

The Review.

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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., JAN. 14, 1897.

POLITICAL ANOMALIES.

The declaration of the conservative organ in St. John, to which we made reference, last week, that it was prepared to welcome the carrying of the federal issue into provincial politics, and the inference that the Sun is giving expression to the views of the party leaders, have already had their effect upon the rank and file in at least one section of the Province.

From Albert County, where a vacancy has for some time existed in the local representation, comes the news that a Conservative convention was held on Friday to nominate a candidate for the vacant seat, and that Mr. John L. Peck, of Hillsboro, received the nomination and would run as "an independent supporter of Mr. Mitchell."

We assume that Mr. Peck will, if elected, support the government as long as the present Conservative premier leads the coalition, but if events should place Mr. Emmerson, a liberal, at the head of the administration, Mr. Peck would not be under any party ties to the local government.

In the meantime, however, and pending a change in the leadership, his position would be somewhat anomalous, in as much as Mr. Mitchell still retains Mr. Emmerson in his cabinet and has not yet declared for a fight along federal lines.

It is apparent, however, that a crisis in local politics is fast approaching and that the party bugle calls of the Globe and Sun, as well as the party manoeuvres in Albert will, in all probability, soon bring the opposing forces in battle array. If the result shall be to drive out of local life the "opportunists" the "political adventurers" and the "trimmers" whom according to the Sun the system of coalition has nurtured in this Province, all who admire political honesty and party loyalty, will rejoice. There are, unfortunately, a few such trimmers to be found in this Province who have obtained positions to which they do no credit, and if the course now suggested by the Globe and Sun will have the effect of putting a little backbone into such men, it is a pity the departure was not taken earlier.

A peculiar feature in connection with the announcement of Mr. Peck's candidature is that Mr. C. L. Osman is, in the same despatch, named as the local government candidate.

Now, we have always understood that Mr. Osman is an avowed Conservative and has hitherto supported the candidates of that party in the county contests. If the decision then is to place the contest on federal lines and Mr. Peck runs as a Conservative, how can Mr. Osman accept a nomination from a liberal local government convention and run as a supporter of Mr. Emmerson? These are some of the political anomalies "no fellow can understand."

In this connection, we are somewhat surprised to learn that no action has been taken by the Liberal Conservative Provincial Executive since the convention held some weeks ago in St. John. No official report of the proceedings or copy of the by-laws has been issued and for all practical purposes the organization has as yet shown no vitality. The secretary, or other official, upon whom the responsibility of action, rests, should if this advice of the Sun is to be followed, at once bestir himself. We assume that the Liberal Provincial association, recently organized, will under Mr. Emmerson's leadership, make its influence felt in the local contests, and if the battle is now to be opened on federal lines, the conservative associations will have to be on the alert.

The outcome of the contest will be awaited with considerable interest.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The election of 1896 was hardly so fruitful in election petitions as previous elections had been and the sitting members are not likely to fare so badly as heretofore. In the first place, as the first session was brought on quickly after the election every one of the members elect was able to take his seat and draw his first indemnity.

ity. Since then a few cases have been brought on in the election courts and one member in Manitoba, four in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one each in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island have already been unseated. In most cases these gentlemen have appealed to the higher courts and will probably get the benefit of a second session before the appeals are decided. Several of them will probably be confirmed in their seats, and those who are not so fortunate will at least have enjoyed the pleasure of pocketing \$2000 of sessional indemnity and also of having so long kept the "other fellows" out of the seats. Probably between this time and the next meeting of Parliament others may be unseated, but these, too, can appeal, and so make age to put in their second session at Ottawa.

It had been supposed that the change in the controverted election law by the amendments made in 1891, requiring two judges instead of one to try election petitions, would operate in favor of sitting members. As the law now stands if the two judges disagree, one being in favor of voiding the seat and the other opposed, the member would keep his seat. It was believed that in many cases the judges might disagree on this point, but so far this belief has not been realized. In the nine or ten cases so far adjudicated there have been no disagreements. In many cases petitions have failed for want of evidence while in others the immoral practice of "swapping off" has been resorted to, the professed purists being usually quite willing to permit some alleged "corrupt" member to keep his seat, rather than submit their own conduct to the test of an election trial!

It is difficult to tell just how our New Brunswick contested elections will result. So far no one of the illustrious fourteen has been unseated. All will probably get in their second session. And in fact the total work of the election courts, when completed may not materially affect the strength of parties in the house. For the vacated seats, however, the party in power, owing to the fact of their being in, will have a considerable advantage in the by-elections.

WILL REIGN WHILE SHE LIVES.

