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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. JAN. 23, 1902

SICKLY SAINTLINESS.

It is an old saying that "When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be" and it has a very apt illustration in the present condition of the Conservative party. It is sick—sick unto death—and would fain appear as saintly as it is sick. It was once said of Sir John Macdonald that no man could be as wise as he looked to be. It may be said of the Conservative party that no one this side of heaven could be as pure as its exponents just now profess to be. Unhappily their virtue is of the same order as that of the very wicked old men who cease sinning, not because they hate sinning but because they no longer have the physical strength to indulge in it. One of the principal topics of these wicked old Conservative rakes is the bribery and corruption of that dreadful Liberal "machine" which if you are to credit them, turns conservative majorities into minorities by its baleful glance, or by the touch of its polluted hand. It makes purists of the stamp of George E. Foster or George McInerney sick at heart to regard the awful bribery and corruption which has latterly crept into Canadian elections. One would think these gentlemen had never heard of stolen ballot boxes in Kings, of sleight of hand manipulation of ballots in Queens, of the manipulation of voters lists in the interest of the tory candidates; of the political machine which up to 1896 manufactured "shingles" by the thousands, but which has since been transformed into a public railway; of the wholesale bribery and terrorism which marked the scandalous path of tyranny and corruption upon which the Conservative leaders in successive elections strode to power. There were "Saints" among them even in those days of healthy sinfulness. There was the Saint Charles steal on the I. C. R. for example. There was also the Saint John Harris land job which has been made immortal by the celebrated pamphlet "The History of a Crime." The records of Parliament tell the story of their saintliness in the good old days when they had the power to sin. From the Pacific Railway Scandal to the charge of bribery which the ministers urged against one another in 1895, and which produced the infamous cabinet disruption, you will find a long list. Among them you will find the story of Thomas McGreevy and his connection with Sir Hector Langevin. Not even when exposed did these saintly sinners in their healthier days express the repentance which must ever precede the conversion to the straight and narrow path. Nor have they since repented. They have simply forgotten the past with the happy nonchalance

which considers a good memory a sign of bad breeding. And the funny part of it is they have cozened themselves into the belief that others will not be so rude as to remind them of their "moments of weakness." Old Sir John used to boast in Parliament of his wholesale bribery and promise to do it again, but his lieutenants have latterly failed to exhibit the courage of their real convictions. They are sick and fear hath made them holy. Their political piety is guaranteed to last until they have power to sin again.

"THE BY-ELECTIONS."

The by-elections yesterday resulted, on the whole, very favorably to the government. The contests in most of the constituencies were conducted with great vigor, and particularly so in two of the Ontario divisions. As was anticipated, ex Premier Farquharson was elected in West Queens, P. E. I., by a very substantial majority, although somewhat smaller than that received by Sir Louis Davies at the general election. The contest in Lislet was between two Liberals, and according to the returns Mr. Charbonneau, the government nominee, has been returned. The Conservatives were hopeful of electing Mr. Bergeron in St. James division of Montreal. They believed that there was considerable dissension in the Liberal ranks on account of the selection of candidate, and that Mr. Bergeron's oratory would be an important factor in the contest. Notwithstanding all the nice things Mr. Bergeron said and his condemnation of the sending of the South African contingents, the electors of St. James decided that his eloquence could best be employed in endeavoring to win back the people of Beauharnois to the Conservative cause.

It was thought that Laval would return the Conservative candidate, Mr. Leonard, on account of there being two Liberal candidates in the field. This proved correct, the tory candidate slipping in between them by 18 majority. The independent Liberal, Mr. Gohier, who would not withdraw from the contest is reported to have thrown all his influence in favor of Mr. Leonard, hoping in this way to defeat the government candidate, and he was successful in his efforts. Laval was an old Conservative constituency which was wrested from them by the late member, Mr. Fortin. Hon. Mr. Harty has carried Kingston by a majority of 750. In the general election Mr. Britton had a majority of 192. Mr. E. Gus Porter, the Conservative candidate, has been elected by a somewhat reduced majority in West Hastings to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. Corby, who was elected in 1900 by 842 of a majority. West Durham has returned to the Liberal fold, and elected Mr. Robert Beith, the defeated candidate at the general election, by a small majority. Full returns from Addington show that Mr. Avery, the Conservative candidate, is elected by a reduced majority from that of the late Mr. Bell. The Conservatives were not sure of carrying this constituency. What grounds they had for their fears were never very clear, as they had a majority of 529 at the general election of 1900.

