



O'LEARY.—At Richibucto, on the 9th inst., to the wife of Mr. A. E. O'Leary, a daughter.

CURWIN.—At Richibucto, April 11, to the wife of Wm. Curwin, a daughter.



WALKER-MICHAUD.—At Mill Creek, April 8th, by Rev. F. W. Murray, Mr. James J. Walker, of Spring Brook, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Michaud, of Mill Creek, Buctouche.

RICHARD LEBLANC.—At St. Anne, April 13, by Rev. Father LeBlanc, Isaac Richard to Miss Anna LeBlanc.



MURPHY.—At Bass River, April 10th, Robert Martin Broude, son of Robert Murphy, aged 2 years and 2 months.

IRVING.—At Buctouche, April 12th, Minnie U. Irving, beloved wife of John A. Irving, in the 30th year of her age, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

BEATTIE.—At Kingston, on the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Beattie, aged 32 years and 8 mos.

WATHEN.—At Richibucto, on the 10th inst., Miss Ann Wathen, a native of Kent Co., aged 83 years.

MCLAUGHLIN.—At Buctouche, April 8th, the darling infant child, Joseph, of Mr. M. McLaughlin, aged 3 years.

QUICK RELIEF and sure cure follow the use of Norway Pine Syrup in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc. Price 25 cts., all druggists.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. Hamilton, pastor. The usual services will be held on Sabbath first, viz.:—Kingston at 3 o'clock p. m., and Richibucto at 7 o'clock p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Jas. Crisp, of Newcastle, will preach on Sabbath at Molus River, at 10.30 a. m.; Kingston, 3 p. m.; Richibucto, 7 p. m. Special collections at each service. No service at Mill Creek.

GOOD COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PRINTING AT THE REVIEW OFFICE

Advertisement for SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing its uses for various ailments.

UNUSED ELECTRIC POWER.

A Good Deal of It Goes to Waste, Yet is Often Felt.

"Did you ever think," asked an observing man, "how much loose electricity there is around? It is brought to my notice, especially, every time I have had occasion to ride in a trolley car on a wet day. I have frequently received a stinging shock by taking hold of the brass rail as I swung myself aboard. My feet are wet, you see, and water is so good a conductor that a ground connection is established with myself as part of the circuit. The sensation is quite enough to be disagreeable, I assure you.

The metal door sill, too, is another place where the current leaks out. Since I have discovered that by personal experience I have often amused myself by watching the people who enter and leave the car. If they step over the wet threshold, well and good, but if their feet touch it, they are likely to get some of the superfluous power. Then the expression on their faces is ludicrous. Most of them look completely bewildered, as if they didn't know what had struck them, and I suppose they don't for the instant.

There are not the only places where there is free electricity, either. In my own office I can get as severe a shock as I could from a battery. In one of the incandescent light fixtures there is a spot where the current escapes in great force. By touching this place with a key, a knife or any bit of metal, and resting my other hand on the iron of the steam radiator near by, I can take a shock of such power as to burn my hand and make me drop the experiment in a hurry. The other day half a dozen of us joined hands and formed a line between the two places. The man at one end held a key to the fixture, and the fellow at the other end laid his hand on the radiator. You would hardly believe how strong the current was. Our hands seemed suddenly gripped together, and, after we let go, our fingers tingled for minutes for the effects.

I have often thought that a computation of the amount of unused electric force there is around us would be interesting. There must be a number of other places that I have never noticed where it escapes, and I suppose there is no doubt that in the aggregate the power wasted would be sufficient to accomplish a tremendous amount of work."—New York Tribune.

Driving Bacilli Out of Milk.

The New York Board of Health has been using a small machine, worked on the centrifugal principle, as a method of determining the amount of fat in samples of milk. The machine simply whirls the milk around at a high velocity, throwing the lighter, or the cream, to the center, and the milk clear of fat or cream to the outside. By a simple scale, the relative amount of fat to the whole quantity of milk can be ascertained. Large machines on the same principle are used in big dairies, and these, it is believed by the medical experts of the board, can be used as a means of ridding milk of impurities, and possibly of bacilli. Dr. Martin says he has found that after a thousand quarts of milk had been strained through the finest strainer, and then passed through the finest muslin, there was still a considerable quantity of dirt in it. If this milk were put in a centrifugal machine, out of 1,000 quarts a double handful of filth of the barnyard would be shaken out. The process seems to make the milk more digestible, partially sterilizes it, and expels it to keep several days longer than the milk which has not been treated. At one time the farmer was wont to keep some of the cream found on the outer edge—after the cream-skimming process—to feed to his hogs. It gave so many of them the tuberculosis and killed them that he gave it up. This encourages the assumption that centrifugal straining runs out the bacilli as well as dirt. The benefit of this process to the public would be immense, but until it is made compulsory by law, Dr. Martin sees no probability of its general adoption. It would add only about one-eighth of a cent a quart to the price of the milk, and the farmer would not think he was paid for his extra trouble. Besides, the consumer knows nothing of the dirt, so he swallows it and does not complain.

