

THE REVIEW

VOL. 13. NO 26.

RICHIBUCTO, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY APRIL 17, 1902.

\$1.00 A YEAR

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest, Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

THE REVIEW.

The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most direct line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

See that your advertisement is ticketed via THE REVIEW.

THE DOCTOR'S DREAM.

Last evening I was talking
With a doctor, aged and gray,
Who told me of a dream he had,
I think 'twas Christmas Day,
While snoozing in his office,
The vision came to view;
For he saw an angel enter,
Dressed in garments white and new.
Said the angel, "I'm from heaven,
The Lord just sent me down,
To bring you up to glory,
And put on your golden crown.
You've been a friend to every one,
And worked hard night and day,
You have doctored many thousands,
And from few received your pay;
So we want you up in glory,
For you have labored hard,
And the good Lord is preparing
Your eternal just reward."
Then the angel and the doctor
Started up towards glory's gate;
But when passing close to Hades,
The angel murmured, "Wait;
I have got a place to show you,
It's the hottest place in—
Where the ones who never paid you
In torment always dwell!"
And, behold, the doctor saw there
His old patients by the score;
And grabbing up a chair and fan,
He wished for nothing more;
But was bound to sit and watch them,
As they sizzle, singe and burn,
And his eyes would rest on debtors
Whichever way they'd turn.
Said the angel, "Come on, doctor,
There's the pearly gates I see,"
But the doctor only muttered,
"This is heaven enough for me."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, April 4.—This has been a dreary week in Parliament. The members returned from their Easter holidays on Tuesday, and resumed at once the debate on the budget, which began two weeks ago. They could not have done this with any genuine relish; for the subject has been discussed in all its bearings over and over again, and not one of the speakers has been able to contribute a single original or striking thought to the controversy. What Mr. Borden and the first two or three members who followed him said has been repeated in substance by all the succeeding talkers. They have dressed the matter up in a change of words, but the essence has been the same.

It is distinctly discreditable to the chief deliberative assembly of the nation that weeks of valuable and costly time should be taken up with this sort of useless repetition of speeches. The purpose is, of course, quite obvious. The men who talk are not really addressing themselves to the House; they are talking to their constituents. They are only concerned that the official reporters shall get down what they say, and that afterwards copies of Hansard may be available for distribution throughout their ridings. In this way Parliament is made the arena for campaigning, and until public judgment is aroused in relation to the matter the thing will probably go on from bad to worse. As the time for an election approaches this abuse of the functions of Parliament is likely to become more aggravated.

This talking for campaign purposes is peculiarly the sin of the Opposition. In the former regime the Liberals were not entirely free from the reproach of using the machinery of Parliament for the distribution of partisan literature; but what they did in a mild way has been carried by the Conservatives to unreasonable extremes. Both sides ought to be ashamed of such tactics, and of such an exhibition as has been going on here at Ottawa ever since 1896. One of the direct effects is to materially reduce the time of Parliament for the proper discussion of matters of broad and national interest, and to that extent the country loses. Politics will always be inseparable from the form of

EVERY BARREL

of Fishermen's Pride Flour and every pound of Fishermen's Pride Tea is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Put up for and sold only by

A. & R. LOGGIE

Remember you save money by buying your Dry Goods at LOGGIES

Government which we have; but there is no defense for this interminable speech making on purely partisan topics.

A sample speech from the Conservative side was made by Mr. Porter at the opening of the House on Tuesday. In principle and general tenor it was precisely the same as a score of those which had preceded it. He struggled valiantly with the proposition that the present tariff embodied the essence of the National Policy, and yet is unsatisfactory. In this view he claimed that all the prosperity which the country had enjoyed since 1896 was due to the protective principle left in the tariff, while the alleged depression in several industries was due to the reductions which the Liberals had made. It is surprising that men should stand up in Parliament and in apparent earnestness assert such a claim.

The relations between Canada and the United States was a theme which Mr. Porter discussed in common with his predecessors in the debate. His object was to make it appear that the present Administration had at one time magnified the importance of freer commercial intercourse with our neighbors to the South, but had really done nothing to carry out that policy. Such a statement could only be made by ignoring the plain facts of modern history. It is true that the Liberals have failed to secure reciprocity with the United States; but this result has not come about for the want of trying. No reasonable nor unprejudiced will say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have not honestly tried, with patient perseverance, to bring about better trade relations between the Dominion and the American Republic. In fact, negotiations have not yet ceased.

