

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., OCT 8, 1895

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The first session of the eighth parliament of the dominion has now reached its close. It has been a short, but not altogether uneventful meeting. It was remarkable as being the second session ever called to meet in July, the single exception being a very brief meeting during the Pacific scandal trouble of 1873.

When the present house met for the first time it was not only a new house but a new government as well that came together. Two of the ministers, Messrs Blair and Paterson had to find their seats after parliamentary met, and their return by large majorities helped to raise anew the chours of Liberal jubilation which had yet hardly died away after the June elections.

The session was further remarkable for the voting of very large estimates of nearly \$45,000,000 without the usual formality of a budget speech. Usually before going into supply the finance minister of the time gives to the house a statement of the debt, revenue and expenditure, with a full exposition of the financial policy of the government. It is not easy to say why the formality was omitted at this time though parliament has demonstrated that it could get along for one session without the customary financial oration.

Some of these days we may perhaps dispense with that other speech—the speech from the throne—which always attends the formal opening of parliament.

It may be said that the session just closed was but the complement, of the session which closed in April last. It was so in one sense, but in fact was an entirely new session of a new parliament. Last winter's session had a budget speech without supplies for the year being voted. Now we have had supplies voted without a budget speech. The Liberal party in power has met parliament but the last financial exposition was made by Mr. Foster in March last, in which he landed Conservatism and the national policy.

If the protected manufacturers of Canada had any fears that their protection would be swept away by the new ministers they must be wonderfully reassured by the supplies voted in the present session. Mr. Fielding proposes to expend nearly forty-five millions. That means that a revenue of equal, or nearly equal amount must be raised in some way. Hitherto the bulk of it has been made up of customs, duties on imports and excise duties on spirits, beer and tobacco. If Mr. Fielding is to raise even thirty millions in this way the time for either free trade or low duties is yet far in the distance.

Probably there is nothing that the intelligent elector puts less faith in than in politician's professions or the charges of inconsistency so frequent in political discussions. But the average elector has a strong and well-founded belief that the "outs" always want to get in and the "ins" want to stay where they are. The Liberals are just now in and they have a large number of able and resourceful men who are skilled in the art of retaining power. One needs only to recall the names of Mowat, Blair and Fielding to be forcibly reminded of the fact. They are now within the strong fort of power and patronage, and the attacking party may rest assured that the garrison will not be dislodged without a stubborn resistance.

In the wordy battles of the session the maritime provinces have had their full share. In fact both in the government and the opposition the maritime men are strongly in evidence. Sir Charles, who leads the opposition, his son, Sir Charles Hibbert and Mr. Foster are dominant and leading spirits on that side of the house, while Messrs. Davies, Blair and Fielding excel in weight and influence any other trio of ministers or members among Mr. Laurier's followers. It is to be hoped that with so strong a representation among the leaders, our maritime interests may be kept well to the front in the national councils.

Should the experiment of a winter steam service with P. E. Island by the Capes not prove successful, Richibucto should be made the point of departure for further and future trials. It is well known that there is usually open water in the straits at some time nearly every day between this port and the west end of the Island. This route has not yet been tried in winter by steamers though its chances are being more and more discussed from year to year. The joint forces of North Shore and P. E. Island members should be strong enough to secure its being tested, if the Cape route proves impracticable, as it may from the strong currents and the impact of the ice at that narrow portion of the straits.

The so-called "independents" in parliament appear to have settled down pretty generally on the government side. It is always a temptation to a number to have the disposal of patronage in his constituency and this can only be obtained by supporting the party in power. The independent who always votes with the government serves to remind one of Tom Moore's complaint against the Whigs in office.

As bees on flowers alighting cease their hum, So settling upon places, Whigs grow dumb.

An attempt is to be made this winter to give Prince Edward Island more certain winter communication with the mainland. The sum of \$10,000 was voted in the supplementary estimates to put on a tugboat to carry the mails via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, while the winter boat Stanley will run as before between Pictou and Georgetown. Between the two it is hoped that the Islanders may not be left, as they were last winter and before for eight to ten days at a time without a mail from the mainland.

