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Correspondence or any subject of general interest is invited. Items of news from any place will be thankfully received.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name in confidence to ensure insertion.

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address 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. FEB. 20, 1902

PARLIAMENT.

The meeting of Parliament last week calls to mind the changes that have taken place during the year in both branches. The Liberals since their advent to power have been in a minority in the Senate. The long term of office enjoyed by the Conservatives allowed them to pretty well fill that chamber with their supporters and although defeated in the Country in 1896 they still enjoyed the confidence of a majority in the Senate. On the other hand the Liberals, though returned with a large majority in the Commons, had to meet a hostile Senate, and on more than one occasion measures introduced and passed by the government majority in the Commons were unceremoniously rejected in the Upper Chamber. Relations between the two bodies became so strained on one or two occasions that the government was strongly urged by its followers to take measures to "mend or end" the Senate. But time works changes, and a very short time has worked a very marked change in the composition of that body. For the first time in its history the Liberal government has met Parliament with a majority in both branches. Six new Senators have been appointed during the year, a number sufficient to change its political complexion and give the government a small majority. We may therefore expect no further friction on party lines between the two bodies, while the present government retains power. In the Commons the government has also added to its following. Eleven members were returned during the year, eight of whom are Liberals. Both parties have lost some of their supporters from the front benches. On the government side the face of Sir Louis Davies, so long familiar in the Commons will be seen there no more. The tragic death of Hon. R. R. Dobell removes another member of the government. Still another vacancy in the Cabinet was caused by the appointment of Hon. David Mills to the Supreme Court Bench. The opposition has also lost some of its leaders. The familiar figure of Hon. N. Clarke Wallace will be missed. He has occupied a prominent place in the Commons for the last twenty-four years and his loss will be seriously felt by the opposition. Col Prior, another prominent opposition member, has been replaced with a Liberal. But while the government has lost some of its leading members, it has gained some new and able supporters. Among these we may mention Hon. Wm. Hart, formerly Minister of Public Works in the Ontario government, and Hon. Donald Farquharson, ex-premier of Prince Edward Island, elected to the seat vacated by the resignation of Sir Louis

Davies. Both these gentlemen have had a large experience in the narrower field of provincial politics and will greatly add to the debating strength of the government party.

THE BRITISH-JAPANESE TREATY.

The news that Great Britain and Japan had entered into a treaty of alliance, practically offensive and defensive, came as a surprise to the world generally. It has been known that the most friendly relations have existed between the two countries and that Japan looked to Great Britain rather than to any other power to assist her in resisting Russian intrigue and aggression in the far east. The interests of the two countries in Eastern Asia are far more important than those of any other nation except Russia, and it is expected that the alliance will have far-reaching consequences. The object is stated to be for the preservation of the integrity of China and Korea and the maintenance of the open door in these countries. Its aim is to block the monopoly which Russia is seeking to establish in Manchuria and keep the commerce of China and Korea open to the world. The alliance is a distinct departure by Great Britain from her policy of "a free hand" of the past. As the Foreign Secretary remarked when questioned in the House of Lords regarding the treaty, "while it is true that the alliances of Great Britain with other powers has heretofore been regarded with considerable suspicion, the government was not going to be deterred by these considerations. They saw on all sides the tendency of the great powers to form groups and a country adopting, without reservation, the doctrine that all alliances must be avoided, must be endowed with an extraordinary amount of self-sufficiency." The fear of Russian aggression was one of the motives, and no doubt the strongest motive on the part of Japan in entering into this treaty. With Great Britain we are assured this was also the object. The treaty may however be regarded as an answer by Great Britain to the taunts continually made of late by her enemies in Europe that she stands isolated among European nations. She has given an answer to these taunts by entering into an alliance with the strongest power in Asia. That the alliance will be of immense advantage to Great Britain is admitted even by her enemies. Japan is fast becoming one of the first-rate powers of the world. In her late war with China she showed herself both on land and sea a power to be reckoned with in the future. It is asserted that she can mobilize an army of a quarter of a million men in thirty-six hours. Sir Charles Dilke, in a recent magazine article on the navies of the world, declares that the magnificent fleet of Japan is in line with her fine army and that her battleships stand superior to those of Great Britain both in powers of attack and of defence, "The Japanese," he adds, "have attained, it is believed, the same success with their cruisers as with their battleships. Five Japanese 'armed cruisers were launched in 1898 and 1899 built in all portions of the world." Japan, he says, is rapidly increasing her navy and "for combination of material, orderly arrangement and fighting courage the Japanese are unrivaled." This article was written before the present treaty had been thought of, and coming from such an authority as Sir Charles Dilke, gives it additional weight. Another advantage to Great Britain arises from the fact that she will be able if necessary

to withdraw the division of her fleet now in Chinese and Japanese waters, as the Japanese fleet will be more than sufficient to guard their joint interests in these parts. This division of her fleet can be placed in other parts of the world thus giving her an even greater naval superiority than she now possesses.