There was recently a revival of the old rumor that Her Majesty The Queen would abdicate the throne in favor of the Prince of Wales in June next when she will have completed a reign of sixty years. This has since been authoritatively contradicted quite to the satisfaction of her subjects. The Queen will probably retain the sceptre till she lays it down with her life. The Prince is now in his 56th year, and though personally popular and well-equipped with the qualities that go to make a successful sovereign, must rest content to await the order of nature before being hailed as king. He may possibly not live to realize the dream of sovereignty, though it is probable that he will. When that day arrives we shall celebrate 9th November instead of 24th May as the Sovereign's birthday. But in no case can the new king hope for even approximately as long a reign as his illustrious mother. It may turn out as in Germany where there was a quick transition within a few years from the aged William to his youthful grandson. Fortunately the line of succession is well defined for three generations beyond the time—may it yet be long!—when Her Most Gracious Majesty shall lay down at once her crown and her life. In her writings the Queen has several times announced her settled purpose to reign while she lives, and it will be well to bear this fact in mind when again the rumor of abdication is revived, as it doubtless will be.

THE CANADIAN PULP INDUSTRY.

Among the subjects which have engaged the attention of the tariff commission is that of paper and pulp. It transpires in the information supplied that American paper and pulp mills are already largely dependent upon Canada for the raw material to supply their mills. Nature has given to Canada by far the most extensive and valuable share of the forest wealth of North America. The United States are far ahead of us in the number of paper factories. It would greatly tend to strengthen Canadian industries in this line if an export duty were laid upon pulp wood, and it would be manifestly much to the advantage of Canada if we exported the more valuable manufactured product instead of the cheap raw material. It is to be hoped that the ministers will give due consideration to this most important matter. It means to us a great increase in the value of our wood-exports with a proportionate increase in the labour and capital employed in Canada, and in the amount of money disbursed among the Canadian people. If the Americans cannot get our pulp wood they must have Canadian pulp, and to this it must come in the end. The present outlook along these lines is most hopeful for the local pulp industry which we hope to see presently established here. We have the raw material in exhaustless abundance; our neighbors are fast exhausting their supply and must presently become our customers if things are managed rightly, and their market will be a most valuable one.

IN LOCAL POLITICS.

The unfortunate and most regrettable illness of Premier Mitchell, if continued,

must sometime precipitate a crisis in our provincial affairs. Already there are indications of rivalry between Messrs. Emmerson and Tweedie for the succession. Which will win? Present chances certainly favor Mr. Emmerson, who would probably have the support of most of the ministerial members from Westmorland, Albert, Kings, St. John, Charlotte and the river counties. But there are doubts whether Mr. Tweedie and his North Shore support would follow the new leader. There are certainly some indications that a disruption may follow a change of leader, and it is not impossible that a fusion between the present opposition and the disaffected element of the present governmental party might go far toward equalizing the two sides of the house. It would not perhaps improve the chances of the party now in power were Mr. Tweedie to succeed in his ambition. An adroit and able opposition leader would in either case much improve his position, but we have become accustomed to see the opposition outgeneralled in the past, and hence they may not make the most of their opportunities in the future. In the coming by-election in Albert Mr. Emmerson is clearly backing Mr. Osman, while another element in the administration would not greatly regret to see the return of Mr. Peck. The result may have an important bearing upon the matters above referred to.

St. John has been sadly unlucky in its persistent and creditable effort to make itself the winter freight port of Canada. She has incurred large outlays in the purchase of the Carleton Branch, the money devoted to building the grain elevator and the building of wharves and warehouses. But steamer after steamer has come to grief in the Bay, going out or coming in, some of them from carelessness or inexcusable mistakes, but all calculated to give an impression that the port is difficult of access. To these misfortunes must be added the sliding in of the newly constructed wharf last fall, and the consequent loss of much of the work both of excavation and construction. But the spirit shown by the St. John people is one which will conquer difficulties and ensure success. With a Richibucto man as mayor a good deal has been achieved already, and at this distance it appears that much of the honor of the persistent fight against ill-luck is due to Geo. Robertson.

The Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley has at length appeared and has called forth favorable comment. The author is Mr. James Hannay, editor of The Telegraph and a Richibucto man by birth. The times of Sir Leonard cover the period when industrially, commercially and politically the New Brunswick of to-day was in its making. Sir Leonard was for many years the leading spirit of the province. He shone as a successful leader of men who in the difficult arena of politics retained a Christian character. But he did not rise quite to the first rank among Canadian statesmen, in force and creating power, and even Nova Scotia has produced a number who have more largely left their impress upon the public life of the nation. But if "tis only noble to be good," Sir Leonard was one of the noblest of Canadian public men.

It is remarked by the Toronto Globe that the New Year opened with the greater part of inhabited Canada without snow enough for sleighing.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sabbath first as follows viz:—Kingston at 11 o'clock, a. m., and Richibucto at 7 o'clock, p. m. Rev. A. F. Thompson will preach at both services.

