

PLEASURE.

BY LADY COOK, née TENNESSEE C. CLAPLIN.

The pursuit of pleasure is a universal instinct throughout all animated nature. The love of pleasure is as much a natural appetite as the love of food. We may safely assume, therefore, that its gratification, when rationally indulged, serves some useful and important purpose. All enquiry not only confirms this, but shows that pleasure is a necessity, morally, mentally and physically. If this be so, the asceticism which condemns all pleasure is as immoral as it is foolish.

Our desires seek a great diversity of objects. These may be worthy or unworthy, and our methods of attaining them right or wrong. But the end purposed is pleasure, and frequently its mere pursuit brings about a modified gratification. There is a wide distinction, however, between pleasure and happiness, because pleasure may be virtuous or vicious, whereas happiness necessarily consists in the former. Socrates beautifully described happiness as "unrepeated pleasure." And it must be self-evident that the pleasures which need no repentance are those alone which are worthy of attainment. Prudence is their basis. The great founder of the philosophy of pleasure, Epicurus the best abused and most misunderstood of the Greek sages, said: "All other virtues grow from prudence, which teaches that we cannot live pleasantly without living justly and virtuously nor live justly and virtuously without living pleasantly."

Unfortunately, the "religious" have frequently denounced all pleasure, confounding the evil with the good, and many poets and philosophers have followed in their wake. Thus Cowper writes of it as "That reeling goddess with a zoneless waist." Another says:

"And pain and pleasure e'er shall be,
As Plato says, in company,
Receive the one, and soon the other
Will follow to rejoin his brother."

Dryden, by a gross simile, opposes pleasure to industry, and asks:

"Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones
To turn a Wheel?"

All these, however, refer to that false and short-lived gratification which does not make for happiness, but rather destroys, in those that indulge them, the power to enjoy true pleasure.

"Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloy,
To fill the languid pause with finer joy."

What real pleasure is, the celebrated Tiltonson in one of his sermons partly informs us:—"There is a great pleasure in being innocent, because that prevents guilt and trouble. It is pleasant to be virtuous and good, because that is to excel many others; it is pleasant to grow better because that is to excel ourselves. Nay, it is pleasant even to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory; it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reason and religion, because this is a kind of empire—this is to govern."

Our desires and tastes are so numerous, that our pleasures should be almost numberless, yet we obtain few through want of prudence, or through senseless prohibitions. That delightful old egotist, Montaigne, said: "There is no just and lawful pleasure wherein the intemperance and excess is not to be condemned. But, to speak the truth, is not man a most miserable creature the while? It is scarce, by his natural condition, in his power to taste one pleasure pure and entire; and yet must he be contriving doctrines and precepts, to curtail that little he has; he is not yet wretched enough unless by art and study he augment his own misery. Human wisdom makes ill use of her talent, when she exercises it in receding from the number and sweetness of those pleasures, that are naturally our due, as she employs it favourably, and well, in artificially disguising and tricking out the ills of life, to alleviate the sense of them."

Nature has with a motherly tenderness observed this, that the actions she has enjoined us for our necessity, should be also pleasant to us, and invites us to them, not only by reason, but also by appetite; and it is injustice to infringe her laws."

In these busy days, when men and woman, and too frequently children, are worked at high pressure, the need of pleasure becomes the greater. If suitable and properly enjoyed, it is the salt of good living, keeping them sound and sweet; the medicine of the mind, and the refresher of the body. Even harmless folly may occasionally promote wisdom, as Horace said: "Tis good, 'tis good at times to play the fool." To live and to enjoy life, has been affirmed to be not only the fundamental but the most illustrious of our occupations. Montaigne, whom we delight to quote, says: "Have you known how to meditate and manage your life; you have performed the greatest work of all. For a man to shew and set out himself, Nature has no need of fortune; she equally shows herself in all degrees, and behind a curtain as well as without one. Have you known how to compose your manners? You have done a great deal more than he who has composed books. Have you known how to take repose? You have done more than he who takes cities and empires. The glorious masterpiece of man is, to know how to live to

purpose; all other things—to reign, to lay up treasures, and to build, are at the most but little appendices and little props."

The stern puritanism of old, which occasionally breaks out still, even in County Councils and Petty Sessions, put the ban upon many innocent pleasures, and interdicted any semblance of them on Sunday's. The people were taught by their spiritual guides that to look upon the green fields and running brooks was "Sabbath breaking," and that Sabbath-breaking was of equal turpitude with drunkenness or other sins. Thus their moral and religious ideas became confused and they were driven to revolt against all restraints, on the principle that one may as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. A Saturday night Hymn for children commenced: "Haste, put your playthings all away, To-morrow is the Sabbath day." A stanza of another, sung in infant schools, went:

"We must not laugh on Sunday,
But we may laugh on Monday,
On Tuesday and on Wednesday,
On Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
Till Sunday comes again."

