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### THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION:

(Boston Herald, Oct. 12)

The general election which is to take place in Canada on the day following the national election in this country is to be an exceedingly interesting political contest. The present Liberal government has been in office for rather more than four years. By the terms of the British North America act of 1867, it was provided that the House of Commons or the Dominion should be formed of those elected to serve in it for a term of five years, unless Parliament should, for any reason, be dissolved in the interval. It was competent, therefore, for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to postpone the election until next spring; but, for reasons best known to himself and his associates, it was thought expedient to test the sentiments of the Canadian people six months sooner than there was any legal necessity for so doing.

While the active campaign is to have a duration of only a month, in those countries where the parliamentary form of government prevails a more or less subdued campaign is commonly going on for a year or more before the time when a new election is ordered. The leaders of the opposition party never know when the election is to take place, for the reason that such advantage as comes from being able to name the time rests with the leaders with the party in power. On this account, in order that they may not be taken unawares, the opposition is commonly quietly preparing for an election for a good many months in advance of the opening of the actual campaign, and this activity on the part of the opposition leaders ordinarily causes the leaders of the government party to exert themselves in some degree to neutralize the work of their political opponents.

The line of political cleavage has been tolerably well defined, and it rests with the Canadian people to determine whether a majority of them is favorable to a continuance of the policy which has characterized Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government, or whether they wish to go back to the conditions prior to 1896. The old Conservative platform used to credit to that party the possession of practically all of the loyalty to the crown that existed in Canada. If the statements of the Conservative leaders of eight or ten years ago could be depended upon, the Canadian Liberals, if not traitors, were, at least, citizens of doubtful loyalty—Canadians who, if they had their way, would go far toward breaking off the relations that exist between the Dominion and the mother country. There were also free traders, while the Canadian Conservatives were protectionists, having a Canadian policy in this respect which closely resembled the so-called American policy of protection.

The incoming of the Liberal government in 1896 and the experience of the last four years have shown that these old political issues can no longer be depended upon. The Canadian Liberals have exhibited a fervency of loyalty which has almost alarmed their countrymen of the Conservative party. There has been no material change toward free trade in the Canadian tariff laws, except that preferential duty concessions have been made to the English, and this to the leaders of the Conservative party is an alarming instance of ultra-loyalty. The Laurier ministry has given to the shippers of dutiable merchandise from England a rebate in duty amounting to 33 1/2 per cent. Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative party, has, in effect, demanded a repeal of this concession unless England will impose a duty upon products coming from other countries similar to those which Canada sends to England.

Considering that, under existing conditions, the Canadians charge the English a duty equivalent on the average to 20 per cent ad valorem on goods which the English send to Canada, while the English on their side, allow practically all Canadian goods to enter their country duty free, thus compelling the English farmers to compete on equal terms with the Canadian farmers, while the English producer, cannot so compete with the

Canadian producer, the demand of Sir Charles Tupper is, to say the least, not wanting in assurance. It also makes it evident that the past Conservative expressions of loyalty have been largely made for political effect, and that in Sir Charles Tupper's mind the tie which binds Canada to the mother country has little sentiment in it, but, on the contrary rests on a purely material basis.

If the English government were to announce that it would meet Canada halfway, and would impose duties upon foreign products similar to those which the Canadians have for sale which come to England from foreign countries, just as soon as the Canadians admitted English products into the Dominion duty free, Sir Charles Tupper and his friends would immediately announce that that was not the class of trade which they wanted. And yet, a special concession framed on these lines is the only one which Canada can by any possibility obtain from England.

The Conservative leaders have entered on the task of attempting to defeat the Liberal ministry by means of a popular deception. For months past they have been asserting that, if they were in office, they would make the impossible trade agreement with England which we have referred to above. They are well aware that there is absolutely no ground for the assumption that they make, but they hope that by repeatedly making it they can give to it a semblance of reality. It does not seem possible that an attempt of this kind can be successful in a country where the standard of education is as high as it is in the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be compelled to part with some of his majority, but with the issues as they are it does not seem possible to us that his ministry can be defeated.

