

CURRAN & WALKER,
—DEALERS IN—
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERYWARE and GLASSWARE.**
—
FLOUR & MEAL, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING
—
ALL GOODS SOLD AT VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
KINGSTON, KENT COUNTY, N. B.

J. & T. Jardine,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
**FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE
TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,
COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,
Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,
PORK AND BEEF,
HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.**

**HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE
BOOTS AND SHOES.**

DRY GOODS.
Ready-Made Clothing, Scotch Horse Collars,
IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE,
NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LIME.

**English House Coal.
Blacksmith's Coal.**

**SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING,
PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.**

Kingston, Kent County, N. B.

H. G. WADMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
316 Main Street, Moncton.

Auction Room Capacious and well adapted for all consignments

SUMMER GOODS
—AT—
B. McLEOD'S,
KING ST., WELDFORD.

A fine line of Men's, Youth's and Children's Suits,
HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
From 25 cents to \$6.
A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

**TINS, CREAMERS, MILK PANS,
HARNESSES, FURNITURE, ETC.**
All Selling at Very Lowest Prices.

BARGAINS!

The subscriber will soon remove to his new Store, now nearly completed, and is offering his stock of Goods at greatly reduced prices previous to removal.

J. A. IRVING,
Buctouche, N. B.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR
"The Review."
Only \$1.00.**

DYSPEPTICURE
THE SPECIFIC FOR
DYSPEPSIA
Dyspepticure aids Digestion.
Dyspepticure cures Indigestion.
The most serious and long-standing cases of Chronic Dyspepsia positively cured by Dyspepticure.
Price per bottle 75cts and 400 (large bottles four times as small).
Prepared by Charles K. Short, St. John, N.B. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Robertson & Givan,
Opposite Post Office, Moncton.
—HEADQUARTERS FOR—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS, PUTTY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
LOW PRICES.
ROBERTSON & GIVAN.


MOODY THRESHERS and CIRCULAR WOOD CUTTERS
PLOUGHS a Specialty—full line of extra parts.

**Organs,
SLEIGHS,
STRAW CUTTERS.**

Parties wishing to purchase for cash or on time should not fail to call on
JOHN HUGHES,
Kingston, Kent Co, Sept. 23, 1890.

Always Insure Your Property
—IN THE—
PHENIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.

Why?
Because of its strength, loss-paying power, and record for fair and honorable dealing.
Statement January 1st, 1890—
Cash Capital, \$2,000,000 00
Reserve for Unadjusted Losses, 254,523 43
Reserve for Re-Insurance, 1,749,245 41
NET SURPLUS, 1,801,235 39
Total Assets, \$5,305,004 23
J. D. PHINNEY,
Agent, Richibucto.

The following are the most important items of the
THIRTIETH
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
**EQUITABLE
LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1889,	\$831,016,686
New Assurance Written in 1889,	175,264,100
Premium Income in 1889,	25,337,523
Interest and Other Income,	5,035,765
Total Income,	30,863,288
Payments to Policy holders,	11,842,858
Assets,	107,150,309
Liabilities (4 per cent.)	84,329,235
Surplus,	\$22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities,	127 per cent.

Of the Life Assurance Companies of the world THE EQUITABLE has for ten years transacted the largest annual new business (in 1889, \$175,264,100); for ten years held the largest 4 per cent. surplus (December, 1889, \$22,821,074); for four years held the largest outstanding business (December, 1889, \$831,016,686); while its superior financial strength is shown by its high ratio of Assets to Liabilities, 127 per cent.
Free Tontine Policies.
Bonds combining investment with Assurance.
For information address—
EDWARDS & FIELDING,
Managers for the Maritime Provinces,
Box 158, Halifax, N. S., or:
Special Agent GEO. REED, Moncton, N. B., or:
Local Agents—Moncton, J. E. MASTERS;
Chatham, F. E. MORRISON.