In regard to the question of opening the Crystal Palace on the Sunday, "The Record," which describes itself as "Liberal-Conservative," and the organ of Low or Evangelical Churchmen, said 45 years ago: "It is surprising that any animal with a head of a higher order than a Chimpanzee should pronounce it innocent to open a place for public worldly amusement on the Sabbath." It is through influence such as these that hypocrites—young men and old—have been manufactured in multitudes, and that crime and immortality are unwittingly promoted. The crying want of the time is more abundant means of Sunday recreation and of cheap and harmless evening pleasures for the toiling millions when their weekly and daily tasks are done. The narrowness of Sabbatarianism should be repudiated by all who lay any claim to intelligence. A cheerful spirit and a love of wholesome pleasures should be encouraged through life. Nor should we be too squeamish in our discrimination. The eye that sees motives often suffers from a beam. The same pleasures are not suitable for all, yet all may be suited. And the man who invents a new pleasure is undoubtedly a public benefactor. But whether we are old or young, rich or poor, ignorant or learned, or occupy a middle station, as the old moralist said: "Withal, let us be gay and sociable."

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. MARY'S, (ANGELICAN).—Sunday, Jan. 2nd, 1898—Divine service, Richibucto, 11; Bible Class, 3, topic—"Satisfied"; Kingston, 7. There will be held (D. V.) in St. Mary's church on Friday night, 31st, a watch-night service commencing at 11.40 p. m.

H. A. MEEK,
Rector.

METHODIST SERVICES.—Rev. Wm. Lawson Pastor. Preaching Sabbath:—West Branch, 10.30 a. m., Kingston, 3 p. m., Richibucto, 7 p. m.; watch night service, New Year's eve, at 10.45 p. m.; service of song first half hour. At each place, Sabbath, New Year's offerings to supplement salary.

THE CENTRAL BOOKSTORE AGAIN BURNED OUT.

MONCTON, N. B., Dec. 26.—A fire broke out this morning about 2 o'clock in the three story wooden building occupied by the Central Bookstore and Mrs. Bleakney as a boarding house. The fire started in the kitchen of the boarding house and burned a good part of the rear, though fortunately it was prevented from spreading. The Central Bookstore was completely wiped out by fire on Monday morning and they had only opened up two days before Xmas. Their stock was insured, but was all got out in fair condition. It was insured and the building was owned by the Merchants' Bank of Halifax and J. L. Black of Sackville. The damage to the building is nearly two thousand dollars; covered by insurance. Mrs. Bleakney had one thousand dollars on furniture, which covers the loss. One of the boarders had a narrow escape from suffocation.

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Is invaluable, if you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine.

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CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of The Review:

DEAR SIR.—It is about time the people of this County should bestir themselves and take some steps to protect the largest wage producing industry in it, that is the lumber industry which the action of the present Local Government seems determined to destroy altogether. I think the lumber operators should join and see if they cannot stop the Government in the unfair course that is now being pursued towards that industry. We have lately had an instance of something like carelessness to say the least of it in the Crown Land office. I refer to a lot of lumber land that was up for sale on the 15th inst., in the name of J. H. Barry (who is I believe a lawyer in Fredericton.) This ground was advertised as vacancies in blocks 7 and 8. Why no range given? There are no less than 12 blocks 7 and 8 in ranges 1 to 12. If any person in this County had made the application he would not only have had to give the number of blocks but also the number of the ranges. It may have been a mistake, but to my mind it has a very fishy appearance.

Another thing which the Government is now allowing is calculated to injure the public lands, namely, permission to cut on Crown lands, pulp wood that is exported from Kent and is of no value to the County except the small pittance the party who cuts and hauls it gets amounting to about \$1.50 per cord delivered on the I. C. R. Where the Government can find anything in the present regulations to authorize them to grant Licenses for that purpose is a puzzle to me; but I understand that all that is necessary to do is for some person to state that the lumber on the block is "barreny" spruce and no good for logs. Now any person knowing anything about "barreny" spruce must know that it is of as little use for pulp wood as for logs, as it is generally knotty from root to top. Another very unfair thing in this matter is the difference in stumpage that the lumber operator has to pay over the party who cuts the pulp wood. The lumberman has to pay \$1.00 per thousand superficial feet; the pulp wood cutter about 45c for the same quantity of lumber which I think shows the disadvantage lumbermen are working under.

Lumbermen are also restricted to not cut anything under 18 feet long, 10 inches at the top end; the pulp wood cutter can clear the forest and so leave a fine chance for starting a forest fire.

Hoing this will set some of our people thinking about the future welfare of Kent.

I Remain,
Yours truly,
LUMBERMAN.
Kent Co., Dec. 23 1897.

THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

A CHANGE IN THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—An order-in-council has been passed that the regulations governing the payment of bounties established by order-in-council in 1894 are rescinded and the following regulations substituted:

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep sea fishing for fish other than shell fish, salmon or shad or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months and have caught not less than 2500 pounds of sea fish, shall be entitled to a bounty, provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than thirteen feet keel and not more than 3 men, (the owner included) will be allowed as claimant in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap nets, pound nets and wiers, nor upon the fish caught in gill nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep sea fishing for fish other than shell fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty, to be calculated on the registered tonnage, which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

5. Canadian registered vessels owned and fitted out in Canada of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons), which have been exclusively engaged during a period not less than three months in the catch of sea fish, other than shell fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty, to be calculated on the registered tonnage, which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

6. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing to be entitled to bounty shall commence on the day the vessel sails from port on her fishing voyage, and end the day she returns to port from the said voyage.

7. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE THOMAS CRIMMEN.

One of the largest funerals ever seen in Chatham took place Xmas day—that of Thomas Crimmen, customs officer. All parts of the country were represented by leading people, among others James Robinson, M. P., Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Speaker Burchill, John O'Brien, M. P. P., and Sheriff Call. The pall-bearers were: Daniel Ferguson, collector of customs of Chatham; W. A. Park and P. Wheeler of Newcastle customs house; R. A. Lawlor, ex-collector of inland revenue; Mayor W. C. Winslow, Councillor J. F. Connors, Ald. Flanagan, Wm. Lawlor, street commissioner. Rev. H. Joyner read the funeral service at the Pro-Cathedral, and His Lordship Bishop Rogers spoke of the sterling worth and abilities of the late Mr. Crimmen and the general loss to the community of men of his ability. His lordship has been unwell lately, but could not let the opportunity pass without adding a tribute to the worth of Mr. Crimmen.

NATURE'S MEDICINE.

Nature's medicine for constipation, liver complaint, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and sallow complexion is Laxative Liver Pills. They are a perfect laxative, never griping or causing pain. One pill each night for thirty days will cure constipation.

D-O-D-D-S

THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORLD.

No Name on Earth so Famous—No Name More Widely Imitated.

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery startled the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases.

No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gems, gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the world has ever known.

No medicine was ever named kidney pills till years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. No medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other medicine has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

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Main Street, Moncton,

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We buy the best quality of Cloth and Trimmings put the very best work on our clothes and guarantee you a perfect fit or leave the suit on our hands. Our Ready-Made Clothing is bought from the best houses in Canada—Neatly trimmed and made to fit, and very reasonable. We have just received from \$10.00 to \$75.00. Tuxedos from \$15.00 to \$30.00. Suits from \$24.00 up. Just received some Black Worsted Cloth suitable for Dress Suits, at \$21.00. Also Blue Beaver Overcoats for \$17.50.
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1st Prize	\$200.00	200.00
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5 Prizes of	10.00 each	50.00
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\$500.00

To the Twenty people who solve this Puzzle, if there are so many correct, we will give the above Prizes IN CASH.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ANSWER.

If more than Twenty should be correct, every correct one will (in addition to the Money Prizes) be awarded our famous "Faithful Time-keeper Silver Watch

of which the net factory price is \$10. If preferred, the winner can choose a genuine Gold-cased Watch of same value.

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As this wonderful offer is only made to advertise our far-famed Silver Watches, every Competitor must read the following conditions and comply with them.

1. Send your answer "International Post-Card"—which can be bought at the post office [price 2 cents]. There is no entrance fee or charge whatever.
2. In addition to the Cash Prizes, everyone who sends the correct answer will thereby win one of our "Faithful Timekeepers" Silver Watches which we sell in England for \$10 each, and could be sold retail in America for \$15 to \$25 each.
3. Every winner of the watch is required to purchase one of our SPLENDID VALUE inexpensive Solid Silver Albert Chains to wear with the Watch, as per our unprecedented offer which we will send. These Chains are Hall-marked on every link by the English Government. If the same Watch is required with Gold-filled case instead of Solid Silver, a Chain to match may, if desired, be chosen.
4. With our Watch and Chain you will receive our mammoth Catalogue quoting Wholesale Factory Prices for Jewellery, Plate, etc. The first prize will be given to the one who solves the Riddle, receives the Watch and Chain, and orders altogether the largest amount of Goods from the Catalogue; the Second Prize to the winner who orders the second largest amount and so on. If not more than twenty win and receive the Watch and Chain, and if these do not buy anything from the Catalogue, the whole of the prize money will be equally divided among them, giving \$25 each. All amounts in this advertisement are taken at the exchange of \$5 to £1.
5. A form will be sent free to you which must be filled up and forwarded to reach us by December 26th of all Goods ordered on account of these Prizes.
6. The names and addresses of the cash prize winners will be printed in the Times, Daily Telegraph and Standard, of London, on Dec. 31st next, and subsequently in the New York Herald. Drafts for the Prizes will be posted same day.
7. Write your name and address in full every time you write to us to avoid mistakes.
8. Orders for these Prizes may be sent in separately from time to time, and you will be credited with the total of all when you send in the report from us above.
9. When sending Orders please remember that the letter postage to England is 5 cents per half ounce and if insufficient postage is used the letter is liable to go astray.

Send your answer at once! You are sure to win a prize if correct, while even if not correct it cost you nothing.

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LAND IN ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.

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J. D. PRINNEY.

NOTICE.

As all matters in connection with the estate of the late Henry O'Leary, of Richibucto, are now being wound up, all parties indebted to the said estate and all parties having claims against the estate must present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned executors, within three months from date
Richibucto, N. B., 7th Dec., 1897.
R. O'LEARY,
WM. O'LEARY,
GEO. V. MCINERNEY, } Executors.

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