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RICHIBUCTO, N. B. JULY 25, 1901

THE YORK BYE ELECTION.

The election in York, which is necessary because of the unseating of Mr. Gibson by the election court on the protest of Rev. Dr. McLeod, has not as yet been the subject of much discussion or of special reference by the party press, with the exception of the St. John Sun. While the local organ of the Conservative party, the Fredericton "Gleaner", expresses the view that Mr. Gibson should not be opposed and alleges that the majority of the former party leaders in the county, as well as the outside party sentiment, are opposed to a contest, the "Sun" is doing what it can to encourage Dr. McLeod to continue the fight. The opposition candidate declares that he recognizes no party leaders, and he apparently desires to be sent to parliament as a free lance, with a special mission as a political reformer.

He has shown himself unwilling to be influenced by the opinions of the Conservative leaders or the party interests and it is well known that the President of the "Sun" Company as well as the ex-M. P. for Westmorland have tried their blandishments on him in vain. It can easily be seen that such a man would be entirely without influence in parliament.

The Sun editor however, thinks the electors of York should choose him as their representative rather than Mr. Gibson who has no hobbies to ride and who has already proved himself a capable and useful representative of the county in which he has such large and important interests. It is not probable that the electors of York will accept the advice of the St. John editor against that of the local party organ and former party leaders. We look for Mr. Gibson's election with a good majority.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Great interest is being manifested by scientists, physicians and persons of all classes in Europe and America in the Congress on Tuberculosis now being held in London, and it is hoped that the discussions and investigations of the eminent men there gathered in consultation may be effective in providing either a remedy for the much dreaded disease, consumption, or a preventative against its attacks.

The opinion of that eminent authority on the subject, Professor Koch, has been looked forward to as one of special importance, and it is gratifying to learn that he expressed his belief that the ultimate stamping out of the disease was possible, as a result of the isolation of patients and the adoption of proper preventive measures. He suggested that as isolation in Sanitariums might be impracticable,

special hospitals should be established and that the local Boards of Health and other authorities should require to be notified in all cases of the existence of the disease, and disinfection of their quarters be required whenever consumptives changed their residence. He expressed the opinion that the chief source of danger lay in the sputum of consumptives and that contagion from this source should be prevented by law.

Dr. Koch's address will have the effect of quieting the fears that have recently been entertained of danger arising from the use of cow's milk. He said that his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases; that he had demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with the disease from a human being, and that while he had not by experiment established the counter proposition, he was satisfied that it was true. He ran counter to another opinion that has for some time been entertained and alleged that heredity is not a factor of much importance in the transmission of the disease and he expressed the view that it was not a feature which demanded special consideration.

It will be interesting to learn how far Dr. Koch's views have met the approval of the other members of the Congress. Great improvements in the treatment of the disease will undoubtedly result from this gathering of eminent scientists and philanthropists so especially characteristic of the progress of the age along this and similar lines.

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION.

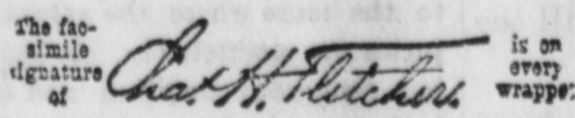
So much is being written now on the question of the value of higher education from the purely monetary standpoint, that it is pleasant to run across a sounder exposition of educational theories such as Dr. Thwing, a prominent American educationalist, has set forth in a recent address, delivered at the National Educationalists' Convention, which met at Detroit. Starting out with the well-founded assumption that "public opinion in a democracy is usually tyrannical," and that "the tyranny of the majority is among the severest of all despotisms," Dr. Thwing lays down the doctrine that the University owes three duties to public opinion. It should enlighten in order that public opinion may be rightly formed; it should teach the right and duty of dissent in so far as public opinion is against the finding of individual conscience; it should teach and be an example of fairness and moderation. In order that the university should fulfil its duty to the state it must of necessity be true to its own teaching. Education, whether in its primary or its higher stages, is a search after truth and absolute freedom in the teaching of the truths it finds is a primal necessity. There can be no antipathy between true religion and real education, for in its investigation of the fundamental truths upon which the former rests, education but seeks to discard the chaff from the wheat and to leave the church organizations resting upon the solid rock of truth, from which all weakening heresies or false conceptions have been eliminated. As Dr. Thwing expressed it: "To the church it is a support and a buttress. The larger, worthier and more impressive a university becomes, the more intimate becomes its relation to religion as the greatest of all movements, and to the church as the most important of all institutions."

