

Board works office

# THE REVIEW

VOL. 11. NO 34.

RICHIBUCTO, NEW BUNSWICK, THURSDAY APRIL 12, 1900.

\$1.00 A YEAR

## THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest, Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

## THE REVIEW.

The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most direct line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

See that your advertisement is ticketed via THE REVIEW.

### TO H. IRVING STEVENSON.

Here's to the boy from the sea shore wild, Where at morning the ripples play, So softly and sweet as a happy child Departs in the sun's bright ray.

And as night comes on in the darkening world;

The gathering clouds will pour, The blasting gale and the crushing hail, As the fear bearing thunders roar.

And the waters that erst so placidly flowed,

And played with gleaming strand, Now beat in fury and roar as loud As the thunders that shake the land.

So the men of our conquering stalwart race,

That hail from the ocean side; In the peaceful time with a courtly grace Bid the pleasures of life to glide.

But in danger's hour when the wide world hate

Of our Empire is finding voice; And the death of our heroes who fell elate,

Makes the howling rabble rejoice.

Then the men from the sea in whose hardy veins,

Flows the blood that for ages held The border line of Old Scotia's plains Intact, tho' their life blood welled.

Leap forth to the rescue and cross the sea

To rally around the flag; The emblem of Freedom and ever shall be, Nor seemed for a moment to lag.

Here's a health to you boy, we are proud of your brain,

We are proud of your heart and your hand; And we hope for to show it when coming again

You in honor return to our land.

C. C. CARLYLE.

### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A SIXTEEN YEAR OLD BELGIAN FIRED TWICE AT HIM IN THE BRUSSELS DEPOT.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—At the railway station to-day, as the Prince and Princess of Wales were leaving for Copenhagen, two shots were fired at them.

The would-be assassin is a tinsmith named Sipido, a resident of Brussels, sixteen years of age. His pockets were found to be full of anarchistic literature.

Sipido subsequently said he wanted to kill the Prince of Wales because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa.

He fired two shots at the Prince of Wales. The Princess of Wales and others were in the car but no one was touched.

Hearing the shots, the stationmaster rushed to the scene and knocked down the would-be assassin's arm as he prepared to fire a third shot and a number of persons threw themselves on the Prince's assailant. In the confusion a second man who was quite innocent, was seized, roughly handled and beaten.

After the Prince of Wales had ascertained that the man who fired the shots had been arrested, he declared himself and the princess uninjured and the train started.

When examined by the railway station officials Sipido declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, that he did not regret his action and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so.

Intense excitement prevailed for the moment, as it was feared the prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was nastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the prince himself appeared at the window unhurt.

Both the prince and the princess, however, had a narrow escape. The policeman on duty took Sipido in charge. The

## WHEN BUYING FLOUR OR TEA, Be Sure and ask for FISHERMEN'S PRIDE.

We have a number of other kinds of both FLOUR and TEA but we particularly recommend the above brands, and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

## CANNED GOODS.

We have a good stock of CANNED GOODS on hand including Peaches, Pears, Apples, Blueberries, Corn, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Clams, Salmon and Beef.

Good HERRING, CODFISH and LING also on hand

## A. & R. LOGGIE.

authorities say that he lived on the Rue de la Forge, at Saint Gilies, two miles south of Brussels.

The attack is condemned even at the labor headquarters here, and at the Maison Du Peuple, where the extreme anarchists meet, a leading member of the Young Socialist Guard was lord in his denunciation this evening of Sipido's action.

Le Patriote in a special edition denounces the attempt as "cowardly and senseless," and says:

"It will create general indignation, and the worst enemy of Belgium could not have dealt the country a fouler blow."

The Journal De Bruxelles says:

"This outrage will provoke the indignation of all honest people in every civilized country, especially Belgium. We stigmatize it as the crime of a youth of disordered brain. We deeply regret that it was committed in Belgium; and we congratulate the Prince of Wales upon his fortunate escape from the bullet of the regicide."

