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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. SEPT. 12, 1901

LABOR TYRANNY.

Much has been written and spoken of the crushing tyranny of organized capital and there has been unfortunately an essence of truth in the charges. The rights of labor have been gained by dint of hard fighting for a fair return in wage for the sweat of the brow which produced the wealth. And the theory of trades unionism lies in the need of union among laboring people to enforce a common right. But it is an open question if in ridding ourselves of one burden, we have not actually saddled ourselves with two. Recent events in the larger industrial centres would seem to indicate that the consumer is under the heel of organized labor as well as that of organized capital. Whether the formation of gigantic trusts can be fairly laid at the door of trades unionism or not may be debatable, but certain is it, that the trust faces us on the one hand with its monopoly control of the prices which must be paid even for life's necessities, while the right to labor and the price of labor are controlled as arbitrarily by the trade union. This of course only applies to industrial centres to-day, but who can tell when it may apply with equal force to every country hamlet. The statement laid down may of course be disputed, let us make sure that at least it will be correctly understood by our readers. There may be dispute as to the correctness of our arraignment of trades unionism, there can be none as to that of the trusts. Let us explain then what we mean by the statement that the rights of labor are controlled by the trade union. When a boy enters a trade in our cities, the time of his service, the hours of his toil and the price paid him by his employer are set not by the employer but by his fellow-workmen through a union to which he does not belong. In fact he can only get an opportunity to enter as an apprentice in most trades if the union says the shop is entitled to one, for so many apprentices go with a fixed number of workmen. However let us suppose our boy gets over that initial trouble. He serves the number of years which has been arbitrarily settled as necessary—by the union. If he is a bright, ambitious, industrious boy he can never get man's wages in a union shop until the fixed time is up altho he may long ere that be a skilled workman. Having served the required term of apprenticeship, he cannot get employment in a union shop until he has joined the union of his particular trade, for no employer dare take him into a union shop as that would mean a strike forthwith. Some day all shops will be union shops and the bar will be complete. He may have difficulty in getting into the local union, for if

trade in that particular line be dull or the union fully stocked with members, he will feel the first pinch of labor's tyranny by being refused admission to the union and be forced to migrate or take his chances in shops where trades unionism is not recognized. As a rule that will mean in the poorer class of factory, where a lower standard of workmanship is general and an equally lower rate of wages. Let us again suppose our boy passes this second barrier to freedom of action. He gets employment but he finds that his wages are fixed not by his employer who may recognize and desire to reward his ability, but by the union. The wages may be too high for the quality and amount of work which the man at the next machine turns out, and yet not a fair return for his vastly superior workmanship, but unless he be in a factory where the men are paid by piece work he will get the same wage each week as his inferior fellow workman. Many readers may say, no, for the union only settles the minimum scale of wages, but experience shows that in practice the minimum wage is so high as to constitute the maximum, or in other words the inferior workmen are over paid sufficient to make it undesirable or impossible for the employer to pay any workman more than the minimum. That is hard practical reality, not fiction as any one can ascertain on enquiry. There is where unionism pinches our boy again. His only hope is to get into another class where the pay is higher, either by being put on more intricate work, by becoming foreman of the shop or by getting employment by piece work. The latter is the commoner course. Here again his ambition is limited by the hours of labor which have been fixed by the union. In the meantime a strike either in his own or some allied trade is declared and he is called out perhaps on a sympathy strike as it is called, although he may have absolutely no sympathy with it. He cannot follow his own judgement, he is a part of the machine, and out he must go with the rest of the men, no matter how well satisfied he is with his job and his wages. He may have good cause to desire his employer nothing but good, yet he and his fellow workmen proceed to ruin the employer so far as lies in their power. These are the everyday happenings of the labor world. By this time our boy if he has kept his conscience unseared may have reached the conclusion that labor has two tyrants, organized capital and organized labor, without very much to choose between them.

THE LYNCHING REPROACH.

