

The Review.

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Correspondence or any subject of general interest is invited. Items of news from any place will be thankfully received.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name in confidence to ensure insertion.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B. JULY 26, 1900

THE DEAD HERO.

The sad news of the death of Lieutenant Borden, the only son of the Minister of Militia, has struck a responsive chord in every Canadian breast. The nation—irrespective of party lines—feels the deepest sympathy for the grief stricken father and mother in their great loss. The name of Lieutenant Borden has been added to the nation's roll of honor, as with face to the foe, he has given the last measure of devotion to the Canada he loved so well. All the ungracious taunts of even the most bitter partisans have been wiped away by a hero's death or only remain on the page of history to bear evidence of the depth and meanness of partisan hate.

It is a pity for the nations sake that the ungracious and unfair remarks of Dr. Sproule, Conservative M. P. for East Gray, Ont., could not be wiped from the country's Hansard, when after being rebuked by the Minister of Militia for the unfair reflections on his son, Dr. Sproule added injury to insult by further malice:

"I can tell the hon. gentleman that no such insolent bluff as he has made to-day shall deter me from saying what I have to say, nor will his graveyard reminiscences deter me. I can tell the hon. gentleman that I saw the statement in the press that his son was in no danger, and I said we had never heard that he had been in any engagement."—Hansard.

The pity of it is that Canada has a reptile press which sinks to such low depths to satisfy a party hatred. The pity of it is that Canada has in her Parliament men mean enough to repeat such vicious, dishonorable and dishonoring statements. The lonely grave on the South African veldt is the Canadian hero's answer to the attack on a soldier's honor. What shall be the answer of the Canadian people to the men who have been guilty of such base attacks?

OUR PATRIOT LEADERS.

"I claim this for the Liberal Government, that we have endeavored to carry on the policy of this country so as to make Canada a nation—a nation with in the British Empire—a nation great in the eyes of the world. For my part, I want to see her lands occupied, her mines developed, her forests cleared, her fisheries exploited, her cities growing, her population increasing, but above all, I want to see our people united. I do not know whether my political career or my natural life shall be short or long; but whether short or long, I cherish the hope that I shall have so lived that when deposited in my grave every Canadian, be he friend or foe, be he English-speaking or French-speaking, Protestant or Catholic,

"will have to say: 'There rests a man who has given the best of his life, of his soul, of his heart, to make us a united people.'—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Bowmanville.

"More than that sir; for the first time in her history, Canada has asserted herself. Canada has become to all intents and purposes, a real factor in the British Empire. When before was it heard that in conducting negotiations with the United States, England permitted four Canadian plenipotentiaries to be associated with one representative of England? And here let me say—and it is only justice to Sir Charles Tupper to say that he has frankly admitted the fact—that I think the result of those negotiations have proved to you that although we do desire, as we had a right to desire, to establish the most friendly relations with the great republic beside us; yet, in the hands of the Liberal Government and of the Liberal party you need never be afraid that Canadian interests will be sacrificed or that Canadian honor will be allowed to be set on one side in any negotiations with any power in the world. 'Sir, it may be that we have builded better than we knew. I believe for my part that the example which we have set is going to have, and that at no distant day, very great and important results. I, for my part, hold with Mr. Kipling, that when we took the step we did, set an example which will ring from one end of the world to the other:—

"We have proved our faith in the heritage

By more than the word of the mouth,

Those that are wise may follow

When the world's war-trumpet blows,

But we, we are first in the battle,

Said our Lady of the Snows."

—Sir Richard Cartwright at Toronto.

REDUCED TAXATION.

One of the main anti-election pledges given by the Liberal party was the promise to reform the tariff so as to provide ample revenue for the necessities of Canada and at the same time lessen the taxation of the people which in the dull times then existing was found to be burdensome. The true test of tariff taxation is not the gross amount of income realized but the percentage of tax to the value of the imports. This can be easily understood for if the gross volume of the imports be greater in one year than another, the gross revenue from tariff taxation will be greater without the tax itself being any greater. To find out the extent of the tariff tax one has to divide the revenue by the gross value of the imports, and so determine whether it has been increased from time to time. Keeping these plain rules in view let us see what was the effect of the Fielding Liberal Tariff of 1897. In 1895-6 the last year of the Conservative rule and of the National Policy the imports of Canada were \$110,587,480, and the duty \$20,219,000 or an average tariff tax of 18.28 per cent. In the fiscal year just closed the imports were \$183,209,273 and the duty paid thereon \$28,867,000 or an average of 15.76 per cent. It is thus clearly realized that the Liberals by the Fielding Tariff have reduced the tariff tax about 2½ per cent. or over one ninth. That is to say if the same rate of taxation had been in force last year as was in force in 1895-6 instead of receiving \$28,867,000, the Government's revenue from tariff on the same volume of imports would have been \$33,490,555, or in other words the 2½ per cent. reduction in tariff saved the taxpayers of Canada \$4,623,655.