An eye witness says that the train was already in motion and when the engineer heard the pistol he shut off steam, applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train re-started, after Sipido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the car window.

An examination of Sipido's revolver showed that four chambers had been discharged, but that two of the cartridges had missed fire. The weapon is of the cheapest six-chambered description, such as is usually sold for three and a half francs.

Sipido has a round, boyish face, black eyes and dark hair. At the examination before the magistrate it was ascertained that he had purchased a penny ticket in order to reach the depot platform where he walked up and down quite a while at the same time that the prince was promenading.

Persons who attended the Maison Du Peuple yesterday say they heard Sipido declare that if the Prince of Wales came to Brussels he ought to have a bullet in his head; and they also heard him offer to bet five francs that he would fire at the prince.

According to Le Patriote some news of the views expressed at the meeting referred to was conveyed to the stationmaster, who had taken what he thought were extra precautions.

Sipido appeared at the station in his best clothing, having explained to his father that he was going to seek employment.

The Prince of Wales appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded and on being informed in the affirmative, smiled and begged that the culprit might not be treated too severely.

Le Chronique says:

"Belgium should not be held responsible for the act of a madman, whose conduct she repudiates."

LONDON, April 4.—The Marquis of Salisbury telegraphed his congratulations to the prince on his escape. The United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White

who was calling on the British premier and minister of foreign affairs at the time, promptly repaired to Marlborough House and left his card there.

All the officials were greatly disturbed by the occurrence and the general view was that it must be connected in some way with the Transvaal, especially as the Prince of Wales has always heretofore been such a favorite on the continent and never before has been molested in the slightest degree.

One high official remarked: "That settles the question of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Paris exposition."

Some fears were expressed as to the effect which the occurrence may have in Dublin. It was pointed out that such attempts are contagious. On the other hand, those who are best acquainted with Ireland contended that the only effect would be to increase the determination of the Irish that no untoward incident should mar the success of the Queen's visit.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria.

COLOGNE, April 5, 1 a. m.—The Prince of Wales arrived here at midnight. It was learned that he remained perfectly selfpossessed when the attack was made and that the princess soon recovered from the shock.

### April Showers

Wash away the filth and waste that have accumulated during winter.

In like manner Hood's Sarsaparilla expels from the blood impurities that have been deposited during the season when there has been but little perspiration and perhaps constant confinement in impure and vitiated air. It is a boon to tired mothers, housekeepers, teachers and others who spend their time indoors.

It gives the blood richness and vitality, fitting it to nourish and strengthen the nerves, muscles and all the great organs of the body. It cures all spring humors and banishes that tired feeling.

It is the best medicine money can buy for all diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood. You should begin taking it to-day.

### Struck with Lightning

Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

The Paris Exposition buildings are practically completed, and the inauguration has been decreed for April 14th. Some contention has arisen as to whether displays shall be made on Sunday.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c. It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blowers. Heals the ulcers, clears the passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blow-free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

### DISCOURS DE L'HON. W. S. FIELDING SUR LE BUDGET.

Le discours du Ministre des Finances sur le budget prononcé le 23 Mars dernier devant un parlement anxieux de connaître l'état du pays au point de vue des finances et du commerce, a été l'un des discours les plus éloquents prononcés sur ce sujet dans le Parlement du Canada.

Il y a longtemps que les deux partis qui forment la représentation du peuple attendaient les déclarations du directeur de nos affaires. Un discours sur le budget n'a jamais rencontré une telle réception.

