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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 paper. 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. FEB. 28, 1901

JOURNALISTIC SAMSON.

Our tory contemporary, the Sun, is very much agitated over the writer of the editorials in these columns. Some time ago it insinuated that the writer was Mr. C. J. Milligan, of St. John, and we pointed out its error on that occasion. We would be pleased to inform that daily luminary that it is again barking up the wrong tree. The statement that Mr. Milligan is contributing the editorials for this paper must be highly flattering to that gentleman. We have heard from the Sun that Mr. Milligan is the capable and energetic organizer of the Liberal party in this province, that he is the business manager of the Telegraph, that he is the editor of the same journal and further supplies the editorials for THE REVIEW. In other words that Mr. Milligan is capable of doing the work on a live and up-to-date newspaper which requires S. D. Scott and Alred Markham on that dead and back number in journalism, the St. John Sun and in addition performs the other duties which it mentions. He certainly must be a man of marked ability who is capable of so much first-class work, and it is a sad commentary on the Sun management. It would appear as if the Sun were determined to have Mr. Milligan the editor of this paper. We have no objection. The result of the Sun's notices of us has been a very material increase of our circulation, especially from outside our district as the reading public are desirous of seeing the country newspaper which causes the big tory organ in St. John such annoyance and anxiety. We have pretty effectually destroyed the Sun's sphere of usefulness and influence in this district by the exposures of its deceit and misrepresentation. The tories even hold down their head and no longer quote the Sun as a reliable organ. It bears on every page of it the mark of Ananias and its old friends are disgusted with its tactics and methods. The Sun is on the rapid stage of decline and would appear as if it were only a question of time when it will be an organ of the past.

Mayor Sumner, of Moncton, is jealous of the position which Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., occupies as a letter writer. He wrote a letter to John T. Hawke which the latter gentleman was cruel enough to publish. It was a gem and ranks far ahead of Hughes' epistle to General Hutton. But then Brother Hawke fell on the letter with his pen and Mayor Sumner probably wishes he had never written the epistle. We would advise Mayor Sumner to write another letter and then retire from the business.

R. L. Borden was elected leader of the Conservatives, but W. F. Maclean leads.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

There are two reasons why the ordinary voter does not understand the question of imperial preferential trade. One reason is that in its discussion the press and speakers of both political parties are quarrelling over the names rather than the things represented by the names. The other reason is that for political effect the popular idea is directed by the opposition to the greater increase that has been made in the Canadian import of American than of British products, and the insinuation made that therefore the imperial preference must be a sham.

Let us get down from mere names to the concrete things these names stand for, and the people at large will understand the question. Do we really want large increases in the sale of British wares in Canada? Or do we merely desire the increase of British goods at the expense of the American producer? Are our manufacturers to be protected against British as well as foreign competitors? The Liberal doctrine of revenue tariff and the conservative principle of protection seem both to have got slightly jumbled in the united desire of the parties to appear patriotic in the eyes of the people by the advocacy of an imperial preference, and at the same time maintain pleasant relations with the protected industries of Canada.

As a matter of business the Canadian manufacturer does not look with any more favor on his British competitor forcing him to the wall than he does when the same result is brought about by American competition. There is no use therefore of the Canadian people pretending to favor preferential trade, if the moment British goods come into competition with our home manufacturers the cry is raised that our trade policy is ruinous to the industries of Canada. As has been frequently pointed out there is no other object in a British preference than to enable the freer entrance of these British goods.

The attempt to blind the issue in an appeal to prejudice, by pointing out that under the tariff American imports into Canada have increased more largely than those of Britain, is simply an insult to the intelligence. It would not matter whether the rate of duty had been increased or lessened, the fact that the British goods can be imported into Canada at 3/4 of the duty charged on American products of the same kind, means a decided imperial preference. If the argument be that the British producer is not sending the same classes of goods to Canada as his American competitor then no amount of preference could have any effect. Or if it be argued that even with 33 1/2 per cent. preference against him the American producer can still beat his British competitor, then the conclusion is either the same or else it is that a heavier duty is needed to make the Canadian market profitable to the British producer. The truth is that we now buy and will continue in spite of duty preference to buy from the United States large quantities of raw material which we cannot obtain from Great Britain, and we also buy certain classes of American manufactures because they are better suited to the Canadian trade than similar products made in Britain.

