

## CARD.

To the Electors of the County of Kent: GENTLEMEN,—Parliament being dissolved, the people are again asked to choose representatives to see to their interests at Ottawa: the day appointed for said choice will be on the 23rd day of June, next.

Having been chosen as candidate at a convention held at Buctouche, in March, 1895, I then accepted the candidature, I have since so often been requested by a large number of electors to be their stand-ard-bearer, that I felt it my duty to offer them an opportunity of ratifying, by their votes on polling day, the choice made of me at that convention.

One of the conditions imposed upon the successful candidate, was his independence of either political party, and in consequence of that, I to-day present myself to the electors of this county as an independent candidate.

If I have the honor of being elected as your representative at Ottawa, I will endeavor by all constitutional means to aid in bringing a satisfactory settlement of the "Manitoba School Question."

I will do all that lies in my power to favor, assist and encourage the agricultural class—the fundamental life of the present and future of this beautiful and fertile Canada of ours.

I pledge myself to support all measures tending to prevent the emigration of our people to the United States and to induce those who are already gone to return—sooner than to spend millions in foreign immigration.

To facilitate the lumbering industry I will try to obtain harbor amelioration without neglecting the wharves and breakwaters.

I will watch, with great solicitude, the fishermen's interests and have a certain system of licenses abolished as I believe it to be unjust and despotic.

Local measures for the County.

I favor:

The construction of light houses and necessary reparation to our public wharves.

The continuation of the M. & B. railway, North so as to "bring about the realization of a project familiar to the electors of this County, viz: "The ferry between Richibucto Cape and P. E. I."

The combined construction of a "Post-office and Custom House" at Richibucto.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I have my past experience and political career to offer you as a safeguard for the above pledges. With the help of my constituents, I hope to fulfill satisfactorily the aforesaid promises advantageous both to you and me.

I therefore, most respectfully ask the hearty support of all the electors who will judge me worthy of their confidence. In return, I will strenuously endeavor to obtain equal justice for all creeds and nationalities, in order to preserve the union and good will in this country, inhabited by a mixed but loyal population.

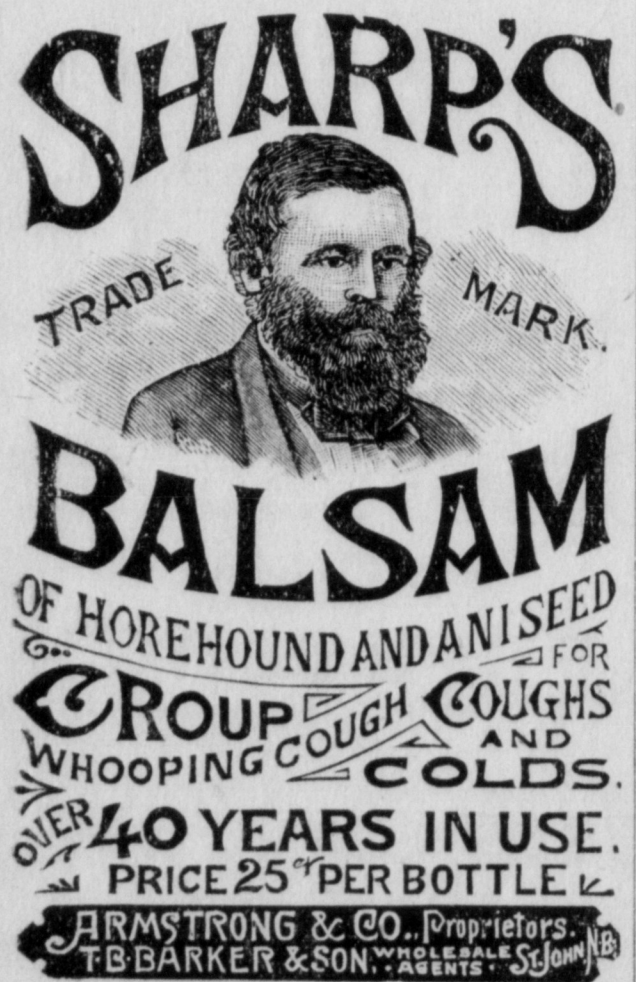
I will attempt, at public meetings to discuss the political issues of the day, and endeavor to see as many of you, personally, as possible.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
O. J. LEBLANC.

