

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MAR. 26, 1896

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

This subject has had so much attention from the press, politicians and the public that it may be said to be somewhat stale. Seldom has any piece of legislation in Canada created so much interest. It has many warm and faithful friends and nearly as many bitter opponents. Some are no doubt conscientious in their support or opposition. Others support or oppose the bill for party sake even though they may have conscientious scruples in the matter. Others again in the liberal ranks who no doubt feel satisfied in their inmost hearts with all or at least most of its provisions, consider it their bounden duty to oppose it because it is offered by the Conservative party. Fair minded men of both political creeds admit that the minority in the province of Manitoba have cause for complaint and feel disposed to do justice. A few firebrands—and there are always a few such people everywhere—would not scruple to trample upon the rights of any sect who happen to differ from them in religious belief. It is well for the Dominion that the latter are not numerous enough to carry things in their own way. Woe to the weak if such were the case!

One day last week Mr. Lambert, for the Liberal party, offered an amendment to the bill moving that it be given six months' notice. This would practically defeat the measure. There was a good deal of very able discussion on both sides and after a very prolonged session in which many of the opposing forces actually succumbed to fatigue the amendment was lost by a majority of 18.

The Remedial Bill was therefore allowed to pass the second reading which means practically, old politicians assert, the passage of the bill. Details may be altered so as to conform to the best judgment of the legislators, but the bill is practically carried.

When the Greenway government find that they cannot better themselves, there is a possibility that they will be willing to compromise matters so as to avert the necessity of the Federal authorities interfering.

Canadians have just reason to feel proud of a government who refuse to allow might to trample on the throat of a minority in any province of the Dominion.

The local legislature prorogued on Friday last. Upwards of one hundred bills of more or less importance were passed. The liquor license act was perhaps the most important. The act to authorize the province to add \$400,000 to our already too large debt is one open to criticism. There is one thing for which the government deserve a good deal of credit however—they refused to increase the sessional indemnity from \$300 to \$500, adding nine or ten thousand to our annual burden. For men of the calibre of some of those who asked for the above increase we should say that \$300 is ample compensation. Some of them could not earn that amount in any other capacity. As we remember to have once heard an old Scotch woman remark of a hired boy, "He's aye dear at his victual."

The opponents of the remedial bill talk very glibly of the great principles involved. The great principle involved is simply the right of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba to spend their own money, in the education of their own children, in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences—a right they bargained for and were solemnly guaranteed before Manitoba entered the union. They don't ask for a cent of Protestant money, but merely for their own money. Why not let them have what belongs to them? Why should we hump our backs, like cats in the presence of a strange dog, at a bill which provides that the school taxes which are taken from Catholics shall be returned to them for the support of their own schools.—Ex.

Egyptian War Cloud.

CAIRO, March 22.—The South Staff of British regiment, numbering 900 officers and men, started to-day for Gizeh, where they will embark on steamers for the journey up the Nile for Wady Halfa. Seven thousand Bedouins and three British battalions have been organized to join the Sudan expedition. This will make 19,000 men forming the expedition.

LONDON, March 22.—The position of the British government is easier under official news from Paris that France will either not oppose the first credit for £500,000 from the Egyptian funds for expenses of the Sudan expedition or will confine her opposition to a formal protest against the use of the money for this purpose. Russia will remain strictly neutral and give no support to France as against the expedition.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Cairo, Egypt, says: While the natives are all disconsolate at the prospect of war, the English in Cairo are elated. Scores of young men in civil places are striving for permission to join the forces and several English women have volunteered for hospital service. The prospect of fighting creates much enthusiasm among the British. Many serious minded observers predict that the attempt to carry out Great Britain's long matured policy in the Sudan will provoke a European war, as it will afford Russia and France the pretext which they have been yearning for. The war correspondents of the London Press are rapidly concentrating here. The young Khedive is said to be elated over the prospect.

