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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. MAY 30, 1901

FREE EDUCATION.

One of the theories of political economists which has been generally accepted as correct is that every boy and girl born into a free country is as much entitled to schooling as to police protection, no matter what may be the parent's poverty. In Canada and the United States this principle has been recognized by the establishment of free schools, and in some districts the idea is more strictly carried into effect by the compulsory attendance of scholars during their younger years. But it remained to Scotland, the home of the free school system, to complete the idea of offering a free university training to every one of its youth.

If the magnificent gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the four great Scottish Universities is accepted it will provide a subsidy of nearly \$10,000,000, which is to be applied to the purpose of furnishing free university education to all of Scottish birth. That is the only restriction—that neither Jew nor pagan, English, Irish nor Colonial is to be permitted to take advantage of a gift intended for the benefit of Scottish children. Perhaps the restriction is the most positive proof of the Scottish clanishness which stamps the American millionaire as a true son of auld Scotia, in spite of his democratic claim of American citizenship.

The spontaneous acceptance of such a gift would have surprised the world which ridicules yet respects the Scottish habit of caution. Despite their own proverb that "ye should ne'er look a gift horse in the teeth," the university authorities may be trusted to ponder well the conditions of their new responsibilities. At the same time we have no idea that they will accept the flippant suggestions of the English press to spurn the tempting bait, and refuse the offer. To do so would be to show a lack of courtesy to an unexampled offer of princely generosity which would belittle the Scottish authorities more than it would hurt the feelings of the donor. And just why Mr. Carnegie's feelings should be intentionally wounded as a return for his generosity no one seems to know. He rather deserves credit for his honest effort to prevent himself from dying disgraced, which he himself has stated to be the result of a man dying with his riches unspent or undistributed. The fact, too, that Andrew Carnegie, who left Scotland a bare-footed pauper should care to remember the land of his birth shows a proper feeling of love and loyalty to his homeland that should be respected.

What the world expects is that the Scottish universities will solve any difficulties there may be in the way of accepting such a huge national trust, and of carrying it out without serious disarrangement of the whole educational system of Scotland. The idea is that the income of the trust fund will amount to a sufficient sum to prevent the necessity of college fees of any kind, and make the Scotch universities as free as the parish schools.

This splendid national benefaction can and should be administered in such a way as to redound to the lasting benefit of every class of the Scottish people whose love for and sacrifices on behalf of education have made the race what it has been in the past and is to-day—the leaders in every department of thought and industry, and to the glory of Scotland. Trained minds are more urgently needed in every line of world work than they ever were, and the man who has the highest training so long as he has not sacrificed to it his practical common sense of common things is bound to be the biggest winner for himself and his country. Who knows but that Andrew Carnegie has founded the surest plan for the regeneration of a Britain which to-day is being sorely harassed by the other world nations in the struggle for commercial supremacy.

Other nations will watch with a curiosity perhaps not free from envy the result of this splendid memorial to higher education in Scotland, satisfied that it means the perpetuation of that intellectual supremacy which has placed the Scottish people in the forefront of the world's greatest efforts. And Scottish pride need not be offended in the acceptance for the donor is one of their "ain folk."

A MONOPOLY OF NERVE. It is with pleasure we learn that, although the session is ended, the Laurier Administration still holds the reins of power at Ottawa in spite of the utmost efforts of the St. John Sun's Ottawa correspondent, Mr. James D. McKenna. Mr. McKenna has a method all his own for dealing with the members of the government. When their actions do not suit him he simply "unnerves" them. The premier, Mr. Blair, Mr. Tarte, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Fielding have in turn been "unnerved" by this journalistic "Napoleon," or to be correct, that is the impression one would form on reading the inane effusions which have from time to time during the past three months appeared in the Sun's columns. Now, no one objects to Mr. McKenna cornering the "unnerving" business, and even working overtime at it if he wants to. It seems to amuse him and certainly does not hurt the government. But when he goes several steps further than the unnerving process and stoops to malicious misrepresentation in his zeal to find favor in the eyes of his masters, it is high time to brand as shameful and intamous each Ottawa lie that has appeared.

His latest effort may be the result of ignorance or it may emanate from a desire to indulge that propensity which distinguishes Mr McKenna from George Washington.

In either case its publication is inexcusable. If ignorance prompted the statement, surely there are sufficient blue pencils in the Sun office to provide for the elimination of the blunder. If it was wilful prevarication, then the man who edits this young person's copy, and who should possess at least a slight knowledge of what is going on at Ottawa must have known it was untrue and as he did not suppress it he shares the blame.

