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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. SEPT. 20, 1900

NEW BRUNSWICK'S POLITICAL NEWS.

The nomination of James Reid, Esq., general merchant of Charlo, by the Restigouche Liberal Convention is looked upon as equivalent to that gentleman's election. His opponent will probably be John McAllister, M. P.

The Liberal candidate in Gloucester is O. Turgeon, of Bathurst, editor of Le Courier des Provinces Maritimes. Mr. Blanchard, the present Conservative M. P. will oppose him.

In Northumberland the probability is that Jas. Robinson, M. P., who has given the government an independent support, will not be opposed.

In this County the Liberal Convention yesterday nominated Hon. O. J. LeBlanc to contest the constituency in the government interest in opposition to Mr. Geo. V. McInerney, M. P. Kent will be one of the Counties to swell the government majority.

It is reported that Mr. H. R. Emmerson will be the Liberal candidate to oppose Mr. H. A. Powell, the present Conservative M. P. Our information points to a sweeping victory for Mr. Emmerson.

In Albert Dr. Lewis, M. P., who has given the Government a consistent support for 4 years, will have opposed to him his old opponent, Dr. R. C. Weldon, whom he defeated in 1896.

The candidates in Kings will probably be Col. Jas. Domville, Liberal, and Mr. George W. Fowler, Conservative. Col. Domville is the man who drove Mr. Geo. E. Foster defeated from Kings.

The candidates have not been announced on either side in St. John City and County. It is said Dr. Stockton and probably Wm. Shaw, M. P. P., will be the Conservative nominees and that Col. Tucker's running mate will likely be the Minister of Railways.

Mr. Gilbert Ganong, M. P., has again received the Conservative nomination in Charlotte County. The Liberal Convention meets on the 26th instant to select his opponent who will be either W. F. Todd, M. P. P., or R. E. Armstrong of the St. Andrews "Beacon."

In Sunbury-Queens, Mr. Geo. E. Foster will likely find a refuge in his flight from York, unless he has the courage of his convictions and decides to meet the Minister of Railways in St. John. A strong candidate will oppose Mr. Foster should he run in Sunbury-Queens.

York is conceded to the government by even the most partisans. The candidates have not yet been announced.

The Liberal candidate to oppose Mr. Fred Hale, M. P., in Carleton will be either Wilmot Balloch, Esq., or Frank Carvill, M. P. P. It is doubtful in the end if Mr. Hale will run.

In Victoria Hon. John Costigan's victory over T. Medley Richards, Conservative, is assured.

THE TUPPER WAIL.

The publication of the trade figures for last year, shewing that the net result of the Liberal trade policy for four years has been an increase of \$142,000,000 in Canada's aggregate business as against an increase of \$66,000,000 during the 18 years of the operation of the National Policy, reminds the country of Tupper's prophetic wail in 1896 at the time the Fielding Tariff was before parliament. At that time Sir Charles gave expression to the following language:—

"The result is that this tariff goes into operation and the hon. gentleman knows that the industries of this country are already paralyzed in consequence, while honorable members gloat over the destruction of Canadian industries. I was reading the wail, the sorrowful wail, of those industries in the Montreal Gazette, where one manufacturer after another declared those industries were ruined, that their mills must close, and that they saw staring them in the face a return to the deplorable state of things that existed when the hon. gentleman who last addressed the House (Sir Richard Cartwright) was in charge of the fiscal policy of the country. I say that a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada.

"I feel that so far from rejoicing at it from a party standpoint, I deplore from the bottom of my heart the ruin that is going to be inflicted upon the best interests of Canada and upon the great industries."

How Sir Charles explains his "wail" of 1897 with his statements during the present campaign that the National Policy was still in existence in Canada, we know not. It is time that he has endeavored to explain away this wail in two ways. He says that in the first place the tariff was materially changed for the benefit of the manufacturer during the 1897 session of parliament and after that speech of his was made, and secondly, that the Reciprocal Preference was, subsequent to his speech, changed into a British Preference. Neither explanation will stand examination. Referring to these two points, the Minister of Customs made the following statement during the Budget debate of 1900:—

"As hon. gentlemen know, there are 641 items in the tariff, taking free and dutiable together. The duty was reduced on 40 items by the tariff resolutions introduced during the session of 1897, subsequent to the resolutions of the 23rd of April, 1897, the reduction in duty based on last year's importations being \$435,813. There were 21 items transferred from the dutiable to the free list by the tariff resolutions introduced during the session of 1897, subsequent to the resolutions of the 23rd of April 1897; the duty that would have been paid on such items last year, under the tariff rates of the resolutions of April, 1897, amounts to \$117,583. The total reductions in duty by the changes made by the resolutions of 1897 subsequent to the 23rd of April, amounted to \$553,396. The tariff was increased during the session of 1897 after the 23rd of April on 21 items; the increase of duty on last year's importations of these items amounted to \$100,157.85. Therefore these changes, which, according to the hon. gentleman, changed the character of the whole tariff so completely that from being one which would destroy and ruin the industries of the country, it became one which he says is modelled after the Conservative tariff, gave us, in a total tariff revenue of \$25,000,000 or \$27,000,000, reductions amounting to \$553,396, and increases amounting to \$100,157.85, making the net reductions \$453,238.15. This statement will show how hard driven the hon. gentleman is when he attempts to justify his wail in 1897 and his subsequent position in regard to the tariff.