The Czar's visit appears to have created a lull in the eastern question. France and Germany are both in some trepidation lest the young Czar may be unduly influenced by the subtlety of British diplomacy and the family ties which unite the houses of Guelph and Romanoff. It is yet too soon to predict the outcome of the meeting.

We regret that there is only too much reason to fear that Hon. Premier Mitchell is seriously ill. The regret is the more sincere and universal from the esteem in which he is held by all who know him, alike in the legislature and in the country.

Bryant's chances are growing small by degrees and beautifully less in the presidential contest. The betting is reported as standing five to one in favor of McKinley.

Is Your Name Here?

Name, residence and date to which subscription has been paid. If the date is incorrect kindly notify us by postal card.

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Chas. Thompson, " Aug. 20 96
A. J. Glendinning " Jan. 4 97
Albert J. Dysart, Cocagne, July 20 97
Andrew Dixon, Kingston, July 20 97
J. B. Wright, " Aug. 24 97
R. N. Doherty, South Branch, Aug. 24 96
John C. Ross, Buctouche, Aug. 24 97
John B. Smith, Stonehaven, April 9 96
Rev. J. H. Cameron, Russel, Man., Aug. 20 97
Miss McDonald, Brockton, Sept. 26 97
Robt. W. Beers, Richibucto, Aug. 20 96
Mrs. J. E. Cormey, Waltham, Sept. 30 97
Julia A. Horton, Fall River, Oct. 22 97
Rev. Fr. Hudon, Kingston, Sept. 17 96
Mrs. F. C. Hughes, Brockton, Mar. 10 97
Daniel Dunlay, Bass River, Aug. 24 96
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Jos. C. Richard, Kingston, Oct. 30 93
Mrs. J. W. Harnett, Richibucto, Aug. 24 97
John Kennedy, Jr., Kingston, Aug. 24 96
Jas. Porteous, " Aug. 24 97
J. P. Maillet, Fisherville, Mass., Nov. 15 95
Dr. Ferguson, Kingston, Aug. 24 96
A. F. Morrison, Bathurst, Aug. 24 97
Miss Margaret Connaughton, Boston, Oct. 9 96
J. M. Sutton, Waltham, Sept. 15 97
Keady O'Leary, Richibucto, Sept. 24 97
Mrs. R. J. Atkinson, Kingston, Aug. 24 91
D. Dykeman, Kingston, July 17 96
Thos. Gill, Barnaby River, Oct. 27 96
R. Hebert, Kingston, Aug. 27 96
W. H. Warman, Molus River, Jan. 2 96
Mrs. Thomas Cail, Kingston, July 19 96
Robt. Bell, Galloway, Aug. 20 94
Capt. Faulkner, Kingston, Feb. 24 97
Mrs. M. McIntyre, " Aug. 24 96
Roger Flanagan, Chatham, Dec. 19 94
Chas. L. Rainsborough, St. Margarets, Mar. 11 96
Mrs. John H. Gilman, Revere, Mass., Oct. 8 97

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HOW TO TRAIN A PUPPY.

It is Simple When You Know How Provided the Dog is of Average Intelligence and the Owner Possesses Patience.

Never be too familiar with a young dog. He must have a certain respect, not necessarily a fear of you; but he must learn to obey. Any intelligent puppy will learn his name in a few lessons. Once you have given it to him never change it. Mind you this—when he has once recognized you as being his master, his one idea is to please you and to deserve a pat on the head and a word of praise. Never tussle with him with a stick and never deceive him under any pretence. More dogs have been spoiled by their masters not playing fair with them than one could reckon. Be honest with your dog, and he will be honest with you.

