

The Review.

Best Advertising Medium in North
 ern New Brunswick.

Subscription \$1.00 per annum; if not paid with-
 in three months, \$1.50.
 Advertising Rates: \$1.00 per inch 1st insertion.
 50 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates
 made known on application.
 Professional Cards \$5.00 per year.
 Yearly advertising payable quarterly.
 Transient advertising payable in advance.
 Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths insert-
 ed free. Verses accompanying death notices will
 be charged for at regular rates.
 Correspondence or any subject of general inter-
 est is invited.
 Items of news from any place will be thank-
 fully received.
 We do not hold ourselves responsible for opin-
 ions expressed by our correspondents.
 All communications must be accompanied by
 the writer's name in confidence to ensure inser-
 tion.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly
 from the Post Office—whether directed to his ad-
 dress or another, or whether he has subscribed or
 not—is responsible for the pay.
 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. DEC. 5, 1901

LIP LOYALTY AT A PREM-
 IUM.

It is a good old truth that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of precept, and in nothing does it apply better than in national duties. Ever since the people of Canada placed the destinies of the country in the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the defeated family compact, known as the conservative party, has been full of advice especially in matters of imperial concern. When the Premier was called to London to take part in the Jubilee proceedings, the tory press insisted that the time had come for Canada to demand an imperial preference in favor of Canadian products. Strangely enough this valuable precept had been destroyed of its value by the 18 years of conservative tariff wall building, which had raised a Chinese barrier against the mother country, so that Canada's imports of British goods had decreased many millions of dollars. When the loyal Canadians protested against the unfair discrimination against British products, the answer came sharp and clear as a pronouncement of conservative loyalty. "Then so much the worse for British connection." This didn't strike people as the correct motto for a party which talked loyalty at election times and used the Union Jack as a campaign banner. But wrapping oneself in the flag of old England is a cheap form of patriotism and apparently carried with it no imperial responsibilities. So for 18 years of tory rule, opportunity after opportunity was neglected, which if acted upon might have proved that Canada's loyalty was something more than lip service. For example, Sir John A. MacDonald might have introduced a British preference instead of leaving it for "the disloyal grits" in later years to effect, but Sir John introduced the National Policy instead, and made up for loyal action by loyal talk. So when the Empire had its back to the wall in the Sudan campaign, the people of Canada expected that tory loyalty would express itself in a contingent of armed men to aid the mother land, but the tory premier curtly announced that "Canada wasn't bothering herself with Britain's brawls." And when Gen. Laurier and Col. Williams offered to raise such contingents for African service, their loyal offers were declined without thanks. Even the Canadian voyageurs who were urgently required for bateaux work on the upper Nile had to be gathered by British officers at Britain's expense. Up to 1896 not a single dollar or a single man had been sent as Canada's contribution to Imperial defence. Such was the brilliant example of British loyalty given by the conservatives when they had the control of Canadian affairs. But as soon as they had no responsibil-

ties of government, the conserva- tives developed a wonderful spirit of imperialism which has shown itself ever since—in talk. When the South African war broke out, Sir Charles Tupper was quite willing to have any number of Cana- dians drafted to the front and throw the responsibility for the action on the Laurier Administration. More than that, Sir Charles, finding that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was equal to the emer- gency and was not afraid to meet the adverse criticism of his own compatriots, went down to Quebec and told the French-Canadians that Laurier, the Imperialist, was tying Canada hand and foot to the chariot wheels of the British war chariots. He put up the bogey of Canada sharing in the annual British charges for Army and Navy to turn them from their duty to the Empire. That was his contribution to the already difficult problem of rousing the imperial spirit in a country of di- vided nationalities.

Well, Canada sent the first con- tingent and the second contingent made up of Canadian boys, fitted out and transported at Canada's expense. Then the Strathcona Horse was equipped with the government's sanction and assist- ance but at the expense of the High Commissioner. Then the Canadian government offered to send another contingent and when the British government declined the offer, volunteered to raise Can- adian regiments for garrison duty at Halifax and Quebec in order that the Imperial troops might be relieved from garrison duty and be at the disposal of the British war office for duty in South Af- rica, which offer was gladly ac- cepted. In addition a regiment of Canadian mounted men have been sent to do police duty in South Africa. And now within the past month the further offer of another Canadian regiment of mounted infantry has been accept- ed and will soon leave for the scene of war in South Africa. And yet forsooth our conservative papers preach the doctrine that Canada has been disgraced be- cause Canada is not paying for the equipment of this last regiment.

