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JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

KERR & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE

Hardware Merchants,

No. 47 Dock Street,

Specialties:

Shelf Hardware
and Cutlery.

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J. & T. Jardine,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

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FLOUR, COR MEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE.

TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,

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English House Coal.

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to Levis, to buy a "UNIT" ENGINE and BOILER besides other Butter and Cheese Factory Supplies from

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.,263 St. Joseph St.
QUEBEC.

LEVIS, P. Q.

Mention this Paper.

145 St. James St.
MONTREAL.**THE PORTER HIS BOOTJACK.**

A Struggle in a Pullman Which Interested the Car.

A traveler recently witnessed an amusing episode on a train between Chicago and Kansas City. A very respectable and well-to-do old gentleman was in the car. When bedtime came, he struggled with his knee and tugged. As he was traveling his boots were new. The boot wouldn't budge in that position, so he placed the heel of the other boot against the heel and tried it that way. The boot stuck. Then he hooked his foot around the other leg and took hold of the heel and tried to "work" it off, but it wouldn't come. At last he went in search of the porter and demanded a bootjack.

"Clar to goodness, boss, ain't got one in de crah. Unc' George don't furnish us no bootjacks."

Sympathizing passengers tried to think the old man out of his troubles, and a drummer, as usual, brought forth the best suggestion:

"Make the porter pull them off," he said.

So the porter took off his jacket and turned back his cuffs and went to work. He tugged and pulled and seewaged the boot back and forth and perspired and grunted, but the boot wouldn't move. The drummer filled the breach again.

"I used to pull my grandfather's boots off sometimes when I was a boy," he said. "Tell you how I did it. Turn round," he said to the darky. The darky turned. "Now take the boot between your legs, grasp the heel and toe and yank." The darky did so. The old gentleman clung desperately to the seat. The boot began to move and finally slid off, almost throwing the puller across the car. The crowd applauded.—Kansas City Star.

LEAN MEAT.

It Sometimes Contains as Much as Seventy-eight Per Cent of Water.

Lean meat, it may surprise many to learn, is much more watery than fat meat. This may be illustrated by the statement that very lean meat may contain as much as 78 per cent of water, while very fat pork may contain only 10 per cent. The flesh of fish is more watery than ordinary butcher meat. Thus salmon contains five-eighths of its total weight of water, cod four-fifths and flounders six-sevenths.

Among the foods which may be cited as containing but a small percentage of water, and consequently as dry food, are flour and oatmeal, and sugar is a food entirely devoid of it. The animal body has often been aptly likened to a machine, and, like all machines, it requires fuel to keep it working. Now this fuel it obtains from the food which we eat, and in default of food the animal tissue itself is drawn upon. Food, therefore, keeps the animal body warm and yields the muscular energy necessary for the accomplishment of the work which the body does. In this capacity the three classes of food nutrients may all be considered.

The value of a food may be estimated in terms of the amount of heat it will give rise to. The most concentrated food fuel is fat. When fat is burned, it gives rise to twice as much heat as is given by the burning of either the albuminoids or the carbohydrates. Fatty foods, therefore, possess a much greater heating value than nonfatty foods.—Philadelphia Times.

Named the Fabrics.

At a very early period in the northern republics of Italy commerce and manufacture became very active, due in a great measure to the stimulus given by the maritime supremacy of the cities of Genoa, Pisa and Venice and to the corresponding activity in trade in such prosperous interior cities as Milan, Florence, Bologna and Padua. Milan and Mantua gave us milliners and mantua makers, and Leghorn attached its name to a certain kind of hat and straw.

England, Ireland and Scotland have given a number of names to fabrics made in certain localities, of which tweeds, chevots and linsey woolsey are familiar examples. Worsted comes from the village of Worsted, near Norfolk, and drugget may be traced to Drogheda, Ireland.

Other materials of diverse origin are batiste, so called from its French inventor, Baptiste, and grenadine, which was first made in Grenada. The derivation of the word jet is quite interesting. It was first found near the river and town of Gages, in Asia Minor, whence its old French name, gagate, jayet or jact, which eventually developed into the English jet.

Ancient Thermopylae.

An officer of the English intelligence department reports that in spite of the fact, which is well known, that the sea has receded since ancient times, the strategic position of this ancient pass is still immensely strong. The alternative route by Delphi, which crosses the hills a mile and a half north of the springs by well engineered zigzags, is equally capable of defense and leads into a country of a most difficult character. Either pass might be held indefinitely by 5,000 men. The coast road is absolutely commanded from the heights so that a comparatively small force would render it impassable, while the flat lowland lying near the sea is marshy and intersected by dikes.

The One Thing Lacking.

"Why does the young wife of old Mr. Croesus always look so unhappy? He gives her everything she wants, doesn't he?"

"Everything except widowhood."—Chicago Post.

English horticulturists have come to the conclusion that it is a mistake to wait till November to plant the bulbs of tulips and hyacinths and crocuses and that when the summer display is over (September) the sooner bulbs are got in the better.