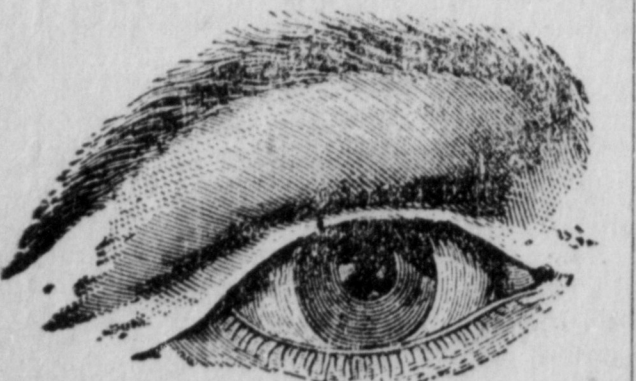
## Agricultural Implements.

Having secured the Agency for the Massey Harris Co., Ltd., I am prepared to supply the farmers of Kent County with all lines of Agricultural Implements cheaper than can be supplied by any other agent, as the goods are sent direct from the manufacturers.

GEO. E. WARMAN.  
Molus River, April 25.



Merchants  
with an



to Business  
Advertise  
in  
THE REVIEW.

## CIGARETTE POISONING.

## Dangers of the Excessive Use of Tobacco in Any Form.

George Burroughs, of Lambertville, N. J., died a few days ago of nicotine poisoning. A simple and matter-of-fact announcement this. The average reader will hardly stop long enough to read it, and yet to one who understands the hidden meaning of the simple statement "nicotine poisoning," it means a great deal.

It means that through the carelessness of parents a child of tender years was allowed to systematically poison himself with one of the most deadly of all poisons—a poison classed with prussic acid because of the minute doses required to kill men and animals.

This deadly poison is contained in all kinds of tobacco. The poorer the grade of tobacco the higher the percentage of nicotine. The finer grades of Havana contain about 2 per cent. of the poison, while the poor grades contain about double that quantity.

There is little difference in the effect of tobacco, whether it is smoked, chewed or snuffed. As a matter of fact the man who chews a cigar absorbs far more nicotine than one who chews ordinary chewing tobacco. The latter is said to be much less poisonous on account of the admixture of harmless vegetable matter.

There is a case recorded where death followed the chewing of half a cigar. Adolescents are particularly susceptible to nicotine, as is evidenced from the frequent accounts of poisoning as a result of cigarette smoking. The cigarette appears so mild and innocent that children take to it very kindly. The beginner does not as a rule suffer the tortures which usually follow a "first cigar."

The danger of poisoning by cigarettes is not so much from the smoke of the burning paper and tobacco; it lies principally in the moist and soggy end of the cigarette which is held between the lips. This end becomes saturated with saliva, and the tobacco parts with its poisonous elements, which is promptly absorbed by the tongue and the membranes of the mouth and throat.

When a boy is allowed to smoke from one to three or more packages of cigarettes daily the injurious effect of the poison becomes apparent. He appears depressed, complains of nausea and loss of appetite, is nervous and irritable, and his heart acts in an irregular manner.

It may even be enlarged or dilated as a result of the constant irritation produced by the poison in his system.

In the typical cigarette fiend one may find any one of the following conditions: Catarrh of the throat, nose and larynx, usually of a chronic nature; catarrh of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and various disturbances of vision.

The latter are frequently of a very serious character. It is said that clarity of vision is sometimes reduced to one-third of the normal.

Medical authorities are agreed that children should not be allowed to use tea, coffee, beer and wines.

Tobacco, and particularly cigarettes, should be added to this list, not only added to, but placed at the head, for the weed is capable of inflicting more injury of a serious character than all of the other articles put together.