NOTICE.
We have this day entered into a professional co-partnership, under the name and style of
PHINNEY & CARTER.
J. D. PHINNEY,
Barrister and Attorney-at-law.
WM. D. CARTER,
Barrister and Attorney-at-law.
Office Court House Square,
Richibucto, June 15, 1891.

Forms can be had at all printing offices. Many names have been struck off which I believe can be restored by an application. My desire is to make as perfect a list as possible, and for that purpose the aid of all parties interested is invited.
Yours very truly,
P. A. LANDRY,
Revising Officer.

D.
Notice of Objection, Complaint, or Application.

I, _____, of the _____, Province of _____, under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby give notice that I will apply to the list of voters for polling district No. _____ of the said electoral district, for the year as preliminarily revised, amended, added to, or corrected, as the case may be, (then state the name or names objected to, with the grounds therefor, or the name or names desired to be added, with full particulars of their residences, addresses, occupations, qualifications, and, if real property, where situated, and the grounds for applying to have them added, or the nature of any other proposed amendments or corrections to the lists, and the grounds therefor) at the court (or sitting) to be held by the revising officer for the said electoral district (or portion of the said electoral district) at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon, on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____ in the said _____ Dated _____ 18____
Name of complainant, _____
P. O. Address, _____
To the revising officer for the said electoral district (or portion of the said electoral district, or to the person whose name is objected to.)—48-49 V., C. 40., Sch. form E.

Annihilated by an Earthquake.

In the year 1883, many hundreds of persons were greatly struck by the remarkable sunsets then almost daily visible. Going along a western street of London one afternoon a friend remarked to the present writer—

"What an extraordinary sunset! Have you heard the theory concerning these peculiar tints?"

We had not—and said so.
"They are supposed to be caused by some volcanic dust, the result of some enormous eruption which has sent an air wave around the world, carrying with it the dust causing these lovely tints."

We were silent. Our friend is a scientist, and we did not doubt his faith; we only doubted our own capacity. But his information and the conclusion was correct. Not only did an atmospheric wave roll round the earth, but a tidal wave of enormous dimensions swept away thousands of people, their houses, and their towns. This earthquake was predicted by M. Delaney, who in common with other scientific men, is of the opinion that these terrible phenomena are directly connected with the sun and planets; and that where the earth is brought within their sphere of action earthquakes occur.

On the 25th of August, 1883, certain mutterings were heard in Batavia, and attributed to some slight volcanic disturbance, or to thunder. Java and Sumatra are full of volcanoes, but on this particular Saturday the inhabitants didn't pay great attention to the mutterings. The rainy season was near at hand, with its usual thunder storms. But as night fell the detonations became louder and more frequent, and the alarm spread. Then stones commenced to fall, and during the night hot ashes and cinders fell thickly, when day dawned, the inhabitants found that all communications with the port of Anjer had been cut off, bridges had been destroyed and roads were impassable.

This was bad enough, but nothing to what subsequently occurred. The waves in the Straits of Sunda rose mountains high, and beat on the Java shore, threatening to overwhelm it. The volcano of Krakatoa burst out with many others, and on Sunday night the scene was appalling. Great crevices were opened in the ground and a fearful luminous cloud hung over the mountain chain of the Kandang, which occupied part of the south-east coast of Java.
After midnight the cloud dispersed. At 20 o'clock on Monday morning it broke up, and darkness again reigned; fearful darkness, amid which the roaring sea, the thundering volcanoes, and luminous stones and cinders crashed and fell in awful confusion. The sun rose; but when the terrified spectators returned to look out, and gradually to approach the scene, over which the cloud had rested, they found that many square miles of country had actually disappeared.