En 1897 Mr. Fielding avait gagné la confiance du pays et du Parlement par sa déclaration du tarif préférentiel qui devait, dans le courant de la même année, nous amener la dénonciation et l'abrogation des traités de l'Allemagne et de la Belgique, traités exceptionnels qui en travaillaient depuis longtemps le progrès commercial du Canada. Ces traités étaient d'un caractère tout particulier, bien différents de ceux qu'on appelle Traités des nations Favorisées. Ces derniers n'avaient rapport qu'aux relations de la Grande Bretagne avec les pays étrangers, tandis que les traités de l'Allemagne et de la Belgique avaient rapport aux affaires domestiques de l'Empire Britannique et de ses colonies. Ces traités, comme le dit Mr. Fielding, déclaraient que les droits sur les produits de la Belgique ou de l'Allemagne par les colonies, ne seraient pas plus élevés que sur les produits de la Grande Bretagne, et à chaque tentative que faisait le gouvernement Conservateur, dans la direction d'un tarif préférentiel, ces traités s'élevaient comme un obstacle insurmontable. L'accomplissement de cette oeuvre nationale était réservé aux efforts, à l'intelligence et au prestige individuel des membres du gouvernement libéral que Mr. Laurier sut appeler auprès de lui lorsque la voix du peuple le plaça à la tête du pays le 23 Juin 1896.

En peu de mots le Ministre des Finances a démontré l'augmentation de notre commerce avec l'Angleterre causée par l'action aussi intelligente que généreuse du gouvernement Libéral. Les résultats ont été que pendant que les importations étaient tombées sous la Politique Nationale de \$43,000,000 en 1893 à \$29,000,000, en 1897, elles augmentèrent en 1898 jusqu'à \$32,000,000, et en 1899 elles ont atteint le chiffre de \$37,000,000. Cela a contribué pour beaucoup à la prospérité générale du pays, et à l'expansion de notre commerce qui a eu, l'expérience d'une augmentation depuis 1896 de \$135,227,247. L'accroissement annuel des quatre dernières années sera de \$33,806,811. Contre un accroissement annuel de \$3,701,000 sous le régime de la Politique Nationale.

Dans sa législation pour la dernière année fiscale, 1898-99, le gouvernement a eu à pourvoir aux plébiscites, aux dépenses du Yukon, à la construction de nouveaux bateaux-dragues, du développement des chemins de Fer du Gouvernement, et le Ministre des Finances est arrivé à une dépense de \$41,903,500, avec un revenu de \$46,741,249, fermant l'année avec un surplus de \$4,837,749.

Après avoir donné un si bel état de choses pour l'année écoulée, Mr. Fielding annonce à la réjouissance de la Chambre et du pays que le volume des affaires de l'année fiscale dont huit mois sont déjà écoulés lui permet d'estimer que le revenu total de l'année, 1899-1900 dépassera la marque de cinquante millions, et la dépense totale de l'année y compris plusieurs appropriations pour des Travaux Publics votés à la dernière session qui n'ont pas été employés vve l'absence du Ministre, sera de \$43,175,000, et il arrivera alors à un surplus de \$7,525,000.

Jamais un Ministre des Finances n'a annoncé des surplus aussi grands, ni un état de choses aussi encourageant.

Suivons le dans l'exposé de l'augmentation du volume total du commerce du pays.

En 1868 le commerce total du pays était de \$131,027,532. En 1878 de \$172,405,454, une augmentation annuelle dont la moyenne pour les dix années est de \$3,761,627. Il prend ensuite la période de 1878 à 1896 sous la Politique Nationale. Le commerce total en 1878 était de \$172,405,454, et en 1896 de \$239,025,360, une augmentation annuelle de \$3,701,000.

Puis il prend la nouvelle période du tarif modéré. Le commerce total pour 1896 était de \$239,025,260, et pour l'année 1899 \$321,661,213, montrant une augmentation dans trois ans de \$82,635,953, contre une augmentation de \$66,000,000 pendant les 18 années de la Politique Nationale, ou un accroissement annuel sous le nouveau régime de \$27,545,284 contre un accroissement annuel de \$3,701,000 pendant la période de Politique Nationale.

Notre espace est trop limité pour

pouvoir entrer dans les détails des différents points qui forment ce magnifique exposé financier. Nous croyons toutefois devoir à nos lecteurs Français de mettre en évidence les annonces remarquables que le Ministre a faites après avoir revendu par ses résultats l'administration financière du gouvernement, et qui démontrent la détermination de Sir Wilfrid Laurier et de ses collègues de permettre au Canada de tirer le plus grand bénéfice possible de ses immenses ressources, et de prendre la place à laquelle il est appelé dans l'avant-garde du progrès Impérial.