Charred Molasses as a Fertilizer.

The Louisiana sugar-planters have not yet been able to solve the riddle of the bestowal of their surplus molasses. It is now proposed to use it as a fertilizer. It is found that the molasses can be charred by waste heat in sugar manufacture, and, much reduced in weight, and free from liability to offensive or troublesome fermentation, be easily added to the soil as are commercial fertilizers. When in this state it is devoid of stickiness, easy to handle and contains a large part of the mineral fertilizers taken by the cane from the soil, as well as the lime used in clarifying. A temperature of 350 degrees (Fahrenheit) is sufficient to destroy the objectionable gumminess, it expels nearly all the water and so char the molasses that it is fit to return to the soil. It is suggested that the sugar manufacturers run easily placed a large pipe in the waste heat of their furnaces for the charring of the molasses, filter press cakes, etc. The mass would be removed by a chain scraper passing slowly through the pipe and, charred and dry, and pulverized, it would be ready for instant and effective use as a fertilizer.

Making Concrete Bricks Out of Waste Heaps.

An English inventor proposes to utilize waste heaps by making them into concrete bricks. His idea is to turn to account any sort of waste, even that from destructors, by mixing in certain proportions either destructor ashes, cinders, chippings and dust from stone, hard sand, colliery clippings, or scavenger refuse, with blue clay or hydraulic lime. The mixture is shoveled into troughs divided into sections, and afterward passed through a brick press, or blocks may be made from the product in molds or jacks. These are stacked and dried in the open air. The more costly processes of ordinary brick-making, namely, the setting, burning and drawing, are avoided. The blocks or bricks usually harden in about two months, when they are ready for use.

An Economical Gas Clipper.

The high price which clipped cuts bring in comparison with unclipped has led to the construction of a simple and light-cutting clipper of great capacity. The machine is dustless, as all impurities are removed the instant they become loosened from the grain. Four distinct separations are made, first by screening or sieving, and afterward by successive straining currents at different stages, the last occurring as the finished material leaves the machine. This improved clipper is built in nine sizes, from 50 to 100 bushels guaranteed hourly capacity.

FOR BOYS' GUIDANCE.

Sow a Crop of Wheat and Reap a Harvest Worth Having.

"Don't be deluded into the belief that it is smart to know things that you would like to tell your mother," writes Ruth Ashmore in an article on "That Boy of Mine," in March Ladies' Home Journal. "Don't think it is smart to listen to stories that are not nice and which are about women—that is a peculiarity of adolescents. Never read a book that you could not share with your sister, and never look at a picture that might not be framed and hung in her room.

"What? You think somebody will call you 'girly' Oh, my dear boy. If anything is said about your conduct there will be approbation given you, and the chances are that the older man will say of the younger one who is properly modest, 'Brown is a nice fellow; I should like him to come and see my daughters.' It is not necessary for you to see the folly of anything. That is an exploded theory. Why should you sow a crop of wild oats? Why not sow a crop of wheat and get a harvest worth having? From day to day, my boy, you make up your mind for your life, and it is the little things, the little homely things, that will make you a man, mentally as well as physically."

Stand the Strain of It.

Can we regard mountaineering as in the main and for the mass of tourists a safe and healthful amusement? This is a question which cannot be answered without considerable reserves and qualifications. Mountaineering—by which we mean ascents of 10,000 or 12,000 feet and upward—involves much strain and severe fatigue. The strain is first upon the muscular system; but it affects even more importantly the circulatory, respiratory and nervous mechanisms. In some persons the heart seems to feel the tax most, in others the nervous system is chiefly affected. Fatigue and "mountain sickness"—the latter in all probability a neurosis—are the two chief difficulties that beset the average mountaineer.

It is clear from these considerations that mountaineering is not for everybody. There must be, first of all, a sound physique, considerable endurance and the capacity for prolonged and continuous effort. But it is not at all generally understood that a sound heart muscle—a well-developed and well-exercised myocardium—is indispensable for any considerable mountain feats. Hence any suspicion of structural heart disease is an absolute contra-indication for any such exploits. Further, the heart must not be only structurally sound, but well exercised and in good condition. Hence sedentary lives, who for eleven months in the year have no regular active exercise, should not employ their holiday in mountaineering. Yachting or fishing will be much safer for such, and perhaps not less healthful.