The statement in question referred to the purchase by the I.

C. R. of land in St. John on which to erect necessary buildings. The land measures about six acres in extent and the sum set aside for purchasing same is \$20,000. The Sun's correspondent in his letter would lead the public to believe the price to be \$110,000 per acre, and also states that Attorney General Pugsley is interested as solicitor or in some similar capacity.

Both statements are equally false. Mr. Pugsley had no connection with, or interest in, the property.

Surely the journal which either permits such gross misrepresentations as these statements or pitchforks such incompetents as the Sun's correspondent into positions where they are allowed to poisonously slander the men who are working for the best interests of this fair land is not the journal which a lover of justice or truth would wish to patronize.

We sincerely deprecate the course adopted by the Sun. It is not conducive to the public good and certainly does not make for a higher standard of Canadian journalism.

BY THE WAY.

Parliament has prorogued.

One of the most noticeable things about the federal legislation is that New Brunswick is prominently represented in some of its important features. For many years the people of the Upper Provinces must have had an idea that New Brunswick was a back district of Nova Scotia. Latterly this province has had strong men to represent it in parliament. That makes the difference.

The serious accident to Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock II came nigh being a national disaster. Britain's King, who was on the yacht at the time, happily escaped harm.

The Ontario press is sadly at variance over a seemingly innocent proposal of the Toronto Park authorities to move a statue of Sir John Macdonald and substitute one of the Queen in its place. It appears the place is the only one suitable for a statue to the Queen, whereas it is claimed that Sir John's statue could be deposited to advantage in another locality. The excitement pro and con over this simple matter bids fair to make a provincial issue at the next local elections. But those Ontario people get easily excited anyway.

The mineral wealth of New Brunswick is now in a fair way to be properly exploited, thanks to the encouragement of the wide-awake Provincial government which is boring for salt wells in Kings, for coal deposits in Queens and for oilite in Albert Counties. Meanwhile a company has been incorporated to work the valuable coal seams of the northern portion of Kent County. Our people are naturally interested in these various movements, particularly that effecting this County.

It now seems assured that many millions of lumber cut this year on the tributaries of the upper St. John river will never reach market this season, being hung up along the streams.

The season's work in agriculture in New Brunswick is far advanced for the date. As a usual thing very little attempt is made to do much ploughing before the end of May, while this year in many districts the seeding is now all finished. We trust the early spring may mean a big crop this year.

Dynamiting is taking the place of seining in the Grand Manan fisheries more and more every year. This is against the law but these fisher folk with a shortsighted greed which, if unchecked, would ruin their own future earnings, are bound to get the fish in the easiest possible manner. In the meantime by the use of dynamite the fisheries are being ruined by the wounding of millions of fish which are lost to the fisherman.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your Druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 21¢ per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 35¢ per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 4-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Nos. 1 and 2 sold in Richibucto by Est W. W. Short.

MARITIME PROVINCE NOTES.

James Lacey, an 18 year old prisoner, serving six months for larceny, dropped dead in his cell in jail at Halifax Monday evening. Heart trouble was the cause.

The body of the colored woman, Mrs. Byers, who mysteriously disappeared from Halifax about ten days ago, was found in the bottom of the dry dock Monday evening.

The body of Edgar Trueman, the New Brunswick man, who was drowned in Summerside harbor four weeks ago, was recovered Monday. It was badly disfigured. A watch and a small sum of money was found in his pockets.

A good story is told at the expense of a well known clergyman in Annapolis, N. S., who, in closing his sermon on Sunday morning, announced that a visiting parson who was in town on his wedding tour, would preach at the evening service. Immediately following this announcement he requested the congregation to join in singing the hymn, "Behold the Bridegroom Cometh." He has been wondering since what the congregation saw or heard to smile at.

TO CURE A COLD 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.

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- 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. to 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.

HEADACHE

Pain back of your eyes? Heavy pressure in your head? And you sometimes faint and dizzy? Is your tongue coated? Bad taste in your mouth? And does your food distress you? Are you nervous and irritable? Do you often have the blues? And are you troubled about sleeping?

Then your liver is all wrong. But there is a cure. 'Tis the old reliable



Ayer's PILLS. They act directly on the liver. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, and dyspepsia. Take a laxative dose each night. For 60 years years they have been the Standard Family Pills.