TRAGEDIES OF THE MINES.

Curious Accidents That Have Happened to Delvers After Hidden Treasures.

"In this line of work we come across some curious accidents and narrow escapes," said Deputy Mine Inspector Frank Hunter the other night. "One thing struck me long ago, and that is how much it takes to kill a man sometimes and how easily the thread of life is often snapped."

"Down in Colorado I knew a fellow who plunged down 800 feet in a single compartment shaft. He went to the bottom, but did not break a bone. Of course he was pretty badly jarred up and a good deal frightened, but he was all right again in a day or two. When he fell, he went down feet first, and a big oilskin that he wore opened out at the bottom and acted as a parachute. He said the last part of his descent was so much slower than the first that he hardly thought he was dropping at all and half expected to remain suspended in the shaft, like Mohammed's coffin."

"Nearly always when a man falls any distance he turns over, if he starts feet downward, and finishes his plunge head first. I have seen a number of cases where the man fell with his boots on and was found barefooted when he was picked up. I suppose this is because the blood goes to the head, making the feet smaller, and besides the pressure of the air upon the heel and counter acts as a bootjack."

"I had to go over to Sand Coulee to investigate an accident in which one man was killed and another had three ribs broken. Speaking of Sand Coulee, it struck me while I was there that if I wanted to commit suicide I would go there to do it. I don't mean that life becomes such a burden in the coal country that the ties that bind are more easily severed than elsewhere, but that it affords unsurpassed facilities for a cheap and happy dispatch. It's a wonder to me that some of the many people who annually launch themselves into eternity from Butte do not take the Sand Coulee route."

"Down in the coal mines there is one passage that is three miles long, and in some of the chambers air does not seem to circulate. Upon the walls there is a gathering of moisture, and if you puff a cigar in one of these chambers the smoke will seek the walls, where it clings with an undulating movement like a spray of weeds under running water. That dew on the walls is white damp, and the dead air of the chamber where it is found is poisonous. In a few minutes a feeling of drowsiness steals over a man who breathes it, and before long he is asleep and dreaming deliciously, so those say who have been resuscitated. But the sleep is akin to that of the lost traveler over whose numbed limbs the arctic snow eddies and drifts, for unless help comes soon there is no awakening. If, however, the venturesome explorer of these underground deathtraps realizes his danger in time and manages to stagger out into the fresh air, he has an experience to undergo which may cause him to regret that he did not remain inside. Every bone and muscle aches with the intolerable poignancy that is known to convalescents from yellow fever. The treatment is simple, but effective. Being nearly dead, the sufferer is nearly buried. A hole is dug in the soft earth, and the victim is made to stand up in it while the dirt is thrown in around him until only his head is seen above ground. This seems to draw out the soreness, and in a short time the patient has fully recovered."—Butte (Mon.) Miner.

Life of the Sultan.

Richard Davey, in his book, "The Sultan and His Subjects," says:

"As to the sultan himself, his life is of the simplest and most arduous. He rises at 6 and works with his secretaries until noon, when he breakfasts. After that he takes a drive or a row on the lake, within his vast park. When he returns, he gives audience to the grand vizier, the sheik-ul-islam, and other officials. At 8 o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not infrequently in company with one of the ambassadors. Occasionally his majesty entertains the wives and daughters of the ambassadors and other Pera notabilities at dinner. The meal, usually a very silent one, is served in gorgeous style, a la Francaise, on the finest of plate and the most exquisite of porcelain. The treasures of silver and the Sevres at Yildiz are hors de ligne, both in quantity and quality. Very often in the evening Abdul Hamid plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favorite score is that of 'La Fille de Mme. Angot.' He dresses like an ordinary European gentleman, always wearing a frock coat, the breast of which, on great occasions, is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations."

High Priced Bumblebees.

Many years ago the farmers of Australia imported bumblebees from England and set them free in their clover fields. Before the arrival of the bees clover did not flourish in Australia, but after their coming the farmers had no more difficulty on that score. Mr. Darwin had shown that bumblebees were the only insects fond of clover nectar which possessed a proboscis sufficiently long to reach the bottom of the long, tubelike flowers and at the same time a body heavy enough to bend down the clover head so that the pollen would fall on the insect's back and thus be carried off to fertilize other flowers of the same species. According to a writer in Popular Science News, the bumblebees sent to Australia cost the farmers there about half a dollar apiece, but they proved to be worth the price.

Their Boatman.

Mrs. Eastlake—You visited Venice while you were in Europe, I hear, Mrs. Trotter?

Mrs. Trotter—Yes, indeed, and we were rowed about by one of the chandeliers for which that city is noted.—Harper's Bazar.

