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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. AUGUST 8, 1901

RECIPROCITY.

The American producers are beginning to awaken to the advantages of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the republic are discussing the question in a friendly spirit which was unfortunately lacking during all the years that Canada has been knocking at their doors with an offer of a fair measure of reciprocity in the mutual exchange of national products. President McKinley has on several occasions of late voiced the prevalent feeling that the time had arrived when the United States could with advantage consider the question of breaking down her tariff barriers to countries like Canada which are willing to meet that country half way in exchange. The action of the Dingley tariff undoubtedly has been the diversion to Great Britain of the trade which would naturally flow from Canada to the United States. Forced from their natural markets to the south by unnatural trade restraints enforced by a hostile tariff barrier, Canadian producers have become a serious competitor with Americans in the great export trade to Britain. And while it is undoubtedly true that this diversion of trade was at the outset a serious inconvenience to the development of our western as well as our eastern territory, yet the danger point has been passed successfully, and today Canadian farmers find a profitable market in the old world markets. At the same time there is still felt a very serious want by the farmers and fishermen of these Maritime Provinces in the exclusion of their wares from the Eastern States. To instance a local example: The smelt fishermen of Kent feel the serious burden of the half cent a pound duty levied on their exports of fish to the American market which decreases their profits to the extent of the duty. Another example familiar to all has been the ruin of the New Brunswick granite and lime industries on account of the inability to enter with profit the American markets in the face of the heavy duty which in the case of lime is practically prohibitive being some 15 or 14 cents a barrel.

The announcement is made that the International Commission will meet again this fall, from which we infer that there has been an agreement arrived at in the matter of the Alaskan Boundary, which in the previous meetings of the Commission proved an insurmountable obstacle to reaching an agreement on reciprocity or other matters which came within the scope of the Commission. With that question out of the way, there should be a reasonable hope of the Commission arriving at some definite agreement which might be made the basis of a Reciprocity

Treaty without any important interests of either of the contracting nations being seriously prejudiced. The friendly attitude shown of late by many mercantile interests across the border to a fair measure of reciprocity leads us again to hope that the long looked for agreement may be reached. It would prove a boom maker for New Brunswick if reciprocity can be effected on fair terms.

A WAR OF MILLIONS.

The strike of organized labor against the billion dollar steel trust is one of the most extensive labor movements the world has ever witnessed. By the time this is published there will be in the vicinity of 200,000 workmen involved in the gigantic strike and the great steel industry of the United States will be at a standstill. The question at issue seems to be the effort of the labor unions to effect an agreement which will be enforced in all the mills of the trust whether such are now known as "union mills" or not. The answer of the trust is that this would be arbitrarily "unionize" all their mills which it claims to be a tyranny of labor against labor. The New York Nation in its last number publishes the trust's argument in the following clear cut sentences:

"It is something to get a statement about the steel strike which clears the air of rumors and defines the issue sharply. This is the merit of Mr. Morgan's clear-cut announcement on Friday, in behalf of the United States Steel Corporation, that there can be no compromise on the only question in debate with the Amalgamated Association. From the first, the employers contended that it was a matter of principle, affecting their honor, both as men and as masters, not to consent to the forcible "unionizing" of mills at present non-union. This is now the naked issue, and it will be in vain for President Schaffer to try to cover it up with talk about Wall street speculation, the tyranny of trusts, political intrigue, and so on. He was elected to make his fight on an indefensible and outrageous claim, going to the heart of the rights of free labor; and everything else that he may say, or that the newspapers may allege, is wholly beside the main point. This is simply the serious question whether a union tyranny may be set up which will deny to men the right of selling their labor as they will. If that had to be fought out some day, even at frightful cost, the battle might as well come now as later."

Since the publication of that statement the contending forces have met at New York in an effort to adjust the trouble, but without success. At that meeting the Trust put forward the following propositions as a basis of settlement:

"Tin Plate Company—Should proceed under the contract signed with the Amalgamated Association as of July 1, 1901.
The American Steel Hoop Company—Company should sign the scale for all the mills owned by the American Steel Hoop Company that was signed for last year.
"American Sheet Steel Company—Company should sign the scale for all the mills of this company that were signed for last year except the Old Meadow mill and the Salisbury mills."

These proposals were claimed to be a withdrawal in part of the trust's previous offer of settlement and the executive of the Amalgamated Association representing the strikers make this counter offer:

"We, the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association hereby present the following proposition as a reply to that received from the United States Steel Corporation:

"Sheet mills—All mills signed for last year with the exception of Salisbury and Scottsdale and with the addition of Mc Keesport and Wellsville.
"Hoop mills—All mills now known to be organized, viz.:

"Youngstown, Girard, Greenville; Warren, Lindsay, McCutcheon, Clark, Bar Mill; Monessen, Mingo, 12-inch, 9-inch and hoop mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company.
"Tin mills—All mills except Monessen.
"Note—All other matters of detail to be left for settlement by conference."