Slatin Pasha, the companion of General Gordon, who has had ten years of life and imprisonment in the Sudan, and who now holds the rank of Colonel in the Egyptian army, said yesterday: "I shall go to the front with Sirdar at once. By reason of my knowledge of the country and my information as to the forces in the field and to be brought into it and my ability to speak the dialects of the Sudan region, I ought to be able to render good service. I readily speak Soudanese better than my native German. I think we shall have some fighting inside of a week. Our troops to-day made the first advance beyond Egyptian territory. They are certain to meet opposition. I think we shall find the enemy at least 4,000 strong in rifles with 5,000 spearmen and with an irregular cavalry force of about 2,000. The best arms they have are the Remington rifles and they are quite out of date now. The talk about the Dervishes being able to put one hundred thousand fighters in the field is absurd. Not half that number of fighting men can be mustered in the whole region. They have some regimental and brigade organization, but discipline is lax and supplies are always inadequate. Osman Digna will probably be our chief opponent. The Dervishes will not in this encounter have the fanaticism which the Mahdi inspired in the Gordan campaign. Besides, the people are much dissatisfied on account of the oppression and misrule of their government of late. I think we shall push our forces to Dongola at once. Our advanced troops being Soudanese and Egyptian, the heat will not interfere with us. We ought to be able to reach Omdurmann in a month or two. Our native troops can march through the desert twelve or fifteen miles a day and from Dongola to Omdurmann should not occupy more than a fortnight. I am quite familiar with all the tribes that can be brought against us and have no fear as to the result of this expedition. Quite a number of European military officers are applying for permission to accompany us. Sirdar, who is the nominal commander of the Egyptian army will go to the front on Tuesday. "Much is expected of the trained Soudanese regiment officered by the British, but I would not care to depend much on Egyptian troops such as I have seen."

LONDON, March 22.—A despatch to the 'Globe' from Cairo says: The Khalifa has proclaimed a holy war against Egypt calling upon dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves under the green banner. It is asserted that Osman Digna will quit Kassala and join the Dervish forces around Dongola. The British and Egyptian troops are in a healthy condition and are drilling daily. A number of machine guns have been started for the front.

Harcourt.

MARCH 23.—The young girls of the Presbyterian Sunday School gave a concert on Thursday evening, and although the weather was not favorable, there was a large attendance.

Messrs. E. Keswick, James Chrystal and W. Thurber spent Thursday in Moncton.

Inspector Smith visited the schools here on Wednesday.

Mr. B. Johnston spent Sunday at his home at Berry's Mills.

Mr. H. H. Parlee spent Saturday in Moncton.

Miss Deveau and Miss Smith visited Moncton on Saturday.

Miss Ella Wellwood, teacher at Kent Junction, spent Saturday at home.

Rumor says there is to be another parlor concert after Easter.

ECHO.

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the liver.

CORRESPONDENCE

St. Peter's Denial of Christ.

Editor Review:

In respect of the threefold denial of Christ by the apostle Peter, some have found a difficulty in believing the Evangelical history on account of the notion that no "cocks" could have been in Jerusalem, and so there could have been no crowing in that city. In this connection let us read Triatram, on the "Natural History of the Bible," (1867) page 222, where he says:—"The Mishna states that cocks were not kept at Jerusalem, for fear of their polluting the holy things. But this regulation, if it existed, could not apply to foreigners, of whom there were many in Jerusalem. The statement is, however, probably a fiction; for not only was the cock not unclean, but the Rabbis mention an instance of a cock which was stoned by order of the Council for having caused the death of a child. The Jews at the present day keep poultry in great quantities, not only in their yards, but in their houses in Jerusalem, where they roost at night over their beds. The rearing of poultry and eggs is the chief maintenance of widows and of the aged and infirm."

APOLOGIST.

March, 1896.

Moitis River.

March, 23.—Our quiet village has recently been unusually lively, owing to passengers travelling by stage, when K. N. R. missed trips.

We are proud of our mail drivers who have missed but one or two trips during all inclement weather. Mr. Miller on the South Wellford route has forty mile every second day.