Dr. CHASE CURES FATHER AND CHILD

Both afflicted with Eczema of a very troublesome type and cured in a remarkably short while by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"I was troubled for ten years with eczema on one leg; the itching was something terrible; would scratch until the blood came. How I came to know the value of DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT, I have a little girl two years; when she was one year old the same disease began to show upon her face. It wasn't long before her face became literally covered with it. In order to keep her from scratching it we had to landage her hands up. I tried several doctors, but got no relief. Seeing DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT highly advertised I made up my mind to purchase a box, which I did from one of our leading druggists. The first application I noticed a change. It was then I began to think about myself. With four or five applications, to my surprise, I am completely cured, no sign of the disease, and my little girl's face to-day is clear of all the scabs. I am only too glad to inform any person what a blessing DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT has proved itself."

"Hiram Frey,
Wheel Maker,
Norwood, Ont."

GRAY SQUIRRELS.

How They Hide Their Scattered Stores For the Winter.

Gray squirrels are winter neighbors, but very shy ones. I have tried to coax them to come into the yard for walnuts by leaving out a supply under the trees there and gathering all from other trees, but they were too well supplied with nuts in the wood. I did succeed in gaining their confidence through a pair of tame squirrels that had been raised in a cage by a neighbor. I induced the neighbor to set them free, and, apparently to reward me, they took up their abode in the tall cottonwoods and poplars about the lawn, but more likely because the neighbor had no large trees. While they remained an occasional wild squirrel would call or spend the day in the great trees with my tame ones. But the villainous pot hunter and his worthless cur destroyed my pets and drove the visitors back to their wild state.

The gray squirrel is not as provident as the little ground squirrel, who toils through the long days of summer and fall to provide himself a home and lay up a store for winter use. What little the gray squirrel does lay by for a rainy day is not stored in his den, but scattered here and there about the woods, like the prudent housewife afraid to put all the eggs in one basket.

I learned from my tame squirrels their method of hiding nuts. The nut is carried in the mouth, and some time and thought are given to the selection of a likely place to hide it. When the spot is finally decided upon, a hole the size of the nut is dug in the ground, the nut thrust in and pushed down hard with the nose, a little earth pressed and patted down, and leaves or grass tossed about in the most natural way. After a snowfall their tracks will be found in every direction, from the den trees to all parts of the wood. Following these trails, one will find many little holes in the snow where hidden nuts have been dug up.—J. H. Kennedy in Harper's Magazine.

Fresh Fish.

In many places in warm climates it is customary to keep fish alive until they are sold. It would otherwise be impossible to keep them from spoiling, except by too expensive refrigerating. The marketman is likely to be the fisherman himself and to keep his catch in a well on his boat or in a slatted box in the water. The buyer looks over the fish and picks out the one he wants, and the seller then kills the fish with a blow on the head with a club or with a knife. It is a common thing to kill the fish in the presence of the customer. Fish are sold in this way at, for instance, Key West, Havana and Genoa.—New York Sun.

Unfamiliar Book in Oklahoma.

A committee of Quakers appeared before the Oklahoma legislature the other day and asked for the abolition of capital punishment. One of them started in to read from the New Testament, when a backwoods member interrupted him with the remark that he "needn't bring any of them eastern law books in here."—Philadelphia Press.

The biggest cricket field in the world—that is to say, the biggest ground set apart entirely for the game—is the Oval at Kennington.

Sheridan fell in love with Miss Linley and told the story of "The Rivals," which is a true account of his courtship.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The unde mentioned non-resident rate payers of districts No. 3 or 4, in the Parish of Weldford, in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, are hereby notified to pay the amount of rates and taxes set opposite their names, to e her with the costs of advertising, 50c. each, to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

No.	1895	1896	1897
William Brown	3	\$ 10.88	\$ 11.86
Robt. T. Brown	3	1.51	1.61
David Keen	3	1.51	1.61
Patric Kennedy	3	3.18	3.09
Teddy Isenich	3	1.17	1.24
Bernard Veaffrey	3	3.18	3.46
James McQuigald	3	1.17	1.24
James McQuigald	3	1.17	1.24
William Wallace	3	1.17	1.24
Mrs. John Campbell	3	1.17	1.24
Mr. George Moody	3	1.17	1.24
Joseph McLeary	4	1.51	1.61
McLeod	4	1.51	1.61
Micha Wood Estate	4	1.51	1.61

RICHARD WARMAN

Collector

N. B. Weldford, Kent County, N. B.
June 1st 1897.**I. A. O'OLLOQUI, M. D.**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
KINGSTON, KENT CO., N. B.

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LLOYD'S SUB-AGENT.

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SPECIALTY, DISEASES OF EYE, EAR AND

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Notary Public,

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

ACCOUNTS COLLECTED AND PRO-

CEEDS PROMPTLY PAID OVER.

Commissioner of the Richibucto Civil

Court.

KINGSTON, KENT COUNTY, N. B.

WARNING!

Any person cutting fire-wood, logs, or other lumber on the "Smith property," Mous River, will be prosecuted and punished under the provisions of the Dominion Criminal Law.

Dated, December 14, 1896.
J. D. PHINNEY.

GOOD

COMMERCIAL

AND OTHER

PRINTING

AT

THE REVIEW

OFFICE