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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. AUG. 16, 1900

## LESSENING THE BURDENS.

(Sir Richard Cartwright.)

"There are two ways in which the burdens of any country can be lessened. Which of these two methods is to be adopted depends wholly and entirely on the circumstances in which the country finds itself. One of these methods, if it is possible, is to reduce the expenditure, and that is always desirable when it can be done with advantage to the general weal. That is sometimes necessary, and is always necessary when a country is in a stationary, or much more, in a retrograde condition. The other mode—and in a new and growing country like this, the better mode—is to apply ourselves so as to increase the population, so as to increase the wealth, so as to develop the resources of the country; that we may multiply the number of taxpayers, that we may increase their means, and thereby as effectually reduce the burdens of the people as if we reduced the actual expenditure."

## THE FALSE PROPHET.

(Sir Charles Tupper, 1897.)

"The result is that this tariff goes into operation, and the honorable 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 that 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 honorable gentleman who last addressed the House (Sir Richard Cartwright) was in charge of the fiscal policy of this 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 its great industries."

The ruin referred to has been an increase of \$130,000,000 in the aggregate trade and a betterment of some \$20,000,000 in the finances of Canada in the past three years.

## TORY SCANDALS.

One of the distinctions between the two great political parties in Canada has been the attitude of their leaders and indeed of the rank and file of the party as well towards political corruption. The Conservative mind based on the ethics of personal selfishness has ever condoned more easily the employment of base means for the

retaining of political power. Arguing that it was justifiable to employ base means for the attainment of wise ends or to put it in the language of current thought to do evil that good might come of it, it was never a serious shock to the Conservative party to find their leaders smirched by their personal contact with the mire of political corruption. From the days of the great Pacific Scandal of 1872 the Conservative party has been known as dangerous from the unhesitating employment of wholesale bribery, ballot stuffing, ballot switching and ballot box stealing at elections. In the case of the Pacific Scandal, Sir John Macdonald received the sum of \$360,000 as a bribe from Sir Hugh Allan for the sale of the Canadian Pacific Ry. charter, and Sir John far from feeling ashamed of the nefarious transaction actually defended the flagrant job. This money was employed for tory election purposes.

The Rykert Timber Limits scandal was another piece of corruption so dishonest that a sub-committee of the House was forced by the evidence to declare it "discreditable, corrupt and scandalous," and the House concurred in the report. In this case Mr. Rykert, the Conservative M. P. for Lincoln, obtained from the government valuable timber limits for the trifling sum of \$2500. The correspondence showed the implication of the tory leaders in the corruption employed to secure the concessions, such messages as these indicating the means used:—"I have Bowell working for me. John A.'s son from Winnipeg, is here, and I intend employing him to go to his father. I think if you had young Tupper here and paid him pretty well, it would help us materially. I have brought Macdonald and Tupper from Winnipeg and hope they will be able to induce their fathers to act promptly—they have been working hard for me." After the limits were secured by such means Rykert wrote his fellow conspirator, Adams: "If you can get \$2000,000 in cash I would be inclined to let it go, and then go in for something better still." The sale was effected for the price named and \$197,500 was the extent of the proven steal. Yet the Tories of Lincoln afterwards nominated this man Rykert as their standard bearer.

The McGreevy-Langevin scandal not only directly implicated Thomas McGreevy, M. P., and Treasurer of the Conservative Party in Ontario, but also implicated Sir Hector Langevin one of the members of Sir John Macdonald's government and through him the entire government. In this case it was proved to the satisfaction of the House and the country that the work involved cost the contractors about \$1,000,000 less than they received for it; that a great part of this enormous steal went into the Tory campaign fund through its Treasurer McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin. McGreevy's guilt was so clear that he was imprisoned, but was afterwards taken from prison and nominated by the Conservatives as their candidate. And a portion of this very steal was used to elect him.

The Curran Bridge steal was another case of tory corruption which was exposed by the Liberals. In this case some \$270,000 was stolen by the tory election managers for the purchase of a further lease of power.

In the winter of 1886/7 the Tory government gave a contract for dredging the wet basin at a sum which allowed the contractor \$174,787 over and above his fair profits and much of this was used in the Dominion general elections of February, 1887, Thomas McGreevy, the Tory Treasurer, ad-

mitting that he received \$25,000 out of it for campaign purposes, of which he spent \$5000 on his own election in Quebec West.

In the case of the contract for the Levis Graving Dock it was proved that an agreement was made by the contractors with Thomas McGreevy, M. P., the Tory Treasurer, that he should receive all over \$50,000 of the contract price. The tory government paid the contractors in all \$189,000, of which McGreevy received \$22,000 for campaign purposes.

In the Cross Wall contract the treasurer of the tory campaign fund received from the contractors \$25,000, the contractor pocketing the balance of the steal. Out of the Esquimaux Dock steal the donation to the tory campaign fund was \$27,000.

Out of these various steals some \$200,000 was donated to the party campaign fund for use in the Quebec district alone.