In answer to the trust's statement that organized labor is attempting to tyrannize over unorganized labor and force the latter onto the unions, the strikers' executive state that they only asked "that the scale be signed for only those men who desired it."

The trust has declared war to the bitter end and President Schaffer on behalf of the striking unions has retaliated by calling the men from their employment. What the end will be is hard to prophecy, but the gigantic strike

is already estimated to have cost the trust and the employees during the past month of its existence some six or seven millions of dollars. If that result is the natural consequence of the amalgamation of millions in the gigantic trust, the popularity of such movements of capital will be abated among the investing public.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power at a time when the trade of Canada showed every sign of stagnation and even of retrogression. The country's exports were not so great as they had been some years previously, the cry of overproduction was in the mouth of every manufacturer, while the agricultural interests were suffering from the prevailing low prices. Every business interest was suffering from one cause or another, the disheartened people had worn smooth the regular outlets to the neighbouring republic in the steady march of an exodus which was ever taking from Canada the youth and brawn and brains of the country, while those who remained had grown almost hopeless waiting for better times. The national policy had proven a fruitless production. The people turned in despair from the party of broken promises to the untried liberal party in a last hope that any change must mean a betterment of existing conditions.

Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has justified the trust reposed in him by the majority of the electors of Canada is written in letters of gold across the page of the past five years of steady national progress. In domestic trade there has been a distinct betterment which has been felt in every hamlet, town and city in Canada, for while there are no direct figures compiled for the trade carried on between the Canadian people, the bank returns clearly prove that our domestic trade has revived and expanded in a most wonderful manner. And our foreign trade is also a proof of this, for it is a fair inference that domestic and foreign trade have a natural connection and that the expansion of the latter involves the increase of the former. In 1896 our aggregate foreign trade amounted to \$239,000,000. In the past five years this has increased until it amounts to nearly four hundred million dollars or an increase in five years of more than the 23 years previous.

Such a startling development in so short a period has involved an enormous increase in the national wealth. Canada has been opening up whole territories before unknown, and while the peoples money has been liberally spent in this development, the new sections have produced an adequate return. For instance, the Yukon country has cost the government millions of dollars for the maintenance of law and order and the extension of the postal and other public services, but the Yukon has paid back in gold royalties every dollar of this enormous expenditure. It has been said in sarcasm that the Laurier Administration is a business administration. The very same thing can be said of it in the highest meaning of the term, and the record of the past five years amply justifies the expression. Take any five years you like in the history of Canada and compare it with the last five years and you will cease to wonder even (if you be a Conservative) why the Laurier Administration was returned to power last fall by such an enormous majority.

But the expansion of the national trade is only one feature of the wonderful record. The extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal has given a new phase to the idea of a national railway which will

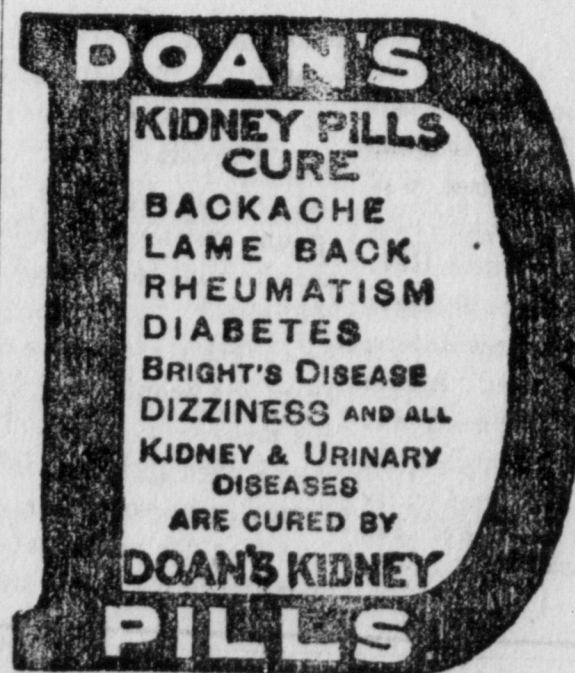
give the people of the country a fitting return for their investment not alone in dividends (for that is not the best test), but in a splendid service at a minimum cost. The canals of the country have been widened and deepened and the old dream of a 14 foot waterway from the great lakes to the seaboard has become an actual reality. It has cost millions of dollars to do it, but it is money well spent, for it has redeemed the many more millions previously invested in the national canals and given Canadian ports the opportunity to do the trade of the great western country. The mail service of the Dominion has been revolutionized in five years and domestic and Imperial penny postage brought into effect. Perhaps in no one department has greater administrative ability been shown than in the conduct of the postal service, which has been enormously improved and enlarged, while the annual deficits of the department have been reduced almost to the vanishing point.