Mr. Porter rated the Government for promising many reforms in the various Departments of the public service, and doing nothing in that direction when power was entrusted to them. This is a taunt which smacks of cowardice. If the present ministers have chosen to leave in office thousands of the appointees of their predecessors, and have elected to follow along lines laid down in past years, Conservatives ought at all times to commend such a course, rather than to speak of it as a thing reflecting upon the courage of Liberals. Fair minded men will be disposed to question the good taste of the Opposition in this regard.

Of course, the speaker on Tuesday last had much to say about the public expenditure. He claimed that the Liberals had attained office on a distinct pledge to reduce the outgo, while they had actually largely increased it. Like those who had gone before in the debate, he did not read that plank in the Liberal platform which was adopted in 1893 in relation to expenditure. Had he done so, he would have found that not a word was said about reducing the expenditure; but rather that the "strictest economy" was enjoined. Economy is a relative thing, and must always be measured by the amount of money available. When the Liberals adopted their platform in 1893 the revenue was declining and the expenditure increasing; so that huge deficits were the result. Under Liberal rule the public income has nearly doubled, and as the combined sur-

pluses since 1899 exceed \$20,000,000 it cannot fairly be said that the present Government has failed to exercise economy.

Right at this point it may not be amiss to interpolate a fact or two with respect to the public revenue for the nine months of the current fiscal year. Up to the end of March the receipts from Customs amounted to \$23,598,608, as against \$21,640,015 for the corresponding period last year. It is estimated from present indications that the Customs revenue for the year will be nearly \$2,000,000 greater than in 1901. The receipts from inland revenue, consisting largely of excise on spirits and tobacco, are also mounting steadily upward, so that another large surplus is clearly in view. At the same time, the estimates before Parliament are based on a lower expenditure, which ought to be satisfactory to the most prudent person in the land.

Like all the Conservatives in Parliament, Mr. Porter did a lot of amazing juggling with ordinary and capital expenditure in order to build up a sum sufficiently large to show how terribly prodigal the Liberals now in office have been. Space will not permit his figures to be given; but, of course, he quite neglected to point out that many millions of the total consisted of a pure matter of book-keeping. For example, Parliament is called upon to vote every dollar of money required to carry on the Intercolonial; but, on the other hand, while these appropriations are nearly twice as large as they were in 1896 the receipts are in proportion. The same is true of the Post Office and the Yukon. In the very nature of things the outgo for these services must always be approximate to the income.

Beneath all of Mr. Porter's criticism in relation to the public expenditure was the implied reproach that the Liberals are spending the money in such a way as to keep themselves in office. This charge is in keeping with the familiar political axiom that all Oppositions believe all Governments to be corrupt. It is quite another thing however, to establish such an allegation. At the same time, it is not an easy thing to answer this sort of fault-finding. The course of the Opposition in this regard is like calling upon an honest man to prove his honesty. If the twelve Apostles were carrying on the Government of Canada they could not do so in such a way as to prevent their opponents from imputing all sorts of bad motives, and they could only do as the present Ministers are doing—quietly leave the matter to an on-looking and fairly just public.

It is not expected that a division will take place before Tuesday or Wednesday next, and then, the Government having withdrawn all legislation, the Opposition will not have an excuse for failing to proceed in a business-like way with the consideration of the estimates. It is inevitable that a fierce attack will be made upon the administration of the Intercolonial; but Mr. Blair will probably be prepared to defend his course as ably as he has done in the past.

Bentley's Lintment relieves Neuralgia.

You Are Tired.

Your color is not good. Restless one moment, fretful and blue the next. The world's out of joint. You're out of joint with the world. Not temper, not feeling, but weakness. Neglect is unwise. You grow steadily worse. Get good, rich blood then feel new vigor, strength, buoyancy. You'll see a dozen things to do; you will do them too; if you use Ferrozone. It sharpens the appetite, and you enjoy your food; you get color and old-time strength comes back. That's because Ferrozone aids digestion, makes red blood. Ferrozone is strength for the nerves and vigor for the brain. Be sure of the name, Ferrozone. Sold by R. O'Leary, General Merchant, Richibucto.

EXPENDITURE IN KENT COUNTY.

