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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. JAN. 24, 1901

STURCK THE RIGHT CHORD.

In his recent speech at Toronto the Premier dealt briefly and pointedly with the question of preferential trade. He said that Canada had given a preference to Great Britain and proposed to continue it on the terms adopted, and no other. The germ of his observations lies in the words "no other terms," inasmuch as they indicate a fixity of purpose based on conviction and experience.

In this view Sir Wilfrid will have the hearty endorsement of Liberals throughout the Dominion. The preferential issue was thoroughly discussed in the recent campaign, and gave a distinct strength to the Liberal cause. It displayed a practical and unselfish sympathy with the interests of the Empire, which was in striking contrast with the eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth proposition put forward by the Conservatives.

Conservatives have been unquestionably at a disadvantage in opposing this feature in the general fiscal policy of the Administration, and it will be only with much difficulty that they can retrieve the ground already lost. It was a decidedly unpopular thing to stand committed against giving a preference at all to the Mother Country unless she should consent to give us a preference in her market. That was one of the narrow and cold-blooded lines of action which Mr. Foster fostered upon the party.

Looking back now in the light of events, sober thinking Conservatives will see that the course of their leaders on this question was glaringly inconsistent with their protestations of special friendship for England. In condemning the attitude of the government they neutralized the charge which they so persistently made that the Laurier Administration was lacking in sympathy for Imperial interests. The two views were incompatible, and we think that was the impression made upon the public mind.

It is clear, however, that Sir Wilfrid's words are not to be given a limited construction. He did not mean to say that for the present, and for all time to come, these and only these terms were to govern in the preferential arrangement between Canada and England. He manifestly meant that the disposition to give Great Britain a preference in our market, rather than to approach her in the bargaining spirit, was a thing unchangeable in the Liberal policy. That view would admit of infinite adjustment as to detail, while leaving the principle fixed.

**McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP**  
 Safe Pleasant Effective

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

"The Manitoba Cabinet consists of five paid members again, instead of the three which was the rule when the reform fit was new upon the victors of 1899. The administrative work of a quarter of a million people could probably be discharged by the lesser number; it is the political work that demands the extra help."

This is not taken from a Liberal journal, but from one of the staunchest of the Conservative organs—the Montreal Gazette. Different views of the matter will probably suggest themselves to different minds; but this one is fairly offerable: It is an easy thing to talk reform when no responsibility attaches to the utterance. It is a vastly different thing to put reform into practice, and be answerable for what is done.

The Opposition in Parliament may glibly talk about what ought to be done in a given set of circumstances. They may even find fault without suggesting an alternative. As a matter of fact, finding fault has come to be the chief business of an Opposition in our Parliament. It is easily done; it costs nothing. On the part of the government, however, every word must be weighed, and reforms or radical changes cannot be even hinted at until they have been carefully thought out in all their bearings. The difference is one of responsibility.

An instance of this was found when the trouble in South Africa became acute. "Send a contingent" shouted Sir Charles Tupper from Halifax. It involved no responsibility whatever on the part of Sir Charles to say this. It was of no consequence to him that the suggestion meant a departure from one of the great fundamental principles of our constitution—the right of Parliament to say when money shall be spent and for what purpose. Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not, however, be so outspoken. He had to measure his words. He had to be on the side of caution and prudence. He was accountable to the people, and what he might say carried with it the obligation of action.

This difference between what an Opposition may say and what the responsible Minister of the Crown may say is not sufficiently recognized. The one may set sails to catch every passing breeze; while the other has got to be guided by something like fixity of principle. The one may point out where a fault or a defect exists; the other must be prepared to remedy. The one may call for a score of reforms; the other must be prepared to answer for the success or failure of every change undertaken. A Minister must be ready to follow up his promises by action, and he must afterward defend the result, or take the consequences of failure to do so.

In this connection, having reference to the general question of promise and fulfillment, the present Administration may fairly claim to have acted favorably with the people of Canada. They attained power on pledges which they faithfully kept, as witness the reduced rate of taxation, the economical conduct of public affairs, cleanness of administration, the abolition of the Dominion Franchise Act, the preservation of the public domain for the settler and the taking of the prohibition plebiscite. The verdict of the electors at the polls was that the government had lived up to their undertakings when in Opposition.