If you possess a gun, and your dog is of that kind which has inherited the scent for game, the first thing to teach him is to fetch and carry—that is, to retrieve—and this without chewing or mutilating the object which he brings. A way to break a dog of this is to take an old glove, put a few tacks with the points extending outward, and fill it full of cotton. He will find that by picking it up gently he can carry it without discomfort, while if he attempts to worry it the consequences are not agreeable. This lesson is much better for him than any amount of whipping, and he will remember it much longer.

If you wish to shoot over your dog, the next thing is to make him find the bird. To do this, the best way is to procure a live quail, which can easily be had from any bird-fancier; put it in a small cage and show it to the puppy, warning him not to touch it. Then conceal the cage in a copse of fern or grass, and bring him carefully in that direction. Never let him nearer than within four or five feet of it; then speak to him encouragingly. Under the influence of your words he will become all attention, and a dog thus properly broken will never "flush a covey," unless he runs into them by accident or when he is carried away by excitement, under which circumstances he will show contrition.—Harper's Round Table.

HOW VICTORIA WAS NAMED.

She Might Have Reigned as Elizabeth II. By reason of the peculiar dearth of offspring that characterized the careers of her royal uncles, the birth of the little princess who afterwards became Queen Victoria, in the old brick palace in Kensington, was a significant event.

There was considerable trouble about naming the baby. The father wished to call her Elizabeth, thinking that it would prove a name to please the people should she occupy the throne; but the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., who was godfather, together with the Emperor of Russia, gave only the name of Alexandrina to the clergy.

The father pleaded that another name be added, and proposed, the feminine form of the Regent's own name, Georgiana. But the Regent said that his name could not come in the second place, and as the Emperor must take precedence, he suggested that if the baby must have another name her mother's name be added.

So the child was named Alexandrina Victoria, and in infancy was known as the Princess Drina, a name she dropped after her accession.

Belief and Unbelief.

It is a mistake to believe an unbeliever has no belief. Examine the unbeliever's tenets, and it will be found that the creed is somewhat as follows: I believe there is but one God; I believe there are many gods; I believe there is no God. I believe not in creation; I believe in evolution; the world was not created; it was created by chance; it was created by a concourse of atoms; it always existed; it created itself. I believe man has no soul; man is a beast; a beast has a soul; the soul dies with the body; everything dies; death is a blessing; death is an evil. I believe not in religion; all religion is unnatural. I believe not in revelation; I believe in tradition; I believe in mythology; I believe in spirit-rappings. I believe not in Moses, Isaiah or Christ; I believe in Osiris, Menu, Krishna, Ormuzd, Buddha, Zeus, Jupiter; also in Zoroaster, Sanchoniathon, Confucius; Pythagoras, Mahomet, Swedenborg, Johanna Southcote and Joseph Smith. I believe not in the Bible; I believe in the Shaster, the Vedas, Talmud, Zend Avesta, Koran, Age of Reason, Davis' Revelations, and the Book of Mormon. In short, I am orthodox in every kind of heterodoxy and a firm believer in all unbelief.—E. P. Day, in Great Thoughts.

Edison Taking a Rest.

Thomas A. Edison has just started on a vacation, the first that he has taken for many years, and he is doing it by advice of his physician. Mr. Edison has been so deeply interested in his "X" ray experiments, in the production of electricity from coal, in his new light, and in a dozen less important experiments, that he was in danger of bringing on a condition of nervous exhaustion. His physician looked him over and told him to run away and play for a few weeks, and that is what Mr. Edison expects to do, although it will be a novel experience. He was as eager about it when he had once made up his mind to go as a schoolboy starting home for the holidays.

Tough Luck.

Angry Wife (after a quarrel)—Seems to me, we've been married about a hundred years. I can't even remember when or where we first met. Husband (emphatically)—I can. It was at a dinner party, and there were thirtzep at table.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW?

The Earth is Losing Speed and Will Finally Come to a Standstill.