## A Merciful Bullet.

English military men are endeavoring to determine whether the bullet for their new service rifle, the Lee-Metford, which has taken the place of the Martini Henry, is not actually too merciful in its action. The object of war is to disable the enemy, and not to kill him, but apparently the new rifle bullet fails to do either. The report on the use of the projectile in the Transvaal says that the injuries which were made by the Lee-Metford were much cleaner and healed much more quickly than those from the Martini-Henry. Both the entrance and exit orifices were exceedingly small, and so clean were the wounds internally that in one instance a burgher who had been shot clean through the lungs was convalescent a few days after admission to the hospital. It is true that where the bone is struck the effect is most violent, but there can be no doubt whatever that the perforation of the organs and fleshy part of the body by the new bullet more often than not absolutely fails instantly to disable the victim, unless, of course, a really vital organ of the body is struck. The wounds, on the other hand, which were made by the Martini-Henry bullets, were, the report states, of a much more serious nature, namely, "larger, jagged, slow healing, with bad entrance and worse exit." Many instances were related of the merciful properties of the new English bullet during the Chitral campaign, and this latest report is likely to give greater emphasis to the question. Not only does the bullet fail to stop a man, but, judging by many accounts, it inflicts very little pain, presumably on the same principle as the popular scientific experiment which shows a rabbit peacefully chewing its food while a rapidly revolving knife is cutting its ears into ribbons. The horrors of the next great war perhaps will not be so great as some people imagine.

## Ups and Downs of the Opal.

It is not "fashionable" to be superstitious about wearing opals. Ten years ago the woman who wore an opal was a brave woman indeed. To-day, experts admit, more opals are bought than any other precious stones except diamonds. It was Sir Walter Scott who helped, in "Anne of Gierstein," to arouse the fears of the superstitious concerning the wearing of that very beautiful stone, and it was a German dealer in gems who fostered that fear very successfully, for other ends than those of romance. He came to England years ago, we are told by a lady jeweler, to fill an order from one of the royal families in Germany—a wedding order, if I remember rightly. Opals were then high. He had printed the story that opals were unlucky, and spread the report diligently. In a short time the price went down, and he was enabled to fill his order and make a handsome profit.—Westminster Gazette.

## EACH HIS OWN TELESCOPE.

## Wonderful Powers of Vision of a Tribe of African Bushmen.

There is a race of men who can see as far with the naked eye as an ordinary man can with a telescope. "Every man his own telescope," might be applied with propriety to these fortunate persons. They live in a wild state in the south of Africa, among the tribes of Bushmen. The name "Bushmen" is an Anglicism of the Dutch word "Bosman," meaning "man of the woods."

These human telescopes have derived their extraordinary power of vision, according to Herbert Spencer, through necessity. If it were not for this they might long ago have become extinct. They are remarkably small in stature for wild men, and they offer an easy prey for the large, fierce beasts that infest certain parts of southern Africa. And, on account of their diminutive size, they are not able to fight on equal terms with their warlike and larger proportioned neighbors. Travellers in the region of the long-sighted Bushmen have reported some truly remarkable feats with their eyes. One day while a European was walking in company with a friendly Bushman the latter suddenly stopped and, pointing ahead in some alarm, exclaimed:—

"A lion!"

The white man stared until his eyes ached, but he could make out nothing. Thinking that the native must have made a mistake, he insisted on going forward, though his companion urged him to retreat. When they had advanced a little further the Bushman again came to a halt and absolutely refused to go on another step, for, as he explained, he could distinguish not only a lion, but also a number of cubs. It would be dangerous, he said, to tamper with a lioness while nursing her little ones.

The European, however, still unable to see a lion, much less the cubs, pushed on boldly. When he had advanced a quarter of a mile he saw an object moving slowly along in the distance at the point to which the Bushman had directed his gaze. Still doubting that a human being could possess such marvelous power of vision, he approached nearer and finally distinguished the form of a lioness making leisurely for a line of forest.