After all the years of inaction in Britain's various times of need, they have the audacity to criticize the action of better and more loyal men who have acted instead of following conservative example and taking their loyalty out in talk. The conservative party is without shame, or its leaders would remember the inglorious story of conservative inaction in the time of Britain's need, when Canadians blushed to think that their loyalty to the mother land had been proven to be the empty talk of braggart politicians who merely used their patriotic eloquence as an election catch cry, to be for- gotten when it had done its duty in deceiving the people. The lib- erals here ushered in a new era in our national responsibilities and they have given the lie by their loyal action to the charge of dis- loyalty with which their oppo- nents have so persistently sought to brand them. The conservative lip loyalty is taken for what it is worth to-day, and like the coun- terfeit coinage that it is, is regard- ed merely as a danger to the peace and comfort of the commonwealth.

The disagreement of those two tory mouth organs, the St. John Freeman and the Monteur Acad- ian brings a certain comfort in view of the old adage "When rogues fall out, honest men get their due."

The announcement of the gen- eral increase in the wages of mechanics and labourers in the I. C. R. employ should destroy the usefulness of the tory agitators who, drawing government pay, spend their energy in biting the hand that feeds them.

INCREASED PAY FOR I. C. R.
 EMPLOYEES.

As announced by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson previous to the last general election the Minister of Railways had promised to adjust the wage question of the shop men in the I. C. R. employ and fix a scale of wages which so far as could be done would remove the many inequalities and unfairnesses which characterized the existing lack of system. Mr. Blair has made public the method or plan under which it is hoped fair play and increased wages will be provided for the older and more skilled employees of the shops. The employees will be divided into classes as follows:—

Apprentice—A person learning the trade designated by his title.
 Improver—A mechanic who has served his time or three (3) years apprenticeship, but is not competent to perform the work required of a skilled mechanic, at the trade as designated by his title.

Junior—A skilled mechanic who is competent to perform the work required at his trade.

Senior—A skilled mechanic, who is competent to perform the work required at his trade and whose qualifications or term of service entitles him to advanced consideration.

Chargeman — A skilled me- chanic, who is competent to per- form the work required at his trade, and to direct and supervise work and men.

Starting in at a rate of 5 cents an hour, the apprentice will receive 7½c an hour the second year and 10c an hour the third or last year of his apprenticeship. He is then called an improver and his rate of pay increased to 12½c an hour for the first year, 14c for the second and 15c an hour for the third year. He is then recog- nized as a junior mechanic for the next three years and his pay in- creased to 16, 17 and 18 cents an hour for the respective years. Having served 9 years at his trade he becomes a full fledged senior mechanic and is paid 19c the first year, 20c the second and 21c the third and succeeding years. His raise of pay then depends on his promotion to chargeman that is a sub-foreman in charge of a small gang of men. For this work 25c an hour will be allowed. These figures apply to fitters, machinists, brass finishers, blacksmiths, spring makers, tool-makers, cop- persmiths, tinsmiths and brass melters. For boiler makers the pay is the same up to the last senior year when the rate of pay allowed is 22c an hour. Pattern makers are allowed the same pay as senior boiler makers. The pipe fitters start at 11c an hour and are increased to 19c an hour as seniors. Carpenters and car- builders, upholsterers and painters are paid 12c an hour the first year as improvers and increased to 20c an hour as seniors. Machine men get from 12c an hour as improvers to 18c as seniors. The various trade assistants are paid on a similar scale. The years' work is placed at 2750 hours of actual ser- vice, thus giving each man two weeks vacation in addition to Sundays and 10 legal holidays and an allowance of 5 days for sick- ness.

These rules are to come in force January 1st next at which time the various shop men will be scheduled according to their stand- ing. Employees coming to the I. C. R. shops from other employ will be given a probationary term in which their proper classification will be decided. Provision is of course made for these increases of wages being retarded or prevent- ed by the idleness, dissolute habits or insubordination of the employ- ee as well as for the more speedy ad- vancement of men displaying special merit or ability.

GROWING BABIES.

Needs Watchful Care to Prevent Over-
 feeding and the Evils that Fol-
 low.

All children at some period of their in- fancy are subject to indigestion, diarrhoea or constipation. While the symptoms of these troubles greatly differ, the origin of each is due to the same cause—improper food or overfeeding. This results some- times in diarrhoea, sometimes in consti- pation. In either the treatment is to re- move the cause, and this can only be speedily, safely and effectively done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, a purely vegetable medicine guaranteed to contain no opiate nor any of the poisonous stuff- found in the so-called soothing medicines. Mothers who once use Baby's Own Tab- lets for their little ones never after ex- periment with other medicines, and al- ways speak of them in the highest terms. Mrs. Geo. R. Johnston, Wall street, Brock- ville, says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for over a year, always keep them in the house and always find them satisfactory. If my little boy—two years of age—is troubled with constipation, in- digestion or diarrhoea, I give him the tab- lets and he is soon relieved. The tablets regulate the bowels and do not cause after constipation as many medicines do. I have also found them beneficial in teeth- ing."