The New York Commercial Advertiser in a recent reference to the progress being made by Canada spoke eulogistically of the high respect in which the law is held throughout the Dominion. This encomium was not only deserved, but it carries with it a sting to our neighbors. They are commencing to feel the reproach which their disregard of the law has for many years cast upon them, and that sense of shame has been much deepened of late by the cardinal of lynching which has taken place in the Southern and Western States. These lynchings have not only been numerous, but they have been attended by a spirit of atrocity almost unprecedented. At Pierce City, Missouri, a particularly alarming outbreak of lawlessness occurred just a week ago:—
"On Sunday afternoon a young white woman, who had attended church in the town and started alone for her home in the country, was found by her brother, who had lingered behind, lying dead, with her throat cut, near a railroad culvert,

with evidence that she had had a terrible struggle with some person who had assailed her. A copper colored negro had been sitting on the bridge a short time before the tragedy occurred. Great excitement prevailed, and a mob was soon organized which decided that a negro named Godley was the guilty man, and on Monday night he was put to death.
"Thus far there had been nothing to distinguish this lynching from the frequent cases where a mob of white men takes vengeance on a black man for 'the usual crime.' But as time passed, the excitement which had raged in the town spread throughout the surrounding country, and by Tuesday morning crowds of men had poured into Pierce City, which is near the junction of four railroads, by trains from all directions. The grandfather of Godley had been put to death at about the same time with him. On Tuesday morning the mob cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his home, set the torch to the houses of five blacks, and with the aid of State militia rifles stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove thirty negro families from their homes, many of them hiding in the surrounding woods. The excitement died down about noon, and the mob dispersed, 'more from lack of negroes upon whom to wreak their hatred than from any other cause.' By the time that something like order had been restored, the conclusion was general that the negro who had been lynched was not the guilty man; another against whom suspicion was aroused came so near being lynched as to incriminate a third, in order to save his own life; two others who were also suspected were caught in places some distance away.
All this occurred in a district where the colored population barely reaches two per cent, and it clearly shows that there is developing a spirit of cruelty, a craze for vengeance, which is most alarming. Every day brings some fresh report which illustrates the same tendency. In Grayson County, Texas, a white woman was murdered on Saturday week. A negro was suspected of the crime—whether justly or not, does not appear; he was captured by a mob of 300 whites, and was burned on the following Tuesday night. The dispatch which tells the story contains a passage that shows how the passion for torture, which we used to consider characteristic of the savage, is now exhibited by the superior race without any sense of shame:
"The negro was taken to a tree, and swung in the air. Wood and sodder were piled beneath his body and a hot fire was made. Then it was suggested that the man ought not to die too quickly, and he was let down to the ground, while a party went to Dexter, about two miles distant, to procure coal oil. This was thrown on the flames and the work completed."
On Sunday last the scene shifted to Winchester, Tenn., when a negro murderer was burnt with coal oil in the presence of no fewer than 6,000 persons. There was some in this mob who did have the courage to protest, among them the local District Attorney, but the crowd would not listen to his appeals or to those of other men of standing in the community. For this example or moral courage in opposing the will of the mob we must at least be thankful. But what is to become of a community of whites which puts blacks to death on mere suspicion, and drives whole families from their homes because many crimes have been committed by persons belonging to their race during the past ten years. What can be said to be left of civilization when hundreds of men, having in their power an alleged criminal, will not even put him to death promptly but deliberately prolong the most ingenious tortures? No wonder that a demand is going up from the law loving citizens of the United States for the prompt removal of this reproach from their nation by the immediate organization of law and order leagues in all the states. We may have our faults on this side of the line: but we at least have faith in our laws and the slow but sure process of British justice.