There are at present in the P. E. Island Hospital, undergoing treatment, two persons, one of whom is over a hundred years older than the other. The senior of the two is Mr. Lionel Garnum in his 102nd year, and the other is a little boy a little over a year old.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

#### PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

##### ENTERED.

Oct. 8.—Sch. Matilda, Haines, Canso, bal.

Oct. 9.—Sch. Torridon, Lord, Charlottetown, bal.; sch. Repley Ropes, Doucett, New London, bal.; Sch. Lucretia Jane, Wrye, Buctouche, bal.

##### CLEARED

Oct. 6.—Sch. Henry Wealer, Trainer, Bineyard Haven, Mass., lumber.

Oct. 8.—Bark Valona, Thomas, Malley, Liverpool, lumber; sch. Polar Star, Massey, Glace Bay, C. B., lumber.

Oct. 9.—Bark Ossuna, Andrews, Liverpool, lumber; sch. Raeborn, McLean, Pictou, lumber.

Oct. 13.—Sch. Matilda, Haines, Baddeck, lumber; sch. Repley Ropes, Doucett, New London, lumber.

The marvellous cures made by Hawker's Catarrh Cure stamps it as the best Catarrh Cure on the market. Buy a bottle from your druggist or dealer.

Thousands testify to the wonderful cures made by Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam. No person should be without a bottle of it.

The I. O. F. was officially introduced into Belgium by the institution of a court on Tuesday last in the historic auspices.

## Nervous Debility.

A Sufferer From Weak Blood and Exhausted Nerves Tells of His Cure by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. A. T. P. Lalame, railway agent at Clarenceville, Que., writes:—"For twelve years I have been run down with nervous debility. I suffered much, and consulted doctors, and used medicines in vain. Some months ago I heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, used two boxes, and my health improved so rapidly that I ordered twelve more."

"I can say, frankly, that this treatment has no equal in the medical world. While using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I could feel my system being built up until now I am strong and healthy. I cannot recommend it too highly for weak, nervous people."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a tonic and restorative of inestimable worth. It makes the blood rich, the nerves strong, increases the weight, and cures all weaknesses and diseases of the nerves and blood. In pill form, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

### THE BOXER MOVEMENT.

#### EVENTS THAT LED UP TO THE OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Times publishes to-day Dr. Morrison's mail accounts of the events that led up to the siege of Peking. It says that the Boxers only became important after the German occupation of Kiao Chou. The Chinese were ascribing the disastrous drought and famine with other troubles, to the judgment of heaven for the usurpation of the Empress Dowager. She seized upon the Boxer movement, according to Dr. Morrison, as a means of diverting popular attention from herself to the foreigners, and appointed Yu Hsien, founder of the Boxer sect, to be Governor of Shan Tung, in March, 1899. Thus under Imperial protection the Boxers preached the doctrine that it was the foreigners and not the Empress Dowager who had aroused the wrath of the gods. "As if answer to the Boxers came the anti foreign outrages," continues the correspondent, "culminating in the destruction of the railway station at Feng Ti. The long awaited rains came on May 28 and were regarded as a sign of the direct sanction of higher powers to the work of the Boxers. Three days later extra foreign guards for the legations arrived. The Boxers became increasingly audacious and things went from bad to worse until the legations were ordered to quit Peking and Baron Von Ketteler was killed. There is not the shadow of doubt that his murder was deliberately planned by the authorities and executed by an officer resplendent in the uniform of the Imperial troops."

Dr. Morrison highly praises the fearless courage of Dr. Ament, the American missionary, who, when Mr. Conger was obliged to decline the request for an escort for the Tung Chow missionaries, undertook the journey alone. "It was an act of courage and devotion," he says, "that seemed to us who knew the country a deed of heroism." On the arrival of the Tung Chow missionaries at Peking they held a conference and sent an appeal by cable to President McKinley on June 8 over the head of Mr. Conger. "It would be interesting to know," says Dr. Morrison, "whether this ever reached Washington."

