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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. OCT. 17, 1901

VICE REGAL RUMORS.

The announcement in the London, Eng., Chronicle that the present Governor General of Canada, Earl Minto, would likely be recalled at the request of the Dominion Government, seems to have found ready credence in Canada. This has been followed by the publication in various papers throughout Canada of the reasons alleged or imaginary which has caused the friction between Lord Minto and his advisers. Without pretending to know anything of the inside history of the affair, THE REVIEW has entertained the same view as that which has permeated the public mind, namely, that the present Governor General seemed to be out of touch with Canadian sentiment, and that he was the real culprit where others have been blamed. He was credited two years ago with statements criticizing the action of the administration, which if really correct would have justified his removal from office, for as the representative of the King is shielded from criticism under our responsible form of government, so his mouth should be closed. Again at the time of General Hutton's refusal to recognize the authority of the Minister of Militia, it was more or less openly stated that General Hutton's peculiar conduct was prompted by the ill-advised interference of the Governor General. General Hutton was removed from Canada as the result of his insubordination. Later, at the time when offers were made of troops to South Africa there were rumors of an attempt to take the power of appointment of officers out of the hands of the Militia Department, which alone being responsible to the people of Canada properly insisted on the control. So far as the people can judge Lord Minto has on various occasions sought to impress on Canada a species of absolutism which is entirely out of keeping with our free institutions. Whether the distrust thus engendered in the popular mind is based on facts we know no more than we have stated, but certain it is that vice royalty in Canada has been generally regarded in the past three years as hostile to the wishes of the present administration. This is to be regretted more on Lord Minto's account than any one else's, for there was an opportunity for him to make a name for himself equal to that of the great Lord Dufferin if he had been possessed of the necessary tact and judgment. Events have been moving fast in Canada imperial-ward in the recent years, and nothing except the ill-timed interference of the sovereign's representative can change the current of the popular enthusiasm.

During the present tour of royalty through Canada there has

been an officialdom about the whole affair which has been galling to the Canadian spirit of independence. All the arrangements have been measured and controlled with a regard to court etiquette which is as ridiculous as it is nauseating. For this a certain Major Maude has been blamed, but on enquiry we find that Major Maude is but a servant of the Governor General—his military secretary. Why either the Governor General or his military secretary should be controlling the popular receptions to royalty is one of the mysteries which no one has been able to answer and the unrest it has occasioned has not added to the popular enthusiasm.

We trust, however, that the rumors of Lord Minto's attempts at absolute government are incorrect or at least exaggerated. Canada would prefer to put up with some grievance for a time rather than be compelled to assert her sovereign dignity by the humiliation of our sovereign's representative. If it be true the administration has actually asked for Lord Minto's recall, we may be sure such a serious step has only been taken in the face of provocation which every Canadian citizen will uphold the cabinet in resenting in their name.

THE PASSING DAY.

The death of Clarke Wallace, M. P., is but one more reminder of the changes that are taking place in our national life and of the personnel of those who make our national history. Of either Mr. Alexander MacKenzie or Sir John Macdonald's cabinet ministers but few are left, and even these have largely passed out of the public eye. The old chiefs tains themselves are gone to their reward, and with them many an one around whom our Canadian firmament seemed to revolve in the earlier days of the Confederation and before. Out of the haze of years their figures seem to loom into a more heroic size, and to the older of us, their admirers, on either side of the political stage, there may perhaps come a feeling of relief tinged with surprise that the work of nation building stayed not as one after another these have given place to other men. They gave of their best to the people and in due time were replaced by others eager to use their brains at Canada's bidding and for Canada's advancement. Even the worst of these our public men have deserved well of their country, and we are but doing honor to ourselves in honoring them.

Through all the rancour of our political strife there shines the saving brilliance of true patriotism which in our milder moments we admit was the guiding principle of our national leaders. Much of love of power there may have been, much too of partisan narrowness which often made them ungracious and ungenerous; sometimes even a playing upon the patriotism of the people for political effect. But with it all, and in spite of the defects which years tone down as time softens the bruises of political conflict, the Canadian people may feel proud of the men into whose hands has been cast the labors of nation building in this Dominion. We as a people are beginning to understand ourselves better, even as the great outside world begins to take note of us. We are becoming day by day less provincial and more national in our ideas and as pirations. The race and religious jealousies of an earlier time are being replaced by broader national aims, and on the sure foundations of liberty of word and deed we are beginning to build the great structure of the new world power which Canada is bound to attain.

If we be but true to ourselves nothing can prevent it. And as the memory of the earlier day floats down to us, let it prove an incentive for a purer patriotism for this our own Canadian home—a land unstained with national crime, free from the thralldom of class distinctions and the hatred of civil strife. We have men's work before us to see that liberty degenerates not into license, that in our desire for industrial progress we forget not the need for character building and the keeping pure our national hopes. Let us see to it, each for himself, that we acquit ourselves like men in the effort to make our homes, our communities and our federation more as we would like them to be, more as we should wish our children after us to find them when the passing day has taken us into the great beyond.

