

The Review.

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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.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., NOV. 21, 1895.

STANDARD TIME AND OTHER TIME.

As the earth rolls eastward and the sun appears to pass westward through the sky, the actual time of sunrise, noon and sunset must of necessity be later the farther west we go. Thus when the sun rises at Sydney, Cape Breton, the most eastern point in Canada, it is four hours after it rose at London. One hour later, or five hours slower than London, the sun rises at Ottawa; it takes still another hour before the god of day appears at Port Arthur and still another hour to Regina, the capital of our Northwest territories, and still another hour and twenty minutes—eight hours and more from London time, before it is sunrise at Vancouver, B. C.

What is called Eastern standard time, adopted generally by the great railway systems of Ontario and Quebec, is true time of the 75th meridian, or say, true time at Ottawa. It is really very slow time for the maritime provinces, being about 32 minutes slow at Campbellton, 40 minutes slow at Richibucto and Moncton, 43 minutes slow at Sackville and a full hour slow at Sydney, N. S. It is a convenience to the railway people in making out their time-tables and operating their trains to have one standard of time over large sections of country, but they have pushed their plan too far. Thus they have the same railway time for Port Arthur on Lake Superior, and Sydney, Cape Breton, though the sun is two hours high at Sydney, when it rises at Port Arthur!

The people at large would like to keep the same time as the railways on which they travel, and a number of the towns and villages of New Brunswick have in consequence adopted Eastern standard time. But not so Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. These provinces have, by legislation adopted Atlantic standard time, which is one hour faster than Eastern standard. They take the time of the 60th instead of the 75th meridian, and it is much nearer true time in the maritime provinces generally than Eastern standard is.

We have therefore at the present date in the eastern provinces a great variety, or rather a great confusion of time. In Nova Scotia and P. E. Island legal time is one hour faster than railway time, and true time by the sun, which some folk still keep, is between the two. In New Brunswick the people are divided between solar time and Eastern standard. Saint John has not yet adopted the latter, though the government has ordered the custom house, post-office and savings bank there to do so. A portion of the citizens desire to adopt the Atlantic standard, so that there shall be one time throughout the Maritime provinces, and they express the hope that the railways will fall back to this. They do not like the notion of the sun setting at half-past three in St. John, while it shines till half-past four in Halifax, according to the different standard there in vogue!

The end is not yet, for we hear that a strong effort will be made to induce the legislature of the province to step in and make Atlantic standard the legal time in New Brunswick, as it now is in the other eastern provinces. There are many who think it would have been better had Atlantic standard been adopted in the first place for the government railways. Nearly four-fifths of the mileage of the government roads are within the proper field of Atlantic standard time, and Eastern standard is too slow. It seems almost too much to ask all the people of the maritime provinces to set and keep their clocks and watches from half an hour to an hour behind the sun. As we have seen, the people of two of the provinces have refused to do this, and New Brunswickers as a whole are slow to do so, though the North shore section and the upper section of the St. John river pretty generally keep the slow railway time.

POLITICAL.

When parliament was prorogued last spring it was with the promise of a session in January. From time to time since

the opposition press have predicted that there would be a dissolution of parliament before the session. It was probably the fears rather than the wishes of the political prophets of the opposition that led to their predictions. At present, appearances give every indication that the government will carry out their original programme. The latest issue of the Canada Gazette contains a proclamation proroguing parliament to 30th December, and, no doubt, in the meantime another proclamation will call the wise men together for the despatch of business in January. A pretty sure indication of this is that the writs are being issued for the by-elections to fill existing vacancies in Ontario and Quebec. In several of these constituencies the vote was fairly close at the last election, and the result will afford some test of the feeling of the electorate for or against the ministry. The ministers appear to have full confidence that they stand strong in popular favor.

REFORM OUR BALLOT SYSTEM.