It is a safe proposition, however, that no conscientious government will ever be able to live up to its ideals. There are many things which it would like to see done, but which, for reasons that cannot be ignored, are not practicable.

This is a big country and there are many interests which must be taken into account. When the Conservatives of Manitoba were in Opposition they declared themselves unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly in favor of three paid Ministers. Now, when they have considered the matter in the light of their public responsibility, they have decided upon five. This, in greater or less degree, will probably be the experience of all new governments.

THE SUN AND LA VERITE.

Since the last general election one of the common ruses used by the Conservative organs in this province to mislead the electors was that of quoting some anti-British sentiment from one of the French Conservative journals of Quebec and crediting the same by imputation or direct statement as being the outburst of some "disloyal Grit." Day after day we find the St. John Sun copying articles full of treasonable censure from L'Eventment, La Verite, Le Courier du Canada and other bitter Conservative papers published in the Province of Quebec and the Sun never ceases to insinuate, even where it dares not make direct utterance, that these were the sentiments inspired by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. J. I. Tarte and other leading Liberal statesmen. The Sun has so acquired the habit of misrepresentation that it is unable to stop now that the elections are over and no possible service can be served by it.

In an article of last Thursday the Hon. Mr. Tarte is by imputation made responsible for the statements that appeared in La Verite, a paper which not only in the general election of November last but ever since its institution, has been the organ of the Quebec bleus—a Conservative paper of the most prominent type. We would not flatter the Sun by intimating that it did not know the truth. It rather serves its purpose to belittle itself by such mean misrepresentation, which shows it in the eyes not only of the newspaper world but of its more intelligent readers. But misrepresentation has become second nature with the St. John organ of the Tory party, and it is determined to keep up its old game of deception.

The ship subsidy bill, which was recently introduced in the American congress is the latest attempt to build up by a protectionist policy the waning shipping interests of the United States. It is proposed to pay in subsidies one and a half cents per gross ton for each hundred miles over fifteen hundred miles covered by American vessels in the foreign trade, said subsidy to be paid whether the vessels be propelled by sail or steam. There is another provision providing for an additional subsidy based on speed and tonnage to "steam vessels, which may be suitable for carrying the mails of the United States and as auxiliaries to the naval power of the United States." This newest form of protection will require probably \$9,000,000 a year to pay the subsidies, and it seems to us strange that when the Americans could by the repeal of their navigation laws, which prevent the registry of foreign built ships, gain the desired end of increasing their merchants shipping trade, they should go to the extreme of protectionist theory by introducing such costly legislation as this referred to. It would seem to be legislation for the classes at the expense of the masses, for certainly no such value can be reasonably expected to accrue from it, that should naturally come from the expenditure of such an enormous sum of money.

BOOK'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

**FREE**  
 We give a handsome Watch with polished Nickel case, ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands, keyless wind, American Lever Movement, jeweled, inlaid with diamonds, and silver 6 1/2 inch Rosewood Case at \$10.00. Mail this advertisement and we'll send the Watch absolutely free. The Dix Co., Box 96 Toronto.

MARITIME PROVINCE NOTES.

McLean, the Gorman, Me., murderer, who is supposed to be a New Brunswick-er, a resident of or about Moncton, is a fugitive from justice. It is thought he is trekking east to his homeland. As yet the local police have not received any notification from the Maine authorities to be on the lookout for him, but it is thought a \$500 reward will be offered by the people of Gorham for his capture.—St. John Star.

A despatch from Halifax to the St. John Globe of Saturday says: At midnight the C. P. R. express from St. John, which was due here shortly after nine o'clock, jumped the track two miles from North street station. The train consisted of engine, baggage and mail cars, second class, first class and Pullman cars. The first three passed over all right, but the others were pitched off and badly damaged. The passengers, twenty-five in number, were greatly terrified and expected at every moment to be dashed to their deaths. This morning the wreck presented a startling appearance. The Pullman car is demolished and cannot be repaired. The track is torn up for a distance of seventy yards and the sleepers are almost cut in two. Fortunately the Pullman car became detached from the other part of the train and fell off, otherwise a serious accident would have occurred. As it was the passengers were badly shaken up. Among them were E. G. Higginson, A. O. Thorne and T. F. Dobben, of Montreal, and J. S. Harding, of St. John. They were greatly alarmed when the first jolting came, but subsequently took matters easier.