Miss Katie Stevenson, who has been waiting on her father, returned to Harcourt Saturday. Mr. Stevenson is recovering from typhoid fever under Dr. Ferguson's skillful treatment.

On Wednesday, last, Mr. Gordon Stevenson of Lincoln, N. H. gave his family a peasant and unexpected surprise, in his home coming after an absence of six years. His friends extend him a warm welcome.

Mr. James Dargavel and Mr. Wm. Olsen returned from Nova Scotia, Saturday.

Mr. J. J. Warman is most successful in filling his brother place in business. We advised him not to open bachelor's hall. For—Oh! a bachelor's hall what queer looking place it is!

Keep us from such all the days of our life. For the benefit of those anxious as to the whereabouts of "George" last week, we have to say he spent part of his time on Mill Branch ice. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Be careful Jack.

St Partick brought us the most severe storm of the season.

The teacher and for pupils were the only and lonely occupants of that "Bleak Tenement," the school house.

Mr. David Graham is improving in health since his return from N. H. He recognizes the fact that driving in the pure air is beneficial to the health. Pleasant company relieves the monotony.

Mr. Wm. Graham has also returned from U. S.

Miss Evelyn Ward entertained her young friends Monday Evening, her birthday.

Mr. Fred Campbell received a slight cut on the cap of the knee while coming from the woods, Monday.

Miss Mary Warman spent a few days at Ford's Mills last week.

While regretting Mr. H. H. Warman's departure from a business standpoint, our social circle has a great loss in Mrs. Warman's departure. We know they will make warm friends in their new home, while old acquaintances have nothing but kindness to remember.

Our popular teacher, Miss Gertha Warman, has a large attendance at Bass River Point school.

Miss Mary Dargavel has returned to Campbellton. We hope for her return in the near future.

Canaan Station.

March 20.—Business is brisk here just at present, large quantities of bark, rail road ties, logs, stone, and wood are being shipped from this station.

Our school is doing nicely under the able management of Miss Buckley from Harcourt.

Messrs J. & F. Sherwood are getting large quantities of ties for Sumner & Co., Moncton.

E. Sherwood has moved to Legerville and intends taking up his residence there permanently.

Moses Arsenault has a contract to supply James Gotreau with a large quantity of cordwood.

Israel Bernard, post master of this place runs the only house of entertainment and the hungry traveller can always find a good table and plenty on it to satisfy the inner man, we wish him success.

Miss Janie Bernard made a flying visit to Moncton yesterday.

The young lumberman of Coatesville, is seen very often standing in front of the

post-office. He must have lots of mail as it takes him sometime to get it. He should employ a boy to hold the team.

Peter E. Budd passed through here on his way to Moncton yesterday.

Messrs J. A. and C. S. Coates passed through here on their way to Moncton last Monday and returned the same night. Report says that they intend locating in this vicinity for life and establishing a butter factory. They are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Moses Arsenault for the present.

I think Joe got left last night, one would think he lost something, he looks bad. Some say he is looking for a buckle.

Coatesville boys leave for home to-day.

WANDERER.

COUGHS AND COLDS lead to consumption if neglected. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures quickly and is pleasant to take. It is nature's remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

Buctonche Gleamings.

MARCH 23.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchinson are visiting in Moncton.

Mrs. McNairn and baby boy left on Friday for Newcastle, to spend a few weeks with her parents.

Mr. V. Bourque made a business trip to Sackville on Friday, and returned Saturday night.

Miss M. E. Bourque spent Friday and Saturday in Moncton, visiting friends.

Mr. Scovil, of St. John, is in town.

Mr. F. Cormier took a trip to Moncton, Saturday.

Mr. J. Harris, of Moncton, spent Sunday in town.

The train which has been often delayed this winter, is now running quite regularly.

After a great deal of waiting for the ice, which we predicted was sure to come, our patience has at last been rewarded. Saturday evening, our young people took advantage of the moonlight and good skating to have a gay time on the river, and we sincerely hope that the ice will remain good for a week at least.