THE REVIEW has from time to time expressed the hope that the ballot law of the province may be changed so as to give the individual voter the same protection of secrecy that he has now in dominion elections. The present government is now all powerful in the legislature and can easily do this. Our province was the first in British America, we believe, to adopt the ballot system, and should at least keep pace with the improvements in the mode that have since been adopted. In various sections complaints have been made that the government, on the one hand, or powerful influences such as those of Mr. Gibson on the other, have made undue use of the present system to practically compel voters to hand in to the polling officers ballots which do not express their real convictions. It is well known that there is little or no secrecy about the ballot in our provincial elections. We trust that both government and opposition will set about reforming this defect. It is easy to do it, and the effort will prove the sincerity of those who profess to desire a fair expression of opinion at the polls. We shall be glad to find our big contemporaries of the cities and towns taking hold of this matter as becomes the leaders of public sentiment and of true reform.

Brother Hawke of the Moncton Transcript complains of "the uncharitableness of the world" toward the editor. There remains the unalterable law that like produces like, love begets love, kindness calls forth kindness, and he who would have friends must show himself friendly. There are editors and editors, and some of them at least, have found this to be not altogether a bad and uncharitable world. A moderate, kindly spirit and charitable judgment of others, even of political opponents, is desirable in a public journal, and when exemplified seldom fails of its reward.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, is a farmer, the only specimen of an agricultural first minister in Canada. As more than half of our Canadian people are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, it is pleasant to note that sometimes one of the farming class attains distinction in the affairs of state. As a rule our farmers are too modest by half and cheerfully confer political honors upon the lawyers, rather than upon their own class. But the lawyer or merchant thus promoted is often a farmer's son, and so pretty closely connected with the soil.

The uncharitableness that would judge the Conservative party by the standard of McGreevy, whom the conservative party expelled from parliament and sent to jail, is surely quite as bad as that which would judge the Liberal party by the standard of Mercier, whom the latter made premier of Quebec. A better way is to judge both parties by their leading exponents and the principles embodied in their public measures. The best and the worst of men are not confined to one or the other of our political parties.

The Czar has a daughter now and is as happy as a man can be who is in momentary fear of being blown to pieces with Nihilist dynamite.

Ford's Mill Items.

Nov. 15th, 1895.—Times are very dull around here, most of the young men have gone to the lumber woods. John Taylor and some others left last Thursday.

Mrs. J. McG. Powell is recovering from a severe illness.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at John Heskett's last Tuesday, dancing was kept up till the "wee sma" hours of the morning, when all returned home tired and happy.

Yellow Oil used internally and externally cures asthma, croup, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis and similar complaints. Externally it cures rheumatism, lumbago, sprains, bruises, cuts, chilblains, frost bits, and strains and aches of every kind.

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed old Mrs. Flatiron. "Nonsense! Why, they might as well tell me that the man has six heads in his hat!"

Use K. D. C. for all stomach troubles.

What are O. J. LeBlanc's Politics?