Price 25 cents. All Druggists. "I have taken Ayer's Pills regularly for six months. They have cured me of a severe headache, and I can now walk from two to four miles without getting tired or out of breath, something I have not been able to do for many years." S. E. WALLWORK, Salem, Mass. July 12, 1899.

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.

SMALL LOSS. "Oh, sir, please, I swallowed a pin," exclaimed the servant girl, running into her employer's study. "Never mind, Mary," he replied, dipping in study. "Never mind; here's a pin," drawing one from his pincushion.—Chicago Journal.

Poison Proof Animals. Neither differences of organization in animals nor in the constitution of the poisonous substance generally afford any clew for interpreting an exceptional immunity of rabbit against belladonna leaves (Atropa belladonna, deadly nightshade). You may feed them with belladonna for weeks without observing the least toxic symptoms. The meat of such animals, however, proves poisonous to any one who eats it, producing the same symptoms as the plant.

Pigeons and various other herbivora are also to some degree safe from the effects of this poison, while in warm blooded carnivora it causes paralysis and asphyxia. In frogs the effect is a different one, consisting of spasms. The meat of goats which had fed on hemlock has sometimes occasioned poisonous effects. Chickens are nearly hardy against nuxvomica and the extremely dangerous alkaloid, strychnine, contained in it, while in the smallest amount it is a fatal poison to rodents.

More remarkable yet in this respect is the immunity of Choleopus hoffmanni, a kind of sloth living on the island of Ceylon, which, when given ten grains of strychnine, was not much affected. Pigeons are possessed of high immunity from morphine, the chief alkaloid of opium, as well as from belladonna. Eight grains were required to kill a pigeon, not much less than the mortal dose for a man. Cats are extremely sensitive to foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), which on the contrary may be given to rabbits and various birds in pretty large doses.

Fined For Death on Board. "The only place, as far as law is concerned, where it costs money to die from natural causes is aboard a steamship," remarked a vessel owner. "The purpose of the law was excellent enough. There was a time when emigrants were being brought to this country in very large numbers, or 'by the shipload,' as it was termed. There is no doubt that there was crowding in the ships that brought them, and to prevent this a law was passed imposing upon the ship a fine of \$10 for every death that occurred during the passage from natural causes of persons over 8 years of age. This put a stop to overcrowding, or, at least, it is supposed that it did, which is about the same thing. Ships do not fancy having to pay fines of this kind. "Of course, in comparison with the great army of persons who are brought across the ocean from month to month, there are very few deaths, for the statisticians have been kind enough to show beyond a doubt that the steamship is the safest means of transportation in existence, but, just the same, there are a considerable number in the course of a year."

Epigrams in Fiction. I always pray that I may never outlive my illusions or my front teeth, though all else may fail me. Admiration is like porridge—awfully stodgy, but you get hungry again almost as soon as you've eaten it. A good nose is an abiding resting place for vanity. You know that it will outlast your time and that age cannot wither nor custom stale its satisfactory proportions. The quality of mercy should not be measured out by teaspoonfuls in a medicine glass, but should be sent round in a watering cart by the county council. They've no sense, men haven't. The very best of them don't properly know the difference between their souls and their stomachs, and they fancy that they are a-wrestling with their doubts when really it is their dinners that are a-wrestling with them. It is the duty of all women to look happy—the married ones to show that they don't wish they weren't married and the unmarried ones to show that they don't wish they were.

The Matter of a Semicleon. A Russian military paper tells of a Lieutenant who overheard a sergeant giving a recruit a short lecture upon his duties. "The military service," said the sergeant, "requires little prayer to God and a strict attention to the orders of a superior." Somewhat astonished at this singular definition of military duty, the officer ventured to ask the sergeant for his authority, whereupon the sergeant produced an ancient volume containing the following: "The military duty requires little; prayer to God, and strict attention to the orders of a superior."

A Precantion. Husband (going to his rich uncle's funeral)—Put a couple of large handkerchiefs into my pocket, dear. The old gentleman promised to leave me \$2,000, and I shall want to shed some appropriate tears. Wife—But suppose when the will is read you find he hasn't left you anything? Husband—In that case you had better put in three.—London Fun.

Gates of the Land of Promise. No one can watch a land of immigrants land without being struck by the astonishing signs of hope and confidence about them all. There has never been any exag; ration of this. Incredible as it may seem to one who knows how grim is the struggle for life among the masses in America, it is evident that this is still the land of promise to the poor of Europe.—Scribner's.

The largest sponge ever sent to market was from the Mediterranean. It was ten feet in circumference and three in diameter. The first street lighting in this country was done in New York in 1807.