

The Review.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

Subscription \$1.00 per annum: if not paid within three months, \$1.50. Advertisements: Rates: \$1.00 per inch 1st insertion. 50 cents for 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 or 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 22, 1899

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The remarks of Postmaster General Mulock in moving the second reading of the Redistribution Bill fully explained the reasons which led the Government to attempt a rectification of the wrong committed by the Conservative Gerrymander Bill of 1882. The census of 1881 showed that the average of population in the constituencies of Ontario was 20,904 and the Conservative claim was that their Gerrymander Bill would equalize the population of each constituency by tacking a slice of one County on to another. It was not of course to be expected that each constituency would be exactly equal in population, but if the Conservative claim had been honest we would expect to find as the result of the Gerrymander Bill of 1882 that they did not vary more than three thousand in their respective population or a variance between 19,000 and 22,000. As a matter of fact, out of the 92 constituencies in Ontario only 28 are within these limits, while 64 are outside of them. Leeds and Granville have a population of 12,000, while the member for West Toronto represents over three times that number of constituents. These figures show at a glance that the claim of the Conservative party in disregarding county lines was a mere pretence, while the real reason for the Gerrymander Bill was in the hope of "hiving the Grits" and so gaining an unfair party advantage.

As the Hon. Mr. Mulock showed, this latter idea was successfully carried out, eight hives being made for their Liberal opponents with the result that on account of the unfair advantage given them by the old Bill of 1882 the Conservatives robbed their political opponents of 10 seats in the election of 1887, the same number in 1891 and 14 seats in the general election of 1896, to mention the one Province of Ontario. So that to-day, instead of the Liberal Party having a majority of 19 or 20 Ontario members, this unfair method of political juggling only gives them a majority of five from that Province.

Even if the population of the different constituencies had been equalized by the obnoxious Gerrymander of 1882 it would not be a sufficient excuse for the arbitrary method of making constituencies out of parts of several counties. As any one can see at a glance the interests of each County are separate and distinct from those of the adjoining Counties, and it makes an unreasonable and unworkable constituency to manufacture it out of parts of different municipalities. In all their parish and municipal government the elector's interest is bound up in that of the particular County in which he resides, and it is unrea-

sonable in federal matters to bind him over to an alien community by preventing him from voting for the member representing the County in which he lives. An example or two will show this principle better than any argument. Supposing after the census of 1881 the large constituencies of Northumberland and Westmoreland had been partially divided up in order to give a slice of the former to the less populous constituency of Kent and a parish of the County of Westmoreland had been tacked on to the County of Albert, what would the people so separated from their natural surroundings have thought of the change? Here in New Brunswick we have been of one opinion in thinking that when a County became too small in population to entitle it to a member it was wiser to attach that County to some other to form a united constituency than to break up the county lines and make constituencies up regardless of municipal boundaries and affiliations. So in this Province, Victoria and Madawaska are invited to form one federal constituency as have the Counties of Queens and Sunbury. As we have shown, where the outrage was committed most generally of disregarding county lines was in the Province of Ontario, where there is no county so deficient in population as not to be entitled to a member, while many of the counties elect two, three or even four members.

By the Redistribution Bill the wrong will be righted, and the constituencies will be made up according to County boundaries. In Counties where the population justifies more than one member, the County will be divided into two or more ridings, but the government will not attempt to fix the bounds of each riding, very properly and fairly leaving that important task to a non-partisan Committee of three Supreme Court Judges of the Province. From this it will be seen that the Government is attempting to make no unfair political capitalist of the proposed changes in the constituencies as would naturally be charged against them if they were attempting to define the bounds of each constituency. The Liberals are not attempting in 1899 what the Conservatives so successfully worked out in 1882 by the Gerrymander Bill.

When the Redistribution Bill had its first reading it was pointed out that there was a flaw in it in regard to the number of members allowed the City of Toronto which with a population of 178,000, was only given 4 representatives. This defect has been remedied by the Government, the Bill being amended to allow Toronto an additional member or five in all. To do this the County of Kent, Ontario, is reduced from three members to two which is also fairer than it was according to the number of its population.

