

The Review.

Best Advertising Medium in North ern New Brunswick.

Subscription \$1.00 per annum; if not paid within three months, \$1.50. Advertising Rates: \$1.00 per inch 1st insertion. 50 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made known on application. Professional Cards \$5.00 per year. Yearly advertising payable quarterly. Transient advertising payable in advance. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Verses accompanying death notices will be charged for at regular rates. Correspondence on 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.

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., JUNE 15, 1899

THE G. T. RY. STRIKE.

The strike of the trackmen employed by the Grand Trunk Railway for higher wages has been attracting a good deal of attention throughout Canada. The press in different sections of the country has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the strikers, and the question has been somewhat freely discussed in the House of Commons. The pay of the men, it appears, is 90c. a day, and a general sympathy is felt for them in their efforts to get a living wage which is natural at a time when a general wave of prosperity is sweeping over the country and when the rate of wages paid by the railway to its trackmen seems even more disproportionately low than usual.

Unfortunately an effort has been attempted to make political capital out of the strike by fastening the responsibility for its continuance on the government at Ottawa. Tory orators have grown eloquent in the deliciously absurd attempt to prove that the Government should compel the Grand Trunk Railway to raise the wages of its employees. The rational instinct which usually prompts men to refrain from irrational argument seems lacking at present in the Opposition benches of the House of Commons, for the fundamental principle of government is the private liberty of the governed. How the Laurier Administration is justified in interfering in the private affairs of this or any other corporation we are not told, for glibly assuming that the Government has this right the Conservative speakers have waxed indignant at the right not being exercised. If we grant this assumption to be correct we cannot wonder at the indignation, but fortunately or unfortunately the government of Canada is not an irresponsible tyranny but a democracy with limited powers, and it has no more right to say what wages the G. T. Ry. shall pay its trackmen than it has to compel a merchant to pay his clerks a higher salary.

The Premier announced his willingness to act as mediator between the conflicting interests whenever he should be asked to do so, as he thought any rash interference must only make the settlement between them more difficult. Not satisfied with this sensible explanation of the difficulty, Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, and Mr. Powell, M. P., for Westmorland, determined in their vain conceit to gain glory for themselves and their party by settling the strike. After negotiations it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that their efforts had been crowned with success and the strikers returned to work. What then was the surprise of the country to find that these inspired mediators, Powell and Taylor, had not only failed to settle the strike, but by

advising the men to return to work had sacrificed their interests and made the breach more pronounced between the conflicting interests.

The result proves the wisdom of the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but unfortunately the burden of the fiasco falls not on the broadcloth backs of the political meddlers, who, to make capital for the Conservative party, have sacrificed the interests of the bread winners which they undertook to promote. The strike is still on and it is difficult to say where the end is. In the meantime it means much privation and suffering to the families of the striking workmen, great loss of capital to the corporation, and great detriment to the public interests of that section of Ontario and Quebec through which the railway runs.

We confidently hope that some reasonable basis of agreement may be arrived at between employers and employed, and failing such agreement between themselves, that both may be able to agree to accept the mediation of an independent arbitrator.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The attempt of the American newspaper correspondents to alienate Great Britain and Canada in the matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary has failed. Our readers will remember that the International Commission composed of representatives from the three countries which met at Quebec and Washington, were unable to agree on a basis of settlement in regard to the Alaskan Boundary. The American claim is that Alaska comprises the strip of Canadian territory thirty miles in width stretching southward from Alaska proper to within a few hundred miles of Vancouver, and including the towns of Skagway and Dyea and the mouth of the Lynn Canal. The claim is based on the treaty made between Russia and Great Britain made for the purpose of protecting Russia's interests in the seal trade which made her desire the islands along the Canadian coast. The Canadian contention is that this 30 mile strip on the mainland is to be taken from a point north of the Lynn Canal and that both Skagway and Dyea are in Canadian territory. The American Commissioners refused to submit the matter to arbitration excepting under the conditions that the portion of the disputed territory as far south as and comprising the towns of Skagway and Dyea should be excepted from the scope of the arbitration. A further condition was imposed that the board of arbitrators should be seven, of whom three each were to be appointed by the conflicting powers and the umpire or seventh man must be chosen from one of the Central or South American Republics. A deadlock ensued and an adjournment was taken to allow the Alaskan Boundary to be settled by diplomacy between Great Britain and the United States.

