

Daily Mail

And Passenger Stage leaves Weldford Station, I. C. R., for Richibucto, via Bas 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 Livery Stable in connection.

L. J. WATHEN,

King St., Weldford, I. C. R., Kent County

WESTMORLAND 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 3141)

33

YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

27 YEARS IN THE PARISH OF RICHIBUCTO, HARNESS 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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Effectuated at lowest possible rates in reliable Companies.

T. M. DIEUAIDE,

Sub-Agent.

A. E. LANDRY, SAINT LOUIS, N. B.

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,
Rubber Goods, etc.

Selling Cheap for Cash.

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER,
Clocks and Watches repaired at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

Agent for the celebrated Lauroc Spectacle

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 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."

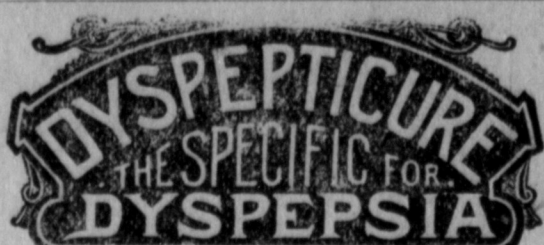
For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the undersigned solicitor.

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.



Dyspeptic Cure aids Digestion. Dyspeptic Cure 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 size of small)

Charles K. Short, St. John, N.B. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Robertson & Givan,

Opposite Post Office, Moncton.

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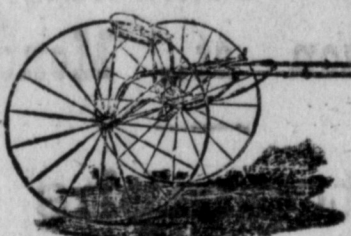
GLASS, PAINTS,

OILS, PUTTY,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

LOW PRICES.

ROBERTSON & GIVAN.



MOODY THRESHERS and CIRCULAR WOOD CUTTERS
PLOWES 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, 1,301,235 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, \$831,016,666
New Assurance Written in 1889, 175,264,100
Premium Income in 1889, 25,357,523
Interest and Other Income, 5,035,765
Total Income, 30,393,288
Payments to Policy holders, 11,842,858

Assets, 107,150,299

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, \$831,016,666); 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 188, Halifax, N. S., or:

Special Agent GEO. REED, Moncton, N. B., or:

Local Agents—Moncton, J. E. MASTERS;

Chatham, F. R. 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.

entertainment, but I had studiously avoided talking about her.

Our second visit to Europe was intended to be a long one. We spent the winter in Italy and the South of France, and came to England in May about the commencement of the London season.

While in Italy Cora told me something which, though it had at first delighted me afterwards seriously alarmed me.

She hoped to become a mother before the summer.

A mother! And the child! I did not like to think of it. The wickedness of my conduct in marrying again came home to me now as it had never done before.

My child would be really illegitimate, and some day, in spite of all my care, its mother might learn the terrible truth.

Soon after we arrived in London I began quietly to make inquiries about Lady Lascelles.

For some time past, I ascertained, she had not been much in society.

It was understood that she was seriously ill—so ill that her life was despaired of.

Terrible as the truth is, I will confess it, from the hour I knew Lady Lascelles was in danger I only hoped one thing, and that was that she might die in time to save my unborn child from a heritage of shame.

My position was a fearful one. I cannot, perhaps, hope to justify my eagerness for the death of the woman who stood between me and happiness, but at least I have said enough to make it understood.

It was early spring when we came to London. I had five months' grace—five months in which one woman could die and another woman be saved from a shame which might one day, when she learned the truth, kill her.

With wicked eagerness I inquired every day how Lady Lascelles was getting on. I managed to make the acquaintance of a gentleman who knew Sir Henry intimately, and he assured me there was no hope.

One day I opened the Times in the hotel reading room, and dropped it with a little cry of joy.

Lady Lascelles was dead!

And I was free—free to make my union with Cora a legal one—free to save my unborn child from the consequences of his father's sin.

How should I break it to Cora? What should I say to her? Tell her the truth I dare not, and so, after some hesitation, I told her that I had a strange fancy—we had been married in Australia—I wanted to be married again in England.

Cora looked at me in blank surprise.

I hastened to reassure her. I think at first she thought I had gone suddenly mad.

It was surely a little piece of sentiment on my part. It should be a very quiet wedding, not even in a church—just before a register. It was an odd fancy of mine, that was all, but it would please me very much if she would consent.

Like the good, dutiful little woman that she always was, she did consent, and though I am sure that she still looks back upon it as a piece of sudden insanity on my part, she went bravely through the ceremony before the register.

It never once crossed her mind, thank God, that she was being legally married to me for the first time, and God forbid that she should ever learn it.

In due time our boy was born, and when they laid him in my arms and I pressed my lips to his sweet baby face, I thanked God for his mercy in sending light where hitherto all had been darkness.

When our boy was a year old we went back to Australia, and now we have quite settled down there. It is our home, and we are happy. Some day when the boy is grown up we may all come to Europe again together, but I hope to die and be buried in Australia, which is now my home.

It is this hope which reconciles me to the fact that another man has taken my place in the family grave at Highgate.