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A Herald despatch from Berlin says: The German government is very well satisfied with the relations between the German and Russian forces in China. On the other hand the English reports of a rebellion in South China are discarded in Berlin as merely for the object of provoking English occupation.

TUNG CHOW, Aug. 30.—It is eighty miles by river from Tien Tsin to this place, and now, two weeks after the allied forces marched through, the signs of war and devastation are more apparent than they were at first. Posts have been stationed at intervals of a few miles and the troops have completed the work of desolation and ruin. The villages that were only partially burned are now utterly destroyed, as they were found to be hiding places for snipers who attacked single travellers and occasional small parties. The English and American troops are supplied with chickens and eggs by the Chinese, who sell the former at a dollar a dozen and eggs for one dollar a hundred. The Chinese avoid the Russian camps, as the Russians are even now killing them in the most brutal and cold-blooded manner, irrespective of age or sex. There is hardly a man in the Chinese relief expedition who has not a story to tell of Russian barbarism of which he has been an eye-witness. Some of the stories are so exorcisingly revolting that it is difficult to believe them. At this place, which is the river port for Peking, two coolies who had been towing a Russian boat lay down to rest at the completion of their task. They were seized by four Russian soldiers, thrown into the water and while swimming were used as targets and shot to death. The Japanese feed and treat their coolies well, but do not pay them. The English and Americans pay their laborers 30 cents a day Mexican, and furnish rations of rice, vegetables being obtainable free all along the river banks. No complaints have been heard of the Germans in the treatment of their coolies, but the French beat theirs unmercifully and kick them on the slightest provocation. China is to-day paying dearly for her sins and her folly. Dogs and hogs along the river bank are living off human flesh. Bodies are not buried, and these animals are the only scavengers.

PEKIN, Sept. 1.—In regard to a division of Chinese territory among the powers, it seems the opinion of most of the officers here that if there is such apportionment Japan will obtain Korea. Every one here seems to believe that a division

### STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and Invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

is imminent and all think America is hardly to be taken into consideration. It is generally conceded that the most she wants is a money indemnity and possibly a coaling station. The British and the American legation grounds are the central point of interest and it is here that most of the news of the day is gathered and discussed.

The Germans claim that they have the greatest right to dictate the terms of peace on account of the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, but the other ministers claim that there having been besieged, bombarded and in peril of their lives for weeks constitute as much of an affront to their respective nations as though they had been killed.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A trustworthy cable despatch from Shanghai says that General Liu, the chief of the Black Flags, has left Canton at the head of a considerable force, and that he will traverse the Province of Hu Nan, try to cross the Yang Tse Kiang at Oua and then traversing the Province of Ho Nan, join the Empress at Sian Fu, capital of the Province of Shen Si, for the purpose of acting as her body-guard. The despatch adds that it is believed that the Dowager Empress will arrive at Sian Fu about October 20.

### MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says: "It affords me much pleasure to say I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price 50c. a box

### THE COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS TO RETURN HOME.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15.—The mayor has received a telegram from Roberts announcing that the colonial volunteers who have been in active service north of the Orange River may return home as soon as possible after the war. Roberts expresses the hope that many of the volunteers will remain in the field until the termination of their year and says their leaving now will have the worst possible effect.

### Doan's Penetrating Plasters.

A circular has been issued to postmasters that the offices must be kept open between 7 30 and 9 o'clock every Saturday evening for the transaction of savings bank business.



### 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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L. C. RILEY, Kingston.

P. S. We have removed to Richard Hebert's new block.

## CORSETS.

Just received a full line of the celebrated

### CROMPTON CORSETS

and WIRE BUSTLES of the latest style. Come and examine these goods.

We are opening a fine assortment of GLASSWARE, CHINA and ORNAMENTAL CROCKERY.

A full line of Patent Medicines always on hand.

K. B. FORBES.

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