T. the Editor of The Review:

Will some one who writes in such a happy vein from Buctouche, over the signature of P., and who seems so conversant with Kent County politics, be so kind as to inform us where O. J. LeBlanc stands politically to-day? Will any one, residing either in Dundas, Wellington, St. Mary's or St. Paul, inform us what O. J. LeBlanc's politics are? For the matter of that will any one, let his place of residence be either north or south, give us some reliable information as to Mr. LeBlanc's politics, or what would be still better would the Hon. O. J. come out of his shell and enlighten the public as to his politics. Some one may say why all these questions? For these reasons—Previous to, and while Mr. LeBlanc had a seat in the local house he was considered and put down as a Conservative. When he resigned his seat in the local, to contest the County, against the late Dr. Leger, he ran as an out and out Liberal—unrestricted reciprocity and all; and in the by-election, in which Mr. McInerney was elected, he again ran as a Liberal. Early in the year, when the French Convention was held in Buctouche Mr. LeBlanc, to please a certain wing of the Acadians, so far modified his politics as to come before the meeting and declare himself "an independent Liberal." even this did not suit all the Acadians present, and so, with some reluctance, he lopped off the liberal and for the time being, at least, consented to be the Acadian candidate—his politics to be independent. At this writing every second man you meet according to his own feelings tells you a different story. The old time Acadian Conservatives that supported Landry and Legere, say "oh! it is all right—Mr. LeBlanc is not a Liberal." Then again, many of the staunch old Liberals that followed McInerney, through thick and thin, when he ran as a Liberal, say "keep quiet, now boys, everything is O. K. You don't understand the inside workings of this thing, Oliver knows what he is doing: he is taking this course to get the solid Acadian vote." I think then one has very good reasons to ask what are Mr. LeBlanc's politics? Mr. McInerney, in spite of his past record, and although he admits himself that he has no very pronounced political opinions, is taken and accepted both by the Government and his followers as a genuine Conservative—we may go further and say, he is considered the "Simon Pure" article. And now that the Federal election will be on, in a few months, at the furthest; it is the duty of every true conservative irrespective of nationality or creed, to make up his mind to throw all prejudice to the winds and give his support to Mr. McInerney. How about the Liberals? I should say if Mr. LeBlanc intends to run as an independent the sooner the Liberals get a man in the field, the better, or if Mr. LeBlanc is really a Liberal, the sooner he comes out and says so, the better. Then both parties, can square away for the fight; and let the election be run on political lines alone. Take no thought about a man's nationality or creed. Look to the political principles he represents, and cast your ballot, for the man that your judgment tells you, represents the party—that has the best interest of your country at heart. At the Convention referred to, it looked very much as if the Acadians wished to make a national question of it. We sincerely hope they will think better of it, and run the election on its political merits. What are O. J. LeBlanc's politics? INQUIRER.

Nov. 18th, 1895.

St. Francis De Kent and Vicinity.

Nov. 15.—Perhaps some folks don't know where this place is located. Well it is situated along the little Buctouche River. There some very fine farms and dwellings, two black smith shops, post office, store and school house and hotel all run by obliging parties. Then we cross the river: first we come to a way side inn where we can get our spirits revived, and our legs tangled if we choose, or we can pass along about our business with no harm done. Then we come to our genial Captain Sheridan's place which is a fine one. He is also a miller and is now following that vocation at Mr. Alfred Sheridan's mill. He is over run with work and gives the best flour of all the mills in this locality. Then we come to Mr. William Nowlan's place and other buildings as well. His son Thomas does an extensive business in carriages and sleighs. He has also built a black smith shop and is going to put smith at work. Then we come to a Mr. Smith's place and Mr. Miller's tanning, harness and shoe establishment. They do a big business, employing several men and boys and turn out a lot of work. Next is Mr. Edwin Seeley's carriage and repair shop. He has opened up his shop again and has a lot of work on hand, he is the right man in the right place.

Mr. Milburn Dickie returned home from Brandon and places in the States he says he had a fine summer all through. HANKS.

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Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At drugists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Political Aspirations in Kent.

BUCTOUCHE, Nov. 18.—Now that order is restored after the local battle has been fought, won or lost, this is a good time to glance at the Dominion elections which are fast approaching. What about Kent Dominion election? Are the French bound to recognize a candidate chosen nearly a year ago when the election was supposed to be imminent or are they to look about for suitable candidates again? Are the Liberals content to rest at ease and see the struggle going on upon the race issue? Surely there are enough level-headed men in Kent to drive any candidate who comes on a race issue into the darkness and gloom of home. Mr. McInerney, our present member, will certainly be in the field and he will come not as an Irishman, not as a Catholic, not as an English speaking candidate, but simply as a Conservative. There are only two great parties in Canada, Conservatives and Liberals and they should all be Canadians, first, last and all the time, we want no English or French, Irish or Scottish. Why should we elect any particular race of people simply because they belong to that race, we should only elect men whom we believe competent and who are supporters of that particular party we uphold. We have a prospective Conservative candidate, now we want a Liberal candidate and then let us have a fight along the political lines of the day. If we are going to have a French candidate, why not have a candidate along all the little side issues of Kent. Now is the time for J. B. Gogain to step into the broader field, having been driven from the provincial field by the Buctouche convention French candidate and his friends as the Wellington vote readily shows, why should he not aspire to Dominion political honors and where is Mr. Basil Johnson, the name of Johnson is again found among the victorians in the provincial field, why not try the fates again, before he was a perfectly new man and was a close third, now he is well known, will he not be at least a close second. If we cannot have just a straight fight between the two great parties, why do not all political aspirants in the field at once then have it done with. McInerney, LeBlanc, Johnson and Gogain would make a good field and I would bet on the black horse every time. I would be in the field myself only I lack one qualification, I am not a Frenchman, would that I were would I not have a soft snap or try for it very hard. That is the one great qualification, it matters not if there be dozens English speaking persons far better qualified, briefly, they are not in it. Why is this, this should not be, this is one country, we may be of various descents, but you should all be of one country, we should be and are all Canadians. P.