At once a campaign of misrepresentation on the part of the American newspapers ensued, the evident intention being to mislead the British people into the belief that Canada was acting obstinate and unreasonable in the claim made by her whereas the very reverse was true. Such attempts have succeeded in the past, for it has been too evident that the earlier types of British diplomats were blissfully ignorant of the geography of Canada and recklessly indifferent to a few hundred or thousand square miles of territory in this section of the empire. But that day has passed, and not only has opinion in Great Britain awakened to the value of the great heritage of this western colony, but Canada has reached a position

where her voice is listened to with respect in the imperial councils.

As the London Times, the most powerful journal in Great Britain, expresses it:

"The Americans by no means grasp the nature of our relations with the self-governing colonies. The Americans cannot expect us to ignore the popular will of that part of the empire which is primarily affected, nor settle the question between London and Washington behind Canada's back."

To this the undivided people of Canada will say, Amen, and appreciate the outspoken expression of their own thoughts. This is the sensible expression of an imperialism which gives every part of the Empire a voice in its own affairs and allows no division in the imperial family. The Americans might as well give up the attempt to engineer this Alaskan Boundary through by any clever chicanery. The matter will have to be settled on the broader ground of right and equity.

Canada wants no more than her due, and a court of arbitration to settle the question is the only rational method of adjusting the conflicting interests, but it must not be an arbitration which leaves out of its scope all the Canadian people are contending for.

ESTIMATES AND ESTIMATES.

The attempt of Rory McLellan, M. P., for Glengarry, to throw a doubt on the good business judgment shown by the Minister of Railways in his arrangement with the Drummond County and Grand Trunk Railway authorities for the extension of the I. C. R. into Montreal, has not been an unqualified success. Mr. McLellan, who is a railway contractor, read to the House certain estimates for which he figured a railway could be built by the Government from Levis into Montreal. He triumphantly announced that the road could be built for \$6,666,000, which he claimed was equal to the proposed plan of extension and had the additional merit that the government would own the entire road into Montreal and its own terminals there.

Taking up his figures we find that he estimates that after paying for grading, levelling and construction of the road and for one bridge, he would have \$1,467,860 for contingencies, right of way, stations and terminals. For this sum he proposes to buy a new right of way into Montreal, erect the terminal facilities, then not to speak of the cost of stations all along the line between Montreal and Levis. We venture to say that this sum would not any more than pay for the terminal facilities let alone pay for the right of way into the city of Montreal which would cost very many thousands of dollars a mile as the property near by and within the city limits would be expensive to appropriate. It is of course impossible to say what a new right of way into Montreal would cost, but certainly no contractor would be foolish enough to undertake to get it for a given sum, and the experience of the Government on the St. Charles Branch where land was not nearly so valuable was that it cost them exactly \$70,000 a mile for the right of way alone. It would be a culpable thing for any government to undertake to run a new road into Montreal when such an economical arrangement as the present one could be entered into with the Grand Trunk Ry. If such a thing had been proposed as a new line, the whole conservative array at Ottawa would have been convulsed with righteous indignation at the extravagance of the government, and yet here we have them endorsing this proposition as set out by Mr. McLellan, where a

Does Your Head Ache? Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning. From what poisons? From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels. If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease. There is a common sense cure. AYER'S PILLS They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels. You will find that the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves. Write the Doctor. Our Medical Department has one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Tell the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

year ago they denounced the whole extension scheme as wild and foolish, and not demanded in the interests of the people. The fact of the matter is that the Conservatives of to-day have no settled principles on this matter or on any other, no faith in themselves or in anyone else, but are being led to complete annihilation by a soured old man who has not yet awoken out of the dream of twenty years ago.

The Extension to Montreal will in spite of all the bluster and threats of Sir Charles Tupper and his followers be passed with a very large majority, and if the Senate throws it out as so many Conservatives prophecy, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues can with every assurance appeal to the electorate of Canada for a vote of confidence in his administration in this measure in particular and on their general policy as well.

The Senate if it is kind to its Tory friends will scarcely do so foolish a thing as reject this bill again, but "those whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

A MARE'S NEST.

The discovery made by Mr. John Black, ex-M. P. P., for York County, that the amendment of the New Brunswick Election Act was ineffective for the present year at least, has been eagerly seized upon by the Opposition press of the Province. This amendment provided for the appointment of official revisors throughout the Province to act with the parish councillors each year in the revision of the electoral lists. The point taken by Mr. Black is that as the County Councils in each county have already appointed their three revisors for the present year before the passing of the amendment referred to, and the amendment not being retroactive in its effect, the revisors so appointed by the County Councils cannot be interfered with by the appointees under the Election Act.