I am afraid he will have to stop there, for it is impossible for me to take any steps to remove him without drawing attention to the fact that I had a wife when I married Cora.

So to all intents and purposes I am still a dead man in England, but as some compensation for that I am the happiest man alive in Australia.

[THE END.]

The Sun Becoming Spotted Again.

The eyes of astronomers are once more directed with renewed interest to the face of the sun, which this year has shown a decided increase in the size and number of the black spots upon its surface.

These spots are great sink-holes in the sun into which are descending vapors that are cooler and consequently darker than the surrounding surface. There is an intimate connection between the spots and certain explosions or eruptions that occur on the sun, by which vast quantities of glowing hydrogen and vaporized metals are cast up to an enormous height, as stones and ashes are thrown out by volcanoes on the earth.

The late Father Secchi, a celebrated Italian astronomer, thought that the spots were caused by the settling down of the materials thus cast forth, which had been partially cooled and condensed during their lofty flight.

Great sun-spots are frequently completely encircled by tremendous eruptions, which sometimes hurl the dazzling substance of the sun two or three hundred thousand miles high!

We must not forget in considering these startling facts, that the surface of the sun is not solid, like the crust of the earth, but probably consists of a shell of luminous and intensely heated clouds in which iron and many other of our familiar metals appear in the form of intensely hot vapors.

Within this shell, which is formed by the partial condensation resulting from exposure to the cold or outer space, just as vapor from a tea-kettle is condensed into clouds of steam when it passes out into the air, the body of the sun is believed to be composed of matter in a similar vaporous condition, but even hotter.

It is easy to see that such a body can never be entirely at rest, but the disturbances that it undergoes, which are manifested to us by the appearance of spots and eruptions, become very intense, then gradually die away and then again increase in intensity in pretty regular periods, the time from one maximum, or point of greatest intensity, to another being, on the average, about eleven years.

The latest maximum occurred in 1883 or 1884, and the latest minimum in 1889, when very few spots could be seen. Their rapid increase now indicates that the approaching maximum, which should occur about 1894, may be a memorable one.

Some of the spots that have lately appeared could be easily seen without a telescope by simply protecting the eye with a smoked glass. Any one can see the larger spots by fixing a spy-glass in such a way that it can be directed steadily at the sun while a sheet of white cardboard is placed at a distance of several inches behind the eye-piece where the image of the sun may fall upon it.

If the observation can be made through an aperture in a darkened room the effect is greatly heightened.

The question whether sun-spots exercise any influence on the weather, and if so, what the effect is, has naturally arisen again now that the spots are coming back.

It is certain that extraordinary outbursts in the sun produce violent magnetic disturbances upon the earth, and splendid displays of the aurora borealis, or northern lights, which are caused by atmospheric electricity.

It has also been suspected that certain destructive storms, like our Western tornadoes and the typhoons of the China Sea, are more frequent when sun-spots are most numerous, but this remains to be proved by further observations.

A fact to be kept in mind when thinking of the influence of disturbances of the sun, is that while the earth would be swallowed up completely if dropped into some of the sun-spot holes that look to us like mere specks on the solar surface, the sun on the other hand, is so large that although its distance from us is nearly ninety-three million miles, yet only a little more than one hundred suns laid in a row, touching one another, would reach the earth.—Youth's Companion.

Panama Hats.

Panama hats are so named from the circumstance of their being shipped from the port of Panama. They are manufactured in Ecuador and the neighboring States. The material used is the fibre of the leaf of the screw pine, which is related to the palms. It grows only on the slopes of the Andes. The tree is described as having no trunk. The leaves are on slender stems that spring from the ground. They are about two feet long, fan-shaped, and four-parted. Each of the segments is ten-cleft, so that when the leaf is folded, as in the bud, there are eighty layers.

The fibre of these leaves is finely plaited, and each hat consists of a single piece of work. The plaiting of the hats is a slow and tiresome process. Coarse hats may be furnished in two or three days, but the fine ones take as many months. The work is begun at the crown and finished at the brim. The hat is made on a block, which is placed on the knees, and has to be constantly pressed to the breast.

About two hundred thousand dozens of these hats are made every year. The price varies according to the firmness of the material and the quality of the work. They are valued at from five to one hundred dollars.

Panama hats are much prized for wear in the tropics, because of their lightness and flexibility. They may be rolled up and put in the pocket without injury. In the rainy season they are apt to get black, but by washing them with soap and water, treating them with lime juice, or any similar acid, and exposing them to the sun, their whiteness is easily restored.

In Australia there is manufactured a hat which is said to resemble the Panama hat very closely. It is made of the unexpanded leaves of a native plant, which is immersed in boiling water, and then dried. The fibre obtained by this treatment is plaited as in South America.

Under the name of "Chattahs," a kind of umbrella hat, or sunshade, is made in India of the leaves of the palm, or of the plantain leaf. Chattahs are worn by the plowmen, cowkeepers and coolies of Bengal and Assam.—Youth's Companion.

On Sunday night last, a burglar entered the Catholic glebe house at Guysboro, N. S., and while the priest was asleep, took from his clothes, hanging on the bed post, his watch, \$26 cash, his keys and pen knife.

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 \$5.

A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

TINS, CREAMERS, MILK PANS,

HARNESS, 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.

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