The limit of a man's power of vision is established by necessity. If our existence depended on our ability to see twice as far as we do this additional power would be acquired by practice. Deer-slayer, of "Leather Stocking" fame, surprised every one by his long-sightedness. Probably he could see further than these Bushmen, but he was a fiction character. All woodsmen, and as a general rule, all persons living an outdoor life, give their eyes practice at long range, which ultimately makes their accuracy of sight seem wonderful to a man who never uses his eyes except to read.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## To Preserve Flowers.

Professor Pfizter in the Journal of the Austrian Pharmaceutical Society gives the following method for preserving flowers, so that they retain their natural color and shape. We quote an abstract from the National Druggist: "Moisten 1,000 parts of fine white sand that has been dried and sifted, with a solution consisting of three parts of stearin, three parts of paraffin, three parts of salicylic acid, and 100 parts of alcohol. Work the sand up thoroughly, so that every grain of it is impregnated with the mixture, and then spread it out and let it become perfectly dry. To use, place the flowers in a suitable box, the bottom of which has been covered with a portion of the prepared sand, and then dust the latter over them until the interstices have been completely filled with it. Close the box lightly, and put in a place where it can be maintained at a temperature of from thirty to forty degrees C. for two or three days. At the expiration of this time remove the box and let the sand escape. The flowers can then be put into suitable receptacles or glass cases without fear of deterioration. Flowers that have become wilted or withered before preparation should have their color freshened up by dipping into a suitable aniline solution."

## Without God.

Without God heaven would be no heaven. With Him, heaven is not first a locality, but wherever one is in His presence there is the heavenly life. Not heaven in its fulness, but the first elements of the heavenly life. In entering, then, into His presence, here and now among our daily common interests we have entered into a spiritual kingdom where so far as we live in sympathy with it there is perfect spiritual harmony; where there is no law of compulsion, but the perfect service is the perfect freedom; where the will of the one great loving Spirit is evidently so reasonable, so just and so true that any one who is in sympathy with the heavenly life acts in harmony with it as if it were his own will.—Bishop Lawrence.

## Rat Trapped by a Clam.

A Portland man had his attention called, a day or two ago, to a loud noise in an adjoining room, where several barrels of clams were stored, and on investigation discovered a rat attempting to escape from a barrel about two-thirds full of clams. Attached to the rat's tail was a large clam, and all efforts to shake off the unwelcome appendage failed. As Mr. Pellet entered the room the rat jumped from the barrel, but the head of the barrel being without hoops, the rats tail slipped down between two of the staves, and there his ratship hung, firmly held by his tormentor, who wasn't saying a word, but was shut up "just like a clam." The rat's head hung down for some minutes before Mr. Pellet ended the struggle with a blow.

## The Admiring Friend.

Minnie—What do you think of those shoes for \$1.49?  
Mamie—They are a real bargain. The leather itself ought to be worth almost that.

## DEPUTY WOULD RUN NO RISKS.

## Not Disposed to Hazard \$1.75 on a Doubtful Seizure.

This is said to have happened in the wilds of Aroostook shortly after the Bangor and Aroostook railroad had commenced to exert its "modernizing influence" and bring to the finely established express offices certain commodities, the sale of which or possession with intent to sell is contrary to the wise laws of the goodly commonwealth of Maine. A certain deputy sheriff was informed that there was deposited at a certain railroad station within his jurisdiction a package containing matter subject to confiscation. The railroad station, which also included the express office, was some distance from the village, and the minion of the law concluded to reconnoiter a little before taking the hard journey, perhaps for nothing. There was a telephone connection, and after communication was duly established the following conversation took place:—

"Hello, there! Be you the express agent?"

"I be."

"Well, hain't there a box there marked for Mike Pommerlow?"

"I believe there is. Be you Mike?"

"No, I hain't Mike, but I'm a deputy sheriff, and I believe there's licker in that 'ere. Say, will ye let me seize it if I come over?"

"Will I let ye seize it, why—"

The agent "tumbled," to use a horrid slang expression. He saw that the deputy was ignorant of the nature of the Maine law, and continued:—

"Well, there's a dollar seventy-five due for charges, and if you pay that, seein' as how you've got the law on your side, I s'pose I'll have to stand by and see you seize."