The greatest contest of the day was in West York. This was the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace's constituency and the candidates were his brother, Mr. Thomas F. Wallace, and Mr. Archibald Campbell. In November, 1900, the Conservatives carried West York by a majority of 820 and it was generally believed that Archie Campbell could not overcome this. The contest was keenly fought on both sides, and the joint

meetings, throughout the constituency, were warm and in some cases decidedly hot. West York is peopled with men who are ultra loyal to British connection, and the Tory orators played upon this feeling to its fullest extent. The Conservatives insinuated that the Liberals were disloyal and that in place of sending 5,000 men to South Africa 25,000 should have been sent. Then the so called C. O. D. contingent matter was used for all it was worth, and in fact the long bow was generally drawn by the Tory stumpers, such as Messrs. Wright, St. John and others. Hon. George E. Foster entered the campaign and he drew so vividly upon his imagination regarding the cattle business of the Northwest Territories that he overshot the mark. Mr. Campbell put up a great fight and has carried the Tory stronghold of West York by a majority of 157. It is but natural that the Conservatives of Toronto, and Ontario generally should be surprised at Archie Campbell's victory. The Tories did not expect it.

As a result of the elections yesterday the government won two Ontario seats—West York and West Durham, and loses one Quebec seat, Laval.

THAT EASTERN NIGHTMARE.

Not long ago a Russian diplomatist wrote a brief article for a London review in which he argued that the English suspicions with regard to Russian designs upon India are entirely groundless. A prominent St. Petersburg journal, taking up the matter, says that this truth has been repeatedly emphasized in official notes of the Russian Government and in the utterances of leading Russian publicists. Prince Gortchakoff, in the sixties and seventies, carefully explained that the advance of Russia in central Asia was made with the sole object of securing Russian territories from the attacks of half civilized tribes and without any design of menacing British rule in India. At a later period Professor Martens, in a pamphlet which was translated into English, endeavored to prove that a permanent understanding between the two great powers could best be secured by making their territories in Asia conterminous. But neither the official explanations of Russian statesmen nor the arguments of Russian publicists, it complains, have produced any effect in Great Britain. Every step taken by Russia in Asia is still regarded in England with the hostility and the suspicion of thirty years ago. The position taken up last year by Russia in Manchuria is even yet regarded as a dire offence. The thought that Russia may secure an opening for her ships into the Indian Ocean has thrown the Anglo-Indian Government and the London press into a state of panic, and this in spite of the fact that an opening into the Indian Ocean has been sought by Russia since the days of Peter the Great, and now that the Siberian railway has been constructed is a necessary condition for her economic and commercial development. In these circumstances, says the writer, the hope of an Anglo-Russian agreement seems vain. Meanwhile the *Novoye Vremya* is publishing a series of articles on

LIVER TROUBLES.

LIFE FULL OF MISERY TO SUFFERERS FROM THIS TROUBLE.

Its Symptoms Made Manifest by a Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Bad Taste in the Mouth and Pains Extending to the Shoulders.