A few days ago, Mr. B. H. Foley received the startling news, that his son-in-law, Captain J. Robertson had been lost at sea. This was afterwards contradicted by a telegram from California, which assured Mr. Foley, that although the vessel in which the captain sailed had been dismantled and driven out of her course, all hands on board were safe.

TRIL.

Take K. D. C. for sour stomach and sickheadache.

Dairy Pith.

A permanent pasture should signify permanency of good feed.

Lead a cow rather than drive her. Gentleness should be the watchword to the dairy stable.

They who following a good cheese-maker's work is poor feed for pigs, as it contains but little casein, or butter fat.

The dairyman with a good well and a windmill can feel about as independent as the one who has running water on his farm.

When you strip a cows teats to the last drop in milking, do it not so much for the immediate gain as to keep the udder of prolific habit in the future.

To make the cow truly profitable, you must maintain her milk yield along natural lines of feeding. Indulgence in freaks of food stimulation does cows more harm than good.

While dairy animals need shade in summer as much as shelter in winter, it should not be so extensive in the pasture as to interfere with the natural development of nutritious grass.

The wise dairyman who does not turn his cows out to pasture in the spring till it is of sufficient growth to support them, gets quality in the feed, which is of as much importance as quantity.

The cow that must graze industriously half of the summer to recover physically what she has lost by indifferent keeping through the winter, is not apt to earn a dollar in real profit for her owner.

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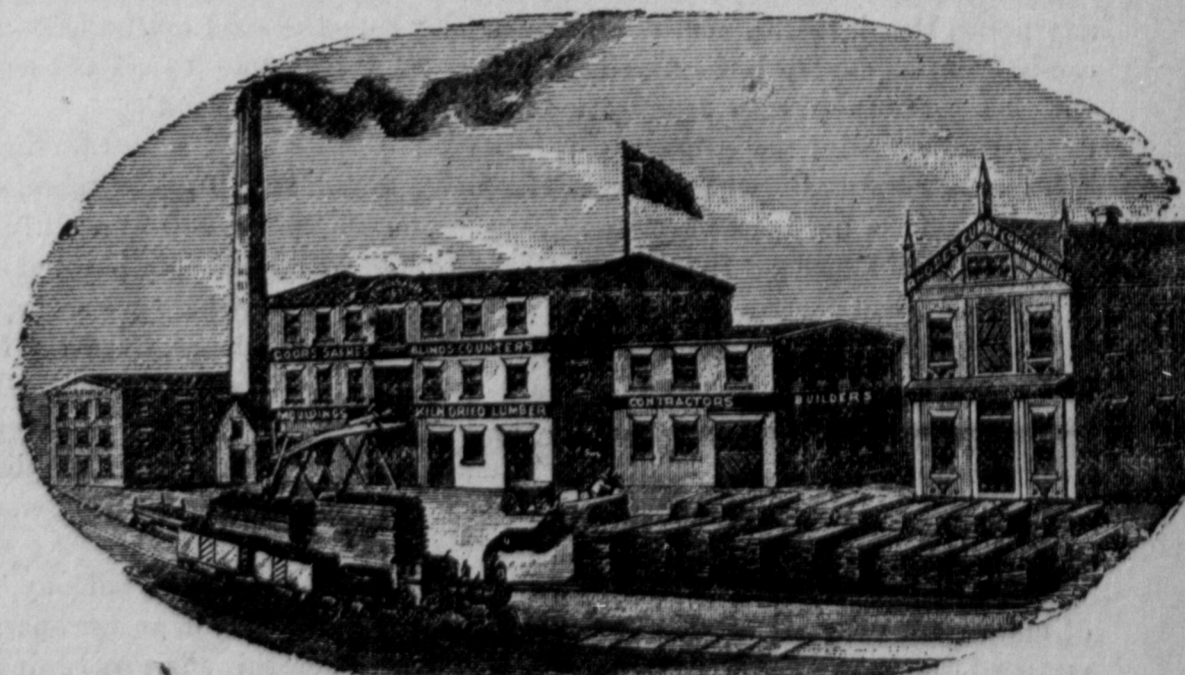
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