Prof. Thompson believes in the theory that all planets will eventually come to a standstill. In other words, a day will arrive when the great system of worlds will cease to revolve upon their axes and to make their regular periodical revolutions around the sun. When that time comes, if it ever should, all motion will cease, and the universe will be at rest. Our finite minds cannot comprehend such a state of affairs, but the philosophers give what they call good proof, that such an era is fast approaching.

Primarily the case interests us only so far as it applies to the motion of our own little world, but we have been told that whatever affects the other spokes of the great wheel will surely affect us sooner or later. So it is with our world as respects the others. If there is "a retarding medium in space" that is causing a gradual slowing up of the earth's movements, as all the great astronomers declare, that same "medium" is at work slowly but surely decreasing the axial and other motions of the sun, and this whole vast system of worlds.

Newton's great mind conceived the idea that the friction of the tides and "other forces calculated to retard motion," were having their effect on the earth's axial as well as annual revolutions, but the majority of thinkers of his time, and of the last hundred years, have argued that such motion will continue forever. Within the last decade, however, there has been a change of sentiment on that score.

It is now pretty certain from calculations made by astronomers that the earth is now losing speed at the rate of one hour every 16,000 years. When the loss is so slight, it appears that it can be of no particular moment to us. At best, we only live a tithe of the period which it takes to lose that hour, and the whole of the twenty-four hours must be lost before motion entirely ceases. But all should have an interest in the ultimate fate of the old world, and of the universe in general; therefore, it is interesting to know that there is as much as a minutelost in the course of even 100,000 years. Whatever the loss is, it eventually means a cessation of motion and a general standstill.

If this period of planetary rest should ever come what will be the result? Will the great worlds and suns hang in space—the planets freezing on one side and burning up on the other—or, will they fall down, down, down, forever. But in such a case gravitation would cease to exert its influence. Then there would be no "up" or "down."

The Style of the Empress Eugenie.

There was a sort of intoxication in the very atmosphere of Paris, a fever of enjoyment—a passion for constant amusement, for constant excitement, and, among women, for extravagance in dress. This was encouraged by the court, with the intention of giving an impetus to trade, and of gaining popularity by favoring constant festivities, and consequently constant expense. In the days of Louis Philippe there had been great moderation in all matters of luxury; the king and queen were aged, sensible and economical, the young princesses were kept within rigid bounds by example above them. But when the emperor came to the throne, after a period of revolution and consequent commercial stagnation, he wished to revive trade, and also to give the prestige of splendor to a court which so many did not seem to take in earnest. His beautiful wife, suddenly raised to a supreme position for which nothing in her previous life had prepared her, finding what seemed unlimited means within her reach, keenly enjoyed the possibility of procuring everything that pleased her, and enhanced her remarkable personal attractions by all the advantages of exquisite toilet without consideration of cost.

Everything that she wore suited her admirably; others tried to imitate her, and the general tone became raised. She had the art of constantly choosing something new and unusual, which attracted attention, so that, instead of being satisfied with conventional types of silks and satins, which formerly had been considered sufficient for all occasions, every one tried to invent something different from others, and to improve upon what had been seen before. Consequently, not only in dress, but in all matters of taste and luxury, there was an eager struggle to outvie others, to reach a higher degree of splendor, and extravagance became universal. Paris was a sort of fairyland, where every one seemed "rich and happy. What lay underneath all this would not bear close examination—the dishonorable acts of all kinds which too often were needed to produce the glamor deceiving superficial observers.—Life in the Tuileries.

No Need For Agitation.

The eminent physician was irritable. Calling the porter, he said, "Who is it that keeps singing 'I would not live always?'" "It's the lady in the apartment above, sir." "Well, tell her that as a professional man I am prepared to assure her that she won't, and that there is consequently no cause for further agitation on her part."

Too Light.

Mr. Quilp—Well, here's a new idea; they are making aluminum ships now. Mrs. Quilp—Gracious! They won't get me on any of them! I want something heavy enough to hold down the waves.

Inconsistency.

Isabel—She is so inconsistent! Julia—Yes, indeed! Why can't she make up her mind how old she is and stick to it?

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