Turning to the relation of education as a helpmeet to modern

industrial progress, it is readily seen that the university should and does train great administrators. But it does more; it develops the ability to find the most effective methods by which these great industrial undertakings can proceed and the most favorable conditions under which they can secure their highest development. In the words of this prominent educationalist: "The ministry of the university is to instruct the ignorant, harmonize the brutal, purify the sensual, broaden the narrow, enrich the poor in mind, make natural the unnatural, and the human divine and the divine human." In so far as it does these things higher education is worthy of its own teaching—St. John Telegraph.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



BASS RIVER NOTES.

JULY 22—Haying is advancing rapidly, wind and weather being very favorable. A good crop is reported.

Mr. P. McEachern left to-day for Denver, Col. Our best wishes go with you, Pope.

The annual picnic in aid of the Presbyterian church will be held on the 31st. The affair is in the hands of an efficient committee, and extensive preparations are being made to make it a success. A good time is expected if weather is favorable.

E. S. Baldwin, wife and family, of Peabody, Mass., are visiting friends in Molus and Bass Rivers.

Mrs. Vradenburg has arrived to pay her annual visit.

Miss Florence Campbell is home spending her vacation.

We have much enjoyed the visit of E. J. Thompson, of New Haven, Conn., to his old home here, and some pleasant evenings have been spent among old friends. Mr. Thompson is editor and manager of the "Yale Alumni Weekly," New Haven, and is a man of note in the musical and literary world, yet Bass River has still many attractions for him. He presided at the organ in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Rexton, preaching.

J. D. Walker is spending a few days in Moncton and Sackville.

Miss Steeves, of Hillsboro, has been visiting Miss Keswick.

A number of young folks spent a pleasant afternoon at Mr. Vanwart's strawberry farm, and are loud in praise of the quality of the fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Finnimore are visiting Mrs. Finnimore's mother, Mrs. D. Dunlay, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. S. Sullivan, who has been dangerously ill, is now convalescent.

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ADDRESS:

THE REVIEW,

Richibucto, N. B.

BUCTOUCHE NOTES.

(Continued from Page 7)

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wheaton, of Moncton, spent yesterday here.

Messrs. O. J. LeBlanc, M. P., and R. A. Irving, Barrister, drove to Richibucto on Friday of last week and returned Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. Roy, Chief Engineer of the Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa, and Mr. E. T. P. Shewen, Govt. Engineer, of St. John.

Mr. Anderson, Engineer of Ottawa, arrived here last Friday evening and took a trip down the river to the Buctouche Beach in company with Messrs. J. D. Irving and Charles Douglass, Crown Land Surveyor, for the purpose of selecting a location upon which to erect the new beacon light which is about to be built this summer.

Mr. Felix Michaud visited Amherst last week.

Mr. S. A. Girvan, of Rexton, was in town last Saturday. His many friends, of which he has a great number, especially among the fair sex, were pleased to see him looking so well after his trip "to the moon" via the Pan-American.

More anon,
R. E. X.

For the masses not the classes, BENTLEY'S Liniment is the family medicine

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

ENTERED.

July 17.—Sch. Maggie Roach, Weston, Charlottetown, cargo.

July 18.—Sch. Hazelwood, Curwin, Picton, bal.

July 19.—Sch. Matilda, Hains, Baddeck, bal.; sch. Annie M. Sproul, Irving, Charlottetown, bal.

July 20.—Sch. Ida M., Mallett, Summerside, bal.

July 23.—Sch. Minnie Long, Long, Shediac, cargo.

CLEARED.

July 18.—Sch. Hazelwood, Curwin, Picton, lumber; sch. Ceto, Weston, Sydney, C B, lumber.

July 19.—Sch. Sircassian, Skinner, Isaac's Harbor, N S., lumber.

July 20.—Sch. Maggie Roach, Weston, Charlottetown, lumber.

July 23.—Bark Ossuna, Andrews, Liverpool, lumber; sch. Willie A., Landry, Canso, N. S., lumber; sch. L. E. Young, Faulkner, Charlottetown, lumber; sch. Ida M., Mallett, Summerside, lumber; sch. Minnie Long, Long, Shediac, lobster; sch. Polar Star, Malley, St. Peter's Canal, lumber.

