittingly rebuked at the polls by an intelligent electorate.

THE PEOPLES RIGHTS.

The determination of the Hon. Mr. Blair to protect the people of Canada from the Railway monopolies has been shown at different times since 1896. His struggle with the C. P. Ry over the building of the Crows Pass Ry. and the reduction of the exorbitant grain and other freight rates charged by that corporation in the West; his refusal to continue the unfair traffic agreement under which the C. P. Ry. was squeezing the vitality out of the I. C. Ry.; his forcing the Dominion Atlantic Ry. to sell through tickets in connection with the Yarmouth S. S. Co.; his veto on the unfairly discriminating rates of the Grand Trunk and C. P. Rys. in favour of that gigantic trust, the Standard Oil Company, are all examples of his fearless fight for the people's rights. He is now trying to get Parliament to pass an Act giving the Governor General in Council power not only to control excessive freight rates, but to prevent Railway Companies from placing their Stations without reference to the public interest. In the past much harm has been done by Railway Companies placing their Stations where they could boom new town sites without reference to the public interest, and at times blackmailing towns by threatening to side track them by taking the Railway at a distance from them unless the Company's demands were granted.

It is to be noticed that in this struggle of the people against the monopoly, not only Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Geo. E. Foster, but every one of the rank and file of the Conservative members in the House has been opposing Mr. Blair's attempts to protect the public. It was no wonder Mr. Blair termed Sir Charles "the mouth-piece of the Railway monopolies." No doubt Sir Charles thinks these big corporations will be useful at the next election, but what think the people of Canada?

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Who would go back to the days of '95 in Canada? Who would go back to the days of deficit, of quarrelling Ministers, divided councils, feeble performances and business stagnation?

We know that the Conservative party is a strong and aggressive organization. We know that party loyalty counts for much with Conservatives, in fact, counts for much with the great body of the citizens of this country. We have no doubt that when the Federal election comes on, many thousands of Conservatives will be moved by this consideration mainly to vote against the Laurier Administration.

But beyond all this we are convinced that the great business interests of Canada know that they have been well served by the Liberal Government. By the business interests we do not mean only the bankers and the traders. We mean the agricultural and laboring classes, the great producing as well as the great distributing agencies. All these classes know that it is in the interest of Canada that the Liberal Government should continue for at least another Parliamentary term to administer the affairs of the country, and against this wide and deep conviction the attacks, the denunciations and the misrepresentations of the Conservative press and politicians will beat in vain. It is not time for a change. The country will not have a change. The Canadian people know as well as any other people when they are well off and when they are well served.—Toronto Globe.

TORY LOYALTY.

The Sackville, N. B., Post says:—"British goods will soon come into this country at a preference of 33 1/3 per cent., and what do we get in return for this one-sided arrangement? Mr. Fielding answers the question that in return we will receive a preference from the English people. Whence? In their hearts? What sentimental bosh! Who ever heard of friendship in trade? And this is the kind of free trade we are getting from the present Government—a sort of free trade for the benefit of the British manufacturer and the Canadian consuming class. No doubt its effect will be to make English broadcloth somewhat cheaper, and a few other things, while sacrificing the Canadian market for the benefit of John Bull's manufacturers. Surely now is the time,

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when the African veldt is stained with Canadian blood—poured out freely for the empire—that an equitable preference arrangement between the mother country and her colonies could be arranged. It was not enough to bleed Canada to maintain the supremacy of the British sceptre, but now Canada must needs be bled to maintain the supremacy of British trade." After the howl that was raised last fall because the Government took a few days to consider the question of sending troops to South Africa, this criticism is somewhat singular.

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SALEM, MASS., ITEMS.

What's the matter with our old correspondent (Rubber Neck), we have not heard from him for some time. We hope that he has recovered from his severe attack of la grippe.

We have had some very hot weather here of late. Last Tuesday the thermometer registered 97° in the shade. It was followed by a heavy thunder shower in the evening which made it very disagreeable for the many people who attended the 50th anniversary of the city of Lynn.

Mrs. Hart Hayden left this city on Wednesday to spend the summer months at her former home in Richibucto.

Mr. Alfred Hughes' new livery stable on Essex St. seems to be well patronized.

Mr. Thomas Little left here a few days ago for the West.

Miss Agnes Thompson is contemplating going East this summer. We hope that young man is making good progress in building his new house.

If reports are true we will soon have the pleasure of announcing the engagement of Miss Nancy Spencer, of Hambody.

Tickets are in great demand for the entertainment to be given by the Provincial Lodge on the evening of May 24th.

Anthony Little has returned to his home in N. B., after spending the winter here.

As I am a new correspondent and may want to come again I will not take any more space in your valuable paper.

WEARY WILLIE.

Only a short time ago there was not so much as one tall chimney in the whole of the mikado's kingdom, nor did the nation possess either railway or steamers. Today there are cotton mills with almost 1,000,000 spindles and an army of skilled operatives 25,000 strong.

"What is your order, sir?" asked the waiter.

"Bring me a porterhouse steak," answered the government employee.—Chicago Tribune.