The attempted assassination of President McKinley at Buffalo was heard by Canada with feelings of horror and wonder and the prayers of all Canadians will mingle with those of our American cousins for his recovery from a blow so dastardly, so senseless, so cruel, as to command the sympathy and arouse the indignation of all christendom.
It is a blot on the bright escutcheon of America that this crime has happened in the United States—the country that has always stood in the van of the civilized world and whose culture has been regarded as of the highest degree—where the representative of the authority of the people has been held sacred from personal violence because he is one of the people, holding his place by authority of the people, their servant and not their master. Moving among the people as one of them, guarded by the faith of all, what can be said of the outrage

of such a crime. It is monstrous, insane.
In Germany, where the rights of the people are trampled beneath the iron heel of autocratic tyranny; in semi-civilized Russia where "Siberia and the Knout" are more familiar terms to "the common herd" than the benediction of their ruler, such an act might be expected, perhaps, but in the United States where the people enjoy the highest type of freedom and liberty it is unexplainable.
This act stands conspicuously alone in American history as utterly without cause or reason. Twice before has assassination blotted the records of the republic but in each instance there has been a recognizable motive. Lincoln was shot by a fanatic madened to the verge of insanity by the defeat of the Confederate cause. Garfield fell a victim to a disappointed office seeker. The one was a martyr, the other a victim. The attack upon McKinley was actuated by no motive but the vagaries of insanity. In no way did he bring it upon himself nor was it brought upon him by the conditions in which he was placed. He is simply the sufferer by what might almost be termed an accident.
But the American people have ample cause for shame in the reflection that such an accident can be possible under the conditions of civilization in the United States. What are the claims of the adjoining republic upon consideration as a community in which the people rule if they cannot protect their chosen executive against such madness. As is usual in such cases the assassin is classed as an anarchist. If this classification be correct it would seem that the United States has a weighty problem to solve. They must face the problem which European monarchies have struggled with for years. The watchword of the United States is personal liberty, but they are now brought to an instant recognition of the fact that there are limits to this doctrine when the much heralded American freedom is abused by imported fanatics for the advancement of their insane ideas. The United States harbored the assassin of Humbert of Italy. It has been ever the refuge for all classes and all creeds. Its gates are open to every murderer, blackleg or crank who chooses to settle there, but this must be changed. The lesson is a bitter one but it is better learned now than later. They must provide for a stringent revision of the immigration laws so as to prevent this class from entering the country. Then let them arise in their might, stamp out the vipers that have already settled among them and vindicate their country as a law-abiding, God-fearing nation where murder is a crime that calls for swift and sudden punishment. Then and not till then will the United States of America regain the position in the civilized world which is fast slipping away.

A KIDNEY SPECIALIST
South American Kidney Cure is compounded to cure Kidney diseases, and nothing else—it relieves in six hours.
South American Kidney Cure touches the weak spot firmly, but gently; gives the best results in the shortest time; cleanses the kidneys which in return cleanse and purify the blood, for blood can become impure only by passing through weak and ailing kidneys. Let us live up to the light of the 20th century. Employ the means, and enjoy robust and vigorous health.

THE ETERNAL FEMINE.
Mr. Pepprey—For goodness' sake, what's to prevent us going on a vacation?
Mrs. Pepprey—Well, there's the parrot. We can't take it along—
Mr. Pepprey—But Mrs. Nexdore says she'll be glad to keep it for us.
Mrs. Pepprey—I suppose so. She thinks it will tell her some of our family secrets.
—Philadelphia Press.

THE BIG SHOW

The managers of the Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton, Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20 h. have secured as a special attraction Professor Leon Morris' Trained Comedy Ponies, Dogs and Baboons, also Prof. Hawley's Dog Circus. These attractions have never been east of Boston before, are the best trained animals now being shown, and have been engaged at an enormous expense. They will give performances every afternoon and evening in the large tent on the exhibition grounds.

The Whole Story in a Letter:
Pain-Killer
(PERMY DAVIS)
From Capt. F. L. Lyle, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—We frequently use Permy Davis' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiff joints, tooth aches, etc., etc., and all ailments which beset men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy I have ever used.
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 56 of 1901.