Enough has been written to prove conclusively that if viewed from the standpoint of increased national trade or improved national facilities, the five years record of the Laurier administration has been eminently successful. But material prosperity and national improvements are not the only tests of administrative ability. Have the people progressed in other lines of national development. Are they more patriotic? Are they bound more closely in their national union? The answer to these questions has been written in letters of blood by Canadian heroes in South Africa where men of the two great races which unite to form the Canadian people have shown a common purpose of glorious patriotism. Nay, more Canada has become bigger, stronger and more hopeful. It fills to day a larger place in the public eye. It has passed from the colonial to the national plane, and with the Imperial bonus immeasurably strengthened, it has taken a new place in the Imperial union. The 23rd of June, 1896 should be considered a red letter day in the history of Canada.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The larger cities of Canada are worrying to know how much money to spend on the Duke and Duchess of York when they arrive and just how to spend it. The people of Kent are not worrying over such trifles. When the Duke and Duchess call we shall treat them like one of ourselves, which is true politeness and the highest courtesy. If the Duke hears of this we are satisfied he will shake St. John and visit Richibucto or Buctouche instead.

The lightning never strikes twice in the same spot. Last year the smallpox epidemic visited Restigouche and Gloucester Coun



Mrs. I. STREVEES, Edgett's Landing, N. B., writes on Jan. 18, 1901: "In the fall of 1899 I was troubled with a severe pain in the back. I could scarcely get up out of a chair and it gave me great pain to move about. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and was completely cured. I have not been troubled with it since."

ties. This year it has broken out in Carleton County, in the very opposite end of the province. It is reported as being of very mild type.

Dr. Koch, the eminent German scientist, has once more startled the world by exploding the fable that human and bovine tuberculosis are the same disease. Dr. Koch asserts that his experiments prove the impossibility of inoculating cows with human consumption germs.

The Moncton Transcript has been very properly denouncing the so called evangelist, L. J. King, and the latter has retorted by praying for the editor of the Transcript. That is a mean advantage to take of the newspaper man.

The last year cup winner "Columbia" has won another race from the "Constitution" and the New York Yacht Club is in a quandary to know which boat to race against Shamrock II. If Sir Thomas Lipton should lift the cup this year, the American sports will fall back on the excuse that they hadn't made the proper choice of yacht to race against Shamrock II.

Next time the Governor General visits the Province he should do more than pass by our doors. The door is always open and we will make him welcome when he comes.

BY THE WAY.

There was a rumor in circulation that the Governor General and Lady Minto had been touring the Maritime Provinces. Must have been a newspaper story, for they would never have neglected Kent on their way around.

It must have been the same fellow started that story about the likelihood of Sir Charles Tupper being appointed Governor General as informed the country last fall of the likelihood of his being elected Premier.

Halifax is agitating for the curfew bell law to prevent its citizens being allowed out after dark, while St. John is worried over the fear of the Sunday observance law being enforced. Both towns can stand a lot of reforming. There may however be a difference of

opinion among critics as to where the reform should commence.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

T. H. Estabrooks of St. John devotes his whole attention to trade and employs seven travellers. One can imagine what quantities of Tea are handled in his blending and packing establishment. Mr. Estabrooks is the proprietor of the famous Red Rose Tea.

Red Rose is pure Tea of delicious flavour.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

Sashes of all kinds and descriptions will be a feature of summer dress.

The prettiest, most becoming face veil for mourning wear is made of brussels net with a scalloped edge, a hemstitched border or a crape band.

Embroidered batiste of the finest texture and the daintiest biscuit tint is to be very much worn this season for entire gowns, waists and trimmings.

French knots are quite as popular as ever as a means of trimming, with the difference of using heavy instead of fine silk. On gauze materials they are very effective.

Spring hats have blossomed out in a very realistic way with flowers in the lead for decoration. Roses are first on the list, but all sorts of exquisite floral designs are in evidence on the new hats.

The new leather belts are the same straight around bands so long worn, but are covered with rows of stitching or combined with velvet showing a narrow line through the center, the leather overlapping and being stitched on.

Single faced velvet ribbon is promised as one of the trimmings for foulard gowns, and it is to be stitched on at the upper edge. Graduated bands of piece velvet were stitched on to the skirts of the winter models, so it is only the same idea differently expressed.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness, or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

Miss Hutton—Mamma has a portrait of me that was painted when I was a child of 6.

Miss Pepprey—Ah! By one of the old masters?—Philadelphia Press.

There is no form of kidney trouble, from a backache down to Bright's disease, that DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will not relieve or cure.

If you are troubled with any kind of kidney complaint, use Doan's Pills.

A ten cent package of Magnetic Dyes and very little work will make a new blouse of your faded silk one—try it.

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