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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 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. MAY 23, 1901

EXPLODED CHARGES.

The opposition at Ottawa has been fertile in manufacturing charges of deals, steals and scandals of various hues and tints, but fortunately for the good name of Canada these scandals have on investigation proven in every case to exist merely in the imagination of the men who preferred the charges. No sleuthhound of the Pinkerton Agency could be more zealous in making clues which were to run the victim to earth than has the Conservative opposition been in their desire to drive from office the men whom Canada delights to honour with its confidence. Nor is it to be wondered at that the opposition sees a deal in every contract, a steal in every payment and a scandal in every government act. For some years prior to 1896, jobbery was rampant in the administration of Canadian affairs and Curran bridge steals, Tay Canal deals and Langevin Block scandals were furnishing the reputation of her public men in the opinion of ourselves, while the country was being looked upon abroad as a hotbed of corruption and political chicanery. After the elections in 1891 when definite crimes were proved against more than one member of the tory administration, the press at home and abroad printed in plain, unvarnished language the common view that power had perverted the honor of the politicians in charge, and that nothing but a thorough house-cleaning could save the country from the degeneration of the men in high places. "The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding sure," and the people awakened from their lethargy, have since paid their respects to the men who betrayed the nation's honor. Most of the chief criminals are no longer in public life.

With this consciousness of dishonesty and corruption in their own political actions, the Conservative leaders have attempted to fasten the same brand upon the members of the present administration. With what entire failure these attempts have met, the mere recollection of the charges sufficiently proves. The extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal was greeted by the party howl of "steal," and papers friendly to the opposition printed flaring headlines telling of the corruption involved. When the matter was at the demand of the government, thoroughly investigated under oath, it petered out so completely, that the ex-Minister of Railways, Mr. Haggart, and Mr. H. A. Powell, then railway critic of the opposition, denied that any charge of corruption had ever been made. The Crow's Nest Pass Ry. contract with the C. P. R. was in a similar way made the ground of insinuation of fraud against the government. A comparison of the con-

tract with the proposition agreed to by the Tupper administration immediately before its defeat in 1896, showed such an immense betterment of terms for the people that an investigation was never needed. Not only was the price per mile for construction reduced from \$20,000 a mile to \$11,000, but the Laurier government before making the contract obtained control of the freight rates over that section and a reduction in rates over the whole western portion of the C. P. R. They also succeeded in making the subsidiary coal company disgorge over 50,000 acres of the best coal areas of the district, which had been obtained by standing in with the British Columbia provincial government.

The most recent charges have been those in connection with the purchase of steel rails for the I. C. R. from the Lake Superior Power Co., a Canadian concern lately established at the Soo, and the Cook charges. The former has been so thoroughly exploded that even the trade journals opposed to the government have complimented the Minister of Railways on his patriotic action in favouring a purely Canadian industry and at the same time making a good business contract. As to the Cook charges, these have been thoroughly investigated by a Senate Committee composed of a majority of government opponents, who, although political partisans, refused to carry partisanship so far as to find the government or any member of it guilty without the slightest evidence. The witnesses conclusively proved that no member of the government ever promised directly or indirectly that a senatorship should be given Cook either for or without a financial consideration. When the evidence was reported to the Senate without any comment, Senator Macdonald, a strong Conservative, voiced the opinion of the country in the words, "That ends Cook."

Every charge made against the present administration has been thoroughly exploded, and to-day, after five years of successful government, the members of the Cabinet from Sir Wilfrid Laurier down are able to meet the people without the slightest stain on their honor or reputation. That this should be matter for congratulation speaks ill of former administrations, for in Canada as in the homeland, the honor of our public men should be a matter of course and they like Caesar's wife above suspicion. But Canada has been cursed for years with a nightmare of political corruption founded upon the shocking revelations of the Pacific Scandal and later of the Langevin-McGreevy scandals. Happily we have once more passed into the brighter day of political decency, where, as in the days of honest Alexander MacKenzie, even political opponents who desired to be fair might oppose the government without sully their lips with unfounded charges of corruption which they knew to be false. One of the blackest pages of Canada's history is that containing the knowingly false charges which broke the heart of Alexander MacKenzie, whom every man in Canada, whatever be his political stripe, admits to have been an honest and an honorable man. Let us see to it then that we respect ourselves in holding as dear the honor and reputation of our public men as we should wish them to hold it. The all too common sneer at the honesty of politicians either denotes a weak or an evil mind in him who voices the ill-natured sentiment. The fouling of the good name of our public men is the surest way to drive decent men from politics. Happily we have in Sir Wilfrid Laurier a man of high ideals and noble aspirations, and the men

who are associated with him in government are in full sympathy with these. They will make mistakes but their record in government and out of it, justifies the belief that they will uphold untainted the national honor and purity of administration of our common country.