METHODIST SERVICES.—Rev. W. Lawson, pastor. Preaching Sabbath next as follows:—West Branch, 10.30 a. m.; Kingston, 3 p. m.; Richibucto 7 p. m.; Nicholas River Friday, 15th, inst. 6.30 p. m.; Pine Ridge, Saturday, 16th, 6.30 p. m. Parish Sunday School Convention, Wednesday, 13th inst at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. in Methodist Church, Richibucto. Revs. Lucas, Murray, Meek and others will take part.

ST. MARY'S (ANGLICAN).—Jan. 17th, 1897, 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Divine service, Richibucto, 11 a. m., Kingston, 7 p. m.; S. School and Bible Class, 3 p. m. Service in the Weston School House, Thursday, 7 p. m., Chapel-of-ease, Friday, 7 p. m. Vestry meeting, Saturday evening, 7.30 sharp—all vestrymen urgently requested to attend. Rev. H. A. Meek, pastor.

A bullying counsel was one day completely upset in his cross-examination by a very simple answer. A rather innocent looking countryman, who was a witness, was asked, "So you had a pistol?" "I had, sir." "Whom did you intend to shoot with it?" "I wasn't intending to shoot any one." "Then was it for nothing that you got it?" "No—it wasn't."

"Come—come, sir: By virtue of your solemn oath, what did you get that pistol for?" "By virtue of my solemn oath, I got it for three-and-nine pence in Mr. Wilson's shop." The witness was interrogated no further, and was allowed to go.

K D C The Mighty Curer for Indigestion.

Family Matters.

Experience teaches us the lesson that earthly losses are remedies for covetousness, while increase in worldly goods rouses and provokes it.

Noble work is the true educator. Idleness is a thorough demoralizer of body, soul and conscience. Nine-tenths of the vices and miseries in the world proceed from idleness.

Flattery should never be received in any other light than that you have merited a word of praise for something you have accomplished which shall suffice to support your self-confidence. The sweet tongue is more often a foe than a friend when it greets you with flattery.

Magnanimity is never coupled with weakness. The large soul that embraces all mankind in love and sympathy, that is tender, compassionate, and generous, is also strong, resolute, and firm, whenever principle, justice, and truth are concerned. There is no power and courage and energy like those of true magnanimity.

Probably no influence is so powerful in awakening the affections of the human heart as sympathy; there are few, even of the most rugged natures, whom it does not influence. It constrains much more powerfully than force can do. A kind word or a kind look will effect those with whom coercion has been tried in vain. Sympathy invites love and obedience; harshness provokes aversion and resistance.

There are people who never allow any interference with their settled plans, but they are not the most agreeable of friends or the kindest of neighbors. Their self-absorption may produce wonderful results, and their talents multiply exceedingly, but there is apt to be a hardness which is repellent. In beautiful contrast to these selfish and rigid individuals are the sunny natures that seem always able to "make time" for every duty, every pleasure, and who smilingly endure vexatious interruptions.

CHARACTER IN CHILDREN.—Parents sometimes congratulate themselves upon the fact that one child is never self-willed, never passionate or angry, always amiable contented, and calm, seeming to need no discipline and no restraint. And they mourn over the fact that another child is eager, impetuous, wilful, troublesome. Yet not unfrequently the mourning and the rejoicing ought to change places, if the future life and character be taken into account. The tranquility of the one may be only the outcome of a feeble character, which leans against the nearest prop because it cannot stand alone, while the other, who is so difficult to manage, may contain the elements of a powerful nature, which needs only to be guided aright to become a valuable and a noble man.

ANGER.—The wholesale denunciation of anger never yet allayed, much less extinguished it. For to one who is under its influence the causes that gave it birth appear to be entirely sufficient to warrant its existence. There is in his mind a reason, a cause, an excuse, perhaps even a justification for what is so ruthlessly condemned, and the criticism which is blind to these is utterly despised. Anger indeed has many causes, and to blame it in toto without examining them is manifestly unfair. It may have had its rise in a strong sense of justice, in a righteous indignation at cruelty, in a resentment at selfishness and dishonour, and may thus be a natural and valuable means of resisting such things. Even where the wrong is not a real but a fancied one, there is still the excuse of a mistaken judgment. Whoever would allay this passion in another must first of all find out what gave rise to it, and the spirit of sympathy that this will induce will go far to establish his influence.

A Glasgow journalist has had an amusing experience. It was on the night when Lord Rosebery delivered his memorable speech at Edinburgh, giving his reasons for resigning the Liberal leadership. In Glasgow the report came through very slowly, as an enormous amount of "copy" was handed in practically all at once. The telegraph department worked at high pressure, but even then the last "flimsy" was not delivered to the paper in question until nearly 2 a. m. The proof-reader was in consequence more than usually bustling. When he came to the last proof he wrote the words "Thank Heaven!" The intelligent compositor, when correcting this proof, made it read, "Lord Rosebery then left for the South, thank Heaven!" The compositor did not suffer this time, but the proof-reader did.

CASTORIA.

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