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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. MAY 9, 1901

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

The absorption of all the American iron and steel producing concerns into a billion dollar syndicate was in itself sufficiently startling to the business world, but it seems that this gigantic effort of finance is only the commencement of others to be brought about by that commercial genius, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York. The capital controlled by that twentieth century promoter is evidently looking for other avenues of investment, and where the centralization of capital will end is difficult to foretell. Its latest effort has been the absorption of the Leyland line of freight steamers trading between Great Britain and various portions of the American continent. This is looked upon as the first move in a great steamship combine which will place the enormous transportation of the north Atlantic Ocean in the hands of the American capitalists represented by Mr. Morgan. This latest effort has worried the British public far more than the threatened steel war, and naturally it is alarming to a people who have for a century controlled the world's merchant marine to find their supremacy threatened.

These gigantic enterprises so recently inaugurated in the United States are at the same time, but the natural result of the rapidly accumulating wealth of its people, who from being a debtor nation are passing into the list of national money lenders. The activity of the investing class in the republic forbids them from putting their wealth into British or American consols if they can find commercial investments promising a larger return. The change in the position and wealth of the United States is naturally irritating to its former bankers, much in the same way as the rapid acquisition of wealth by an individual is annoying to the banker who has for years been making a living out of his necessities. But it is not dangerous.

Whether the trust problem is leading the world is to-day a question of standpoint. To one man it appears to be leading to socialism or even to anarchy. To another it is leading to Bellany's Utopian conception of a commonwealth of interests and of efforts. To a third it is simply the natural development of trade by the further division of labour until ultimately money shall be the cheapest thing on earth. Perhaps we will none of us live long enough to see any one of the three results. As Louis XVI is credited with saying, so we may remark, "After us the deluge." It may or may not mean the cheapening of unskilled labour, but it certainly means that brains and skill are being set ever more and more at a premium. A few years ago a Schwab with his million dollar

salary annually would have been an impossibility. But the pessimist says, "the rich are ever growing richer, while the poor are getting into still more abject poverty." Perhaps. Or perhaps we are but feeling the growing pains which come with all development. Who knows? Advancement in commercial methods have ever been obtained at a fearful cost of human suffering and the trust may be a natural outcome of commercial development.

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

(St. John Telegraph.)

Mr. Borden's speech at the Conservative banquet in Ottawa was a strong and impressive appeal for toleration. He deplored the race and creed cry, and declared that if the commencement of such an agitation would bring the Conservatives into power tomorrow it would be contrary to the traditions of the party to adopt it. Unity of races in Canada was one of the things, he said, for which the Conservative party would strive, "despite temporarily disturbing influences."

We heartily commend Mr. Borden for his earnest and timely words. If we are not mistaken, he was touching upon one of the gravest and most portentous phases of the political struggle now in progress between parties in Canada, and he probably knows that in sounding this lofty note he places himself in happy accord with the sincere sentiments of right thinking Liberals throughout the land. Upon their co-operation he may rely.

With the "temporarily disturbing influence" to which he alluded his work of reformation will chiefly lie, and his difficulty will arise from the fact that the men who are agitating along racial lines seem to believe in it as a measure of tactics. No one can doubt this who reads Mr. Clark Wallace's speeches or the editorials which appear daily in the Mail and Empire. There are quite a number of influential men in the Conservative party who are apparently convinced that the hope of political success rests upon quickening into an aggressive life the racial and religious prejudices of a certain section of the English speaking provinces.

These men are too stubborn, we fear, to heed both the rebuke and the warning which lay in their leader's speech. That they succeeded in a measure in the last campaign in creating a hostile sentiment throughout Ontario and parts of this province against a French-Canadian premier may encourage them to persevere, and if this assumption is well founded we shall see more rather than less of sinister reflections on the loyalty of the people of Quebec.

The unity of races in Canada is unquestionably essential to the continued progress of the Dominion. If we are ever to achieve our destiny as a nation we must learn at once to bury all racial and religious intolerance, and this was the lesson which Mr. Borden's speech was intended to teach his followers. He wants to see his party win its way back to power, and he realizes that this will never be accomplished along the lines which some of his lieutenants have been following during recent years.