The report of the Auditor General of the Province shows the following expenditure by the bye-road commissioners on the bye-roads of Kent County during last year, namely:

Moval J. LeBlanc	\$ 52.50
Camille Muzeroll	62.00
James J. Tweedie	45.00
Joseph Allain	11.45
Wm. M. Marshall	62.16
Hon. O. J. LeBlanc	7.10
Wm. H. Mundle	236.48
L. J. Wathen	333.22
Simon D. Cormier	59.55
Hugh Cameron	15.00
John Fraser	84.25
William Gesner	140.63
L. J. Wathen	90.00
J. A. Oulton	185.79
Henry L. Berthe	8.20
do	143.73
John McKee	78.50
George B. Coates	9.35
Thos. McWilliams	216.59
A. Haines	8.00
Louis D. Cormier	42.50
George Gould	40.00
A. Haines	49.78
do	63.65
do	67.71
Francoeur J. Richard	40.00
David Guimond	40.00
Jacque Barricault	40.00
Patrick Swift	15.00
Joseph VanBuskirk	100.50
James Murphy	45.00
John H. Robichaud	140.00
Maxime J. Babineau	40.00
Hyperlita Daigle	40.00
Interest	15.67
Allan Dionne	26.25
Thadde Babineau	2.50
J. G. Goguin	10.00
Thos. S. Williams	15.00
Eugene Richard	8.00
John H. Robichaud	16.78
Damien P. Maillet	15.75
D. H. Lezere	14.00
Marcel LeBlanc	21.00
Nemoien Pumeau	100.00
Damien Breaux	10.00
John Carrol	5.00
John Fraser	20.00
James Tweedie	46.20
Antoine Boudreau	38.10
Anslof S. Allain	15.00
Sawyer & Massie Co., Ltd.	117.50
John W. Coates	79.57
Louis D. Cormier	27.38
Solomon Allen	80.00
Garson Young	12.00
Philibert T. Duprey	20.25
L. J. Wathen	4.60
W. M. Marshall	119.86
Placide D. Richard	85.56
John W. Coates	63.85
A. Haines	8.30
Adoine Boudreau	41.79
German Bourque	36.30
Dennis LeBlanc	77.15
Philip A. Goguen	\$139.66
	\$3893.91

The amount expended in the County on account of permanent bridges was as follows:

Kingston Bridge Superstructure	30.75
St. Louis Bridge	
Contract Superstructure	4469.00
Inspection	184.75
St. Louis Bridge Superstructure	4653.75
	36.33
	\$4780.73

The expenditure on bridges erected under special supervision within the county was as follows:

Kingston Bridge	\$ 100.00
Buctouche Bridge	3,457.58
Harcourt Bridge	8.30
Mill Creek Bridge	74.94
South Branch Bridge	166.95
Graham's Point Bridge	697.03
Hudson Brook Bridge	39.10
Hicks' Bridge	75.00
Chockish Bridge	37.00

St. Mary's Bridge	421.00
Brown's Shipward Bridge	231.00
Kent County Bridges	29.70
Cocaigne Bridge	39.34
Little North West Bridge	264.00
McKee Creek Bridge	430.32
Coal Branch Bridge	400.00
Chapel Bridge	31.50
Campbell Bridge	270.00

The statement of miscellaneous special expenditures on great roads and bridges shows the following expenditure in the county of Kent, namely:

Lazare Guimond, Road machine	\$ 68.00
Henry Hickey, Roads, Kingston	93.59
John Irving, Richibucto, caused by freshet	426.67
The expenditure in great roads was as follows:	
Henry Berthe	62.45
Martin Flanagan	70.47
Lazare Guimond	100.60
Henry Hickey	45.60
David D. Johnston	94.10
Ezra Keswick	55.34
William Lennox	89.87
Edward Owens	34.56
John Irving (deceased)	70.00

Your Neighbors Use It.

If you are not getting a fancy price for your butter from month to month, the fault is your own; you are not using the right kind of butter color. Your neighbors sell their butter to advantage because they use WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR." Follow their example and your butter will prove more attractive in the future to expert buyers. Poor butter colors cannot make gilt edged butter.

PREPARING CHEESE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Timely Instructions For Dairymen.

Department of Agriculture, OTTAWA, April 7, 1902.

Professor Robertson, the Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, has frequently urged that there is not a department in the whole of our agricultural commerce in Canada where any marked improvement has been made, resulting in an increased production, and the development of our export trade, except along the lines of increasing the intelligence of the producer, of enlarging his practical ability for constructive productive work, and of bringing about co-operation between the operators in manufacturing, the operators in commerce, the managing operators in transportation, and the producers. It is by the application of these fundamental principles to every class of agricultural work that paying results can be secured.

