

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MAR. 5, 1896.

THE SMELT FISHING.

The smelt fishing season closed on Saturday last, and it has been the most prosperous in the history of the County. There were 626 tons shipped via the Kent Northern Railway and 325 tons via the Moncton & Buctouche R. R. We have no means of ascertaining the exact quantity shipped from Cocagne and the southern end of the County, but would say that 150 tons would be within the mark. This would make in round numbers eleven hundred tons. The average price paid to the fishermen was about fifty dollars per ton. It is said that the fish were worth to the people of this county fully eighty dollars per ton, or in round numbers ninety thousand dollars.

The greatest quantity shipped in any previous year via K. N. R. was in 1892 3 namely 620 tons.

This is the exploring age in truth. A Mr. Fitzgerald, accompanied by a Swiss guide, has been doing all sorts of daring things in the almost unknown mountain region of New Zealand. He very nearly came to grief on Mt. Sefton, the Matterhorn of New Zealand. For three days he and his guide had to subsist on half a day's provisions, pushing their way through almost impenetrable scrub. For a whole night they sat on a ledge only 18 inches broad, while their garments froze to them. But they enjoyed it all—in retrospect.

For the first time in history there seems to be a prospect that gold may become so plentiful that the currency question will settle itself. The great bankers, says a U. S. paper, already talk of a coming "gold inflation." The world will turn out \$250,000,000 of the yellow metal this year, and most of it will go into the circulation.

If it is true that the Spaniards in Cuba are taking the wounded Cubans out of the hospitals and killing them, then the Spaniards have not improved a bit since the inhuman days of Cortez and Pizarro. This is not war, it is murder, and most fiendish and atrocious murder.

Miss Clara Barton has illustrated in a very striking way the unconquerable potency of a woman's will. There are probably not many men living who could have successfully performed the work she has already accomplished.

A Hartford millionaire, who died recently, took 20,000 grams of morphine in the last three years he lived.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 29.—The Legislature last night passed the bill amending the liquor license act so as to provide that one-half of the voters of a ward should be required on the petitions of applicants for license instead of one-third as at present. Mr. Barnes occupied the chair in committee.

Mr. Farris, of Queens, moved the adoption of the bill. He said that in Nova Scotia they have to have a petition signed by two-thirds of the voters of a ward before a license can be granted, and in Ontario there must be a majority of voters just the same as this bill asks for. Why should one-third of the people be in a position to say that licenses should be granted if a majority of each or any ward was opposed to the granting of licenses.

Solicitor General White strongly supported the bill. In his speech he read an opinion from the law clerk, Hon. Mr. Pugsley, that the House had not power to pass the measure, but he took the view that the House was competent to do so.

Dr. Alward, who said he would not vote for prohibition, opposed the bill, believing it was ultravires of the Legislature.

Mr. Lockhart spoke strongly in favor of the bill.

Dr. Stockton disputed the opinion of the law clerk and favored the bill and so did Mr. Morrow, while Attorney General Blair opposed it, declaring that the bill was doubtful, unsafe and unwise legislation.

The debate was continued by Pitts, Tweedie, Dunn, Porter, Killam, O'Brien (Charlotte), Shaw, Emmerson, Hill, Wells and Howe.

At 11 o'clock the vote was taken and the bill agreed to, the vote being:

Yeas—Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Pitts, Sumner, Stockton, Lockhart, Morrow, Smith, McCain, Lewis, Howe, Pinder, Black, Russell, Killam, Fowler, Wells, Farris, Hill, O'Brien (Charlotte), Porter, Beveridge, Dibblee—24.

Nays—Blair, Tweedie, LaBillois, Dunn, Shaw, Alward, Johnston, Martin, Bertrand, Paulin, Legere, Muir, Sivegrith, Richard, O'Brien (Northumberland), Scott, McLeod, Veniot—18.

Where Moslems Are Most Numerous.

Now that the religious and race disturbances in Asiatic Turkey are attracting the attention of the civilized world to the Ottoman empire, it is interesting to note the fact known to comparatively few Americans, that Turkey is neither first nor second among the powers which have many Mohammedan subjects. It is probably not even third.