The investigation of the charges preferred against detective Ring by Pearl Nason, a proprietress of one of the Britain street houses, is set down for Thursday next at 2 30 p. m. The chief of police, acting on the advice of Recorder Skinner, has decided to permit legal counsel to be heard before him, and Detective Ring has engaged Mr. A. George Blair, jr., in his defence. The announcement that Pearl Nason, the informant in the case, had suddenly taken her departure for Boston on Thursday morning aroused fresh public interest in the case. Whether any other of the parties whose evidence is required will be conspicuous by their absence is not yet known. Besides the written statement of this woman, other statements in writing containing charges of like nature has since been furnished by Ada Wilson and Kate Brown, the proprietresses of similar establishments. Beyond the general denial of the charges of accepting money from these women for police protection which was contained in the statement furnished The Telegraph by Detective Ring and published some days ago, it is not known what defence will be made by the suspended officer. The outcome of the investigation will be awaited with interest by the public.—Telegraph.

Hon. F. W. Borden has decided to erect a large creamery near Canning, N. S. A herd of 100 cows will be obtained and two large barns, larger than those recently destroyed by fire, and which were owned by Hon. Mr. Borden, will be erected.

W. B. Lannigan, freight agent of the C. P. R., will succeed E. Tiffin, who has been appointed manager of the Intercolonial.

Emerson & Fisher, of St. John, entertained the management and employes of the Enterprise foundry, Sackville, numbering forty, at an oyster supper Thursday evening at Estabrook's restaurant, Sackville, where a very pleasant evening was spent.

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**MENTHOL D & L PLASTER**  
 THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATISM PLASTER MADE  
 EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX PRICE 25¢ ALSO IN YARD ROLLS PRICE \$1.00  
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 MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL

**NOTICE**  
 The undermentioned non-resident ratepayer of School District No. 1, parish of Richibucto, County of Kent, is hereby notified to pay his respective rates as set opposite his name, together with the cost of advertising—two dollars—to the Secretary of School District, No. 1, within two months from this date, otherwise the real estate of said ratepayer will be sold to pay the amount of rates, advertising, etc.  
 1898 1899 1900  
 GEO. K. McLEOD. \$24.90 15 60 14.04  
 ROBT. W. BEERS, Secty. to Trustees  
 Dated at Richibucto Dec. 10th, 1900.

The Moniteur Acadien says Mr. R. C. Tait's loss by the recent fire in Shediac was over ten thousand dollars, while the insurance was only three thousand six hundred dollars. Mr. E. J. Smith, whose barn was burnt, lost three or four hundred dollars, and Mr. Jackson, whose barn was also destroyed, lost a couple of hundred dollars.

Mr. Douglas Stewart, inspector of Dominion penitentiaries, left Dorchester for Ottawa Thursday evening. He will spend a few days with the inspector at the St. Vincent de Paul prison and thence proceed to Kingston, Ont., to attend a convention of the wardens from the various prisons in Canada.

Imported hay is selling at North Sydney at present for \$12.00 and \$14.00 per ton. This is probably the largest figure at this season of the year that has ever been paid for hay. By spring, when the demand will be much greater than it is to-day, the price will correspondingly advance. The increase in price of hay is due to the large shipments sent from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the outbreak of the war.—North Sydney Herald.

A sling of hay which got away from control of the ship laborers who were loading the Lake Superior at Sand Point, St. John, yesterday, badly injured one man, and slightly hurt two others. Harry Russell, who was working on board the steamer, was jammed against a stanchion and is seriously hurt internally. The two other men Thomas O'Brien and Irvine Earle, escaped with much lighter injury. They were, however, badly shaken up.