COMMON SENSE IN PLACE OF GENIUS.

Ever since the defeat of the Conservative party at the polls in 1896, the leaders of that party have been naturally anxious to find some convincing reason to offer the electorate why they should reverse their verdict of entire confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government. During the first months of opposition, the confidence begotten by years of office enabled the conservative leaders to predict that the country could not be governed without their co-operation. And this confidence was the natural result of the peculiar conception that the monopoly of the genius for government in Canada had been entrusted to them. For that reason, when the Fielding Tariff was introduced in the spring of 1897, Sir Charles Tupper voicing the opinion of his party in the House stated that he already heard the wail of the ruined manufacturers who were closing their factories even at the idea of an uninspired tariff. Sir Charles on that occasion was merciful in his strength, for he begged the liberals to desist from their attempts at tariff making, and he would present them with a national policy tariff which he was convinced was the acme of perfection. Better, he thought in his patriotism, to make tariffs for your opponents than to let uninspired men go blundering at work which is reserved for those having the genius for government. His offer was declined with thanks and the old gentleman bowed his head in bitterness at the ruin that must surely come. But to add insult to injury, the manufacturers not only reopened their factories, if we are polite enough to concede they were ever closed, and even had the audacity to build other and bigger factories. Many of them so far forgot the conservative predictions, that they worked their factories night and day to keep pace with the growing demand for their products, consequent on the better times to the farmers, miners, and tradesmen. Canada's exports increased under this uninspired Fielding Tariff until people thought that in vacating the office of finance minister Mr. Geo. E. Foster must have left his part of the genius for government behind with the rest of the furniture. In some way, Mr. Fielding had obtained the inspiration for successful tariffs and had so improved on the patent that he was able to produce surpluses in the place of the regular deficits under the original holders of the patent.

Other departments of the government had the same experience. Mr. Blair apparently didn't find any genius for government among the furniture of the railway and canal department, but that wasn't strange for no one ever accused Mr. Haggart, his predecessor in office, of knowing anything about the railway and canal system of Canada, excepting so far as was necessary at election times to manufacture "shingles" with the former, and milk both ends of the system for party purposes. Mr. Blair decided to take the I. C. R. out of its rut, or rather out of the swamp at Levis, and continue it to Montreal, where there would be a chance to do business. From a shingle machine, the I. C. R. has become a first class railway with proper equipment and to-day is

doing nearly double the business it did five years ago. Mr. Mulock in the same way has taken the Post-office department in hand as an important factor in the nation's life-work, reduced the cost of postage both domestic and foreign, enlarged the postal facilities by the extension of the system, increase of daily mails, the development of the money order business. In addition, he has ended the old system of jobbery which permitted mail routes to be assigned to party favorites at big figures. In a word progress and economy have been the mottoes of this uninspired government. Is it any wonder that last November the people refused to bring back to power the men who have the genius for government, when they have discovered that mere novices have been able to run the affairs of the nation, give the people less taxation and yet produce surpluses which can be profitably employed in the establishment of public works demanded by the constantly growing services of the country, and conduct the business without any scandal or loss of national respect. Moreover genius for government comes too high when you have to take a whole "nest of traitors" with it.

BY THE WAY.

The Jubilee Convention of the Y. M. C. A. to be held in Mechanic's Building, Boston, Mass., from June 11th to 16th, will review the half century of effort which the Association through its various branches has made for the development of christian character in young men. The seed planted by George Williams in 1851, has grown into a mighty tree, deep rooted in the fertile soil of God's vineyard, its branches extending into all corners of the earth where young men are to be kept from the evil influences of the street corners and the saloons.

The early bird catches the worm, but sometimes the bird is too early. If the man who wrote the song "Put me off at Buffalo" had only restrained his muse until this year, he could have got all sorts of money for the song from one of the railway companies. The New York Central would have given probably a thousand dollars for exclusive rights, and used it as an advertisement in connection with their excursions to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

A Boston newspaper recently published an editorial entitled "We must have Canada." The editor should copyright the expression, and sell it to the Pears' Soap Company for a companion piece to the child in the bath tub reaching for the cake of soap, entitled "he won't be happy till he gets it." That is the only practical use we can think of it being put to.

The proprietor of the Campbellton, N. B., "Telephone" has decided to give up the unequal contest between himself and his creditors. Mr. Chandler decides that running a country newspaper is not altogether a bed of roses, especially when your stockholders insist on getting back their capital before it has been in the business long enough to pay even a dividend. We of the Fourth Estate, Bro. Chandler must look for our reward in the hereafter, for certainly no newspaper man ever gets much except hard knocks in this mundane sphere. Still we have to be optimists on that fare.