It is our opinion that Canada has gone as far in the direction of an Imperial Preference as our people desire, for to further reduce the duty on British imports or to take away the duty altogether means the strangling in its infancy of such important Canadian trade movements as our iron and steel industries without any compen-

sating advantages. What we would like to see done would be to limit the application of the Imperial preference to goods coming into Canada through Canadian ports. That rather than the increase of the preference should be the aim of our legislators, for it means the direct application to Canada of the benefits of the Imperial Preference.

MANITOBA'S BARGAIN.

The newly awakened interest of the Canadian people in the great question of national transportation has turned public attention to Manitoba, and the railway deal made by that Province with the Northern Pacific Railway. The Province of Manitoba in guaranteeing the lease of a section of the Northern Pacific Ry. to the Canadian Northern, becomes responsible to make good any shortage there may be in earnings from the railway to meet (1) the operating expenses (2) the rental price to be paid to the Northern Pacific Ry. and (3) the interest on \$5,800,000 of bonds on the Rainy River section. In return the Province has absolute control of the freight rates. The future alone can show whether the agreement is a profitable one or whether Premier Roblin has taken more on his shoulders than the people will care to carry out. Public opinion seems to be very badly divided on the question, and those railway men who are best fitted to judge of the wisdom or folly of the bargain are deemed to be so prejudiced by their conflicting interests as to render their testimony of little value.

This division of opinion is not based on party feeling, for though Premier Roblin is the leader of a Conservative government, many of the prominent Conservatives of his own province are reported to be bitterly opposed to his policy, and to have signed a petition asking that the agreement be revoked. This is the more peculiar from the fact that one can scarcely believe Premier Roblin entered into such a huge undertaking without the scheme receiving the endorsement of his party followers in the Manitoba House of Assembly. Many leading liberals on the other hand both in Manitoba and throughout Canada are reported in favour of it. Sir Wm. Van Horne, the Chairman of the C. P. R., claims that the bargain is a ruinous one for the Province of Manitoba.

One fact in favour of the agreement seems clear, and that is the present freight rates being charged the farmers of Manitoba for moving their grain and other products to the seaboard, and the rates of transportation on all package freight brought into that Province from eastern Canada are higher than need be. Before concluding the bargain with the Canadian Northern, Premier Roblin invited offers from the C. P. R. and Great Northern, the only other concerns capable of operating the leased line. The C. P. R. is reported to have offered to reduce their freight rates on grain and flour by a sliding scale increasing with each year until by the fall of 1906 a rate of 10 cents a cwt. would be reached, which is the rate claimed by the people as proper. Low rates were also offered on salt and coal.

In default of other information, it seems fair to assume that the bargain made by the government of Manitoba was the best bargain possible from the standpoint of the province. It will have the effect of giving the people of the western province a competing line of transportation, whose freight rates are controlled by the province. As the country becomes better settled and the trade increases it should be sufficient to

prevent the necessity of any call on the treasury of Manitoba to make up any deficiency. It shows the people of eastern Canada how desperate the people of Manitoba have become under the tyranny of a railway monopoly. The rather humorous side to the whole affair lies in the fact that the Roblin government are largely indebted to the C. P. R. for their being in power. Premier Roblin has demonstrated his ability to strike a heavy blow at the ladder upon which he ascended to power. And the friends of that corporation are naturally irate at such an open display of political ingratitude.