Many Alpine accidents have been the result of neglect of this very obvious rule. For similar reasons, mountaineering should be eschewed by persons in middle life who have not acquired the requisite training in youth, and even those who in the heyday of their early prime delighted in the sport and enjoyed many a "crowded hour of glorious life" on some Alpine summit would do well to remember Horace's maxim regarding the aging steed, and bid a timely adieu to exploits no longer suited to their years. A certain stability of the nervous system is indispensable for mountaineering, but it is difficult to say anything precise on this head. Neurotic individuals not only climb badly as a rule, but they do not benefit by the air above a certain moderate level. A certain coolness of nerve is a necessary qualification for the many ascents which involve actual danger—danger usually avoidable and seldom extreme, but not to be lightly encountered by those deficient in steadiness and self-control.

Many of the dangers of mountaineering which bulk largely in the popular imagination are either quite rare or easily avoided. Thus snow blindness is not at all of frequent occurrence, is almost confined to prolonged exposure to a blazing sun upon snowfields, and is usually averted by the use of colored spectacles. Bleeding from the nose and ears, which was described by the early explorers, is practically unknown—at least, to any serious extent—at the present day. Frost-bite and sunburn, though not uncommon, are seldom severe. Perhaps the most frequent ground of attack upon mountaineering is its presumed perilousness. Accidents are no doubt frequent, but it is certainly true that for the most part they are avoidable.

A New Fuel.

A new kind of fuel has recently been made in Boston. It is a mixture of Mexican asphalt and peat or turf, compacted and baked together. There are said to be exhaustless deposits of bitumen, or asphalt, in Mexico, which the people there have attempted successfully to burn, but it would melt and run, and thus give trouble. Mr. George J. Atham, of the New England Turbine and Fuel Company, of Boston, experimented with it, and found the running could be prevented by making a certain composition of it with peat. The compressed fuel was tried on February 7, at the headquarters of the Boston Fire Department, by running a fire engine with it. It got up steam quicker and held a higher pressure while the engine was operating than common coal would do, with a smaller consumption of fuel for a given amount of work.

A Yard Wide.

"They ain't no such thing as a real Christian," said the man with the patched jeans. "Don't you think they ain't," said the man with the soft hat turned up behind. "I knowed em myself." "Hub! What ever did he do? Never miss goin' to meetin'?" "Oh, I ain't layin' so much on that as on when it come time to work the souse he went out and did a real honest day's work, just as if he was workin' on his own farm."

Negro Graves in the South.

Negro graves in the far South are sometimes curiously garnished with the bottles of medicine used by the departed in their final illness, and the duration of the malady is easily guessed by the number of bottles. Often these are the only things to mark the mound, and everything about the graveyard bears the marks of the haste characteristic of a superstitious people in all matters concerning the dead.—New York Press.

HOW TO PLAY WITH FIRE.

Tricks Performed With the Devouring Element and Their Origin.

Juggling with fire was practiced in very ancient times. Many of the tricks of that sort which are best known to-day were employed to deceive the vulgar thousands of years ago. There is nothing even now which does more to excite the attention of the ignorant than the breathing of flame, which is a deception handed down from remote antiquity.

When the slaves in Sicily rose in rebellion about 150 B. C. and took cruel revenge for the wrongs they had suffered, there was among them a Syrian named Eunus. He was a man of great craft and courage, and having seen much of the world he had become acquainted with a variety of little known arts. He pretended to have immediate communication with the gods, and as it was usual in such cases, he conducted his divine mission by miracle. When desirous of inspiring his followers with courage, he breathed flames and sparks among them from his mouth.

It is said that, in order to perform this marvel, Eunus pierced a nutshell at both ends, and having filled it with some burning substance he put it into his mouth and breathed through it. The same trick is performed better nowadays. The juggler rolls together some flax or hemp into a ball about the size of an walnut, which he sets on fire, permitting it to burn until it is nearly consumed. Then he rolls about it more dextrously it is yet burning, and by this means the fire may be retained in the ball for a long time. When he is ready to do his act, he slips the ball into his mouth unperceived and breathes through it. His breath revives the fire, so that sparks proceed from it, and the performer sustains no injury so long as he inhales his breath through his nostrils only. By this art the Rabbi Bar-Cocheba, in the reign of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, made the prodigious Hebrews believe that he was the long looked for Messiah.

Oats and Anthrax.

A case of much interest to farmers has been decided in one of the English courts. The plaintiffs sued to recover the value of certain oats. The defendant denied liability on the ground that the oats had contained the germs of anthrax, which had caused the disease to break out in his stables and led to the loss of fifty horses. Some of these were covered by insurance, but he counter-claimed in respect to the others. Several corn dealers who had bought some of the oats in question from the plaintiffs, mixed and unmixed, and sold them again said they had received no complaints concerning them. An expert veterinary surgeon said the oats had a considerable quantity of dirt in them, and should not have been fed to horses without being screened. He thought it possible that winnowing the oats would have got rid of any bacilli, as it was possible, if there were any spores, they were all on the surface. He thought there was room to doubt that the oats in question caused the horses to die. The jury found that the goods were unmerchantable by reason of latent germs of anthrax in them when they were first delivered to the defendant, that the defendant had not been guilty of negligence in not having screened them, but that he had been so guilty by reason of not taking the order of a second supply of oats of the file. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for \$10, the value of the second lot of oats supplied, and for the defendant for \$1,400, the value of eleven horses which died in consequence of the first delivery.