Far in advance of any other nation in the number of Moslems under its rule is Great Britain. In India alone there are about 60,000,000 Mohammedans, and they outnumber all the subjects of the Sultan more than two to one. Besides, England rules Mohammedans in other parts of the vast empire, though not in any one place. The Queen is the sovereign of many millions more Moslems than Christians.

China is believed to come next as a country inhabited by many followers of the prophet. The number of Mohammedans in the Chinese empire is estimated all the way from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000, and the smallest of the guesses is more than Turkey can match. Holland, also, has nearly or quite 30,000,000 Moslem subjects in her populous and rich East Indian possessions. Java has fully 25,000,000 people, and nearly all of them are Mohammedans.

The Turkish Empire is supposed to contain about 23,000,000 Moslems, counting the portion of Arabia in which the authority of the Sultan is not very well established and is in danger of being destroyed at any time. Therefore, it is apparent that, unless great error has been made in estimating the number of Mohammedans in the Chinese empire, the Sultan is only fourth among rulers of great bodies of men and women who believe in Mohammed.

But, among other countries which are dominated by the Moslem element of their population, and are under the sway of a Mohammedan ruler, the Turkish empire is easily first, in numbers and in power for evil.—Cleveland Leader.

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Glass Shingles and Powder, Too—Glass Dresses, Glass Bonnets, Glass Floor Plates and Journal Boxes, Glass Church Bells and Floors.

There was once a time when glass was used only for window panes and mirrors, but since then it has developed into many different fields. By means of a valuable toughening process, recently discovered, glass may now be molded into lengths and used as railroad ties. Such ties have their advantages. They are light, easily transported, rather cheap, have even surfaces and will not decay like wood ties. Glass rails are also produced by this same toughening process. It is therefore possible to have a complete glass railway. The glass rails are turned out in sizes and shapes similar to those of the ordinary steel street rails. They are far tougher and resist the action of the elements more successfully than steel. There is reason to believe before long that we shall be able to ride in glass cars on glass rails laid on glass ties.

All of us are familiar with the glass pavements used in certain sidewalks in order to admit light to a basement. This glass is of the same kind that is used in the manufacturing of glass "grindstones." These are used for fine work on the most delicate instruments. They are much harder than the ordinary stone used for grinding purposes.

An enterprising manufacturer of glass at Liverpool, England, has succeeded in advertising his business in a very clever manner. He built a factory of glass bricks and laid it with a heavy glass floor. The roof was shingled with glass shingles; glass journal boxes were provided for his machinery, and as a fitting climax to this glassy performance, he added a glass chimney 105 feet high, built wholly of glass bricks. This is said to be one of the lightest and most substantial factory buildings in all England. It is also fire-proof.

One of the most curious inventions of the last few years is platinized glass. A piece of glass is coated with an exceedingly thin layer of a liquid charged with platinum and is then raised to a red heat. The platinum unites with the glass in such a way as to form a very odd sort of mirror. The glass has not lost its transparency, yet if you place it against a wall and look at it, you see your image as in an ordinary looking glass.

But when light is allowed to pass through from the other side, as in a window pane, it appears perfectly transparent like ordinary glass. By constructing a window of this material, you can stand close behind the panes, in an unlighted room, and see clearly everything going on outside, while passers-by looking at the window would behold only a fine mirror, in which their own figures would be reflected, while the person inside would remain invisible.

Various tricks have been played with this device in France. In one of these a person, seeing what appears to be an ordinary window, approaches to look at himself. A sudden change in the mechanism sends light through the glass from the back, whereupon it instantly becomes transparent and the spectator finds himself confronted by some grotesque figure hidden behind the magic glass.

Among other interesting uses of glass is that of a powder used for sprinkling the hair. This practice, however, is said to be dangerous, as the fine particles are inhaled, much to the injury of the pulmonary organs, stomach and throat. The recent manufacture of a glass dress in Toledo is probably one of the most curious uses to which glass has been put. This garment is described as being extraordinarily beautiful. Its foundation is a silk warp, woven with fine strands of glass. In each strand there are 250 almost invisible threads. In order to make three-quarters of a yard of this material it was necessary to employ four women on a whole day.