Buctouche.

What can be the matter with our Buctouche people. We have heard nothing from them for some time.

The schooners of Buctouche are nearly all out of the Harbour at present. They are making their last trip for this season.

The Welcome, Capt. John Smith, arrived here on Thursday, loaded with supplies for their grocery store. She went to Pictou on Saturday for a load of coal.

Miss Cora Smith has gone to Moncton to learn dressmaking. She has been sick for the last few days.

Eva Johnston, daughter of Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Coatesville, is lying ill at Mr. Adam Coates's of this place.

Mrs. William Jones, of Hingham Centre, Mass. is visiting her sister, Mrs. Matthew Smith, of this place.

The body must be well nourished now, to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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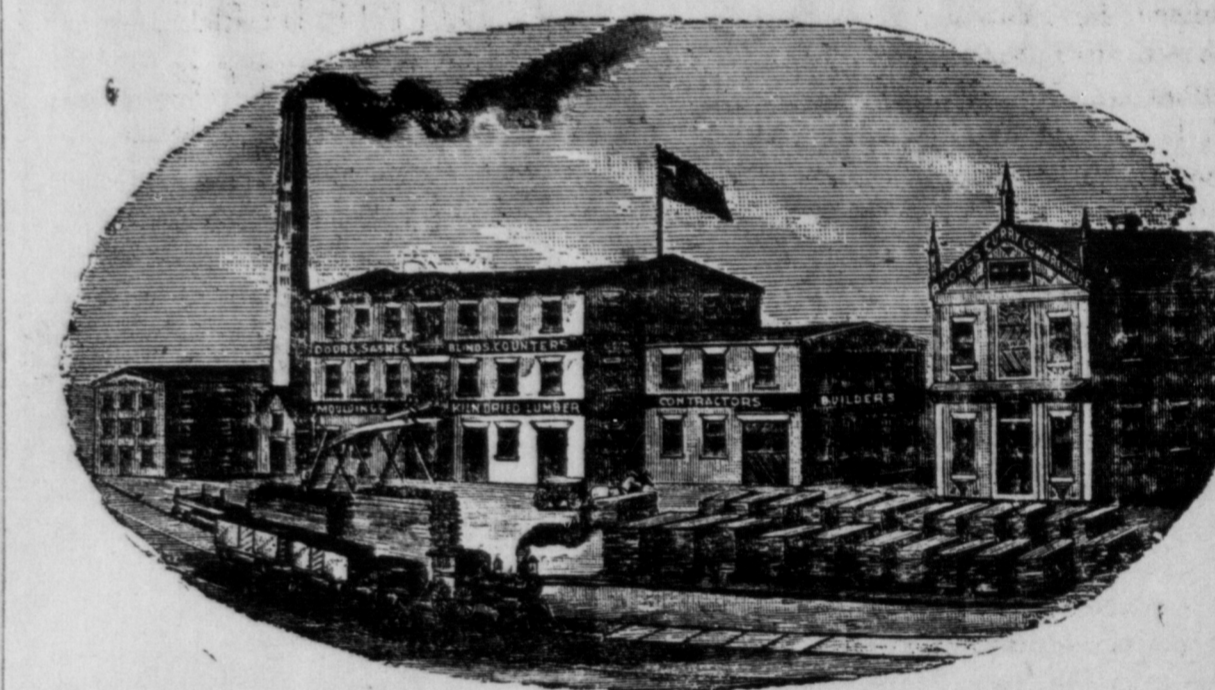
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