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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. JUNE 6, 1901

PARTY POLICIES.

The Conservative party held a reunion at Toronto last week at which Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader, was the principal speaker, while his federal lieutenant, Mr. Monk, and the leader of the Ontario provincial opposition, Mr. Whitney, aided him in his debut as the new chief of the Conservative forces. The reunion was well organized and well attended if we can believe the Toronto press favourable to conservatism. Nor is it strange indeed that in the ultra conservative stronghold where with all the decadence of the party conservatism is as strong today as it was when it represented a principle in politics, a large gathering should assemble to hear from their new leader the words of political wisdom which should strengthen the faith of the rank and file. Perchance, among the crowd were many who desired to learn the details of the policy upon which the conservative leaders would base their hope of success in the next appeal to the popular will.

If any such there were, disappointment was their only reward of attendance. And yet it would seem that their expectation was natural and the only surprising thing about the Toronto demonstration was its utter lack of definite aim or definite result. After the defeat of the conservative party in 1896, the people of Canada were assured that the defeated party would rise phoenix like from the ashes of despair, strengthened and purified of its political sins by its temporary retirement to the cold shades of opposition. The four years which followed marked many variations of party policy, until even the conservative leaders were hard put to keep up with the lightning changes evolved from the fertile brain of their leader, Sir Charles Tupper. At one time Sir Charles was preaching Imperial Federation in Ontario, while the next week found him in Quebec inculcating the dangerous doctrine of Canada maintaining a selfish policy of isolation from any participation in the affairs of the Empire. The result was the lieutenants gave up trying to change policies fast enough to keep pace with their leader, who, for a man of his age, showed a speed in policy changes which many of his younger subs no doubt envied. Then it became a go-as-you-please race. In each province during the last general election, the Conservative party had a policy to suit itself. It might almost be said that this applied to each constituency or riding.

The result was the only result that could follow such political tactics. When the elections were over and the Conservative members gathered at Ottawa they were a motley gathering, representing every possible shade of political

opinion, and differing one from another on nearly every conceivable question of vital importance to the country. On one point alone they were united, namely in opposition to the government. They were oppositionists rather than the representative of conservatism or any other vital political principle. What Canada therefore expected from the conservative reunion at Ottawa was some clear enunciation in plain words of the party doctrine. It no longer avails with the clear headed elector who seeks that information, to make many words in assuring him that the conservative policy is the same to-day, yesterday and forever,—the same now as it was in 1878. The elector, if he be not a fool, realizes that such an answer is pitifully weak for three substantial reasons. In the first place, it is so evasive as to imply an utter ignorance of any vital policy claimed by the Conservatives. Secondly, it implies an ignorance of the totally changed conditions that confront the people of Canada to-day from those which induced Sir John A. Macdonald to throw out his National Policy as the only life line which he had at his command for what he deemed the necessity of his time. And worse than all, it implies that conservatism and stagnation are one and the same principle, for, if conservatism exhausted itself in the effort to produce so simple a policy as a protective tariff, then it requires to revise its exhausted energy ere it asks the people of Canada to permit it to dominate their affairs of state.