This one amendment must commend itself to the House and the Bill as it stands is certainly the fairest measure of the kind that could be framed. The Government has not dealt with the subject from a partisan standpoint as they might have been warranted in doing if the scandalous example of their political opponents in that direction in years gone by makes a precedent for them to follow. That the present Government has not followed the tyrannical display of power exhibited by the Conservatives in 1878 and 1882 in the passing of their infamous Gerrymander Bills, is to be commended, and the fact will strengthen the Laurier administration with the right thinking people of Canada. An administration with a majority of over 50, which is strong enough to resist such a temptation to abuse its strength, is a novelty in Canada, and the electorate can afford

to keep such a government in power. All the obstruction of which the Opposition has shown itself capable, all of the abuse of which that grand master in the art of billings-gate—the Opposition leader—has been able to pour on the heads of his political opponents, nay, not even all the logic-chopping oratory of that sanctimonious pedagogue who misrepresents the Conservatives from this Province will have the slightest effect, is misleading the public mind. The public of Canada is shrewd enough to know a fair measure and to understand that the passing of the Redistribution Bill is the carrying out of another of the pledges given by the Liberal party when in opposition by which one of the foulest wrongs ever committed by a government on a free people will after 17 years be righted and previous conditions restored. Any opposition made to it will but redound to the disgrace of the Conservative party and will show the country that the opposition is made for opposition sake.

AN IGNOBLE POLICY.

The grand old Conservative party seems to have buried its traditions on the evening of its Waterloo, June 23rd, 1896, for since that time it has developed no greater thing than carping criticism of the measures of its opponents, lack of courtesy in debate on the part of its leaders and representatives in the House of Commons and a decided inability to accept defeat gracefully. The latter virtue is one after which politicians strive, and while they may not always acquire it in perfection, as a usual thing, some semblance of it has been shown by defeated political parties in this country since confederation. That it is entirely wanting in the Conservative representation in parliament has unfortunately been all too apparent in the obstruction tactics displayed towards nearly every government measure. It has been only the numerical weakness of the Conservative representation that has prevented such tactics resulting in the absolute stoppage of the country's business. It was such tactics before confederation which made government of any kind or by any party impossible in old Canada where the parties were so evenly divided that obstruction became in time a complete deadlock. Happily to-day in this Dominion there is no immediate danger of this latter result, for as we have said the opposition is like a rattlesnake deprived of its fangs, it is capable of lots of noise but it is, without any thanks to itself, quite harmless.

Moreover, the exhibition of obstruction given by the leaders of that party has disgusted many of the right-thinking men of the party both in and out of the House of Commons and has shown the people of Canada that it has lost the capacity for good government. It needs no prophetic vision to tell the result of the next general elections for the federal house for Conservatives themselves freely admit that their party is to-day discredited and cannot hope to get possession of the country's confidence until a radical change has been effected in the party and its policy. The littleness of the exhibition made by Sir Charles Tupper, Geo. E. Forster, H. A. Powell and Geo. V. McInerney (to mention only the worst offenders from the Maritime Provinces) has shewn the electorate that until a new race of leaders has been developed in that party who will have some higher aim than the insulting of the public men and the vexatious delaying of the public business of Canada, it would be decidedly unsafe to entrust the Conservatives with the reins of power.

To keep the business of the country at a standstill day after day in a useless obstruction of one measure after another shows that no higher statesmanship on the part of the opposition leader than is displayed by any spoiled child who beats his head against the wall because his wishes have been crossed. It shews that it is not any inherent wrong in the measures opposed because the obstruction is directed blindly against every movement made by the government and therefore the op-

How Old She Looks. Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old. One thing does it and never fails. It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor. permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases? The Best Advice Free. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