Baby's Own Tablets are a certain cure for all the minor ailments of little ones such as colic, sour stomach, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, etc. Children take them readily, and crushed or dissolved in water they can be given with good results to the youngest infant. Sold by drug- gists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A trial of the system will more surely demonstrate its practical merit than any amount of discus- sion. It has evidently been care- fully thought out, but mechanics are a hard class of employees to satisfy and the fact that they are in government employ does not make them more amenable to reason. But the bringing forward of the plan entailing as it does a considerable increase in the pay roll is conclusive evidence of the good faith with which the Min- ister of Railways has kept his pre- election promise, and the friends of labour will give the plan their best wishes in its practical work- ing.

BY THE WAY.

The St. John Freeman and the Monteur Acadian cannot agree on the reasons for the defeat of Mr. Geo. V. McInerney in this county at the last elections, but then neither one of those papers know anything about the politics of Kent.

The public hysteria over the smallpox situation is happily stay- ed. The reports from St. John show that the disease is not spreading and is under the con- trol of the health authorities. Its extent has been much magnified and at no time was there any fear of a general infection. But be- cause the papers of that city pub- lished the facts and demanded sensible measures, the outside public got unduly alarmed.

The Chatham World charges Premier Tweedie with the author- ship of a biblical editorial which recently appeared in the St. John Gazette. We thought the Scott Act prevailed in Chatham, but it is evident that Commodore Stew- art was in an unduly convivial mood when he penned that charge.

The St. John Sun is in another of its ultra loyal spasms. As we remarked on a similar occasion, many moons since, the Sun's edi-

tor reminds us of the gentleman mentioned by an American humorist who was so full of loy- alty, and hot gas, that he was wil- ling to sacrifice his mother-in-law on the altars of his outraged coun- try.

The clamor of the local oppo- sition press for a general election of members to the New Brunswick House of Assembly reminds us of a similar clamor made by the Hal- ifax Herald shortly before the Nova Scotia provincial elections. Editor Stewart, of the Herald, from his superior experience in defeat might speak a word of ad- vice to the Moncton Times, St. John Globe, etc., etc. Editors with political aspirations, Bro. O'Brien, of the Globe, should bear in mind Machett's soliloquy:—

"I have no spur
 To prick the sides of my intent,
 but only
 Vaulting ambition, which o'er
 leaps itself,
 And falls on the other."

Thanksgiving Day came this year in proper time for our people to give thanks for the bounty of the past harvest of the fields and for the expected harvest of the smelt fisheries.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTS.

The Boston Transcript prints a letter from Mr. M. L. O. Gorten about affairs in New Zealand, in which the prospects of that Utopia are not represented as particularly promising. The famous labor laws which regulate every detail of employ- ment and provide for compulsory arbitra- tion seem not to be an unmixed blessing. Labor, he thinks, has things so much its own way that there is little left except for it to be its own employer and pay itself wages. If it can do that, well and good. If it can't, it seems likely to be out of a job. The "leading paper in Auckland," quoted by Mr. Gorten, says:

"The whole working of the arbitration act has turned out quite differently from what its authors anticipated. . . . The act, according to its authors, was to usher in an era of industrial peace. There never has been such a period of industrial tur- moil in any community. . . . All at- tempts to fix these things by act of Parlia- ment hitherto has proved abortive, and New Zealand will add another instance of disastrous failure."

The Boards of Conciliation provided for by the act have disappointed expectation and are not of much use, but the Court of Arbitration, which is the final author- ity in disputes, is always full of busi- ness, and its members seem to find the steadiest employment of any working-men in the country. The court sits constantly, and labor unions never let it lack questions for settlement. Moreover the labor unions keep up a steady demand for new laws for the benefit of labor. A new one that Mr. Gorten tells of provides that any employee who is hurt by an accident while at work may collect damages from his employer. If he is disabled, the employ- er must pay him £400, and the same to his family if he is killed. That makes it extra-hazardous to employ any one. The weekly half-holiday obtains everywhere in the colony, and gives general satisfac- tion. Mr. Sedden, the Premier, under whose leadership the labor legislation now in force has been enacted, is quoted as saying that "if things go on as they are going, there will be a break down. The unions are riding the thing to death." It is explained, however, that he said that to certain labor delegates who came to him with propositions that he considered un- reasonable, and that he still believes that the arbitration laws are excellent and will last. But they are not fully tried or per- fected yet, and will doubtless need re- vision. One trouble is that in spite of high protection the local manufacturing industries cannot compete with foreign manufactures. The boot and shoe trade has a protection of thirty-three and one- third per cent., but importations have doubled in the last two years, and the prospect is that the shoes of the New Zealanders will be made in the United States.