"But the hon. gentleman says that another thing he objected to in the tariff was that the preference was not confined to Great Britain alone, but applied to all other countries that would admit our goods on as favorable terms as we admitted theirs. Well, he ought to have known what other countries would come in under the preferential tariff. He well knew that the great imports that come from the United States could not come in under the preferential tariff, because their tariff was far higher than ours. They could only secure that privilege by making their tariff as low as ours, which would have been of great advantage to this country—to manufacturers and producers as well as to consumers. He knew that the goods of Belgium and Germany could come in under their treaties; but he should have known, and I have no doubt did know, that there was scarcely any other country with which we did any trade worth mentioning that was in a position to avail itself of the preferential tariff, except the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Let us see what the effect was upon our trade with these two countries. Let us see whether it was so great that it made all the difference between the tariff which the hon. gentleman now says is a good tariff, claiming that it is a copy of his own—though I cannot see that he is correct in that—and the tariff of 1897 as originally introduced. Here is a statement which I have had prepared, showing the imports for consumption from Germany and Belgium in the last three years:

GERMANY.	
1897—Last year prior to preference.....	\$6,493,368
1898—When preference was in operation.....	5,584,014
1899—Preference only in operation for one month.....	7,393,456
BELGIUM.	
1897—Last year prior to preference.....	\$1,163,632
1898—When preference was in operation.....	1,230,110
1899—Preference only in operation for one month.....	2,318,723

"But we brought down our preferential tariff, which he said was going to ruin the industries of this country, so that when the hon. gentleman takes the ground that his prediction of ruin and disaster to the industries of this country was perfectly justified, and that its non-fulfillment is due only to the changes subsequently made in the session of 1897, his contention is destroyed by these tables. He should now candidly confess that my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister (Mr. Fielding), had greater wisdom and foresight than hon. gentlemen opposite, and was better able to gauge the conditions of trade than those hon. gentlemen who fought against this tariff, which has been one of the greatest blessings, so far as fiscal legislation is concerned, that was ever enacted in this country."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We call our readers attention to Senator Wark's letter on the question of Prohibition legislation which we reprint in this issue.

Five more years of prosperity in Canada.

The Minister of Finance was well within the mark at Amherst, N. S., when he announced the financial surplus of Canada last year to be \$7,940,000. The completed figures show the actual surplus to be \$8,024,731.

Five more years of the full dinner pail for Canadian workmen.

The announcement that the aggregate foreign trade of Canada had reached last year the enormous total of \$381,000,000 as

against a similar trade of \$239,000,000 in 1896, is supplemented by the returns for July and August of the present fiscal year, showing our trade to be still increasing enormously each month.

Five more years of a growing time for Canada.

The revenue for July and August, 1900, amounts to \$8,217,006 as compared with \$7,462,192 for the same two months of last year or an increase of nearly a million dollars.

Five more years of surpluses in Canada.

Not only have we had enormous surpluses for the several years of Liberal Rule, but this year the surplus is great enough to provide for all the capital expenditure including nearly \$2,000,000 for the Contingents to South Africa and still leave nearly a million dollars to apply on reduction of debt. This has happened only in one other year since Confederation.

Five more years of a sensible economy.

The charge of extravagance which is sometimes recklessly made against the present government is completely belied by the actual figures. Surpluses and reduction of debt are not possibilities under an extravagant administration.

Five more years of honest government.

The past four years have been free from boodling in the administration of Canadian affairs. Upon every public transaction the fiercest light of a captious opposition's criticism has been thrown aided by the hostility of a strong, partisan Senate. We heard lots about the Drummond County Steal for example, yet when the purchase of that railway was enquired into, Mr. Powell, M. P., for Westmoreland and Mr. Haggart, the ex-Minister of Railways, announced themselves satisfied of the bona fides of the transaction, declaring that they had never heard any suggestion or imputation of dishonesty on the part of the government.

Five more years of progress and intelligent activity.

The extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal; deepening of the canals; establishment of penny postage; the settlement of the Manitoba School Question; the initiation of an Imperial trade preference; the building of the Crows Nest Pass Ry.; the opening of the Yukon country; the repeal of the monstrous Dominion Franchise Act; the establishment of a perfect cold storage system for agricultural shipments; the sending of the Canadian Contingents to South Africa; all mark the intelligent activity and progressive statesmanship of the past four years.

Five more years of attention to New Brunswick's public works.

In the past four years more attention has been given to and a greater expenditure made upon the public services in this Province than for the ten years previous. The increased facilities and improved service on the I. C. R.; the terminal improvements at St. John; the harbour improvements in all the lumber ports of the North Shore bespeak the attention which this Province has received at the hands of the present government.