Where are the mountains? Where is the Kandang chain sixty-five miles in length? Where are the villages of Negrey and Negrey-Babawang? Come and look! Where are they?
Gone! all gone! Mountains, villages, tracts of land have all sunk, or have been overwhelmed by the sea, and not a soul is left to tell the tale!
The inhabitants of Anjer were in bed on the morning of the terrible 27th of August. At six o'clock a pilot was standing on the shore. The town was quiet, Dutch, English, Americans and Javanese were all safe; the sentries in the citadel gave no alarm. All was, if not quiet owing to the state of eruption, at any rate

safe; when suddenly the pilot saw, uprising in the ocean, a gigantic wave. It came on a hundred feet high with a thundering sound, which too surely heralded destruction. He turned and fled up the hill away from the tumultuous sea.

Commending himself to the protection of Heaven, he fled, but was quickly overtaken by the water. The enormous wave dashed him onward, and only by superhuman effort did he succeed in keeping his head above the sea, which poured over the land. "In whatever direction I looked," he says, "I beheld only the waters. At length I was drifted to a tree." The prospect from this resting place was awful.

Yonder, where a few minutes previously had been a thriving sleeping town, a citadel, a delightful spot, surrounded by a belt of verdure, amid which stood a banana tree of enormous size, visible at a great distance, there now "rolls the deep where grew the tree!"

Nothing but turtles and tree tops can be perceived amid the rushing waters, which soon strove to return to their ocean bed again! The wave retreated; a thick shower of ashes fell; and then another wave, more terrible if possible than its predecessor, rushed over the shore, and completed the fearful destruction. When this monster wave had retired, the sailor slowly descended from his refuge in the tree. He was alone!

Alone? Yes. Of all those who had remained in or about Anjer he was the sole survivor! He picked his way down through the ruined wave-swept streets. Death, and destruction on all sides! The houses were but heaps of ruins; the inhabitants swollen corpses. No wonder! Those terrible earthquake waves, 130 ft. high, had swept over Java and Sumatra, carrying all in their path.

The destruction of Telok-Betong in Sumatra, was accomplished in the same way. As a steamer was proceeding thither a rain of ashes fell on the deck, and a thick scum or layer of pumice stone extended eight feet deep in the sea, through which the vessel had to force its way. As the steamer was making for Telok-Betong for shelter, an enormous wave was espied astern. The ship was just in front of it—a terribly anxious few minutes elapsed—it came on, lifted the steamer like a cork, and dashed it down again into the foaming abyss! Another and another wave succeeded, rolling the vessel to the skies and to the ocean depths alternately. It was carried towards the town, but the waves got there first; they rushed in, tearing away the lighthouse like a post; the houses fell like card-huts; and in a few minutes the site of the town was covered with a foaming sea.

"Can these things be?" the sailors asked themselves; "are we dreaming?" No! As they proceeded they found the awful consequences of this most stupendous catastrophe on every hand. The steamer plunged on to warn Anjer of the vast waves which had been seen, but the messenger was late. Anjer had already perished; and two thousand people had been drowned, eight hundred of whom were Europeans and Americans.
Our steamer still goes on, and finds Bantan inundated; the island of Serang swept clean; and not a single person left! The Isle of Merak, with its quarries, in which were thousands of native workmen quarrying stones for Batavia's docks, was submerged. Engineers and men, though living high above the level of the sea, were carried off, leaving only three persons to tell the tale!