New Zealand's arbitration experiments have had to do with concerns in which all the civilized world is acutely interest- ed. That her whole system of governmental protection for labor will break down is not to be expected. In the course of time her experience is likely to be useful in determining what reforms and innova- tions are practicable and what are not. One sign that her experiment is not yet a failure is the recent adoption of a modified form of her law by the legislature of New South Wales.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

HIGHLY COMMENDED
 AT PARIS.

A Canadian Product which
 Wins Much Fame at the
 Great Exposition of
 1900.

Though not Entered as an Exhibit
 Dodd's Kidney Pills Continued their
 Victories Among the Visitors to the
 Gay Capital—Returned Canadian
 Commissioner Tells a Personal Ex-
 perience.

TORONTO, Dec. 2. (Special).—Mr. J. G. Jardine, one of Canada's Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, has returned to his home at 805 Crawford street, this city, and is full of interesting stories of his ex- perience during his stay in France.

He was impressed with the superiority of things Canadian when seen along side the products of the world. Everything from Canada was "genuinely good," and while in some cases other exhibits might be more "showy," none were more worthy.

Mr. Jardine returns, if possible, a more enthusiastic Canadian and this is in part at least due to the fact that while in Paris he was very much benefited by the use of that great Canadian tonic, Dodd's Kidney Pills. His work was very trying and made great demands on his health and strength but he says:

"During my stay in Paris I found Dodd's Kidney Pills invaluable, relieving Backache instantly and toning up my system generally."

Even in medical lines Canadians abroad have no reason to be ashamed of their country for no remedy in the world has ever been so quickly recognized and given a foremost place among known curatives as Dodd's Kidney Pills wherever intro- duced.

The experience of Mr. Jardine with Dodd's Kidney Pills in Paris, the home of some of the greatest medical scientists is significant.

He was not alone in his enjoyment of the benefits of this great tonic, for many other of his acquaintances were using the same medicine, among them the Secretary to the Canadian Commission, Mr. Aug. Dupuis, who is an enthusiastic believer in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My father's a bishop, he is."
 "Shucks! Is dat all! Me pap'er policeman."—New York Journal.

Notice to the Public.

Having purchased the business of the late Miss White of Bexton, I am prepared to serve customers at the old stand. My stock consists of a nice fresh line of Gro- ceries, including Sugar, Tea, Raisins, Car- rants, all kinds of Pure Spices in bulk and packages. Canned Goods, Citron and Lemon Peel, Coconuts, Chocolate, and everything required for Xmas baking.

In Patent Medicines & Druggists
 Sundries

I have a good assortment of the various kinds mostly used, including Wampole's Emulsion, Scott's Emulsion, Pure Cod Liver Oil, Stuart's Dyspepsia and Catarrh Tablets, Laxative Broms Quinine Tablets, Chase's Syrup of Limes and Tartrinate, Chase's Pills, Quinine Pills, Pelee Island Wine, Lime Juice, Paragoric, Tincture of Iron, Tincture of Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Sponges, Nursing Bottles and fittings of all kinds, Toilet Soaps, including Cash- mere, Bouquet, Baby's Own, White Cas- tle and others, Perfumes, Brushes & Combs, etc., etc.

Also a large variety of Fancy Dry Goods and novelties, Saxony, Beehive and coarser yarns. All sizes of Stockinette in Wool and Cashmere.

Fancy and useful articles in China and Glassware, Vases, Toys, and Games of various kinds.

My Stock of Xmas novelties will be found well assorted. A full line of fresh Confectionery always on hand.

MRS. MARGARET GORDON.

The Review \$1.00

The Montreal
 Daily Herald 3.00

And a Splendid Picture of

King Edward VII. .50

Total \$4.50

ALL FOR \$1.75

This is the greatest combination offer ever made by any Canadian Journal, and we are fortunate in securing the exclusive privilege for this district. The Daily Herald is one of Canada's great papers. Established in 1858 it has long been the leading Liberal paper of Eastern Canada. It is now a great family newspaper, each day giving full news of the world, and also devoting much space to matters of peculiar interest to the family. Its commercial intelligence is complete and reliable. "THE KING'S PORTRAIT" is the best ever published in Canada, and will make a handsome addition to the walls of any library. It is pro- duced by a new process, and is not one of the flashy colored portraits so common. As the regular price of The Herald is \$3.00 a year, the liberality of our offer is self-evident.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

THE REVIEW PUB. CO.,
 RICHIBUCTO, N. B.