DOMINION OF CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK.
I. Gannet Rock Light—Temporary Change in Character.
To permit of repairs to the revolving mechanism, the light on Gannet rock, in the Bay of Fundy, will show as a fixed white light, from and after 1st September 1901, until repairs can be completed. It is expected that the flashing of the light will not be interrupted for more than three weeks. Notice will be given of the resumption of the fixed and flashing characteristics of the light.
Lat. N. 44 deg., 30m. 38s.
Long. W. 66 deg., 46m. 57s.
This notice temporarily affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2539, 352, 1651 and 2670; Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1894, page 274; and Canadian list of lights and fog signals, 1901, No. 3.

II. Richibucto Harbor Lights Changed.
Two pole lights established by the government of Canada on the south beach at the entrance to Richibucto harbor, Strait of Northumberland, coast of New Brunswick, were put in operation on the 1st instant.
The lights are fixed white, shown from pressed lamps lanterns hoisted on poles, and should be visible three miles from all points of approach.
The front line is elevated 34 feet above high water mark. The mast is 26 feet high, and stands 112 feet back from the water, at a point 2858 feet southeastwardly from the front light of the old Richibucto harbor range.
Approximate position, from Admiralty chart No. 2430
Lat. N. 46 deg. 42m. 42s.
Long. W. 64 deg. 45m. 57s.
The back light is elevated 37 feet above high water mark. The mast is 37 feet high and stands 263 feet S. 1/2 W. from the front one.
The two lights in one, bearing S. 1/2 W., lead to the black can buoy in 4 1/2 fathoms that marks the southern limit of the anchorage outside the bar. They also lead between the buoys marking the channel over the bar which carries 12 feet of water, to the red can buoy which marks the sharp turn of the channel to the westward inside the bar. After passing the turning buoy the course up the shore between the north and south beaches is N. W. by W. 1/2 W. From this point up to the town the somewhat tortuous channel is marked by buoys.
At the same time that these range lights were established the red back light of the old Richibucto harbor range, on the south beach, was discontinued, as the alignment now gives only 2 feet water over the bar, but the front white light is yet maintained to guide up from the turn above described.
Variation approximately 24 deg. W.
This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2199, 2034 and 1651; St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. II, 1895, page 82; and Canadian list of lights, 1901, the two new lights being entered under the numbers 529 and 530; the present No. 529 becoming No. 531, and the present No. 530 and the remarks opposite the two being struck out.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th August, 1901.

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.
Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notices of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The little child's favorite.
Dr. W. H. Pritchard is an expert.

BILL OF THE PLAY.

Bessie Bonehill is singing in England. Mme. Rejane is to make a tour of South America in 1902.
Dore Davidson has just finished a play entitled "The Sins of the Fathers."
A dramatization of Stanley J. Weyman's "Castle Inn" is being made for production next season.
Jean de Reszke has been receiving \$2,450 for each appearance with the Metropolitan Opera company in New York.
Mrs. H. C. De Mille and Harriet Ford are said to have written a play founded on the life of Rembrandt for Richard Mansfield.
The horses used in the revival of "Shenandoah" this season all have histories. They have seen army service with the rough riders.
R. D. McLean and Odette Tyler are to be starred next season in revivals of "The School for Scandal," "Civilians" and "King John."
"The O'Tuddy," the late Stephen Crane's uncompleted novel, is being finished by Mr. A. E. W. Mason and will be dramatized by Mr. David Belasco.
Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is engaged with Miss Netherole on a dramatization of her novel, "A Daughter of the Vine," and is also at work on a play based on her remarkable novel, "Senator North."
"There is art in humor," says Mr. Irwin. "I know most people think not, but there is—yes, admirable, elusive, splendid, subtle art. Everybody more or less imagines that it is easy to be funny, but how few really are."

THE HORSE SHOW.

