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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. JULY 11, 1901

SNAPSHOTS.

George V. McInerney and H. A. Powell were two of the speakers booked for the Borden picnic on Dominion Day at Halifax. Neither of the gentlemen materialized. Probably the fact that they were advertised to speak explains the small attendance.

The Borden picnic was a failure. Not more than 450 persons were present at the grand Conservative rally. Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P., now knows the great following Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., has in his own province and constituency.

It is reported that Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, M. P. P., is anxious to abandon the Moncton Convention. Only a few weeks ago he announced, through the Montreal Gazette, that he approved of it, and would stand by it. Why this sudden change of front? Does he expect to catch some Liberal votes by dropping the rotten old platform erected by Hon. George E. Foster, H. A. Powell, George V. McInerney and himself?

There is a report that George V. McInerney intends leaving our town for either Halifax or St. John. His St. John friends say he is not going to that city, and after the Borden frost on the first he is not likely to think of Halifax. Probably he will stay at home, or go to Montreal for a change.

The St. John Freeman is unduly excited over a possible vacancy in the Dominion cabinet. For a religious paper it works in more politics than the St. John dailies.

Did it ever occur to the Conservative editor of the Freeman, that Mr. John Costigan stated last winter that he was an independent, and allied to neither of the two great parties?

The editor of the Freeman is the clergyman who wrote the article which was a base slander on his Acadian co-religionists. And yet he pretends to speak for the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces.

The Freeman says that the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces must have cabinet representation. But there is apparently only one man to be considered—John Costigan. What is the matter with Hon. Colin McIsaac, of Antigonish? He is a genuine Liberal and just as capable a man as honest John Costigan.

A north shore politician said, the other day, that the St. John Freeman was making more Liberal votes than any speaker the Liberals had in the last campaign.

Our own George V. knows how the editor's article, on the French-Acadians, operated against him.

Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P., the Conservative member for Jacques Cartier, is reported as saying in St. John that his party was disorganized in the provinces. He should have said demoralized and leaderless.

"What a dead newspaper the St. John Sun has become," said a prominent Richibucto Conservative to a friend the other day. The gentleman has not read the Transcript, otherwise he would learn that it is "the setting sun."

Richibucto is in a fair way of getting its public building. Where is George V. McInerney with his statement that Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, M. P., could do nothing for this county. LeBlanc has done more for this constituency in nine months than McInerney could in eighteen years. George V. was quite satisfied if the Conservative leaders in the House gave him an opportunity of displaying his oratorical powers. It tickled his vanity and after all that satisfied his ambition.

Nothing has been heard lately of the three seats in Ontario which were offered to George V. The following are vacant:—Addington, West Durham and West Hastings. Probably these were the three George V. had in his mind.

IMPERIAL PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The recent debate, on the differential duties on colonial sugar in the British Parliament, shows that the free trade principle is still very strong in Great Britain. The motion was defeated by 366 to 16, a very emphatic pronouncement on the part of the British people through their representatives. Sir Charles Tupper and other Conservatives continually state that the Imperial preferential trade scheme is rapidly gaining ground and followers, but the result of the debate shows that such is not the case. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out the other day that the foreign trade of Great Britain was of far greater importance than that of the colonies, and therefore the motherland did not care to sacrifice a reality for a mere shadow that might never materialize. During the debate it was pointed out that the exports to all the colonies were not equal to half the exports to foreign countries. In order to persuade the British people that Imperial preferential trade would be beneficial to the motherland, it is necessary to prove that such a policy would result in a very large increase of colonial trade. The first question that naturally arises is, where can the British colonial trade increase? At present Britain enjoys immense advantages in India and there is not a great deal of room for the expansion of trade in that country. India at present takes one-third of the exports from Britain to British possessions. Nearly another third of the colonial exports go to the Australian Colonies, and like India, there is no great room for expansion here, as aside from inter-Australian trade the greater proportion of the imports are from the United Kingdom. Coming to Canada, it is here that Britain can hope for the greatest expansion of British colonial trade.

Our imports from the motherland are much smaller than those of Australia, and this notwithstanding the preference which we give to British manufactures. This is probably attributable to our proximity to the United States,

which is a great manufacturing country, and also to our own industrial progress. The Conservative scheme of preferential trade within the empire which has been advocated by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. R. L. Borden is not taken seriously by anyone. The fact is quite apparent that the Conservatives are not sincere in their policy of Imperial preferential trade. Last session the party laid down the platform of protection. Now protection and preferential trade cannot both exist. Further we had Mr Brock, M. P., of Toronto, urging an increase in the duties on woollen goods coming from the United Kingdom, as the 22 per cent. protection of the preferential tariff was not sufficient, and meant ruin to the Canadian manufacturer. In this appeal he was supported by the Conservatives and their press.