Reverdy Steeves, of Princess street, St. John, met with a very severe accident Sunday morning. The cold snap had got its work in in the water in the boiler connected with the kitchen stove. When a fire was lighted there the boiler exploded, and smashed the stove to pieces, Mr. Steeves was hit by a number of the flying pieces and badly cut. The rest of the family heard the explosion and came to the assistance of Mr. Steeves. A doctor was summoned and attended to his injuries.

St. John Star: The death occurred Sunday morning at his residence, Union street, of John Slater. Deceased, who was 81 years of age, was born in Ireland, but came to this city many years ago, and for a considerable period conducted a tailoring business. Deceased leaves one son, James, at present in business at Sydney, and four daughters, Mrs. Dunlop and Mrs. Dick of this city; Mrs. Walker,

**STUNTED**  
 Does your hair split at the end? Can you pull out a handful by running your fingers through it? Does it seem dry and lifeless? Give your hair a chance. Feed it. The roots are not dead; they are weak because they are starved—that's all. The best hair food is—  
**AYER'S HAIR VIGOR**  
 If you don't want your hair to die use Ayer's Hair Vigor once a day. It makes the hair grow, stops falling, and cures dandruff. It always restores color to gray or faded hair; it never fails.  
 \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.  
 "One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling out, and started it to grow again nicely."  
 JULIUS WITT,  
 March 28, 1899. Canova, S. Dak.  
 "Ayer's Hair Vigor completely cured me from dandruff, with which I was greatly afflicted. The growth of my hair since its use has been something wonderful."  
 LENA G. GREENE,  
 April 13, 1899. New York, N. Y.  
 If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it.  
 DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

of Moncton, and Miss Gussie Slater. Mr. Slater had been for sixty years an Orangeman, and took a deep interest in all that pertained to the association.

Book's Penetrating Plasters

**BARGAINS**  
 For one Month  
**AT THE White Store, KINGSTON.**

- Men's Grain Top Boots, \$3.50 per pair.
- Women's Boots, \$1.50 now \$1.15
- Women's Fine Boots, \$2.00 now \$1.40.
- Women's Coarse Boots, \$1.35 now \$1.10.
- Boys' Coarse Boots, \$1.25 now 90cts.
- Boys' Fine Boots, \$1.75 now \$1.50.
- Reefers, \$4.50 now \$3.00.
- Men's Underwear, \$2.00 now \$1.20 per set.
- Men's Sateen Shirts, \$1.00 now 50cts.
- Men's Woolen Shirts, \$1.50 now \$1.10.
- Blankets, \$4.50 now \$3.00.
- Table Cloths, \$1.25 now 75cts.
- Factory Cotton, 3 1/2 cents per yard.
- Bleached Cotton from 5 to 7 cents per yard.
- Plaid, 6 cts. per yard and upwards.
- Print, 5 and 9 cts. per yard.
- Horse Rugs, \$1.60 now \$1.15.
- Men's Pants, \$1.75 now \$1.25.
- Men's Suits, \$8.00 now \$5.00.
- Sleigh Robes, \$1.75 now \$1.25.
- Women's sacks, \$1.75 and upwards.
- Men's Gloves, 90cts. now 65cts. per pair.
- Caps, 60cts. now 35cts.
- Good Family Flour, \$4.25 now \$3.50 per bbl.
- Gran. Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1.00.
- Brown Sugar, 22 lbs. for \$1.00.
- Barley, 10 lbs. for 25cts.
- Oatmeal, 10 lbs. for 25cts.
- Baking Soda, 10 lbs. for 25cts
- Soap, 10 lbs. for 25cts.
- Porto Rico Molasses, 42cts. per gal.
- Pickles, 10cts per bottle.
- Tea, 15, 20, 25, and 30cts. per lb.
- Butter, 20cts. per lb.
- Flannelette, from 6cts. upwards.
- Ker. Oil, 22cts. per gal.

A large quantity of Crockeryware and Graniteware at wholesale prices. Dress Goods of all kinds at a Bargain. Call and examine our goods and secure bargains.

**THE WHITE STORE,**  
 SOUTH END KINGSTON BRIDGE.