The dress when completed was presented to the Infanta Eulalie of Spain. Its color was pure white, but the manufacturers say that it can be made in any color or in a variety of colors. The seams are glued together instead of sewed. The garment is said to be remarkably pretty, especially under the rays of artificial light.

This is not the only article of dress made of glass. A Venetian manufacturer has had great success in turning out glass bonnets, which glitter in the sunlight, thus making the wearer attractive from a distance. An advantage of this particular sort of bonnets is that they may be worn in any sort of weather. The rain, in fact, seems only to clean off the dust and make the bonnet sparkle more than ever. The possibilities of the glassmaker's art—or the milliner's, if you prefer—have only begun to be realized in this direction.

A church bell of green glass, fourteen inches high and thirteen in diameter, has been doing service for several years in England. One of the very latest uses for glass is in filling teeth. This method is said to be particularly effective with the front teeth, where it is less conspicuous than gold, being indistinguishable from the tooth surface.

Some interesting experiments were carried out lately at Berlin by the fire brigade on a patent fire-resisting glass, suitable for skylights, windows and partitions. It proved capable of resisting a very high temperature. Several patents for roofing glass have been taken out during the last few years. In one of these methods glass is molded on steel wire netting, which greatly increases its strength without lessening its transparency, and consequently it may be used in large sheets.

IN CASE OF TWINS.

An Effort to Clear Up a Difficult Legal Point.

Isaac Ringel and Isador Wels recently addressed the following communication to the New York Times:

"A man having an estate valued at \$30,000, died. He left surviving him a wife, who was about to become a mother. If she should have a boy she was to get one-third of the estate and the girl two-thirds. If she should have a girl the woman was to get two-thirds and the girl one-third. Now, she had twins—a boy and a girl. What was each one's share, equally divided?"

Judge David McAdam, when asked his opinion, said:

"The condition upon which the will depended did not happen, and the deceased must be held in law to have died intestate, and his estate must be disposed of precisely as if he had made no will. If the widow were to take one-third and the boy two-thirds, there would be nothing left for the girl. If the girl took one-third and the widow one-third, there would not be two-thirds for the boy. Nor could that difficulty be avoided by holding that, under the circumstances, the boy could get but one-third, for this would not satisfy the intention of the deceased.

"To demonstrate this, suppose the widow had given birth to triplets, all boys or girls, how could the three join with the widow in taking one-third each. There would not be thirds enough to go around. To hold that the widow took one-third and the boy two-thirds would be to disinherit the girl, when the deceased had expressed his intimation that the child to be born, whether male or female, should be provided for.

"Besides, the statute provides that after-born children left unprovided for by the will are not affected by it, and as to them it is precisely the same as if the parent had died intestate. (Smith vs. Robertson, 89, N.Y., 555; Luze vs. Burchard, 78 Hun., 587; 2 Edm. R.S., p. 65, sec. 49.) Where the main provisions of a will may be upheld by requiring the beneficiaries to make up the interest of the after-born child, that course may be adopted. (Mitchell vs. Blain, 5 Paige Ch. R., 588).

"In this case, however, the will depended for its operation on the possibility of the mother having a child capable of inheriting—not two children. If the contemplated event did not happen the will could have no legal effect whatever. The portions of the will are so connected as not to admit of separation without subverting the intention of the testator; hence, if part becomes inoperative, it fails altogether. Practically there were two other known possibilities not provided for, viz., twins and triplets. In respect to these possibilities, one actually happened. The will as a consequence fails, and the law furnishes one in its place, by which the twins share equally in the father's estate, subject to the mother's legal rights as widow."

The Author of "The Maple Leaf."

Away back in the "forties" in one of the humble homes of a Canadian village, there might have seen, one summer day, a kindly Scotch "meenister," holding between his knees a curly-headed youth. The minister was catechising him as to his Sunday school attendance and his knowledge of the Bible, and found him very proficient.

"And he has made a poem, too," said his Sunday school teacher, the resident minister, who was also present. "He has put it to the music of 'Scots Wa Ha!'"

"Let us here you sing it, Alexander," said the visiting minister.

And the youthful poet sang it with his boyish simplicity and power, as if touched with Divine inspiration. The minister put his hands on the boy's curly pate, and spoke the prophetic words: "Ye'll be weel ken'd yet afore ye dee."