Ces quatre mesures sont:

1. L'encouragement de l'industrie du sucre de betterave, en plaçant sur la liste libre les machines employées dans la manufacture de ce sucre.

2. Le commerce libre avec Trinidad. Ce pays produit beaucoup de sucre et de coco, maintenant exportés en grande partie aux Etats-Unis. Le tarif préférentiel, a attiré l'attention du peuple de Trinidad, et les autorités de ce pays ont manifesté le désir de développer leur commerce avec le Canada, et il y a maintenant tout lieu d'espérer un arrangement satisfaisant. L'effet pour le Canada sera de faire baisser les prix de ces articles pour le consommateur Canadien, et de fournir un bon marché pour nos produits.

3. Nos garanties sur la liste de confiance.

L'admission de nos garanties Canadiennes sur la liste de confiance est une concession d'un immense avantage à nos hommes de finance. Elle relèvera le crédit des bons Canadiens en les plaçant pratiquement sur le même pied que les consols Britanniques, et avec un avancement dans le prix de vente de 2 à 3 points, elle coulera environ \$2,000,000, dans le trésor de la Puissance. L'avantage de cet arrangement est dû aux efforts du gouvernement Canadien, à la co-opération de Lord Strathcona, de Mr. John Courtney, et à l'énergique diplomatie du Ministre de Finances du Canada. Comme résultat de ce seul coup de diplomatie le Canada sera in média tement et entièrement remboursé de tous les sous dépensés pour l'envoi des troupes dans l'Afrique du Sud. L'action sera annoncée par une législation simultanée dans les parlements du Canada et de l'Empire.

4. La Préférence Britannique a été élevée de vingt cinq pour cent à trente-trois et un tiers pour cent.

Cette mesure, la plus importante de toutes, serait dans des conditions ordinaires, une juste expression des sentiments et des desirs du peuple Canadien. Il est difficile de donner une suffisante appréciation d'une telle mesure aujourd'hui que le Canada se réveille à la connaissance de sa dette de gratitude envers la mère-patrie, aujourd'hui que le Canada y a tout à gagner en cultivant la bonne opinion que le peuple de la Grande Bretagne a formé de lui, comme le résultat de la législation sympathique opérée depuis l'accession du gouvernement Laurier au pouvoir.

La péroraison du discours de Mr. Fielding a été vraiment éloquente. Nous ne saurions mieux faire que de traduire: "Maintenant, Mr. L. Orateur, ma tâche est accomplie, j'espère avoir été capable de présenter au Parlement et au peuple Canadien un état agréable de nos finances. C'est l'histoire de temps prospères, d'une position financière très-forte. C'est l'histoire d'un pays qui a pu passer à travers les récentes difficultés financières sans emprunter une piastre, et qui n'a pas une piastre de dette flottante, avec un trésor débordant sous la réduction d'un tarif douanier. C'est l'histoire de libérales appropriations pour tout service public utile, de grandes entreprises publiques pour les besoins présents et future du Canada, conduites avec une augmentation de la dette publique comparative insignifiante. C'est l'histoire d'un peuple occupant un immense pays qui s'étend d'un océan à l'autre, et qui est prospère partout actif, prospère content et heureux. C'est l'histoire d'un peuple qui rencontre joyeusement toute obligation qui s'impose sur lui pour le maintien de son service public, et qui a trouvé son dévouement au Trône et à la personne de sa souveraine, tellement vivifiée par l'inspiration des événements récents qu'il donne volontiers de son sang et de son trésor pour la défense et l'honneur de l'Empire sur des terres éloignées.

Puissions-nous tous réaliser combien bonne est la terre que nous habitons; puissions-nous nous souvenir avec reconnaissance des bénédictions que la Providence s'est plu à verser sur cette Puissance du Canada."