Mr. R. L. Borden and his associates have seemingly not grasped their responsibilities. The Toronto reunion laboured to produce a mountain and after much squealing a mouse has been brought forth. Plenty of prophecies of victory but never a policy, upon which a reasonable hope of success might, without too heavy a strain upon the imagination, be based. Does the conservative party stand for a broad Imperialism in Canadian statesmanship or is it still to represent the little Canada idea in our national life? Does the party stand for Imperial Federation with all its responsibilities, and if so, how does it propose to make that question a practical issue? If not, is it the intention to continue playing with that pretty theory as an adjunct to its hysterical shrieks of do-nothing patriotism and flag-waving loyalty for political effect? Is protection still a vital spark lingering in the dead ashes of a burned out conservatism, or does its leaders still conceive their tariff clothes have been stolen by the agile grits while they were taking the bath necessary to cleanse away all the villainess of the nest of traitors and the betrayal of 1895? If conservatism and protection are in Canada synonymous, how strong a dose do they propose to give the country if their professional services were called into action? And finally, what good reason has Mr. Borden and his friends to give Canadians why the men at present in charge of the ship of state should be changed when prosperity is flowing in at our doors and a favourable breeze and tide are carrying us, under wise pilotage, into the desired haven of prosperity? Why with increasing population, enlarging markets, increased production and an abounding confidence in ourselves and our future as a people, should the men of experience who have assisted in the beneficial change from the hard times and hopelessness of the years from 1880 to 1895 be sacrificed simply to give inexperienced men without definite ideas of policy an opportunity to show what they could or could not effect? Probably these questions or some of them occurred to Mr. Borden

as he journeyed to Toronto and made him dumb on the only matters of importance upon which his words would be of weight or interest. At all events these whys are still as much queries as before he spoke, and the Canadian world is in a delightful state of wonder as to what policy the conservative party is sponsor. And from all appearances they will be left unaided to wonder for sometime to come.

BY THE WAY.

The St. John Freeman strongly advocates the selection of the Hon. John Costigan as the second federal minister from New Brunswick in the place of Sir Louis H. Davies, whose retirement to the Supreme Court Bench is practically assured. For a religious journal, the Freeman has the most peculiar ideas of political right and wrong. We have sufficient faith in Mr. Costigan to believe that he would be the very first to ridicule the absurd and outrageous proposal.

We say absurd and outrageous, for its adoption would be the proof of the mean charges of personal interest brought by the Conservative party against Mr. Costigan when he left that party. We believe Mr. Costigan changed his politics for other and higher motives than his own advantage or political preferment. But only enemies or friends lacking in finer perception could suggest seriously Mr. Costigan's acceptance of a position in the Laurier cabinet.

What we believe would come much nearer the Hon. John Costigan's wishes and what would be but a mark of appreciation to the representative Irish Catholic statesman, would be his elevation to the Senate. His knowledge of Canadian politics combined with his sound common sense would make him as valuable in the upper chamber as he has been for years in the House of Commons.

The struggle of the Morrissey party in the adjoining county of Northumberland to secure the control of the federal patronage is keeping Northumberland politics in its normal state of excitement. Some of the letters written by the various partisans of the contending factions in that county to the St. John papers correctly presume an absolute ignorance in the commercial metropolis of the political conditions in Northumberland. Some of the serious comments made by the editors of the various St. John papers on the Northumberland situation betray a ludicrous assumption of knowledge where only ignorance exists.

In Northumberland fact and not party contests are and have been for ten years been the order of the day. A native will claim whatever party affiliation his enemy opposes. If Senator Snowball is advocating Liberalism, then his enemies are for the time being Conservatives. The Irish Catholics as a rule, with a few exceptions, have been for years Conservative and it is to their credit that they have been stable in their political principles, the majority supporting the late Senator Adams and the minority as consistently opposing him. Party affiliation has not been a very powerful tie with any large section of the voters, who have been educated to vote for men rather than parties.

NO HOME should be without it. Pain-Killer, the best all-around medicine ever made. Used as a liniment for bruises and swellings. Internally for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

DOMINION NEWS.

GOLDEN, B. C., June 3.—Hon. Frank Lascelles, of Thunder Hill, a prominent man of excellent family connections, shot and killed his Chinese cook. Lascelles was laboring under the delusion that some one was endeavoring to force an entrance to his home. He was arrested and brought to Golden, where an examination made by Drs. Elliott and Taylor, who gave a certificate of insanity, and Lascelles was committed to the asylum at New Westminster. Lascelles holds a controlling interest in the Upper Columbia River Navigation Tramway Company and is possessed of a large private fortune. He has been brooding for some time over a fancied insult to him in connection with his being called to give evidence in a magistrate's court in a dispute over a horse and as a result he has been somewhat unsettled.