Of course, Mr. Borden did not wish to lecture his entertainers in a reproving spirit, and he therefore spoke tactfully; but there can be no mistaking his meaning. He plainly implied the cause of the late Conservative defeat and invited his associates to get away from the low ground upon which they had been appealing for popular support. The question is, How far will he succeed? Will the Wallace faction join in the re-

formatory movement, or will they continue their wicked game of setting race against race, creed against creed, and province against province?

The time for such a declaration of policy was opportune. The political atmosphere is tolerably clear just now and when the by-elections come on the Conservatives will be able to demonstrate how far they intend to live up to the new doctrine which their leader has laid down. Whether they receive it or reject it, the fact remains that Mr. Borden spoke soundly and patriotically. The best judgment of the sober-minded people of Canada will concur in his conceptions of what ought to be done. It would be a lasting pity, however, if that were the only result of his earnest effort to rescue his party from a thoroughly indefensible and dangerous course.

BY THE WAY.

Its an old saying that no news is good news. If this be correct, the silence concerning British movements in South Africa must mean the speedy end of the costly conflict with the Boers.

The St. John Sun gravely assures its readers that the I. C. Ry. is operated against the interests of that city. If the Sun had been successful in persuading the Canadian people to overthrow the Laurier administration there would probably have been no I. C. R. by this time. It would have been the north shore branch of the C. P. R. The Sun is subsidized by the C. P. R. and is doing its best to sell its birthright for a mess of pottage. It is not even well paid for the dirty work it does.

Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, assures his following of his earnest hope that the people of Canada will relent and permit Mr. Geo. E. Foster to return to parliament. He evidently doesn't know George Eulas as well as the people do. Sir MacKenzie Bowell could give him a tip or two out of the book of his own experience.

We have been accused of editing the St. John Telegraph. We return our best bow to the compliment. That, if true, would account for the Telegraph being the leading newspaper of the Maritime Provinces. It is a pity that it isn't true.

Most of the prominent Conservative papers have discovered at last that the steel rail agreement, made by the Hon. A. G. Blair with the Clergue Company, is a sound business contract. Some of the smaller fry of journalists who condemned it without investigation are probably sorry that they spoke so quickly.

Messrs. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., for Kings, N. B., and Ganong, M. P., for Charlotte, N. B., have been advanced to the position of front row members on the opposition side of the House. Didn't know the Conservatives were so short of talent as that would indicate.

Mark Twain is credited with a pretty good joke at the expense of the numerous applicants who have been making Andrew Carnegie's life scarce worth the living by their urgent appeals for charity. The humorist also made his application which ran as follows:—"My dear Carnegie:— I see by the papers that you are prosperous. I want to get a hymn book; it costs a dollar and a half. If you send me this hymn book I will bless you, God will bless you, and it will do a great deal of good. Yours truly,
MARK TWAIN.
P. S. Don't send me the hymn book, send me the dollar and a half!"

The St. John Daily Telegraph has been interviewing representative professional men in that city on a young man's chances for success in professional life. It must be admitted that with these opinions as a criterion the outlook is not very promising.

The optimist may be inclined to scoff at the chance of failure and pin his faith to the old and generally accepted adage that in any field there is a chance for young men of ability and industry. We do not intend to combat this theory in its entirety, but we do wish to warn young men from hastily entering upon a calling for which they are not at all suited. Instances of failure may be seen on every side. The manager of a small mining property for instance may do very well while he directs the operations of those who search for mineral wealth, but place him in another position, make him for instance, manager of a publishing company and what is the result?

The village blacksmith who has been almost immortalized in verse would probably have been an utter failure as a newspaper editor. Other examples are numerous and they all paint the same moral—the young man be content in the sphere in which he has been placed if the work is suited for the exercise of the talent which God has given him, and strive for advancement in that line rather than seek to change his occupation.

Professional life is not by any means the bed of roses which an imaginative fancy might paint it. Lawyers, doctors and their fellow-workers in other lines of mental endeavor do more hard, exhausting work in a day than the average mechanic, while in many cases the remuneration is no greater.

It is of the utmost importance that parents in this age should not allow their children to waste the force of their ability by misdirected effort. If your child shows a desire to be a professional man then by all means make him one, but if his ability is of a mechanical nature then don't try to fit him for a successful career in any other line. If you do, failure is almost certain to follow.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.