But the Conservative press and platform speakers hide this truth from the people by a very simple but dishonest subterfuge. They merely take the amount of the tariff revenue which has increased steadily from year to year under Liberal rule for the simple reason that every year the volume of imports has been much larger. In four years the volume of Canada's imports has increased no less than \$73,000,000. It is then not fair argument to say that because the tariff revenue was greater in 1899 than in 1895-6 that necessarily the tariff taxation had been increased. As a matter of fact the intelligent Conservatives admit there has been a reduction in tariff but minimize the reduction, Mr. Geo. E. Foster placing the reduction at one third of one per cent. on an average instead of 2½ per cent as it certainly was between the two years we have compared. We took the last year of Conservative and Liberal rule because we wished to be fair in our comparisons, for the National Policy had been somewhat reduced in the last years of Conservative rule. We could make a much better shewing by taking some of the earlier years between 1880 and 1890. How Mr. Foster arrives at his figures we have never discovered, and as there is no great mathematical difficulty in striking out average tariff rate in any given year, we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Foster is indulging in some unfair and hair-splitting method of making an argument to suit his own conclusions.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Liberalism means a united party, a united people, a united Canada, a united Empire.

That the heathen Chinese is peculiar has been alas too amply realized by christendom in the past few weeks.

The disloyalty campaign of the Tories in Quebec and their ultra loyalty campaign in Ontario is a trick of a bygone day, when sectional hatreds could be played upon to serve a party's ends.

The latest despatches bring hope that the slaughter of the ministers in Pekin is but the ligitment of yellow journal imagination.

The attempt to revive last year's panic in St. John over the contemplated desertion of that city by the C. P. R. savours more of politics than sound business. The local patriotism of New Brunswick's commercial metropolis should be too deep to lend itself to such mean purposes.

A federated British Empire may be as conspicuous a feature of the first part of the twentieth century as the German Empire is of the last part of the nineteenth—New York Tribune.

The London News (Independent), says:—"The 'old flag' business has been worked to death by the politicians of this country for political purposes. It used to be possible at one time to stampee the Canadian electorate with a mention of the old flag or a few bars of the National Anthem, but the old gag and the old flag have been sprung on the people so often that they no longer rise at the bait. Canadians are just as loyal as they were in the days when the old flag's shining folds helped to cover up many a deed of rascality, but their loyalty has taken a more practical turn of late, as history tells. The man who is readiest to shout 'God Save the Queen' is not necessarily any better than the chap who sings it less seldom, but means it when he does sing it, and the News for one has a deep-

seated contempt for those cheap loyalists who stab their country for the sake of party gain by giving space to insinuations that the gifted head of the Dominion Government is disloyal."

The net results of four years Liberal rule in Canada have been an increase in the nation's trade of over \$130,000,000; surpluses of about \$13,000,000; the Canals completed to a 14 foot depth; the I. C. R. extended to Montreal; penny postage established; an Imperial trade policy successfully inaugurated; dull times changed into national prosperity and the national spirit developed and given practical expression. Why then should any Canadian desire to turn back the hands of the national clock by the return to power of the men who in 1896 had proved themselves unworthy of the country's confidence.

The demonstration in honor of Mr. George V. McInerney, M. P., on his return from Ottawa reminds us of the mountain which laboured to produce a mouse. That it was without success perhaps was natural seeing that it was without point. If the citizens of Kent had been able to thank their member for his zealous co-operation with the government in their attention to this country there might have been a reason for such a demonstration, but even Mr. McInerney would not claim any credit for the government's consideration and attention to the many needs of Kent. He admitted the good work done by his opponents, but in a laboured metaphor sought to warn his greeters against the kindness of the Liberal Government. It is the first time in the history of Kent that her citizens have had cause to consider why the Dominion Government gave prompt attention to the country's demands for public works. Hitherto Mr. McInerney and his Tory friends had never discovered that Kent was entitled to any consideration at the hands of the government.

The Senate's idea of responsible government is that the Senate is the people. The people will disabuse its mind when the opportunity offers. Yet Conservatism and government by Oligarchy seem a natural combination in the light of past history.

THE WAR.

THE REVERSE AT HOLLINGSRUPT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 23.—The following is from Forester Walker, Kroomstad, who is following Broadwood:—"I have followed the commando since July 19, but was prevented from pursuing the laager by darkness. Eight dead Boers were found. Our casualties were five killed, seventy six wounded. We reached Vaal Krantz to-day. The enemy doubled back through Paarde Kraal in the darkness. We shall move on to-morrow to Roodevaal station, where we sent supplies for three thousand horses and men; also news of the enemy's movements. It is believed the commando consists of one thousand men and four guns and are accompanied by Steyn and Botha and Dewet."

Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein on Sunday that the railway cut north of Hollingspruit and a supply train and a hundred Highlanders were captured by the enemy. A report this morning says that a large force of the enemy is moving on Hollingspruit. All communication with Pretoria is cut off. The second and third cavalry brigades are following the enemy."


BOER GENERAL DEWET GETS IN HIS WORK.

LONDON, July 23.—The Boer General DeWet has cut Roberts' line of communications and captured one hundred Highlanders and a supply train.

Mrs. J. Snelling, Underwood, Ont., says that she has used Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup in her family for the past eight years and she knows of nothing so good for children who suffer from worms.

"The average graduate always pretends to know it all. 'Yes, and sometimes he doesn't get over the tendency even when he gets to be a college professor.'"

STARVED



Slow growth of hair comes from lack of hair food. The hair has no life.

HAIR

It is starved. It keeps coming out, gets thinner and thinner, bald spots appear, then actual baldness.

The only good hair food you can buy is—

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

It feeds the roots, stops starvation, and the hair grows thick and long. It cures dandruff also. Keep a bottle of it on your dressing table. It always restores color to faded or gray hair. Mind, we say "always."

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have found your Hair Vigor to be the best remedy I have ever tried for the hair. My hair was falling out very bad, so I thought I would try a bottle of it. I had used only one bottle, and my hair stopped falling out, and it is now real thick and long."

NANCY J. MOUNTCASTLE, July 28, 1898. Yonkers, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.

He will send you his book on The Hair and Scalp. Ask him any question you wish about your hair. You will receive a prompt answer free. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

KILLED ON THE I. C. R.

MONCTON, July 24.—The west end of the I. C. R. yard was the scene of another fatality about half-past four this morning the victim being Harry Briggs, aged 17 years, only son of the late Constable Jas. Briggs. The catastrophe painfully recalls the death of Brakeman Boyce, which occurred a month ago almost on the same spot and in the same manner, and within an hour or so of the same time in the morning. The shunting engine, in charge of Fireman Edward Abel and driver Fred Welling, was at work on the main line near the west end switchman's shanty when the casualty occurred, and there are very few particulars to be given about the sad affair beyond the fact that the unfortunate young man appears to have tripped and fallen under the wheels while cutting of a car. The shunter had just hauled out of the siding on to the main line with three cars. Brakeman Briggs, who was on the south side of the train, turned the switch on the main line, and giving the driver the signal to come ahead, stepped in between the cars to cut off the light gondola. An instant later driver Welling, who was keeping a sharp lookout for any further signals, noticed that there was something wrong and the car appeared to be off the track. He saw nothing of Brakeman Briggs, but as he knew that that was not right he proceeded to bring the train to a standstill. The train was quickly stopped within a car length. Fireman Abel and Switchman Edward Theriault were first on the spot, and found the unfortunate man lying between the main line rail and siding rail, pinioned to the ground by one of the car wheels. The train was hauled off and the young man removed as tenderly as possible. His body was frightfully mangled and he died in about five minutes. Deceased was the only support of a widowed mother.

NEARLY A TRAGEDY AT TRURO, N. S.

TRURO, N. S., July 24.—There was an exciting time yesterday afternoon at a place commonly known as "The Bowery," which resulted in serious injuries for one of the participants. It appears Burgen, who lives in the "Bowery," had Brakeman Burris to dinner with him. It is not known how matters developed, but a terrible fistic encounter ensued. The visitor proved too many for the host and a hatcher was resorted to. When this row finally subsided Burris had a horrible gash in his cheek under his eye, which had nearly destroyed its sight. The end of his nose was cut off and he was cut in the back and stomach. Dr. McKay put four stitches in the cheek wound and sewed the nose on. At the time of telegraphing no arrests had been made. It is generally understood an investigation will take place to-day, when it is expected it will be found the fight occurred over the wife of one of the men. A carving knife and a revolver were in evidence when assistance reached the scene.

"I have used two bottles of Dr. Low's Toothache Gum and find it splendid. It cured me of the worst toothache I ever had."

Elvina Hill, Elva, Man.



DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, CANADA. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge over the Hillsboro River," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock (4 p.m.) on Friday the 10th day of August, 1900, for the construction of the Sub-structure of a combined Highway and Railway Bridge over the Hillsboro River at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 9th day of July 1900, at the office of the Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway at Charlottetown; and the chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton. Printed forms of Tenders can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the firm, and further, an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender.

The accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary Dept. Rys. & Canals.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 5th July, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

THE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1855
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
TOTAL ASSETS \$12,000,000

The above Company is the largest Loan Company in Canada and lends money on Mortgage on Agricultural land and on productive City, Town and Village property at current rates of interest. The principal sum may be repaid in one sum or by instalments.

For full particulars apply to undersigned.

HARVEY ATKINSON, Solicitor, Appraiser for Company at Moncton N. B.

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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 reading matter at the price quoted.

\$1.00 A YEAR FOR THE TWO PAPERS