Nor is this all. The island of Krakatoa and its volcano sunk into the straits, and so many other islands rose up that Europeans had to warn the ships entering the straits that charts were useless; while the ships themselves had been steering through dead bodies out at sea. The number of victims must at least have amounted to fifty thousand; and the cataclysm is the greatest on record of its kind.
But the disturbances and effects during and after the outbreak are even more remarkable than the number of victims. We have spoken of detonations. They were not only deafening in Batavia, nearly a hundred miles from Krakatoa, but were distinctly heard in the Celebes, in Timor, Chagos; places respectively nine hundred, thirteen hundred, and two thousand two hundred miles distant! Av, even in the island of Rodriguez, which was reached by the sound four hours after the great explosion, the sounds were plainly audible.
The smoke and ashes also travelled round the earth in thirteen days. The cloud crossed the ocean to Africa, whence it crossed over the Atlantic, Central America, and back by the Pacific. It continued this course again and again till seven times, while spreading out, in a less dense state, reached the more temperate zones, and Europe. The dust caused the wonderful effects we have already noticed. Blue and green suns and moons in America and elsewhere bore witness to the presence of volcanic dust. The earthquake lasted for three days and nights. The waves rushed back through the Indian Ocean, and reached Mauritius on the same day as it inundated Anjer—at two p. m. It travelled at the rate of nearly five hundred miles an hour, according to M. Bescovitz, who computes its passage to Bombore at "1,301 leagues in eight hours!"
The volcanic phenomena were stupen-

Daily Mail

And Passenger Stage leaves Weldford Station, I. C. R., for Richibucto, via Bass River and Kingston, on arrival of the St. John, Halifax and Quebec Express Trains, Sundays excepted.
Returning—leaves Richibucto at 4.00 p. m., local, and arrives at Weldford Station in time to connect with night express trains going North and South.
Fare, \$1.50.
Good Livestock Stable in connection.
L. J. WATHEN,
King St., Weldford, I. C. R., Kent County.

**WESTMORLY
Marble Works,**
T. F. SHERARD & SON,
Dealers in Monuments, Tablets, Headstones.
Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Orders promptly filled.
MONCTON, N. B. (reg'd 31st)

33
YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
27 YEARS IN THE PARISH OF RICHIBUCTO, HARNESSES AND COLLAR MAKING.

My eye is not yet dim nor my strength abated.
I use the best of Stock.
My work has been tested and not found wanting.
I am very busy.
I request the owners of horses to keep me busy.
Considering the quality I verily believe my Harness the cheapest in the market.
I warrant my collars.
They are durable, easy and safe.
W. A. P. RHODES.

J. McC. SNOW,
GENERAL
Insurance Agent,
Moncton, N. B.

**FIRE, LIFE AND
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Effectuated at lowest possible rates in reliable Companies.
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Rubber Goods, etc.

Selling Cheap for Cash.
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER,
Clocks and Watches repaired at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.
Agent for the celebrated Laurane Spectacles.

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.
Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1891, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day at or near the Post Office at Cocagne, in the County of Kent, and Province of New Brunswick, will be offered for sale at public auction under and by virtue of the provisions and directions contained in a certain decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1891, in a certain suit depending in the said court, wherein Sarah M. Smith, Edward J. Smith and Henry R. Emmerson, executrix and executors under the last will and testament of Sir Albert J. Smith, deceased, and John W. Y. Smith, an infant by Sarah M. Smith his next friend, are plaintiffs, and John K. Chapman is defendant, and by amendment between Sarah M. Smith, Edward J. Smith, and Henry R. Emmerson, executrix and executors under the last will and testament of Sir Albert J. Smith, deceased, and John W. Y. Smith, plaintiffs, and John K. Chapman and David Chapman, defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity for the County of Kent, being duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn under and by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 9 of 49th Victoria of the Acts of Assembly for the Province of New Brunswick, certain lands and premises in the said decree described as follows: "The following lands and premises situate in Dundas, in the County of Kent, and bounded as follows, northerly by land now in the possession of William Hanington, Esquire, southerly by land in the possession of John Brooks, belonging to Zachariah Chipman, westerly by the rear line of the lot, and easterly by the harbor of Cocagne, extending on both sides of the road and containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. Also all other the lands of Daniel G. Hanington, which he now owns, or is entitled to under the will of the late William Hanington, Esq., his grandfather, or otherwise situate in Dundas aforesaid."
For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the undersigned solicitor.
Dated this twenty second day of August, A. D. 1891.
HENRY H. JAMES,
Referee in Equity in and for the County of Kent.
W. B. CHANDLER, Plaintiff's Solicitor.