Coming down to later days the Section B. scandal involving an expenditure of over \$4,000,000 will be remembered. On September 23rd, 1891, Mr. Lister, M. P., made formal charges in the House shewing that the Hon. J. G. Haggart, a member of the tory government, was beneficially interested in the contract and that large contributions had been made by the contractors to the tory campaign fund, but the tory majority fearful of exposure refused the enquiry and whitewashed Mr. Haggart.

The Harris Land Job was another similar transaction in which Mr. George E. Foster and his relatives figured. In this job no less than \$37,000 was turned into the local fund to take up campaign paper used to raise funds for the election of 1891. Hon. Michael Adams denounced the job in the Senate and said it was purchased for three times the real value. By this transaction a large number of workmen were thrown out of employment by the closing down of the car works. It would be interesting to have Mr. Foster explain the details of this piece of corruption.

The Tay Canal was another dirty piece of work engineered by Hon. John Haggart. The construction of this entirely useless ditch six miles in length running to Mr. Haggart's home, was estimated to cost \$132,660 exclusive of the land required. As a matter of fact it cost in the vicinity of \$500,000; the annual cost of maintenance was \$28,000, the revenue nil.

The Little Rapids Lock, another useless piece of work, was estimated to cost \$44,000, but actually cost \$300,000.

The Galops Channel was estimated to cost \$300,000, but actually cost \$900,000 and Hon. John Haggart officially announced in the House after this enormous expenditure, "that no one will use it."

Space forbids us doing more than mentioning some of the other scandals which have blackened the record of the Conservative party in Canada. The Langevin Block, St. Charles Branch, Carquet Railway, Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, The Land Grabbing in the Northwest and many other scandals are fresh in the public mind. These were the incidents which caused the good name of Canada to be smirched in the eyes of the civilized world and brought down upon our country the denunciation of the press and public in Great Britain. The Birmingham Gazette expressed the feeling at the time tersely in these words: "Rascals out of office defraud the public in order to bribe rascals in office, and rascals in office prostitute themselves, sacrifice their honor and forsake their trust in order to keep on good terms with the rascals out of of-

ice," and the London Echo expressed the then prevailing opinion of Canada that "No country can prosper where public departments are in league with fraudulent contractors, and where Ministers are open to offers."

Yet the very criminals who at that time brought upon their country the proper censure of clean, honest-minded men have been for the past year throwing mud at men of honor in the present ministry in the hope that some of it would stick. In this last instance the motto is applicable that "evil is to him who evil thinks."

## BY THE WAY.

Canadians find Laurier and prosperity a pleasant change from Tupper and hard times.

The people of Canada would much prefer "to bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

H. B. Hetherington, the Queens County bigot and firebrand, has been nominated as candidate for the Local Legislature in the event of the constituency being opened by Hon. Mr. Ferris accepting a portfolio.

The St. John Sun on the prohibition question is like the Indian who lost his wigwam.

The Montreal Star is ingenious when it advises the electorate "to smash the machine." The surest way of smashing the machine would be to smash the Star which is the organ and most unscrupulous part of the machine.

The average tory would prefer to see the Government and the C. P. R. at loggerheads than to have the I. C. R. controlling its own traffic.

The difference between the state of Canada in 1900 and 1896 is as vast as the distance between the north and south poles. And the people know it.

It is hard to say whether the Conservatives would be termed a party without a leader, or a leader without a party.

The religious cry is the chief stock in trade of Conservatism in 1900 as it was in 1896, but it is to be worked exactly opposite now than it was then.

The Tories are so worried over the imaginary corruption of their opponents that they entirely forget their own political rottenness, not guessed at but proven, not imagined but exposed. After the exposures following the elections of 1891 the St. James Gazette, London, Eng., said:—"The existence of an organized 'system of corruption among public officials in Canada has been conclusively proved, and like everything else on the 'American continent the bribery has been colossal."

Mr. Geo. E. Foster a year ago was ashamed to acknowledge the bigot Hetherington, but since the tory campaign of race passion and religious prejudice was inaugurated, the two can work hand in hand together. We may expect any moment to see Hetherington shoulder his gun and start for the banks of the St. Lawrence to convert his French-Catholic fellow citizens with powder and shot, while Mr. Foster bombards them at a distance with his mouth.

We would remind the St. John Sun that the West Elgin election frauds were only feeble imitations of some of the tory rascalities. As the London Graphic remarked after the Langevin-McGreevy scandals were disclosed:—"The secret of Sir John Macdonald's electoral victories is out. On this side of the water surprise has often been expressed at the patience with which our Canadian cousins submitted to the Tory protectionist rule of that prince of political intrigues. There is now, alas, no difficulty in explaining that curious situation. Sir John's government rested on a stupendous and all prevailing system of bribery and corruption. Even Tammany Hall smells sweet and clean in comparison with the huge stink pots of Sir John's government."