WELCOME.

The presence of the heir apparent and his noble lady in our province to-day is the theme of general conversation, the subject of universal interest among the people of New Brunswick. From all parts of the province people have gone to the City of St. John to add to the warmth of the greetings which New Brunswick offer to our future King and Queen. The tour of the Duke and Duchess of York through Canada has been a veritable triumph and must have shown the royal pair that in this dominion beyond the seas the popular loyalty is but enhanced by distance from the seat of empire. The Royal party in leaving Canada will scarcely feel that they are going home for so hearty has been their reception, so spontaneous the hospitality shown them both in Australia and Canada that they must rather feel that they have never left home on their world journey. We bid them welcome to our province and the only regret our people have is that necessity prevents a longer stay in our beautiful province.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

With Clarke Wallace gone, how would it do to bury that poor old protestant horse which has been ridden to death election after election by a purblind conservatism.

The Fredericton Capital rises to agitate for a government house in that city to be used as the lieutenant governor's official residence. The St. John Globe rejoins that any such agitation will be the signal for an effort to remove the capital to St. John. That is the official capital, not the Capital newspaper.

The murder of President McKinley has shown the American people what an anarchist is. Previously they thought he was a loyal American citizen who only threw bombs at foreign potentates. But a Russian Czar or an American President is all one to the anarchist. Both represent organized government and are marked out for destruction by the anarchist.

The report that St. John's exhibition of fireworks takes place in the harbor will probably cause some Halifax wit to remark that the tide must have been out at the time of the display.

The St. John Sun attempts to make political capital out of the employment by one of the Canadian ministers of Chinese menials. The invasion of a minister's scullery is not politics, it merely indicates political depravity.

The presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the Ducal party in St. John to-day will afford an opportunity for New Brunswick to

greet Royalty and one whom Royalty honors and respects—Canada's great premier.

When the royal party reaches Nova Scotia it will be surprised to learn that scarce a sign remains of a fierce political conflict less than a fortnight ago—only two oppositionists, we understand.

When Mr. J. D. Hazen frames his local opposition platform he will do well to avoid having too many planks. The experience in Nova Scotia with a 14 planked opposition platform was that most of the 14 were rotten and broke through with the members who stood on them.

REXTON AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Rexton, Kent County, Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday, October 9th in Braith's field near the Public Hall. The weather was all that could be desired, and the exhibits both of live stock and farm products were quite up to, if not better than preceding years. The following is a list of prize winners:

HORSES.
 Registered Stallion 4 years old and upwards—1st, W. Jardine.
 Draught Mare Foaled this season—1st, Robt. Law.
 Draught Foal—1st, R. Law.
 Carriage Mare Foaled this season—1st, Wm. Jardine; 2nd, Wm. Jardine.
 Carriage Foal—1st, Wm. Jardine; 2nd, Wm. Jardine; 3rd, Wm. Jardine.
 Mare or Gelding 4 years old and upwards, Carriage—1st, R. Law; 2nd, H. Hickey; 3rd, Wm. Jardine.
 Mare or Gelding 3 years old and upwards, Draught—1st, Wm. Jardine; 2nd, A. Dixon Jr.; 3rd, R. Lennox.
 Mare of Gelding 2 years old, Carriage—1st, A. McNairn.
 Mare or Gelding 2 years old, Draught—1st, S. Wathen.
 Mare or Gelding 1 year old, Carriage—1st, A. Dixon, Jr.; 2nd, W. Jardine, 3rd, S. Wathen.
 Mare or Gelding 1 year old, Draught—1st, A. McNairn; 2nd, R. Law.

CATTLE—Pure Bred.
 Ayrshire Bull 3 years old and upwards—1st, F. S. Peters; 2nd, R. Main.
 Ayrshire Bull 2 years old—1st, R. Law.
 Ayrshire Cow 3 years old and upwards—1st, R. Law; 2nd, R. Law.
 Ayrshire Heifer 2 years old—1st, R. Law.
 Ayrshire Heifer 1 year old—1st, R. Law.
 Ayrshire Heifer Calf—1st, R. Law; 2nd, R. Law.
 Jersey Bull 2 years old and upwards—1st, B. E. Johnson; 2nd, W. Jardine.
 Jersey Bull 1 year old—1st, Dr. Doherty.
 Jersey Cow 3 years old and upwards—1st, W. Jardine; 2nd, W. Jardine; 3rd, W. Jardine.
 Jersey Heifer 1 year old—1st, W. Jardine; 2nd, W. Jardine.
 Jersey Heifer Calf—1st, W. Jardine.