OTTAWA, June 3.—There are 250 machine wood workers, 200 carpenters and 50 tinsmiths on strike for higher wages and shorter hours. There is a probability of stone masons, bricklayers and plasterers following suit, as they will probably refuse to handle material from men who take the place of those on strike.

MONTREAL, June 3.—"Tenders for the construction of the dry dock at St. John will be asked for within sixty days," said ex-Mayor Geo. Robertson in the course of an interview at Windsor Hotel yesterday. He stated that had he been a little less determined he would probably long since have abandoned the project. He declares, however, that if St. John is to become an important shipping point on the Atlantic seaboard a dry dock is absolutely essential, and he will carry out the project if at all within the realm of possibility. Mr. Robertson said his visit to England and subsequent negotiations with the Admiralty were somewhat disappointing, and although he did not say to what degree, he added that the previous plan of the proposed dock had been somewhat modified. The construction would be a little smaller, but the site was one of the best on the Atlantic seaboard for a dry dock, and could be enlarged when occasion demanded. He left for Ottawa yesterday afternoon to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier and members of the cabinet, and if matters come out as he confidently expected tenders for the much talked of St. John dry dock will be invited in the near future.

Speaking of the growing importance of St. John, Mr. Robertson said they had shipped from that port during 1900 from three to four hundred million feet of lumber and timber. As this year's cut had been good, and as logs had been got out of rivers fairly well, the aggregate export of the chief port of New Brunswick will most likely equal if not exceed that of 1900.

Mr. Robertson also stated that the location of a steel shipbuilding plant at St. John would no doubt depend upon the carrying out of the dry dock project, and he added "that if the dock became an accomplished fact a steel plant would, he believed, be located in St. John within two years' time."

He had travelled in Canada, United States and Europe, and yet he did not know of any more advantageous locality than St. John for building of steel ships.

WINNIPEG, June 3.—Peter Iverach, a Winnipeg Presbyterian missionary to the Dymont mine district, has been drowned. No particulars have been received. Deceased was a nephew of Prof. Iverach, of Aberdeen University. His mother resides here.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

ENTERED
May 29.—Sch. Lois, Dunn, Summerside, cargo.
May 30.—Sch. Annie, LeBlanc, Charlottetown, bal; sch. Neil Dow, Wright, Summerside, cargo.
June 1.—Sch. Morning Star, Arsineault, Charlottetown, bal; sch. Ada Louise, Embree, Charlottetown, bal; sch. Progress, Richardson, Halifax, bal; sch. Champion, Orr, Shediac, cargo.
June 4.—Sch. Hector McGregor, Murray, Charlottetown, bal.
CLEARED
May 29.—Sch. Janette, Jirroi, Port Hawkesbury, lumber.
May 30.—Sch. Lois, Dunn, Summerside, lumber.
May 31.—Sch. Raeburn, McLean, Sydney, lumber, sch. Neil Dow, Wright, Summerside, lumber.
June 1.—Sch. Morning Star, Arsineault, Hawkesbury, lumber.
June 4.—Sch. Annie, LeBlanc, Sydney, lumber; sch. Ada Louise, Embree, Port Hood, C. B., lumber; sch. Hector McGregor, Murray, St. Peter's Canal, lumber.
June 5.—Brigantine Echo, Adamson, Preston Dock, G. B., deal, Edward Walker.

THE WHEELMAN'S FRIEND.

No bicyclist should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It takes out all stiffness and soreness of the joints and muscles; relieves pain and takes down swelling from bites of insects. 25 cents.