The Moncton Times says it cannot find the quotations which the Telegraph is republishing from its editorial columns. That is just what we would expect of that disreputable sheet and the audacity of endeavouring to bluff the matter out is really astonishing. There can be but two explanations of the editor of the Times' inability to find the quotations, wilful blindness or he has not the files of the dates mentioned. The Transcript says the latter is the case. What is the use under such circumstances of Messrs. Boyd, Sumner, Humphreys and Company adopting such dishonest and unjournalistic tactics. They must know that they cannot bluff the young men running the Telegraph because they are new men at the business. The Telegraph is likely to fall on their neck like the \$500 subscription did on Powell at the Moncton arbitration case.

By the way there is a report that the Westmoreland Tories are worried over a \$9,000 promissory note which will soon be due. We wish them success in reducing it.

The Telegraph threatens to republish some of the choice epithets which the Moncton Times hurled at George V. McInerney, ex-M. P. in 1886-7. Please don't do it. The ex-member feels bad enough now at what the government papers have to say of him, but to get it in the neck from the tory press would certainly be more than he could stand. We have a very fair recollection of the language used on the occasion; it was very severe, but probably it was just.

S. B. Appleby was elected to the local legislature from Carleton county by acclamation. In Westmoreland it was smallpox, in York snow and bad roads, in Kent proximity to Westmoreland smallpox and now the report comes it was scarcity of ammunition in Carleton. Wonderful reaction which has set in against liberalism. The tory press have been busy finding excuses for no opposition in the four counties.

W. F. Maclean is the beau ideal of a successor to Sir Charles Tupper. He starts out to support his motion by a speech and speaks against it and then winds up by voting for it. True Tupperism style.

A very marked sign of degeneration in the Sun is its Ottawa correspondent's report of the proceedings of the House. The lib-



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I offer for sale two lots, 72 and 73 in Galloway, Parish of Richibucto, known as the Lawson or McGachey lot. Also, a lot containing 100 acres fronting on the Harley road, opposite Robert Baldwin's, and known as the Stewart lot. Also, a lot containing 50 acres on the north side of the Kouchibouguac River, second tier, known as the Maillet lot and formerly owned by Sylvester Maillet. All persons are forbidden to trespass in any way on said lots. Dated February 9, 1901. J. D. PHINNEY.

eral members talk nothing but nonsense and the ministers make absurd statements. The wisdom is all on the opposition side. Truly wonderful condition of affairs. The correspondent's letter read like the epistles of a fresh young man who lacked breadth of view and a knowledge of the political history of country. It certainly looks as if the tory organ had fallen on evil days.

It is reported that the choice of speaker for the Assembly will lie between W. A. Mott, of Restigouche, and C. J. Osman, of Albert.

Commodore Stewart is still telling the newspaper men of New Brunswick how to run their papers. Was he not at one time connected with the defunct St. John Tribune? We remember it as a bright journalistic failure even if Commodore Stewart was on the editorial staff.

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ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. Fraser, B. A., Pastor. Kingston, Sunday, 11 o'clock a. m.; Richibucto, Sunday, 7 o'clock p. m. Christian Endeavor Society meets at Kingston every Monday at 7.30 p. m., and at Richibucto every Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

METHODIST SERVICES.—Rev. A. D. McLeod, Pastor. Preaching Sabbath:—Richibucto, 11 a. m., Molus River, 3 p. m., Kingston, 7 p. m.; preaching at Mr. McCully's home, Mill Creek, on Friday at 3 p. m.

ST. MARY'S, (ANGLICAN).—REV. H. A. MEEK, Rector.—Sunday, March 3 d 2nd Sunday in Lent. Divine Service—Buc-touche, 10.30; Kingston, 3.15; Richibucto, 7. Also Friday, 1st, 7, Richibucto.

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New York, Feb. 23.—The Journal of Commerce says:

The new American Cigar company is said to have 32 factories that it will operate. These include the Cheroot and All-Tobacco cigarette branches, turned over by the American Tobacco Co. The company also has acquired factories in New York and Passaic, N. J.

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