(From the Brockville Recorder.)
 Sufferers from liver troubles find life one of almost constant misery, growing worse and worse unless prompt steps and the proper remedy be taken to restore the organ to its natural condition. Mrs. Joseph Leclair, of Brockville, was such a sufferer, but has been happily released from the trouble by the only medicine known to thoroughly restore this important organ to its normal condition, once disease has fastened upon it. To a reporter, Mrs. Leclair willingly gave her story for publication. She said:—"For a long time I suffered severely from complications of the liver and dyspepsia. I would awake in the morning with pains under my shoulders and in my stomach. My tongue was heavily coated, and I had a horrible taste in my mouth, especially on arising in the morning. I was constipated, and at times my head would ache so badly that I could scarcely let it rest on the pillow. There was such a burning sensation in my stomach at times that it felt as though there was a coal of fire in it. The pain was especially severe after eating, and for months my life was one of misery. A friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I did so. After using the first box, there was a material improvement, and in the course of a few weeks longer I felt that I was completely cured. My tongue was cleared, the bad taste left my mouth, the pains disappeared, and I am as well as ever I was. Before taking the pills I suffered from Bronchitis at times, but it has never since troubled me. I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone who suffers as I did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restore health and strength by making new, rich, red blood, thus strengthening every organ in the body. They do not act merely upon the symptoms, as ordinary medicines do, but go directly to the root of the trouble. In this way they cure such diseases as liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism, paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, heart troubles, sick headaches, anaemia, and the irregularities that make the lives of so many women one of constant misery. Do not be persuaded to take any substitute; see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt, the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

the subject "Does Russia Need India?"

THE LOCAL BY-ELECTION.

The return of Dr. Ruddock by acclamation as member of the New Brunswick House of Assembly for the County of St. John would indicate that the threats of the government's annihilation which we have been hearing of late from St. John are largely wind and bluster. Such an easy victory was not expected by the people of the northern counties who looked upon the talk of liberal disaffection from the local government as something more than a bogey. The return of Dr. Ruddock would indicate that St. John having failed to "put up" a candidate should "shut up" about its desire to annihilate the Tweedie Administration.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., to-day presented Capt. McDougall with a gold watch on behalf of the United States government as a recognition of his bravery in rescuing the crew of an American vessel on Lake Superior some months ago. Capt. McDougall is the commander of the C. P. R. steamer Arthabaska, plying on Lake Superior.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, Stings of Insects, etc. A large bottle 25 cents.

Few men ever reach the top, probably because the top grows away from the average man as fast as he climbs.—Chicago News.

Page Metal Ornamental Fence. We now make ornamental very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is 20 cts. PER RUNNING FOOT. Painted and retails at only 25 cts. FULL PARTICULARS. We also make farm fences, poultry netting, nails and staples. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 8

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in the Parish of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, and Province of New Brunswick, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1902, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest, use, possession, property, claim and demand either at law or in equity of John Simon Landry and Aime Simon Landry or of each or either of them in, to, out of or upon the following described premises:—

(First.) All those certain lots of land situate on the south side of the Cocagne River and conveyed to the said John Simon Landry by deed bearing date the 24th day of December A. D. 1900 from Simon Landry, and duly recorded in the Office of the Registrar of deeds and wills in and for the County of Kent, by the number 33896, book S. 2, page 225, on the 18th day of March A. D. 1901.

(Second.) All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of the Cocagne River aforesaid, and conveyed to one Dominick H. Leger by the said Simon Landry on the 31st day of May A. D. 1899, and recorded in the said Registrar's Office on the seventh day of June A. D. 1899, by the number 33142 book Q. 2, page 570.

(Third.) All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of the Cocagne River aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—commencing at the north west corner of lot number 18 in block D on Government plan, thence running south along the west side line of said lot until it strikes the southwest corner thereof, thence east along the south side line of said lot and thence north parallel with the west side line of said lot until it strikes the north side line thereof, thence west along the said north side line to the place of beginning, and to extend east a sufficient distance along the said south side line and the said north side line, so as to include in the said last mentioned lot, twenty-five acres and no more.

Also all other lands of the said John Simon Landry and Aime Simon Landry, wherever situated and howsoever described in all and singular the privileges and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging, the same having been seized, levied upon and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Westmorland County Court against the said John Simon Landry and Aime Simon Landry.

Dated at the Sheriff's Office in the Parish of Richibucto in the said County of Kent, this seventeenth day of December A. D. 1901.

AUGUSTE LEGER, Sheriff of Kent County.

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Winding Timepieces.