LORD DUFFERIN.

The news of the death of Lord Dufferin has been received in Canada with the most genuine sorrow. He was perhaps the most popular Governor General we have ever had. During his stay in Canada he made himself thoroughly acquainted with this country, its resources and people and has since been one of the staunchest friends of the Dominion. Perhaps there is no British statesman more thoroughly known and esteemed outside of England than Lord Dufferin. No man in the British Empire to-day has filled so many important and exalted positions in the service of his country and certainly no man has filled them more worthily. Before coming to Canada he filled some minor official positions, but it is for his work here and his services after his return that he will be long remembered. He was appointed Governor General in 1872. During his term he was called upon to deal with many important questions and in his treatment of these he displayed that rare tact, good judgment and remarkable personal qualities which he afterwards showed in the wider field of diplomacy, and which gained for him his reputation as one of the greatest diplomats of the age. When he first came to Canada the Dominion was in its infancy, the Canadian Pacific Railway was under construction, the Pacific Scandal engrossed the attention of the people, and some of the provinces showed a disposition to break away from the union. He left Canada a young nation, united and loyal to the British crown. To him is due a share of the credit. Notwithstanding that party feeling then ran high, he left with the esteem and confidence of all political parties. The home government appreciating his work in Canada and recognizing his talents, sent him as Ambassador to Russia, then to Constantinople and afterwards to Egypt. In 1884 he was appointed Viceroy to India and his four years' administration of that office was marked by an energy and administrative ability which secured for Great Britain the respect of the Afghans and other border tribes. From India he went to Paris. Lord Dufferin was also an orator and writer of no mean ability. During the Irish famine in 1846 he travelled in that country and wrote an account of the wretchedness of the people during that period. A few years later he made a voyage in his yacht to Iceland, an account of which he published in his "Letters from High Latitudes." His speeches have been collected and published, one volume being devoted to those given in India. It is to be regretted that the last days of one so able and brilliant should have been clouded by domestic and financial troubles. The death of his eldest son from a Boer bullet on the battlefield of South Africa was a sore blow to him, but the

misfortune which most embittered his last days and perhaps hastened his death, was brought upon him by sharpers who secured the use of his name to swindle the public. He was induced to lend his name as director to a fraudulent financial concern and though personally innocent, he came in for a share of the public odium surrounding the transaction. Notwithstanding the sorrows and troubles of his latter days his memory will live in Canada, and throughout the Empire he will be remembered as one of the greatest Statesmen of his day.

BISHOP ROGERS.

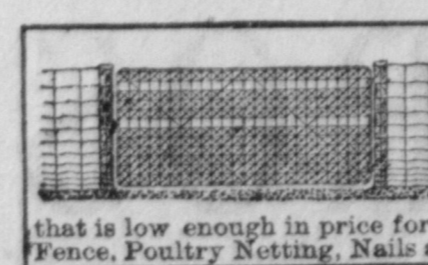
The Chatham Advance, referring to the retirement of Bishop Rogers, says: Bishop Rogers is in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He has been a priest for more than fifty years and Bishop of Chatham for nearly forty-two years—his appointment to the See having taken place on 8th May, 1860, and his consecration in August of that year. When he came to the diocese, parish organizations were the exception. There were only seven priests within its bounds—Western Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, Victoria and Madawaska. He organized parishes and placed priests over them. His reputation as an appreciative chief pastor attracted some of the ablest and most zealous of the clergy of the country. He found places for them, and they worked loyally under his direction, so that the church's influence was steadily extended. Between fifty and sixty priests are now ministering in the Diocese, instead of seven, who were engaged in the work when Bishop Rogers took charge of it; the religious sisters are conducting young ladies' academies and hospitals; none of these existed in the Diocese at that time. By example and precept His Lordship has taught the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, and that differences of creed are matters of individual conscience which ought not to affect the relations of the people as citizens and neighbors. As a community we, on the Miramichi, owe more than most of us realize to the broad christianity of the venerated Bishop, who was ever intolerant of those who would, by catering to sectarian bigotry, lead people away from the duty of working amicably together for the development of the political, social and industrial well-being of the community.