BREAU.—At Renaud's Mills, Kent Co., April 30, to the wife of Mr. Jude P. Breau, a daughter.



SHERWOOD-WARREN.—At St. Andrew's Manse, Rexton, May 1st, by Rev. D. Fraser, B. A., Stephen E. Sherwood, of Canada, to Agnes J. Warren, of South Branch.

She Was Pale
and Languid

Mrs. E. McLaughlin, 95 Parliament street, Toronto, states: "My daughter was pale, weak, languid and very nervous, her appetite was poor and changeable; she could scarcely drag herself about the house, and her nerves were completely unstrung; she could not sleep for more than half an hour at a time without starting up and crying out in excitement.
"As she was growing weaker and weaker I became alarmed, and got a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She used this treatment for some weeks, and from the first we noticed a decided improvement. Her appetite became better, she gained in weight, the color returned to her face, and she gradually became strong and well. I cannot say too much in favor of this wonderful treatment since it has proven such a blessing to my daughter."
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effective treatment for the ailments and weakness of women that is obtainable. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food.

FEARED THE SCAFFOLD.

MCLEOD, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HIS MOTHER, COMMITTED SUICIDE.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 6.—Archibald McLeod, arrested on Thursday for the murder of his mother, suicided by hanging himself in the jail with a rope made out of a towel and bed clothing this morning. The end of the rope thus made he fastened it to some of the slats of the bed, which he placed on the bars of the window over his cell door. His feet were only about a foot from the floor. An inquest was held to-day and the verdict of the coroner's jury was in effect that he hanged himself with the deliberate intention of committing suicide. The evidence showed that McLeod was apparently in good spirits when locked up Sunday night. On Sunday afternoon he heard from his lawyer that he could not get out on bail. Consequently he was somewhat depressed and remarked to the jailer that the end would be the scaffold and said he feared his mind would give way under the strain. McLeod worried considerably about his wife, who, he said, was nervous and could not bear up. He left no papers or writings of any sort. His bank book showed deposits amounting to \$270.

The body was found by the keeper on opening the cell this morning. McLeod had cut the towel in strips and finding the bars of his window not high enough for the purpose inserted a bed slat between the bars and fastened the towel to the upper end of a slat. This enabled the suicide to swing clear of the floor by a few inches only. The body was quite cold when found, showing that the hanging had taken place during the night. The prisoner when visited by his friends on Saturday evening was found reading the Bible and appeared to think he would clear himself by his own testimony at the preliminary trial, but when told he would have to wait for trial at the July sitting of the supreme court and could not get clear till a petty jury cleared him, he was greatly disappointed and distressed and said he should be home to attend his crops. He said he had a team of young horses which could not be trusted to another. He was then in great distress about his wife and three children, and had sent a verbal message to his wife during Saturday by a neighbor, the purport of which is not known.

"It was understood that the cashier had been a lamb in Wall street."
"Therefore," said I, with a happy smile, he skipped."—Indianapolis Press.

INDIGESTION

If you have it, you know it. You know all about the heavy feeling in the stomach, the formation of gas, the nausea, sick headache, and general weakness of the whole body.

You can't have it weak without your blood being impure and your nerves all exhausted. There's just one remedy for you—

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

There's nothing new about it. Your grandparents took it. 'Twas an old Sarsaparilla before other sarsaparillas were known. It made the word "Sarsaparilla" famous over the whole world.

There's no other sarsaparilla like it. In age and power to cure it's "The leader of them all."

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

"After suffering terribly I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles and now feel like a new man. I would advise all my fellow creatures to try this medicine, for it has stood the test of time and its curative power cannot be excelled." I. D. Good, Jan. 30, 1898. Brownstown, Va.

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.

Brown—So you lost your lawsuit with Smith?
Jones—Yes; but it's a satisfaction to know that Smith didn't win anything. But didn't you have to pay him \$2,000 damages?
Yes; but his lawyer got that.—Philadelphia Record.

BARGAINS
AT THE White Store, KINGSTON.

- 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, 28c 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 KINGSTON BRIDGE.