At a dinner given in his honor in St. John on Saturday evening last, Capt. Partington, the President of the British Paper Makers' Association called attention to the wasteful shipment of the forest products of Canada practically in their raw state, when they could be manufactured here into all the varieties of the finished form, employing Canadian labour and capital profitably in the operation. Capt. Partington is financially interested in the Cushing Pulp Co. at St. John, of which Company he is the President.

The tour throughout the South and

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, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all affections which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand." Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

West of President McKinley and party, has been rudely disturbed by the serious illness of the President's lady.

The increase of sessional indemnities has apparently been decided upon. Starting with the present session of parliament, Members of the House of Commons and Senators will draw \$1500 each session as a sessional allowance in the place of \$1000, which has been the allowance.

When the Conservatives get eloquent over the wrongs of their opponents, they but make the people think of the deeper wrongs committed by their own party while in power. The Liberal government is by no means perfect, but its members are free from the taint of the political crimes which disgraced previous administrations.

News is as scarce as ever from South Africa. Lord Kitchener will let the people hear from him, but it will be after all his work is finished.

The German Emperor grows more erratic every day—Power seems to be a dangerous plaything for minds which are not too firmly balanced.

OTTAWA, May 20—L. V. Labelle, of St. Jacques, P. Q., has been authorized by the minister of agriculture to prepare for shipment to Antwerp several cases of tobacco in the various conditions in which it is sold by farmers here. The intention is to learn whether such, as grown in the province of Quebec, is suitable for European markets; what alterations (if any) in mode of growing and packing will be required to suit the preferences of these foreign markets, also what type of tobacco grown in the provinces of Quebec will be the most acceptable on these markets. Mr. Labelle has also been authorized to resume for this year his work of illustration and investigation in growing, curing and sweating of tobacco.

UNTOLD AGONY FROM SALT RHEUM

Mr Chas F. McLean, Palmerston, Ont., says:—"I suffered untold agony and misery for years with salt rheum in my feet. I tried almost every remedy I could hear of. I was told by the best physicians I could not get more than temporary relief. I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. After one or two applications I received great relief, and when I had used only two boxes I was completely cured." At all dealers, 60 cents a box.

BLUES Ever have them? Then we can't tell you anything about them. You know how dark everything looks and how you are about ready to give up. Somehow, you can't throw off the terrible depression. Are things really so blue? Isn't it your nerves, after all? That's where the trouble is. Your nerves are being poisoned from the impurities in your blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and gives power and stability to the nerves. It makes health and strength, activity and cheerfulness. This is what "Ayer's" will do for you. It's the oldest Sarsaparilla in the land, the kind that was old before other Sarsaparillas were known. This also accounts for the saying, "One bottle of Ayer's is worth three bottles of the ordinary kind." \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. Youngwife (at breakfast)—There is no bread on the table, Nora. Nora—Sure, there's none in the house, mum. Mrs. Youngwife (severely)—Then make some toast.

JOHN'S ANOLYNE LINIMENT

BARGAINS AT THE White Store, REXTON.

SPRING GOODS.

- Men's Blue Serge Suits, from \$3.00 to \$6.00
Boys' Tweed Suits, assorted colors, 8 to 10 years, 2.25
Men's Pants, from 90c. to 1.25
Sateen Shirts, 45c. " 75c.
Flannel Shirts, 25c. each.
Underwear, all wool, 50c
and Boys' Spring Hats, straw and felt, all prices
and Women's Tanned Boots & Shoes, VERY LOW
Flannelette, 6 cts. per yard and upwards
Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices.
Cotton Goods, at a bargain
Flour, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 per bbl.
Corn Meal, \$2.80 per bbl.
Molasses, 38c and 40c per gallon.
Granulated Sugar, 22 lbs. for \$1.00
Brown " 25 " " 1.00
Soap, "Happy Home," 10 lbs. for 25c.
Oatmeal, " " " 25c.
Barley, " " " 25c.
Cream Tartar, 30c per pound
Smoking Tobacco, 35c " "
Black Tobacco, 35c " "
Soda Biscuit, 7 cts. per lb.
Baking Soda, 12 lbs. for 25c.
Tea, 15, 20, 25 and 30c. per lb.
Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.
Ker. Oil, 22c. per gallon
Nails, all kinds, \$3.60 per keg
Table Cloths, 75 cts. each
Beans, 3 1/2 cts. per lb.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25 cts.
Raisins, 10 cts. per lb.
Dried Ham, 10 cts. per lb.

A large quantity of CROCKERYWARE at wholesale prices. DRESS GOODS of all kinds at a bargain. Call and examine our goods and secure bargains.

The WHITE STORE, SOUTH END REXTON BRIDGE.