The estimates for the next fiscal year have been brought down in the Commons. Among the items is one of five thousand dollars for public buildings in Richibucto. Another item of twenty thousand dollars is for the reconstruction of the north pier of Richibucto breakwater. This constituency has received most generous treatment from the present government and it will be found when

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Advertise in THE REVIEW

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Mr. James Dellhant, a much respected resident of Concession, Ont., states:—"I was a sufferer from Bright's Disease for several years, and at times the tortures of mind and body were almost beyond endurance. The pains were in my head, between the shoulders and down the whole spine, concentrating across the kidneys, where I was never entirely free from pain. When I got up in the morning I went about bent over nearly double. It gave me great pain to urinate, and at times the water was very scanty. Medicines seemed to have no effect in my case, until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The first dose relieved me, and five boxes entirely cured me. I have no pains in my kidneys, and can do as good a day's work as I ever could."

Mr. J. J. Ward, J.P., of Concession, certifies that he knows Mr. Dellhant's statement of his cure to be correct and true and without exaggeration. It seems foolish to trifle with new-fangled medicines when you can get the tested and proven kind. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's last and complete Receipt Book.

opportunity offers that the County of Kent is not wanting in gratitude.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. D. Fraser, B. A., Pastor. Rexton, Sunday, 11 o'clock a. m.; Richibucto, Sunday, 7 o'clock p. m. Christian Endeavor Society meets at Rexton every Monday at 7.30 p. m., and at Richibucto every Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

METHODIST SERVICES—Rev. H. R. Baker, M. A., Pastor. Preaching Sabbath—Richibucto, 7 p. m.; Rexton, 3 p. m.; West Branch, 10.30 a. m.; Nicholas River hall, Friday evening, 7 o'clock; prayer meeting every Tuesday evening in Richibucto at 7.30 o'clock.

ST. MARY'S (ANGELICAN)—Rev. H. A. Meek, Rector, Feb. 23rd, (2nd Sunday in Lent.) Divine Service—Richibucto 11; Rexton 7; every Wednesday 7, Richibucto; every Friday 7, Richibucto.

BOSTON NOTES.

Not seeing any news from here for some time, and thinking that Dolly Gray had left the town, I thought I would endeavour to fill her place.

It will soon be spring and the fair ones have already begun to talk of going home. A number of friends spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Burton Murray. Amongst them were the Misses Florence and Sadie Campbell and Miss Maggie English.

Miss Bessie Ferguson of Reading, visited friends in Charlestown last week.

Miss Nina Fogg has returned to Midford after spending some months in N. H.

A very pleasant surprise party was given Wednesday evening to Miss Emma A. Hannah of 8 North Franklin street, when selections were given by Miss Hannah on the piano, Mr. Eyer of Wellington on the violin, and Mr. Ramsdell, also of Wellington, on the banjo; readings by Miss McDonald and Taylor, both of Malden, Mr. Wm. Davies gave several new songs.

Miss Hannah was presented with several pretty gifts, among which was a pair of opera glasses, the presentation speech being made by Miss Taylor. After a feeling response of thanks by the recipient, the company adjourned to the dining room where refreshments were partaken of, and it was midnight before the happy gathering separated. [Miss Hannah is a native of Nicholas River.—Ed.]

WEST BRANCH.

FEB. 16th.—Valentines are the order of the day, and many of our young friends were rendered happy by their reception.

Mr. Alex. Curran, who has been visiting his home, has returned to Red Pine to resume his work in the lumber business.

Mr. David Carruthers one of our promising young men who has been for some weeks past in the employ of Mr. S. Smallwood of Mortimore, bruised one of his fingers, it healed, and became dangerous. He is now in the Moncton hospital under the skilful treatment of Dr. Ferguson. We hope to give favorable accounts of him next issue.

Our school was visited to-day by Inspector Mersereau. He found the school in a progressive state, and said, our teacher was doing her part, but the school room could be improved.

TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

The Whole Story in a letter: Pain-Killer (PERRY DAVIS) From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, great bites, chilblains, cramps, and all affections which baffled men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy I have near at hand." Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

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, wheresoever situate and howsoever described in my bailiwick. Together with 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 LAGER, Sheriff of Kent County.

January, 1901, 100 per cent.
January, 1902, 141 per cent.

Forty-one per cent. increase of patronage for January, this year, as compared with January, 1901, is encouraging, considering the fact that last winter's classes were the largest we ever had.

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This is the greatest combination offer ever made by any Canadian journal, and we are fortunate in securing the exclusive privilege for our district. The Daily Herald is one of Canada's great papers. Established in 1868, 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 produced by a new process, and is not one of the flimsy colored portraits so common. As the regular price of The Herald is \$3.00 a year, the liberality of our offer is self-evident.

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