GRADE OR COMMON CATTLE.
 Milk Cow 3 years old and upwards—1st, Geo. N. Clark; 2nd, A. McNairn; 3rd, G. Hudson.
 Milk Cow 2 years old and upwards—1st, R. Lennox; 2nd, Geo. N. Clark; 3rd, R. Lennox.
 Heifer 2 years old—1st, W. Michaud; 2nd, Dr. Doherty.
 Heifer 1 year old—1st, R. Law; 2nd, R. Lennox.
 Heifer Calf—1st, F. S. Peters; 2nd, F. S. Peters; 3rd, Dr. Doherty.

Continued on Page 6.

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Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of The Review:
 Will the Rexton Agricultural Society please explain why Mongrel fowl were allowed to be judged in the Plymouth rock class, at the late exhibition? Poultry is a new feature at the show, would it not be better to begin right in this class?

There is no encouragement to exhibit pure bred stock if Mongrels are allowed to compete in the same class. On the show grounds the attention of the Secretary and one of the Committee was called to the fact that Mongrel fowl were being exhibited in the Plymouth-rock class, but it seems no move was made to have these Mongrels withdrawn, and they were allowed to be judged with the Plymouth-rocks. Now, this is a bad state of affairs. It is said the exhibitor of these Mongrels is one of the leading men in the Society and a pure breed enthusiast.

If these leading members are not honorable in the society affairs, my opinion is, some of the other members are very apt to follow the precedent set by them, and the Rexton Agricultural Society will in a short time become a degraded institution.

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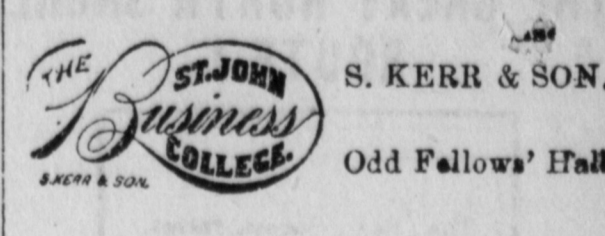
The Maritime Homestead is the new Farm and Home paper published at Halifax and St. John. It has among its contributors over 50 of the leading farmers of the three provinces. Prof. F. C. Sears the Director of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, is Editor of the Horticultural Department. The Managing Editor is W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, a prominent Farmers' Institute worker and a practical farmer with 19 years experience on a New Brunswick farm. It will be complete in all its departments and illustrated with cuts descriptive of farm work, live stock, the farmers themselves, and all matters of interest.
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NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 56 of 1901.

DOMINION OF CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK.

I. Gannet Rock Light--Temporary Change in Character.

To permit of repairs to the revolving mechanism, the light on Gannet rock, in the Bay of Fundy, will show as a fixed white light, from and after 1st September, 1901, until repairs can be completed. It is expected that the flashing of the light will not be interrupted for more than three weeks. Notice will be given of the resumption of the fixed and flashing characteristic of the light.
 Lat. N. 44 deg., 30m. 38s.
 Long. W. 66 deg., 46m. 57s.

II. Richibucto Harbor Lights Changed.

Two pole lights established by the government of Canada on the south beach at the entrance to Richibucto harbor, Strait of Northumberland, coast of New Brunswick, were put in operation on the 1st instant.
 The lights are fixed white, shown from pressed lens lanterns hoisted on poles, and should be visible three miles from all points of approach.
 The front line is elevated 34 feet above high water mark. The mast is 26 feet high, and stands 112 feet back from the water, at a point 2858 feet southeastwardly from the front light of the old Richibucto harbor range.
 Approximate position, from Admiralty chart No. 2480
 Lat. N. 46 deg. 42m. 42s.
 Long. W. 64 deg. 45m. 5s.

The back light is elevated 37 feet above high water mark. The mast is 37 feet high and stands 263 feet S. 1/2 W. from the front one.
 The two lights in one, bearing S. 1/2 W., lead to the black can buoy in 4 1/2 fathoms that marks the southern limit of the anchorage outside the bar. They also lead between the buoys marking the channel over the bar which carries 12 feet of water, to the red can buoy which marks the sharp turn of the channel to the westward inside the bar. After passing the turning buoy the course up the shore between the north and south beaches is N. W. by W. 1/2 W. From this point up to the town the somewhat tortuous channel is marked by buoys.
 At the same time that these range lights were established the red back light of the old Richibucto harbor range, on the same south beach, was discontinued, as the alignment now gives only 2 feet water over the bar, but the front white light is yet maintained to guide up from the turn above described.
 Variation approximately 24 deg. W.
 This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2199, 2034 and 1651; St. Lawrence pilot, Vol. 11, 1895, page 82; and Canadian list of lights, 1901, the two new lights being entered under the numbers 529 and 530; the present No. 529 becoming No. 531, and the present No. 530 and the remarks opposite the two being struck out.

F. GOURDEAU, Deputy Minister of Marine, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, 6th August, 1901.

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.
 Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notices of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

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