THE SHAMROCK. BY C. C. CARLYLE.

When o'er the sea St. Patrick came, Holy and good, and heart aflame With burning love for Jesus' name, He found and blessed the Shamrock

And when the truths he came to teach, In burning eloquence did preach, He symbols used more dear than speech, Among the rest, the Shamrock.

Examine well, he said, and see, 'Tis three in one and one in three, True emblem of the Trini v, Thou blooming, fragrant Shamrock

And Irish wit was on the watch, Each burning word and look to catch, And somehow well the truth did match To Nature in the Shamrock.

Long ages gone since in his grave St. Patrick rests, the good and brave Yet sees in fruit the truths he gave His people through the Shamrock.

And blood and fire and conflict hot Have flown and raged around the spot Where Erin's sons such lessons got From gazing on the Shamrock.

And crime and wrong came side by side, And ebb'd and flow'd in bloody tide Of faith and fear and hate and pride Around the peaceful Shamrock.

Till lessons hard to learn at first, At length in clearest vision burst And crushed the ignorance that cursed The grand and Godly Shamrock.

Behold and Truth and clearly see These British Isles that gem the sea, Are three in one and one in three Well shown in the Shamrock.

For tho' their blood have sources three, And Saxon, Norman, Celt they be, Yet are they one as all can see, As true as is the Shamrock.

For when the storms of battle rage, And foreign foes our troops engage, Brave, noble hearts fierce battle wage, Who love the little Shamrock.

And Scotia's blood has mingled free In Ulster's banners of liberty, And England's sons have crossed the sea To live beside the Shamrock.

Said good Victoria, let us take This trefoil branch and frankly make Our emblem ever for the sake Of those who loved the Shamrock.

The words had magic in the ring, And fired each British heart to spring And greet the gallant hearts that sing, God keep the blessed Shamrock.

For see where Afric's sun do glare In lurid head, thro' dusty air, Lies many a gallant heart that bare Warm love to the sweet Shamrock.

Then let this emblem ever be The signet sure of unity, Of three in one and one in three Beloved, the Britain's Shamrock.

Tho' Scotland's sons are sour of mood, And often spill their foeman's blood, Yet have they always ever stood For faith as does the Shamrock.

And England's sons so calm and grave, Who taught us how to rule the wave, Rank frankly as their bravest brave, Their kinsmen of the Shamrock.

Yes, watch and see this good thought fly Across each sea, beneath each sky, Where floats the Union Jack on high Beside the blessed Shamrock.

And Canada the fair and free, The half-way house across the sea, To Asia's wealth, green, green will be, And filled with blooming Shamrocks.

Australia's sons in manly pride, The emblem's wreath, the rose beside The thistle to the circle tied Around the well loved Shamrock.

And in each place we see unfurled The flag whose brim bent thrills the world, We note with reverent care imperiled, The sweet, the fragrant Shamrock.

Go little plant and strongly teach The truth you once did grandly preach Of unity and love to each, Who love the British Shamrock.

Mount Carlyle, Mar. 17th, 1900.

### KINGSTON NOTES.

(Crowded out of last issue.)

MAR. 4.—The work on the bridge has again been suspended. The draw and short span have been completed, but it was considered unsafe to continue the construction of the long span, as the temporary structure would not stand the running ice when bearing such a weight and great damage would likely be done. The bridge would be made passable for horses and the public will be at no inconvenience.

Master Tom, son of Mr. William Dickinson, who has been very ill with pneumonia for the past few weeks, is somewhat improved and there is still some hope of his recovery.

Mr. John Jardine visited Chatham on business last week.

Mr. William Brait has gone on a trip to Ottawa and Toronto.

Mr. A. J. Girvan, who has been confined to his house by illness for the past week, is improving and able to be out again.

### A HALF CENTURY RECORD

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has now been in use for 50 years and there is nothing to equal it as a rapid and effective cure for Bowel Complaints of young or old.

### Children Cry for CASTORIA.