Asbestos for Surgical Dressings.

The uses of asbestos appear to be almost limitless. A physician now recommends it as a practical, specially serviceable material for surgical dressings. These dressings, he says, may be carried in any parcel, paper bag, or hand-satchel, may be handled by dirty hands, bespattered by blood or any impurity, and yet can be rendered absolutely aseptic in less than two minutes, by being tossed upon the coals or into the blaze of an ordinary kitchen stove. An asbestos pad, made for the protection of the chest in skating, is also favorably spoken of by the medical profession. It is made in the form of an under vest, and while very light and compact, it enables the skater to face the bitterest and strongest wind with impunity.

The Sexes in the United States.

Some curious things in the census continue to come forward as the final remnants of the count of 1890 secure a place before the public in the bulletins. The proportion of the sexes in the eastern end of the state, for instance, as well as the western, shows that Pennsylvania is one of the few Commonwealths where the males outnumber the females by 74,648. A singular difference is the fact that while the city has an excess of 24,790 females, Pittsburgh has an excess of 10,241 males. In the United States the census shows there were 22,067,880 males and 20,554,370 females in 1890, an excess of 1,513,510. The exact census figures are long in coming.—Philadelphia Times.

Interest vs. Rent.

"It's cheaper to pay interest than rent," so said a business man reputed to be shrewd, when asked about the heavy mortgage on his house. And he carried the idea into effect in securing a house for his son-in-law. He has purchased a house for \$4,000, on which he has paid \$100 down, and given a mortgage of \$3,900 with interest at 6 per cent. As the rent would be about \$35 a month and the interest less than \$20, the saving is evident. And if he cannot pay up, why only the \$100 deposit is lost. Doubtless many would follow this plan, but it is not easy to buy a \$4,000 house with \$100 cash.

A Careless Shot.

A gun loaded with shot was fired into the carriage of a newly-married couple who were returning from church in Cornwall. The shot passed through the window of the vehicle, close to the faces of the occupants, and entered the back of the driver. The gun was fired as a sign of rejoicing.—London Times.

WANTED.

Five capable girls wanted to enter the service of first-class families in the Canadian Northwest. Wages, ten to fifteen dollars a month. Ticket advanced. Address, C. C. Carlyle, care of THE REVIEW, Richibucto.

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.

GRAND ANSE HOTEL,

GRAND ANSE GLOUCESTER CO., N. B. This house is but a short distance from Grand Anse Station on the Caraqueit Railway, and possesses unsurpassed advantages as a watering place. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Beautiful Drives, etc. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection. Charges moderate. WM. THERIAULT, PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON, N. B. First-class Livery Stables in connection. J. A. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

(Opposite Railway Station.) OGBERSVILLE, N. B. Open Day and Night. Sample Rooms on premises. Baggage carried 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. D. W. McCORMICK, PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HOTEL,

SAINT JOHN, N. B. (Directly opposite N. B. and L. C. R. Stations.) J. SIME, PROPRIETOR. Horse Cars pass the House both ways every five minutes, and connect with all steamboat lines. Busses taken and from the station free charge. Terms moderate.

Advertise in The Review

COLLECTORS NOTICE.

The under mentioned non-residents of District No. 1, in the parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent, are hereby requested to pay to the under mentioned Collector the amounts of County and Road Tax as set opposite their names together with cost of this advertisement \$1.00, each within sixty days from date 3rd March 1896, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover same.

Table with columns: Name, County Road Tax, and other details for collectors notice.

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.

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., Nos. 107 to 119. Reopened, furnished 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. McSWENEY, Proprietor.

KENT NORTHERN HOTEL

KINGSTON, KENT CO., N. B. RICHARD HEBERT, PROPRIETOR. Passengers and Baggage taken to and from the Station free of charge. Fine Sample Room and Livery Stable in connection.

Waverly Hotel!

NEWCASTLE, N. B. The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and newly furnished the rooms of the well known McKeen house, Newcastle, and is prepared to receive and accommodate transient guests. A good table and pleasant rooms provided. Sample rooms if required. R. H. Gremley's teams will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house. JOHN McKEEN.

NEW KENT HOTEL,

QUEEN ST., RICHIBUCTO, NB. THIS HOUSE BEING FITTED AND REFURNISHED THOROUGHLY, IS A COMMODOUS RESIDENCE FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS. BAR IS ALWAYS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS procurable. LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES A SPECIALTY. FURNISHED SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN. Livery Stable in Connection. S. O'DONNELL, PROPRIETOR.