The tory campaign literature which has been scattered broadcast over New Brunswick is noticeable for two things, the extreme shabbiness of its external appearance and the extreme barrenness of its contents. Its facts and figures are so distorted as to make it appear like a portion of Baron Munchausen's tales while its pettiness and hair splitting meanness of misrepresentation remind us of Mr. George E. Foster.

The contradictory campaigns being conducted by the tory leaders in Ontario and in Quebec are illustrative of their duplicity and thorough lack of manliness and consistency. This is not political warfare but cowardly assassination. It is not civilized tactics but Indian duplicity.

**THIN** Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

**HAIR** One thing you may rely upon—

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makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"As a remedy for restoring color to the hair I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. I have always given me perfect satisfaction in every way."

Mrs. A. M. STEWELL,  
Aug. 18, 1898. Hammondsport, N.Y.

Write the Doctor.

He will send you a book on The Hair and Scalp free, upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER,  
Lowell, Mass.

At last a Tory organ admits that the exodus of Canadians to the United States has largely ceased. This has occurred under Liberal government. The Toronto Mail and Empire says: "It is satisfactory to point out that Canadians are not now going in any number to the United States but that large numbers of the residents of the United States are coming into Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. The exodus is a matter of history."

Information has been received at Ottawa that C. M. Woodworth, lawyer at Dawson, one of the three parties who were supplying information to Sir Hibbert Tupper to base his charges on, has been arrested for fraud and forgery. The other two were Eugene Allen, and Semple, of the Klondike Nugget. Allen, who skipped the country, is a defaulter, and Semple is a fugitive from justice. Sir Hibbert evidently had a nice lot of political friends at Dawson, and it is on the evidence of rascals like these that he asks the country to condemn the government's Yukon management. — Fredericton Herald.

The Toronto Saturday Night an independent journal with strong imperial tendencies, thus refers to Sir Charles Tupper's sudden change of front from a rabid imperialist to a careful preserver of Canada's independence in Imperial affairs:—"Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. cannot expect to be taken seriously for lightening changes such as he has been displaying are not usually found outside of a circus. In ordinary social and business life people are not prepared for disappearance and re-appearance acts, nor can they be criticized by objecting to having those they know jumping out of their customary

garments, running into a cabinet, disguising themselves and reappearing as altogether different men with changes ethics and suddenly improvised politics.

## PATENT COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The annual report of the U. S. Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Charles H. Duell, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. During the past fiscal year there were received 39,815 applications for mechanical patents, 2,263 applications for designs, 90 applications for reissue, 1,739 caveats and 127 applications for prints. There were 26,540 patents granted including reissues and designs; 1,600 trade marks, 682 labels and 93 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,988. The total receipts of the office were \$1,358,228.35, total expenditures were \$1,247,827.58 and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the treasury, was \$110,400.77.

The examination work of the office is in about the same relative condition that it was at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. At that time every examiner had his new work within one month from date of filing and his amended work within fifteen days of date. At the close of the present fiscal year, thirty out of the thirty-six examiners had their new work within one month from the date of filing. Of the remaining six, three overran that time but by one day. The amended work in nearly all of the divisions was being acted upon within fifteen days after filing. The number of applications awaiting action on the part of office on 1st July, 1900, was between five and six hundred more than on the first of July, 1899, but the number of applications for patents, etc., received during the last fiscal year was 5,000 greater than during the preceding year, and the number of amendments acted upon was correspondingly greater.

This is considered an excellent showing, and reflects credit upon the examining corps, when it is borne in mind that a greater number of examiners were detailed for classification work than during the preceding fiscal year.

(Communication of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life, Montreal; and Washington, D. C.)

"Keep the head cool and the bowels open" is sensible advice to follow during the warm weather. If the bowels do not move regular once a day use Laxa-Liver Pills. They are easy to take, and do not gripe, weaken or sicken. Price 25c.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

ENTERED.

Aug. 9—Sch. Champion, Orr, Charlottetown, mdse.

Aug. 10—Sch. Ceto, Weston, Chatham, bal.; tug Frederick A., Weston, Chatham, bal.

Aug. 11—Sch. Adelene, McLelland, Canso, bal.; sch. Neil Dow, Irving, Picton, bal.

Aug. 13—Sch. Katie, Hickey, Magdalen Islands, bal.; sch. Ella Maud, Farrel, Charlottetown, bal.

Aug. 14—Sch. Maggie Roach, Weston, Shediac, mdse.

CLEARED

Aug. 9—Sch. Nutwood, Tierney, Magdalen Islands, lumber; sch. Midnight, Hopkins, Halifax, bal.; sch. Saxton, Mattatal, Sydney, lumber.

Aug. 11—Sch. Lochiel, Wright, Summerside, lumber; tug Frederick A., Weston, Chatham, towing.

Aug. 13—Sch. Champion, Orr, Charlottetown, lumber; sch. Ella Maud, Farrel, Montague, lumber.

You'd be surprised if you used Magnetic Dyes to see what splendid results can be obtained, with slight effort and at a cost of ten cents.

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AND  
The Richibucto Review

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