CRAWLED AWAY TO DIE

Mr. Israel Govang, an aged man employed a good many years on the I. C. P. shops here and living on the Mountain road has been giving signs for some time of insanity and latterly has been quite off his base. He quit work about two years ago and is now entitled to a disability allowance of \$250. It was thought a rest would do him good but he has been growing worse instead of better and would frequently hide away. Yesterday morning he started out with a quilt and a pillow, saying he was going to Humphrey's woods to die. Not very much appears to have been thought of the threat but when he did not turn up some hours later, the family became alarmed and instituted a search. This was unsuccessful until last night about 9 o'clock a party of young men, including Harold McLellan and Ross and Alexander Smith, found the old man stowed away in a hole above a boiler in one of the old lock factory buildings. The hole was just large enough for a man to crawl into and lie down, his body being hard up against the roof. Parties had been searching about the buildings and calling for him all day and though the old man must have heard them he refused to answer. The place where he was found had not been searched earlier because it was thought improbable a man could get in it, the opening was so small. When discovered Govang readily consented to go home; about the first thing he asked for after arriving there being something to eat. He will likely be examined as to his sanity with a view to his admission to the insane asylum.—Moncton Times, Tuesday.

GOSPIPING NEIGHBORS

People will talk, and when neighbors get together there is very likely to be something said about Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the surprising cures it is effecting among sufferers with piles and itching skin diseases. It is by word of mouth, from friend to friend, that the fame of this great Ointment has girdled the globe. It stands to-day as the only actual and guaranteed cure for every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles.

PORTLAND, Me., June 3.—At the city government meeting to-night the curfew law, which had received two readings at a former session, was killed. An interesting feature of the meeting was a speech on this matter made by Rev. Mr. Malvern who said he was in favor of a curfew law and its rigid enforcement; but he also believed in a similar ordinance that would compel the mothers to be at home at the specified hour to care for and entertain their children, instead of being away attending club meetings, etc.

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Nov. 28, 1893. Norwich, N. Y.

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Dr. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

LIKE LOTS OF OTHER MEN.
"I've a great story to tell you, boys," said a man to a group in a corridor of a hotel. "I don't think any of you ever heard me tell it before."
"Is it really a good story?" asked one of the party.
"It certainly is."
"Then you have never told it before."
—Tit-Bits.

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AT THE White Store, REXTON.

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- Men's Blue Serge Suits, from \$3.00 to \$6.00
 - Boys' Tweed Suits, assorted colors, 8 to 10 years, 2.25
 - Men's Pants, from 90c. to 1.25
 - " Sateen Shirts, 45c. " 75c.
 - " Flannel Shirts, 25c. each.
 - " Underwear, all wool, 50c
 - " and Boys' Spring Hats, straw and felt, all prices
 - " and Women's Tanned Boots & Shoes, VERY LOW
 - Flannelette, 6 cts. per yard and upwards
 - Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices.
 - Cotton Goods, at a bargain
 - Flour, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 per bbl.
 - Corn Meal, \$2.80 per bbl.
 - Molasses, 38c and 40c per gallon.
 - Granulated Sugar, 22 lbs. for \$1.00
 - Brown " 25 " " 1.00
 - Soap, "Happy Home," 10 lbs. for 25c.
 - Oatmeal, " " " 25c.
 - Barley, " " " 25c.
 - Cream Tartar, 30c per pound
 - Smoking Tobacco, 35c " "
 - Black Tobacco, 35c " "
 - Soda Biscuit, 7 cts. per lb.
 - Baking Soda, 12 lbs. for 25c.
 - Tea, 15, 20, 25 and 30c. per lb.
 - Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.
 - Ker. Oil, 22c. per gallon
 - Nails, all kinds, \$3.60 per keg
 - Table Cloths, 75 cts. each
 - Beans, 3 1/2 cts. per lb.
 - Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25 cts.
 - Raisins, 10 cts. per lb.
 - Dried Ham, 10 cts. per lb.

A large quantity of CROCKERYWARE at wholesale prices. DRESS GOODS of all kinds at a bargain. Call and examine our goods and secure bargains.

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