T. H. Camp of Belleville, Ont., owns the pacer Walter K. 2:14 1/4.
Oliver Cabana of Buffalo has only the pacer Gerald Rex left in his stable.
The Lake Erie circuit will be composed of ten tracks in 1901, with average purses of \$400.
Welcome, 2:10 1/2, is said to be not only the fastest but the largest horse now standing for service in California.
George E. Lattimer of Buffalo has bought four speedway purses Whiffet, 2:22 1/4, pacing, and Rex, 2:21, pacing.
George McMann of Rochelle, Ill., has bought the fine stallion Sphinx E, by Sphinx, 2:20 1/4, dam by Ethan Allen, from J. W. Farrand of Midway, Wis.
J. A. Barnett, secretary of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Denver, has bought the chestnut pacing gelding Harry Wilkes, by Walsingham, dam by Almont.
Buffalo is to have a new mile track. The Lang farm has been selected as the site, as there is no grading to be done, and the soil is perfectly adapted to the purpose.
The Putnam Park and Fair corporation is out with an announcement of two early closing stakes, one for \$800 for 2:14 pacers and one for \$100 for 2:28 trotters. Two horses can be carried on payment of one fee. Entries close April 15 with Byron D. Bugbee, secretary, Putnam, Conn.

THE DOMINIE.

William R. Moody, a son of the evangelist, and the Rev. F. B. Meyer of London will make a tour of this country to hold revival services.
The First Methodist Episcopal church of Jamestown, N. Y., and the Matthewson Street Methodist Episcopal church of Providence have been using elevators for several years.
Ballington Booth has raised the Volunteers of America have raised \$80,000 in the year just past and have attracted 1,113,682 persons to 30,000 indoor meetings within nine months.
A memorial window has been placed in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Petersburg, Va., in memory of the late Bishop Wingfield of northern California, whose first rectorship was at Petersburg. The subject of the window is the conversion of Saul.
Canon Anderson who died in Montreal the other day, was the oldest Anglican clergyman of Canada. He was the last of the "crown rectors" in the Dominion and had been rector of Sorel, a town near Montreal, since 1839. He was appointed honorary canon of Christ Church cathedral, in Montreal, in 1895.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When a room has a low ceiling, put the curtain poles as high up as possible and let the curtains hang straight down to the floor. If the poles extend a foot on either side of the window, the curtains will draw right back by day and need no looping.
Flimsy silk that has gone into a multitude of age wrinkles may be smoothed out and restored to something like its original freshness by sponging it with gum arabic water. Sponge the right side of the silk and when it is almost dry iron from the wrong side.
Mahogany furniture which has become slightly clouded may have its polish restored by the use of a dressing made by mixing four tablespoonfuls of turpentine with four of sweet oil, adding one teaspoonful of lemon juice and ten drops of ammonia. Shake thoroughly before applying.

TROTTER AND PACER.

The great brood mare Penelope, by Mohawk Chief, is dead.
G. W. Rice of Springfield, Mass., now owns B. B., 2:10 1/4, pacing.
Anacanda, 2:02 1/2, pacing, has the excellent record of 24 wins out of 30 starts.
V. B. Strong is training the guideless wonder Cute and Burtona, 2:17, at Broadhead park, New Paltz, N. Y.
Harold H. 2:11 1/4, a good winner on the Canadian circuit last year, will be seen in the grand circuit this season.
Colonel Joseph A. Ocker, York, Pa., has sold his pacing horse Gentry, 2:14 1/2, to George Flock, Williamsport, Pa.
Andrew M. Roop, Norristown, Pa., has named his Falkland colt Frank Roop, Jr. He will be trained by Thomas Grady at Belmont track.
Galley, 2:18, by Edgewood, dam Lambert Lassie, by Daniel Lambert, has been bought by John Splan for a member of the Cleveland Driving club.
The rising sire Ceclian, 2:22, by Electioneer, has been bought from Charles Marvin by Grattan stock farm. He is a horse of great promise in the stud.
Mr. E. S. Wells reports that he has sold the good stallion Beyercroft, 2:22 1/4, by Nutwood, to Messrs. Choyce & Nourse of Duxbury Tompkins county, N. Y.