Needless to say this whole argument of Mr. Black's is fallacious. Under the original Election Act the Revisors were to be the Councillors of each Parish together with a third man to be appointed to act with them. In many counties the third revisor was never appointed by the County Council, but simply selected by the Councillors of the Parish. In any case the Legislature has simply provided that instead of this third man so chosen or appointed that section of the Act is amended to provide for the third revisor to be an official revisor appointed by the Local Government. The work of revision under the Act does not commence until the 10th of August, when the Assessors'

SPORTING GOODS! Single and Double Barrel Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Cartridges. Ammunition for Arms of all kinds. GAME BAGS, DUCK AND GEESE DECOYS, GUN TOOLS, &c. Send for our New Catalogue of SPORTING GOODS. T. McAVITY & SONS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Cut This Out And Return it to us with a Year's Subscription to THE REVIEW.

The Review, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me for one year THE REVIEW.

NAME.....

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.....

ADDRESS: THE REVIEW, Richibucto, N. B.

list is taken over by the revisors and a list prepared of all males thereon possessing the necessary property qualifications. Until the revisors commence their work it is quite within the power of the Legislature to determine who shall act as revisors.

Attorney General White has given his opinion on the legality of the amendment referred to, and he simply states that the ex-financial critic of the local opposition has discovered another mare's nest. Mr. Black who is and has been for some years the Secretary of York County, has had something of a snap in having the handling of the electoral lists for his own elections and no doubt would be glad to extend that privilege to his friend, the Secretary and M. P. for Kent County, but the Government has clipped the wings of these gentlemen for the future by its timely amendments to the New Brunswick Election Act.

SUMMER COUGHS are often the hardest to snake off. A bottle or two of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, though, cures the severest coughs, colds, hoarseness or sore throat.

TAKE A SHORT NAP DAILY.

"During the day every one should take a few minutes' sleep, preferably directly after the noon meal," writes Edward B. Warman, in his "Five-Minute Talks on Good Health," in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "The time given to it may seem too precious for one in business, but it will be more than compensated for by the mental and bodily condition that follows. Sit in an easy-chair. Lying down directly after a meal crowds the digestive organs and makes one's sleep restless instead of restful. Rest the head comfortably. Tip the chair to a pleasant angle for the body, not enough to have the weight of the body on the back. Place the feet on a chair as high or a trifle higher than the one upon which you are sitting; cross the limbs and the ankle-joints, close the hands together by interlacing the fingers, place the fleshy part of the thumbs together in order to avoid grasping the hands too tightly, and close the eyes. Having thus closed the circuit, it will be necessary to relieve yourself of all nervous and muscular tension; think only of your slow, measured breathing and the desire for a restful sleep."

An Empress' Pen.

I heard an interesting fact regarding the former empress of the French the other night which shows in what direction her thoughts run. Whenever she has occasion to write anything about her lamented husband, she always uses the diamond pen which signed the treaty of Paris. All those who participated in this historical occasion wanted the pen as a memento. But so keen was the empress on possessing it that she begged that only one pen should be used, which she thought she had a right to retain as a souvenir. This was agreed to. The pen takes the form of a quill plucked from a golden eagle's wing and richly mounted with diamonds and gold.—Woman's Life.

The Collies and Amen.

I once witnessed a phase of prompt evolution of practical and of devotional religion in Scotch sheepdogs on a communion Sabbath among the mountains. The churchyard was crowded with shepherds, accompanied by their dogs, which lay quietly asleep at the feet of their masters. The sermon was finished, the psalm had been sung, the final prayer was being offered, and there was no sign of impatience, but the moment the benediction commenced the devotional doggies all roused themselves, and before the "Amen" they were in marching order.—"Newman Hall," an Autobiography.

A New Departure.

Dr. Marschand, the celebrated French physician, has at last opened his magnificent equipped laboratory in Windsor, Ont. There is a large staff of chemists and physicians at his command, and the men and women of Canada may now procure the advice of this famous specialist free of charge.

Dr. Marschand has a world-wide reputation for successfully treating all nervous diseases of men and women, and you have but to write the doctor to be convinced that your answer, when received, is from a man who is entitled to the high position he holds in the medical fraternity.

Why suffer in silence when you can secure the advice of this eminent physician free of charge.

All correspondence is strictly confidential and names are held as sacred. Answers to correspondents are mailed in plain envelopes.

You are not asked to pay any exorbitant price for medicines, in fact it rarely happens that a patient has expended over 50 cents to one dollar before he or she becomes a firm friend and admirer of the doctor.

A special staff of lady physicians assist Dr. Marschand in his treatment of female cases. Always include a three-cent stamp when you write and address The Dr. Marschand Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

When you write mention THE REVIEW.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.