"I have been doing a little figuring on time," remarked an erratic citizen yesterday, "and I have reached some rather interesting conclusions. I wanted to find out how much time man summed in keeping tab on time, and I found that, if the whole world is considered in the computation, years would be crowded into a second of time."

"To illustrate what I mean, take a city where 100,000 watches are wound up every day. Now, it takes probably an average of 15 seconds to wind a watch. It would take, then, 1,500,000 seconds to wind 100,000 watches. This would mean 25,000 minutes or 530 hours and 10 minutes, or 25 days and 10 hours. I suppose there are in the city of New Orleans 100,000 watches and clocks to be wound up every day, so that nearly a month is spent in the city every day in winding watches and clocks."

"One man in a year's time would consume 5,475 seconds in winding his watch if he is prompt about it and is willing to give 15 seconds every day to this useful article. This would mean several hours during every year that he kept up the practice. Allowing 35 years as the average life, a man would spend 191,525 seconds, or 3,190 minutes and 41 seconds, or 530 hours and 10 minutes, or 22 days and 20 hours, in winding his watch."

What She Saw.

It was at the Normal school that this happened, and the class laughed. It was a laugh on the teacher, too, but he didn't get angry, although it did break into the serious contemplation of serious studies with which he was trying to interest the students.

It was in the study of psychology, and they were discussing what ideas first entered the human mind when certain words were spoken or written—whether the mind thought of one certain object designated by the word or the whole general class which is embodied in that word. To experiment on this mental phenomenon in order to bring it more clearly to the attention of the students the professor said he would write a word on the board and then let one of them tell instantly what impression was made upon her mind.

He called upon one of the pupils to be ready to think quickly and tell exactly what her first thought was after she saw the word which he was about to write. He stood close to the board, so that the word was hidden by his shoulders until he turned. He wrote the word "pig," and all of the class saw it except the girl who was standing ready to make reply. When he turned, he didn't get out of her way, and she couldn't see the word. In reply to his sharp, quick question, "Now, what do you see?" she replied naively, "I see you." And the class laughed.

Advice In His Answers.

The Rev. John McNeill was holding a revival service at Cardiff, Wales, and announced that he would answer any question about the Bible. At once a note was sent up to him reading as follows:

"Dear Mr. McNeill—If you are seeking to help young men, kindly tell me who was Cain's wife?"

That seemed a poser, and the audience waited with intense interest, tempered with amusement, to see how the good man would extricate himself. After a pause he said:

"I love young men, especially young inquirers for light, and I would give this young man a word of advice. It is this: Don't lose your soul's salvation looking after other people's wives."

The Inventor of the Flouring MILL.

About the year 70 B. C. Mithridates, king of Cappadocia, one of the most ingenious and able princes of the time, invented the first mill driven by water. This triumph of his skill and ingenuity he caused to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the royal palace. In the course of time the Cappadocian bakers became celebrated and were in great demand throughout all parts of the world as then known.

These mills were usually placed upon banks on the river, being so elevated and contrived as to be easily driven by the water, and the millers were thus enabled to move from place to place, distributing the meal to their customers.

A Professional Blunder.

"I am satisfied now that I have made a professional blunder in your case," the physician said, noting the symptoms of his patient.

"A blunder, doctor? Don't I seem to be improving fast enough?"

"You are improving too fast. Your malady had begun to interest me exceedingly, and I wanted to see what it would develop into if allowed to run, but I stupidly gave you a prescription that has knocked it entirely out of your system."

Not Correlative.

Mrs. Housekeep—Do you really mean to say you are looking for work?

Harvard Hasbeen—No, lady; that's neither what I said nor what I meant to say. I said I was looking for employment.

Settled.

Two ladies contended for precedence in the court of Charles V. They appealed to the monarch, who, like Solomon, awarded, "Let the eldest go first." Such a dispute was never known afterward.

In the fourteenth century the slaughter of women and children after a town or castle had been taken by storm was one of the most common occurrences of war.

The rooster makes two-thirds of the noise, but the hen does all the work.—Chicago News.