"An' I don't seize unless I pay the express?"

"Don't nothin' go out of this office unless the charges are paid. Them's the orders."

"Wall, w-a-l-l, but 'sposen I seize the box and tain't rum after all, do I get my \$1.75 back?"

"N-n-no. We don't let out rum boxes on approval, nor I hain't got all day to talk, either."

"Well, now look a here, young feller, you must think I'm a fool to pay express before I know whether it's rum or not. I don't seize nothin' but prepaid boxes, rum or no rum. Ye can't fool your uncle Dudley out no two dollars on onsartainties."

There was a sharp click on the other end of the line, and the express agent turned around with a grin just as a muddy buckboard drove up with the owner of the box in a highly nervous state. The charges were paid, the contraband disappeared around the bend in the road toward Caribou and the agent took down his fowling piece and started down the track to shoot a few partridges from the telegraph wires.—Lewiston Journal.

## Flax Straw as Fuel.

The manager of an electric light works has adopted a practice which may be of great service in districts where coal is scarce. He is located so far from the nearest coal fields that transportation charges make the use of coal prohibitive. Soft coal would cost from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per ton, according to quality; and wood ranges from \$3 per cord for soft wood to \$4 for hard on the cars. With fuel at this price he would be unable to carry on his business at a profit. He has overcome the difficulty by resorting to flax straw, which he can buy in abundance for \$1 per ton. Two tons of straw are equivalent to one ton of the best coal, and it can be burned without any special arrangement for it. The same furnace and boiler are in service; but it has been found necessary to construct sheet iron chutes with flaring approaches to the furnace doors. By keeping the chutes full of straw, and gradually working it into the furnace as it is consumed, the necessity of constantly opening and closing the furnace door is avoided. The fiber in the straw makes an intense heat. This fuel requires somewhat close attention; but it lasts much longer than might be expected from its light and dry nature.

## The Cheerful Soul.

How different it is when one is habitually cheerful! Wherever such a person goes he carries gladness. He makes it easier for others to live. He puts encouragement into the hearts of everyone he meets. When you ask after his health he answers you in a happy, cheerful way that quickens your own pulses. He does not burden you with a list of complaints. He does not consider it necessary to tell you at breakfast how poorly he rested, how many hours he heard the clock strike during the night, or any of the details of his miserable condition this morning. He prefers only to speak of cheerful things, not staining the brightness of the morning for you with the recital of any of his own discomforts.—J. R. Miller.

## Too Young to Know.

I was riding on the west end car the other day, and among the passengers was a woman and a little girl, who, I should judge, was about seven or eight years old. The conductor asked the woman for her fare. She handed him a nickel. "She's under age," replied the woman. "How old is she?" asked the conductor. "Under five years, sir," she replied. Just then a faint voice interrupted the conversation between mother and conductor. The little one squeaked out: "Mamma, I am eleven years old." And mamma paid another fare. "Little one, you shouldn't tell your age to everybody," said the conductor. No doubt the little one will take the conductor's advice when she is older and a bigger girl.—Boston Post.

## Flattering, Very!

"Just think, Mr. Wright," said the young woman, who was trying to be pleasant, "all the children in the neighborhood are repeating that poem of yours that appeared in last month's magazine." "That is flattering, very." "Yes, they are using it for a counting-out rhyme, you know; dear little things."

## CARRIAGES.

We are prepared to offer to the public, Carriages, Truck-waggons, etc., at lowest prices consistent with the quality of our work.

By purchasing from us, customers can save the large amount of commission usually paid to agents who handle imported articles. And another no inconsiderable item is the freight on goods when brought from a distance. We propose to give our customers the benefit of this saving.

J. F. BLACK & SON,  
Richibucto, May 6, 1896.

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Peddling. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work and particulars at once THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J.

## HOTEL AMERICAN,

MONCTON, N. B.

CASSON & CHISHOLM, Proprietors.