Five more years of increasing population.

The next census will tell a different story than the last. Not only in New Brunswick but

PASSING



YEARS

Look in your mirror today. Take a last look at your gray hair. Its surely may be the last if you want it so; you needn't keep your gray hair a week longer than you wish. There's no guesswork about this; it's sure every time.

To restore color to gray hair use—

AYER'S Hair Vigor

After using it for two or three weeks notice how much younger you appear, ten years younger at least.

Ayer's Hair Vigor also cures dandruff, prevents falling of the hair, makes hair grow, and is a splendid hair dressing.

It cannot help but do these things, for it's a hair-food. When the hair is well fed, it cannot help but grow.

It makes the scalp healthy and this cures the disease that causes dandruff.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. My hair was coming out badly, but Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling and has made my hair very thick and much darker than before. I think there is nothing like it for the hair. CORA M. LEA, April 25, 1899. Yarrow, I. T.

Write the Doctor. If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

throughout Canada we found our ten years' record was one of stagnation in population. We had not kept in Canada any of the natural increase which 10 years would make and had saved but few of the hundreds of thousands of immigrants imported into Canada at enormous expense. To-day our population is increasing in every Province and the West is filling up at the rate of over 50 000 a year increase.

Five more years of hopefulness and business security.

SENATOR WARK AND PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness:

Sir,—In my letter to the Witness of August 21 last I said that at some future time I might state why I, a thorough total abstainer, could not join with the friends of temperance in asking for a prohibitory law. I propose now very briefly to state some of my reasons. I take a map of the Dominion and, beginning at the boundary of Maine, near St. Andrews, go up the New Brunswick coast to the head of the Bay of Fundy; cross over to the Nova Scotian coast, and follow it all around to Cape North, and thence to, and up Northumberland Straits to the New Brunswick boundary, and along that boundary to the head of the Baie de Chaleur; thence round Gaspé and up the south side of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and down the north side to Anticosti, and add to this a line round Prince Edward Island, and another along the coast of British Columbia and Alaska and I have

a coast line of about three thousand miles. Then, returning to St. Andrews and measuring over the south boundary by land, river and lake across the continent to the Pacific, I have three thousand miles more, in all, six thousand miles. Now, to prevent liquor from coming into the country this whole boundary must be guarded at every point, for if there is a weak point the smugglers will be sure to find it and make use of it. How liquor is to be excluded from the country is a question with which not every zealous prohibitionist is capable of dealing. It requires people with clear heads and sound judgment, and such will not be apt to subject parliament to such severe criticisms as have come from some other quarters. But if the difficulty of preventing liquor from coming into the country would be great, perhaps the difficulty of preventing its being made in the country would be found still greater.

We have in the Dominion vast forests, large islands in our lakes, and back settlements seldom or never visited by an excise officer, so that no country contains greater facility for illicit distillation and I doubt if it would be possible to organize any force sufficient to prevent it. I can speak of this from my own early observation. In the county in which I spent the first twenty-one years of my life there was a mountainous district of about seven hundred square miles, only small portions of which were fit for cultivation. The rest was covered with heath or coarse pasturage. The inhabitants were much addicted to smuggling, and to put it down parliament enacted the most severe laws, confiscation, fines and imprisonment, and even Tourlane fines were imposed. It was the principal part of the duty of an excise officer, assisted by a body of revenue police, to look after this district, but still the smuggling went on and seems to be going on yet, for it is not long since I saw an account of the seizure of a quantity of whiskey there. But it is not only in a rugged district in Ireland that an illicit still is found. It is not long since I saw an account of the seizure of one in the city of Liverpool, and more recently one at work in Montreal, with others in the neighboring country, all going to show that the suppression is no easy task, if only to prevent the manufacture. Then, coming to the sale. At my home in Fredericton we have had the Scott Act in force for some years, with an efficient magistrate who has done his duty faithfully to administer it, yet those who violated it have had influence enough with the voters on two occasions to get petitions signed for its repeal. They were outvoted on both occasions, but still the sale, convictions and fines go on.

Then we have the city of Moncton, where the Scott Act has also been in force for some time and where the friends of temperance have done their best to have it enforced, but with no better success than we have had in Fredericton. I will merely add that the difficulties which I have stated in the way of enforcing a prohibitory law are in my opinion, under present circumstances, insuperable, and therefore, I am justified in declining to ask parliament to pass such a law.

The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for 1899 shows that there were entered for consumption in that year 2,547,995 gallons of spirits and 21,101,873 gallons of malt liquors, which shows that there may be nearly two millions of our people who constitute the home market in Canada for these liquors, and I am sure so long as these people are willing to purchase and pay for them, others will be found to provide them. Temperance people had better, therefore, turn their attention to how this home market can be closed. In my former letter I suggested the best plan I could think of. There are wiser heads than mine among them, and if they can devise a better method of shutting up the market let it be put in operation without delay, and I earnestly hope it may succeed in accomplishing its intended object.

DAVID WARK.

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