You May Need
Pain-Killer
For Cuts Burns Bruises
Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints
It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.
There's only one PAIN-KILLER
PERRY DAVIS.
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

DEATH OF A FORMER RICHIBUCTONIAN.

MONCTON, July 23.—Edward Tweedie, for nearly thirty years an employe in the I. C. R. shops here, died this morning after an illness of two months, aged 72. Deceased was one of the oldest and most active masons in the provinces. He was born at Richibucto and became a member of St. Andrew's lodge of that place. Registry of the Grand Lodge of Scotland July 19th, 1866, and was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree 8th June, 1870, in Mount Lebanon chapter, Chatham, and became a member of the St. John Encampment K. T. 17th September, 1872. On coming to Moncton he affiliated with Keith lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he became a past master, and with Botsford Royal Arch Chapter, of which he was past high priest, and a few years ago was presented with the past high priest's jewel. He was also past preceptor of Inyancho Preceptory K. T. and a member of Moncton R. Y. A. Council Select and of the Order of High Priests of New Brunswick, was also past junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick and past deputy grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of N. B.

Etiquette of Introductions.

It is very important that discrimination should be used in introducing people to one another, for an undesired introduction compels the person to whom it is welcome to treat the other with the greatest coldness or to continue an undesired acquaintance. As a general rule, it is better to introduce too little than too much, for one's friends can ask one to introduce them to one another, so that one's shortcomings in this respect may always be made good. Should the smallest doubt exist as to whether a meditated introduction will be agreeable one should consult the wishes of both persons concerned before introducing them.

The unvarying rule in making an introduction is that the gentleman should be presented to the lady without reference to rank. This is a privilege of sex, and disregarding it shows at once a want of social knowledge.

When the introduction has been made, it is usual for the lady and gentleman or the two ladies to bow and to make some little remark. It is not usual to shake hands, but there are many occasions when this would be quite correct. For instance, it is always right to shake hands with every new acquaintance in one's own house, and if one were to introduce two of one's intimate friends one would naturally expect them to shake hands.

It is the privilege of a lady to be the first to offer to shake hands when a gentleman is introduced to her. When two ladies are introduced and one is of higher rank than the other, it would be an act of friendliness on the part of the lady of higher rank to offer to shake hands.

At dinner parties the hostess uses her discretion as to the introductions she thinks proper to make. In this case it is not necessary to ask a lady whether she may introduce to her the gentleman who is to take her down to dinner, supposing they are not acquainted. It is enough for her to say, "Mrs. Dash, Mr. Blank will take you in to dinner." It is not necessary to introduce wholesale at a dinner party, but when the majority are acquainted the host and hostess should introduce some of the most important guests to one another before they enter the dining room. After the dinner is over the hostess may introduce ladies to each other in the drawing room if she thinks it advisable to do so.—Omaha World-Herald.

Where He Shone.

A Thespians who spent several years trying to get beyond "the carriage awaits milord" station in first class Broadway productions was induced by his brother to join him in the dairy business in the City of Mexico. While on a business trip to this city recently buying new machinery and appliances for his prosperous Mexican creameries he met one of his former companions who was still struggling for an opportunity to "say lines." An exchange of confidences revealed the fact that the former actor was now making a snug fortune in the milk business, and his friend, the persevering player, remarked: "You're all right, Billy. You could never have shone in a theatrical way, but you are a star in a milky way."—New York Sun.

The Word Gazette.

The word "gazette" is from the name of an old Venetian coin worth about one-half cent of our money. The name is applied to newspapers because it was the sum charged for reading the first written journals that made their appearance in 1550. After the paper was read it was handed back to the owner, who charged the next comer a gazette for taking a peep at it.

English Robes of State.

Every robesmaker in London always keeps some of the most expensive robes of state—those of a registrar, for instance—ready and lends them out when officials have to use them at any great ceremony. Many a peer, when his portrait is to be added to the family picture gallery, has obtained the crimson and ermine from his tailor for a small consideration.

Why She Discarded Him.

"Don't despair, Edward, even if father does say you'll be young enough to marry five years from now."
"Oh, I don't care for myself, but how about you?"

Puzzling.