If 22 per cent. meant ruin, what would absolute free trade do, for that synonymous with preferential trade within the empire. Mr. Chamberlain has said regarding Imperial preferential trade: "Before we can consider the project we must be sure that we are to have all the expansion of which the trade is capable. For this purpose trade must be free."

Therefore it will be seen at once that the Conservatives of this country have a policy which is insincere and unpractical.

CONSERVATIVE OPENINGS.

The Conservative party have had two openings during the past week, one at the Borden picnic, at Halifax, and another at Bowmanville, West Durham, Ontario. The picnic at Halifax was advertised and canvassed in a very efficient manner, but notwithstanding these facts the leader of the opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., and his first lieutenant, Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P., addressed a very small gathering. A very liberal estimate places the total number of persons present at 500, including many ladies and children. The speeches were anything but enthusiastically received, and certainly had a tone of despair in them. The leaders had nothing new to tell the people of Canada and their only charge was the old one of heavy expenditure. Considering the fact that they sat in the House and voted the expenditure, we would imagine that it is rather late in the day for them to speak of this matter. The time they should have raised their voices against the expenditure was when the various items of the estimates came down. It was their duty to oppose any such estimates which they did not approve of, and record their votes against such an expenditure. Not having done so and having endorsed them it ill becomes them to travel about speaking of the increased expenditure. Again, according to the Toronto World (Conservative) the members of the conservative party at Ottawa last session signed a petition to the government asking



Crosswell, March 28, 1901.
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MRS. I. DAVIDSON.

them to make an expenditure of \$60,000,000 more for the Georgian Bay Canal. And yet these are the men who pose as economists and cry loudly about the estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year. The conservatives are simply playing a Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll game on this question of expenditure.

At Bowmanville, Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M. P., was the principal speaker, and the policy enunciated by him was the old one of intolerance. He denounced the Catholics and the French, and in a general way gave the Protestant horse an airing. As the local elections are not very distant, he thinks that this will probably be a drawing card in Ontario. It is most regrettable, after all that has been said by his leader on this subject, that Mr. Wallace does not see that not only is he injuring his own party but is sowing the seeds of discord and hatred throughout the Dominion. We cannot hope for unity with such sentiments disseminated far and wide by prominent politicians, and if this country is ever to become a great nation it must be by the union of all races and creeds and a certain degree of toleration among them. The Conservative politicians who adopt the methods of Mr. Wallace are doing more to destroy Canada in one year than twenty years of labor by the men who are anxious that all classes and creeds should live and work in harmony for the good of the Dominion.

AMERICAN FAIR PLAY.

English papers of recent date have given considerable prominence to sensational stories of the inhuman conduct of Boers after the battle of Vlakfontein when it was alleged they went over the battlefield and murdered the British wounded who were waiting for succor. It is not so very long ago since the press of continental Europe, and, indeed, many supposedly representative American papers were teeming with articles, scathingly condemnatory in tone; painting the British forces in general as barbarians, without one redeeming feature. The cause of all this indignation was to be found in the fact that in the course of the military operations in South Africa the British authorities found it necessary to destroy a number of farm houses which were really little better than nests for parties of Boer outlaws, who from

these points of vantage conducted a very troublesome guerilla campaign.

It is the easiest thing in the world for one of these Yankee editors, eager to twist the lion's tail, to sit in comfort in a luxurious office and grind out anti-British twaddle by the yard. By so doing he doubtless finds favor in the eyes of some of his readers and he certainly does not hurt Great Britain. In their frenzy, however, our friends seem to have forgotten the much vaunted American spirit of fair play and justice. How many American journals have condemned the Boers for acts of cruelty similar to that at Vlakfontein—and this is by no means an isolated incident. Such cruelty has, we regret to say, been almost elevated to the position of a creed by the Boers ever since the war began. In spite of these facts however, the American press has little or no condemnation for the Boers. Over such actions they are pleased to draw the veil of charitable oblivion, and to dismiss them with the canting cry, "The poor Boers are fighting for their liberty against the tyrant English." What are the Filipinos doing against the "tyrant Yankees," and where does the charitable whitewash come in, in their case. Out upon such perfidious practice. Give credit where it is due and distribute censure with the same impartial hand. But, this can hardly be, for they don't harbor the same idea of justice in Yankee land that we do in Canada.