Cuisine Unexcelled.

## UNION HOTEL,

RICHIBUCTO.

This popular hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The situation of the house, facing as it does, the beautiful Richibucto River, makes it a most desirable place for visitors and business men. It is within a short distance of all parts of the town. Has been newly furnished. Special attention is given to boarders, etc. Livery stable in connection.

ADOLPHE T. LEBLANC,  
MANAGER.

## THE DUFFERIN.

E. LE ROI WILLIS,

PROPRIETOR.

King Square, ST. JOHN N. B.

## Hotel Stanley,

KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. M. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR.

HOT-WATER HEATING THROUGH-OUT.

First-Class in all its Appointments.

## QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

First-class Livery Stables in connection.  
J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

## BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

(Opposite Railway Station.)

ROGERSVILLE, - - - N. B.

Open Day and Night.

Sample Rooms on premises. Baggage carried ad from Station.  
M. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

## ADAMS HOUSE,

CHATHAM, - - - N. B.

Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection.

HOS. FLANAGAN, Proprietor.

## VICTORIA HOTEL

King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

O. W. McCORMICK,

PROPRIETOR.

## GRAND ANSE HOTEL,

GRAND ANSE GLOUCESTER CO., N. B.

This house is but a short distance from Grand Anse Station on the Caraquet Railway, and possesses unsurpassed advantages as a watering place. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Beautiful Drives, etc., etc. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection.

Charges moderate.

WM. THERIAULT,

PROPRIETOR.

## BELMONT HOTEL,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

(Directly opposite N. B. and I. C. R. Stations.)

J. SIME, Proprietor.

Horse Cars pass the House both ways every five minutes, and connect with all steamboat lines. Baggage taken and from the station free charge. Terms moderate.

## For Sale or To Let!

The Noble premises, so called, in the town of Richibucto, lately occupied by R. B. Noble. Barn and outbuildings and half acre land attached.

Possession immediately.

For particulars apply to

R. B. NOBLE, 41 Simcoe St.,

Toronto.

or ROBERT BEERS, Richibucto.

## NEW VICTORIA HOTEL

248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

J. L. McCOSKERY, - - - Proprietor

One minutes walk from steamboat landing. Street cars for and from all railway stations and steamboat landings pass this hotel every five minutes.

## INTERCOLONIAL HOTEL.

OPPOSITE I. C. R. STATION.

## SACKVILLE. - - N. B.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

## TERRACE HOTEL.

AMHERST, N. S.

Large and well Lighted Sample Rooms in centre of Town formerly occupied by Lamy Hotel.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS

W. and W. CALHOUN, - - Proprietors

THE

## KENT HOTEL,

Richibucto, N. B.

GEO. A. IRVING, Proprietor.

CENTRALLY SITUATED.

Good Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished.

Free hack attends all trains.

## Commercial Hotel,

KINGSTON, KENT CO.

FRANK McINERNEY, PROPRIETOR

## Leonard Hotel,

AND DINING ROOMS,

Opposite Masonic Hall, Chatham, N. B.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MAIN STREET,

— MONCTON, N. B., —

No. 107 to 119.

Reopened, refurbished in elegant style, hot and cold water baths. Next to Post Office, in the most central situation in the city: electric bells and electric lights. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and from past experience as a caterer I hope to merit a large share of the Commercial trade for which the house is well suited.

P. GALLAGHER, - - - Proprietor.

## WOODS' HOTEL.

The Leading Commercial Hotel of Harcourt.

House Thoroughly Refitted and Furnished.

First Class Table.

Good Sample Rooms. Centrally Located.

Trains Stop Twenty Minutes for Dinner.

Rates: \$1.25 per day.

P. WOODS, - - - PROPRIETOR

## Hotel Brunswick,

MONCTON, N. B.

The largest and best Hotel in the City.

Accommodating 200 Guests, situated in the centre of spacious grounds and surrounded by elegant shade trees, making it specially desirable for Tourists in the summer season.

GEO McSWEENEY, Proprietor.