And the mother, after the manner of Scotch folk, treasured the saying in her heart, and encouraged little Alexander in his poetical and musical creations.

With Unexpected Blessings.

"If we had only to demand from God just what we desire, and in the way and the time that suits our pleasure, then we would be snatching God's scepter and trying to rule the ruler of the universe. Did you ever know a child that ruled its parents without ruining itself? And if it spoils our children to have their own way, I am sure that it would be for our ruin if we could bend God to all our wishes. If this be our 'expectation' from God then the sooner we abandon it the better. God keeps all His promises, but He has never promised to let you and me hold the reins. He answers prayer, but in the way and at the time that His infinite wisdom determines. Some prayers are not answered at once; more than one faithful mother has gone to her grave before the child for whose conversion she prayed has given his heart to Jesus. Some prayers are answered in a way so unlooked for that the answer is not recognized. Eternity will 'make it plain'; for many petitions are answered according to the strict letter of the request; the blessing granted has been something different from what the believer expected. Jacob, when he blessed the sons of Joseph, laid his right hand on the son who stood at his left side. So God sometimes takes off His hand of blessing from the thing we prayed for and lays it on another, which is more for our good and His own glory. He often surprises His people with unexpected blessings; and heaven will have abundance of such surprises."—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

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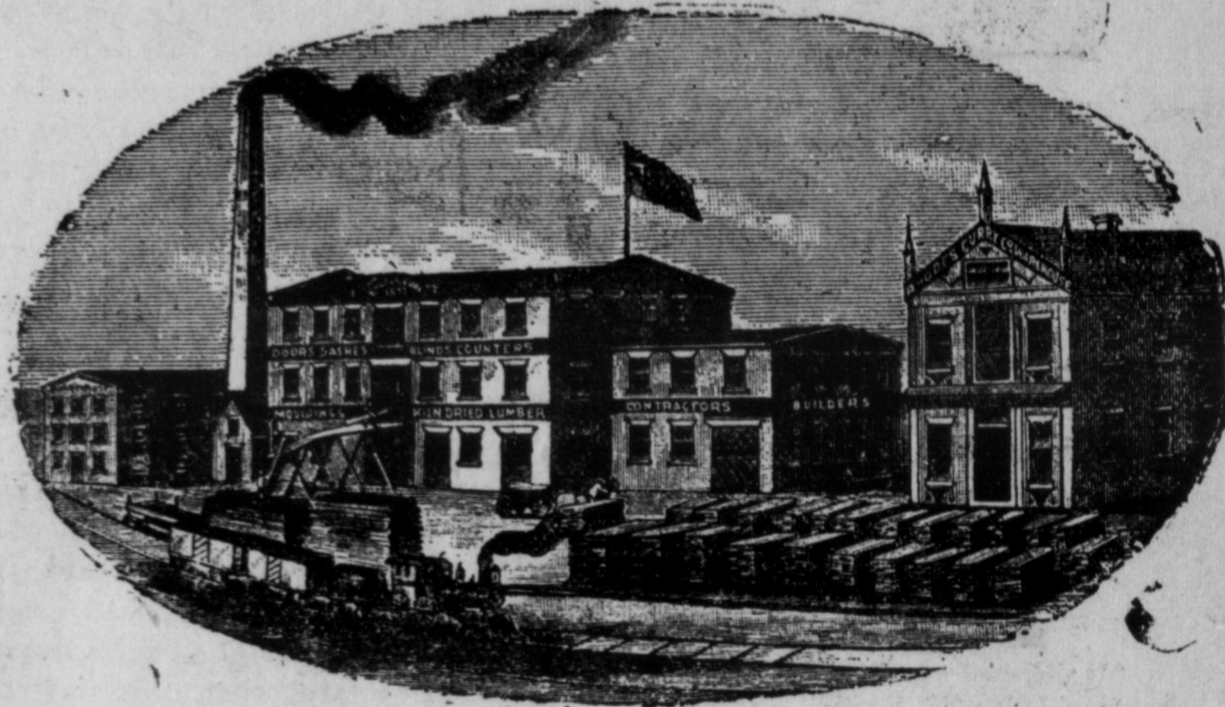
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