For the masses not the classes, BENTLEY'S Liniment is the family medicine chest. Price 10 and 25c.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S. July 8.—Wm. Minnis, mate of the schooner Alma loading lumber here for New York, fell overboard between the vessel and the wharf yesterday morning and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. It is supposed he struck his head in falling, as he made no outcry and sank immediately. He belonged to Morden and was only 21 years old.

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A Modern Politician.
"My son," said the fond but wise parent, "you are leaving me to go out into the world. I have nothing to give you but advice. Never tell a lie. If you wish to put one in circulation, get it published. A lie cannot live, but it takes one a blamed long time to fade out of print."
"Always read your contract. A man might consider he was getting a sinecure if he were offered a position picking blossoms off a century plant; but, you see, he wouldn't have a remunerative occupation if he were paid on piecework."
"Be not overcritical. Even the most ordinary sort of a genius can tell when the other fellow is making a fool of himself."
"Remember that the young man, like the angler's worm, is rather better for being visibly alive."
"Be careful in the choice of your surroundings. Environment will do a great deal for a man. For example, flour and water in a china jug is cream sauce. In a pail on the sidewalk it is bilsticker's paste."
"Don't forget that there's a time for everything and that everything should be done in its proper time. Never hunt for bargains in umbrellas on a rainy day."
"You may make enemies. If you know who they are, don't mention them. Silence is golden. It saves the money that might otherwise be spent in defending a libel suit. If you don't know who they are—well, abuse lavished on a concealed enemy is like charity indiscriminately bestowed; it's a good thing wasted."

How Blaine Remembered Henderson.

It was before General Henderson had been elected to congress, and Blaine was speaker of the house. Henderson was in Washington, and naturally Blaine was one of the statesmen that he much desired to meet, and the opportunity came of a morning just as the speaker was passing through the lobby on his way to the marble rotunda. The formal greetings were exchanged in a brief moment, and General Henderson was left to see the swinging doors close on the form of the Republican leader.
Six years later General Henderson again came to Washington, this time to get Iowa divided into two judicial districts. He put up at Wornley's, where Blaine also lived, it being in those days a fashionable and flourishing hostelry. A week or so after his arrival from Iowa, as General Henderson was entering the dining room, he met Blaine after having passed and repassed him many times. The Maine man grasped him cordially by the hand, called him by name and inquired about Iowa.
"I had heard of Senator Blaine's wonderful faculty for remembering names," says General Henderson. "When I had seated myself at the table, I beckoned to the head waiter."
"Hasn't Mr. Blaine asked you my name?" I said to him. "Now think hard and be sure of your answer."
"Yes, sah," replied the waiter. "He done called me ovah las' night an' asked yo' name an' all about yo'. I told him yo' was Mistah Henderson."

Origin of the Yosemite Valley.

It is perfectly obvious to those familiar with glacial phenomena that Yosemite is quite an ordinary and necessary product of glacial erosion under the conditions prevailing in that locality. The main glacier came down Tenaya canyon, cutting it to a steep but fairly uniform grade. Yosemite valley is but a continuation of that gorge. The end of the glacier at the time that it was cutting Yosemite extended not far beyond Fort Monroe. It remained there for a long time and therefore plowed out the bottom of the valley to a considerable depth. Branch glaciers joined the Tenaya glacier when it filled Yosemite, coming down the valleys of Yosemite, Little Yosemite, Illilouette and Bridal Veil and other creeks and forming hanging valleys at the junction points. The formation of the vertical cliffs of the valley may have been due to undermining and may have been aided by the cleavage of the rocks. On the recession of the glacier doubtless the bottom of the valley was occupied by a lake which has since been partially filled by detritus and drained by the erosion of Merced river cutting through the rock wall at the foot of the valley. —National Geographic Magazine.

Where Girls Must Marry.

In Russia if a girl desires to study at either of the universities etiquette requires that she should be married. Accordingly she goes through the civil form of marriage with one of the men students, whom she may never have seen before and perhaps may never speak to again.
These marriages are perfectly legal, and if the contracting parties like each other they are united for life, but otherwise the marriage is dissolved when their university course is finished and both are free to marry again. Sonya Kovalevski, the celebrated mathematician, went through the civil marriage ceremony with a student whom she then saw for the first time, but who eventually became her husband.—Home Notes.

A Refutation.

"They are accusing you of trying to take money out of the public treasury and give it away."
"Now, isn't that nonsense!" exclaimed the cold blooded politician. "Anybody who knows me knows that if I could get money out of the public treasury I wouldn't give it away. I'd hang on to it."

Late Realization.

"I now realize," said the pig as they loaded him in the wagon bound for the butcher's—"I now realize that overeating tends to shorten life."—Indianapolis Press.