position is merely vexatious. Whether it be that the opposition fears to go to the people this year, and thinks by prolonging the session it may postpone the fated time which will certainly relegate most of the obstructionists to private life, we are not in a position to say. Such an assumption has been very generally made by the people of New Brunswick, at least, as the only plausible reason for the ignoble policy of obstruction pursued by the opposition for the past three years. If this be correct, we commend the obstructionists for their worldly wisdom for assuredly this year will be a bad-time for them to face the electorate and give an accounting of their stewardship. The only trouble about putting off the evil day is that judging from the public feeling the demand for an accounting will be even stricter and more serious in result in another year than it is to-day, for undoubtedly each session has strengthened the Laurier Administration so much more. However, misery likes company and we notice it is the New Brunswick members who are certain of defeat who are pursuing the obstructionist tactics most thoroughly. The people meanwhile are quietly biding their time to show these gentlemen who the rulers of Canada are and when the people get in their obstruction work at the next election there won't be an obstructionist left in public life to worry anybody.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Telegraphic despatches to hand indicate the successful adjustment of the differences between the Grand Trunk Railway management and the trackmen which resulted in perhaps the most serious labour strike in the history of Canada. The Management has agreed to take back all of the men excepting a very few who have been guilty of lawlessness during the strike, and will meet a committee of five trackmen, employees of the road, to discuss and adjust as far as possible the grievances which led the men to go on strike. This happy ending of a very serious labour problem is the result of negotiations between Sir Wilfred Laurier assisted by the Liberal whip, Mr. James Sutherland, and the President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was successfully concluded on Sunday afternoon last. The understanding is that the men will apply to the Grand Trunk for employment in the ordinary manner through the division superintendent and in case of any being re-

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.

fused they are to appeal direct to the general superintendent. The news of the ending of the strike will be gladly received all over the country as very much sympathy was expressed with the trackmen in their efforts to obtain a proper living wage, and this sympathy found expression in many ill-advised ways calculated to provoke lawless acts against the property of the Railway Company, and a consequent determination not to yield to the demands of its employees on the part of that corporation. The effort too to make political capital out of the trouble on the part of the Conservative opposition was not only ill-advised, but prejudicial to the interests of the men, as advices to hand would indicate that the negotiations between Sir Wilfred and the Company were delayed and their success endangered by the fiasco of H. A. Powell, M. P., and Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, who without influence either with the corporation or the strikers, undertook to gain glory for themselves and their party by ending the strike. The result was a decided failure which left the relations of the conflicting interests even more strained than before. The action of these two gentlemen reminded us forcibly of the quotation, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but happily the work so badly bungled by Messrs. Powell and Taylor fell into more capable hands with the result above mentioned.

As Sir Wilfred Laurier stated in the House of Commons the Government as a government was powerless to interfere in a matter of private bargain between employer and employed, and the fact that the employer happened to be a railway corporation carrying public mails made no exception to the principle unless it could be shown that the effect of the strike was to interfere with the carriage of mails or render the road unsafe for passenger traffic. In this case neither of these exceptions were present. The Government could therefore only hope to maintain an influence with the conflicting interests by refusing to act hastily or tyrannically in the matter. Seeing this disposition to fairness

in time both parties were willing to accept the Premier as a mediator and the result of the negotiations is the termination of a strike which was ruinous to both the railway and the trackmen.

THAT MINING CALAMITY.

The explosion in the Dominion Coal Company's mine at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, last week, and the consequent loss of a number of human lives calls for the serious consideration of the Nova Scotia Minister of Mines. A rigid investigation should be insisted upon to shew where the blame, if any, lies in order to prevent if possible the future repetition of so terrible a calamity in similar mines throughout Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia. It would seem with the advance of science and the improvement in the apparatus for the safeguarding of life in pursuit of the dangerous vocation of mining that such accidents might be prevented more generally than is the case.

Our sympathy goes out to the families and friends of those so suddenly stricken from the roll call, and we hope that the shock occasioned by so great a calamity will at least serve the purpose we have mentioned of seeing that every care is exercised to prevent such accidents in the future.

Get Doctor PINEAPPLE Tablets Von Stan's at the Druggists for 35c. a box of 60 Tablets They Care.

CHAPTER XI. 1. Food—that remains in the stomach undigested ferments. 2. Fermenting food causes sour stomach, heart burn, sick headaches, nausea. And the gases cause pain and distress. 3. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets neutralize fermentation, and, after clearing the stomach of its fermenting burden, they proceed to cure the cause of indigestion. 4. Dyspepsia cannot remain after Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets restore perfect digestion. They afford a delightful relief from the start. Only 35 cents a box, at all druggists—sixty tablets in a box. Sold at Short's Drug Store.