"But ze foot of ze bed," the bewildered Frenchman said, "it ces not on ze end of ze laig!"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In Case of Fire.

In case of fire if the burning articles are at once splashed with a solution of salt and nitrate of ammonia an incombustible coating is formed. This is a preparation which can be made at home at a trifling cost and should be kept on hand. Dissolve 20 pounds of common salt and 10 pounds of nitrate of ammonia in 7 gal. of water. Pour this into quart tins of thin glass, and fire grenades are at hand ready for use. These bottles must be tightly corked and sealed to prevent evaporation, and in case of fire they must be thrown near the flames so as to break and liberate the gas contained. At least two dozen of these bottles should be ready for an emergency.

In this connection it is well to remember that water on burning oil scatters the flame, but that flour will extinguish it. Salt thrown upon a fire if the chimney is burning will help to deaden the blaze.

If a fire once gets under headway, a covering becomes a necessity. A silk handkerchief moistened and wrapped about the mouth and nostrils prevents suffocation from smoke. Failing this, a piece of wet flannel will answer.

Should smoke fill the room, remember that it goes first to the top of the room and then to the floor. Wrap a blanket or woolen garment about you, with the wet cloth over your face, drop on your hands and knees and crawl to the window.

Bear in mind that there is no more danger in getting down from a three story window than from the first floor if you keep a firm hold of the rope or ladder. Do not slide, but go hand over hand.

One of Sothern's Jokes.

That inveterate joker, Sothern the actor, had made an appointment with Toole, the comedian, to dine at a well known London restaurant. The hour of meeting was fixed and Sothern arrived some few minutes before the appointed time. An elderly gentleman was dining at a table at some little distance from that prepared for the two actors. He was reading a newspaper which he had comfortably arranged before him as he was eating his dinner. Sothern walked up to him and striking him a smart blow between the shoulders said:

"Hello, old fellow! Who would have thought of seeing you here? I thought you never!" The assaulted diner turned around angrily, when Sothern exclaimed: "I beg you a thousand pardons, sir. I thought you were an old friend of mine—a family man whom I never expected to see here. I hope you will pardon me."

The old gentleman growled a reply, and Sothern returned to his table, where he was presently joined by Toole, to whom he said:

"See that old boy? I'll bet you half a crown you daren't go and give him a slap on the back and pretend you have mistaken him for a friend."

"Done!" said Toole, and done it was immediately with a result that may be imagined.

How Horses Rest.

"Have you ever noticed," asked a Germantown veterinarian the other day, "that every horse left standing by a curbstone for any length of time invariably turns around so as to place his fore feet on the sidewalk? He always does it if the road on which he is standing slopes the least bit in either direction. This shows that the horse has a great deal of plain, common sense. He will not allow himself to be worn out where it is not necessary. If people only had his wisdom, there would be a great deal less sickness in the world than there is at present. When a thoughtless driver leaves his horse standing on a slope or at an angle of the street, all the animal's weight is thrown upon one side, causing strain, and if left long enough painful exhaustion. Twenty minutes of such an ordeal will fatigue a horse more than a whole day's travel. But when he is able to plant his fore feet on the curbstone it gives him a better plant and adjusts his weight more equally. Many of the muscular ailments from which horses suffer are brought upon them by being continually obliged to stand by the gutter side on streets which slope decidedly. A good driver will always seek to rest his horse on a level when possible."

Arizona Forests.

Arizona is supposed to be almost an unbroken desert, but in reality it has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 8,000 square miles. This timber is usually found at an altitude of between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing purposes within the boundaries of the territory amounts to 10,000,000,000 feet, which can supply the needs of a populous state for more than a century.

Highest Cross in the World.

The highest cross in the world is said to be that which caps the loftiest peak of the Harz mountains. The cross is in reality a tower, and it commands a magnificent view of the country around. The height of the tower is 120 feet, and it stands on a mountain 4,331 feet above the sea level. A stair of 200 steps leads to the top of the cross, but there is an elevator of which people may avail themselves who for any reason wish to avoid the long climb.

Buying Molasses.

She was newly arrived from the old country, and she went to the store for sirup.
"Give me a pound of treacle," she said to the grocer.
"Treacle!" repeated the grocer. "You mean molasses."
"Possibly."
"We don't sell it by the pound, but by the measure."
"Oh, then give me a peck!"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.