Dairymen throughout the Dominion might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of their Prince Edward Island brethren in the matter of handling cheese. When we started in Prince Edward Island to make and ship cheese to the British market, the Dairymen there were put on right lines from the beginning, and now less than three per cent. of the boxes which come from that province are broken when landed in the United Kingdom, as against forty per cent. of the breakage come from some other parts of Canada. The boxes which are used in Prince Edward Island are made of birch instead of elm. An enterprising man who will devise a really strong light box, easily adjustable to the exact size of the cheese to be carried in it, has a fortune awaiting him.

In handling cheese it is important to make the box fit the cheese. If this rule be ignored, boxes get broken and their contents damaged to the disparagement of Canadian Credit in dairying. Flavour and body are the two qualities which determine the relative market price of cheese, and the character of these qualities is largely determined by the process of curing. A fairly steady temperature not over 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the

curing room gives the best results. At that temperature loss in weight by the shrinkage of the cheese is considerably less than at higher points. A dry atmosphere causes the cheese to lose in weight by the evaporation of the moisture, and it may, also, cause small cracks on the surface, especially when the cheeses are new. Too high a temperature in the curing rooms of many Canadian cheese factories, causes many of the faults which are complained of by the cheese exporters, as well as by the receivers of cheese in Great Britain. If the temperature rises as high as 70 degrees, or higher, the cheese buyers complain of a heated flavour, or reject it altogether as being "off-flavoured."

An old curing room of the ordinary open construction may be improved materially and beneficially by adopting the following method. Thoroughly cleanse the whole inside by a liberal use of boiling water, to ten pounds of which one pound of carbolic acid should be added. The place should then be white washed with fresh slaked lime. To make the old floor close, it will be necessary to put two thicknesses of building paper over it, and a new floor closely laid on the top of the paper. If the inside walls of the old curing room be of lumber or plaster, two thicknesses of building paper may be put on, and over them one thickness of matched lumber, dressed on at least one side. The ceiling should be made close in a similar way. The windows should be made close, and double doors and windows should be put on for use in summer as well as during the late autumn and winter.

In a curing room 30 feet by 28 feet, these improvements would only cost between \$125 and \$200 for material and labor, according to the condition of the room, the price of lumber, the cost of labor, and the like, in the locality. At a factory turning out about 300 large cheeses per month such a curing room might be so used as to avoid some of the shrinkage in weight which would occur in an ordinary curing room. It might be so used as to avoid some of the shrinkage in weight which would occur in an ordinary curing room where the thermometer fluctuated between 70 and 90 degrees. The saving might be one pound per cheese. The injury to the flavour and body of the cheese from over-heating might in a great measure also be prevented. The extra value which might be realized out of the cheese from diminished shrinkage and superior quality would, in a factory of the size mentioned, probably be not less than \$450 during the season. Above all else, great and lasting benefit would result to the cheese trade if all the cheeses of Canada were cured in a proper manner. The demand from the consumers in Great Britain would be increased, and the risk of loss to the merchants would be decreased.

Deafness is Curable. Sufferers from impaired hearing will be glad to know that their affliction is probably not due to any organic defect in the ear, but results probably from a thickening of the lining of the middle ear caused by catarrhal inflammation. Hundreds of perfect recoveries as a result of the inhalation of Catarrhose are reported, and on the highest authority we recommend this treatment to our readers. Catarrhose quickly restores lost hearing, and its efficiency is placed beyond dispute by the case of Mr. Foxall, of St. Thomas, who recovered perfect hearing by using Catarrhose, after years of deafness. Price \$1. At R. O'Leary's General Store, Richibucto, or by mail from Poison & Co., Kingston, Ont.

A KING MOBBED.

BRUSSELS, April 9.—King Leopold was mobbed by socialists this afternoon on his arrival from Biarritz. The meeting between the socialists and the King was quite accidental, but it was none the less unpleasant for His Majesty, whose automobile was surrounded by excited socialists, who shouted "long live the republic," "Long live universal suffrage," and waved red flags in the King's face.

A PLAIN QUESTION: Do you really get the only Painkiller—Perry Davis—when you ask for it? Better be sure than sorry. It has not, in 60 years, failed to stop looseness and pain in the bowels.

The Manchurian convention was signed Tuesday. The ratification will take place three months from date. The Russians undertake to restore the Niu Chwang and Shan Hai Kwan railroad to the Chinese when the British relinquish control of the railway in Chi Li province.

Bentley's Lintment cures Grep.

If You Could Look
into the future and see the condition to which you could be reduced if you neglect your cough, you would seek relief at once—and that relief would be through
Shiloh's Consumption Cure
Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. Write to S. C. Weller & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.
Shiloh's Clear Red Tea purifies the Blood