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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.

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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.



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Ground optically from clear and pure flint, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty. Every pair fitted on scientific principles and guaranteed to give perfect vision where no actual disease of the eye exists, or can be exchanged free of charge within twelve months. W. A. Maclaren, Druggist, AGENT, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

(Continued from page 5.) her, Sir Robert; you will not love her less because she has followed the dictates of her own heart and married the man she loves? "She has done the best thing she could," said Sir Robert warmly; "married the real Carlyle instead of the pretended one." "Carlyle!" said Bab faintly. "What can you mean!" "Only this," said Geoffrey fondly; "I am the man to whom your father left you as a precious trust. The false suitor, who borrowed my name, deceived you, Bab—he was only a pretender from first to last; and yet, sweetheart, we can afford to forgive him, since, but for his fraud, we might never have learned to know each other really." "But it was a fearful risk," said Lady Grey solemnly. "I am sure I shall always shudder when I think of Barbara's danger."

To the Editor of The Review:

While some of our friends in Northumberland appear to, in some measure, disapprove of the course of the government in appointing Hon. J. B. Snowball to the senate, the people of Kent are beginning to very generally and very strongly express dissatisfaction from an entirely opposite standpoint and for a very different reason.

We in Kent are very generally unable to appreciate the reasons or sympathize with the feelings of those who, in Miramichi, express dissatisfaction at this appointment. In Mr. Snowball they have a gentleman of unexceptionable moral character, a fine public speaker, of remarkable acquirement, and ability in business, a long and varied experience in political life, in touch with and keenly alive to the interests of our section, in short, a thoroughly representative man.

The objections. First, that Mr. Snowball was and is in opposition to the Conservatives. Second, that he was bribed by the promise of this appointment to desert his party cannot both be true. They destroy each other. It certainly does not appear that it was the intention of the framers of our constitution that all the appointments to the senate should be made from one political party, or that they should be considered as one of rewards for party service. Again, Mr. Snowball did not desert his party, it deserted him. Fancy the sturdy old loyalist George Brown framing a bill to discriminate against Great Britain, or snivelling because a Canadian government had interfered to protect Canadian rights. Again, take from Blake's letter the parts dictated by his personal antagonism to Sir John A. Macdonald and their positions are identical. These men led the party to which Snowball belonged. That party exists no longer. This brings us to our own particular grievance. Whatever was the intention of the framers of our constitution in regard to the senate we can scarcely believe that they intended it as an asylum for pensioners. That men who had outlived their usefulness and whose faculties, dulled by age, are no longer of use to their country, should call once in two years for their sessional allowance. Rather, we believe, did they intend that there should meet, irrespective of party lines, the distinctly representative men of our country, men of cultured thought and wide experience, willing and able to bear the labors and responsibilities of government. At all events public opinion is beginning to give no uncertain sound on this question. The most damaging attacks on the senate as a body are based on the fact that members remain on its roll who have ceased to be factors in either political, commercial, or social life—and nothing would so elevate the position of the senate in public estimation as a decided action on its own part to relieve itself from this reproach. Is this not a legitimate cause for complaint? Members who do not even occupy their seats, except at rare intervals, shutting out from opportunities of usefulness those capable of rendering valuable services to the community.

We trust that if the members of this respectable and useful body who have outgrown and outworn their usefulness do not see the propriety of themselves resigning, that the senate as a body will take steps to call them to a sense of their duty. The appointment of either Mr. McLeod, Phinney, Brait or Jardine as senator would be hailed with great satisfaction. They are all men of marked ability, and capable of taking a foremost place in any deliberative assembly on the continent. Business complications may, or may not, debar the first, and Mr. Phinney may be unwilling to give up the splendid prize now almost in his grasp for which he has so ably fought, and Mr. Brait may not feel that he can leave a business that requires his personal supervision. But there does not appear from any quarter a valid objection to the appointment of Mr. John Jardine.

Of unimpeachable moral character and integrity, a clear logical reasoner, more adapted to shine in a deliberative assembly than on the platform, an intimate knowledge of the shipping, lumbering, and agricultural industries, and by no means without experience in politics, in the prime of life, with ample financial resources, Mr. Jardine has all the qualifications of the beau ideal senator. Added to this, he is so situated as to have the time at his disposal necessary to the office.

Kingston, Kent Co.

C. C. C.

What Cactus is to the Mexicans. The remark has been made that "the cactus has many good points and will not be set down upon." The remark is a true one, for, as is the reindeer to the Laplander, so is the cactus to the poor Mexican. It furnishes him with a home, such as it is. His food in many ways is prepared from the cactus. Sit down to a meal in a wretched Mexican jacal, and if you do not wish to spread your length upon the floor, you will be offered a small wicker stool made from the tough fiber of the cactus. The matting spread upon the dirt floor, which serves as a table, is woven from the same material. Corn meal cakes (tortillas), boiled beans, great fat fellows, and a pleasant and wholesome dish of stewed cactus cut into squares, about the size of a pea, will constitute your repast of solids. The fruit, without which no Mexican meal is complete, will be the luscious tuna, which grows around the edges of the prickly leaves of the cactus, and which when growing resembles a huge green shield surrounded by a crescent of thorny knobs about the size of a small apple, as if serving as a protection for the tender edges of the leaves. In a Mexican dinner, sweets always occupy a conspicuous part, and on this occasion the dulce will be the preserved roots or leaves of this same cactus. Though the Mexican people are not a race of hard drinkers, yet at meal times the wine or other fermented liquors are inevitable, and, as the lower class of Mexicans cannot well afford wine, you are invited to partake once more of this much abused cactus, this time in the form of tequila, a most atrocious drink which looks like gin, harmless enough to all appearances, but which goes down your throat like a wave of fire, and a few glasses of which will make you drunk clear to your finger tips. Should this prove too much for you, you are at liberty to partake of another beverage derived from the same source, but not quite as ardent, i. e., mescal. This liquid leaves a delicate suggestion of tar and red pepper in your mouth, and if drunk after eating a certain kind of domestic fruit, it is very dangerous, and in many cases results very disastrously for the imbibor.—Cor. Kansas City Times.

Polishing Linen. Frequent inquiries are made by housekeepers how to impart the laundry gloss to linen. To make a quart of thick starch for shirts have the water boiling in an enamelled kettle and stir into it three tablespoonfuls of starch thoroughly moistened with cold water. Let it boil for ten minutes, constantly stirring it. Dissolve in it a small quantity of spermaceti or white bees-wax either of which may be purchased in cakes of the proper size. Some people dissolve a piece of borax as large as a chestnut in boiling water before adding either starch or spermaceti. To make a high gloss on men's linen a little gum arabic should be added to the starch. A bottle should be kept in readiness and may be prepared by placing two ounces of the white gum in a pitcher and pouring over it a pint of boiling water. After it is dissolved and before it grows cold strain it into a bottle and cork it. One tablespoonful of this gum water, stirred into a pint of hot or warm boiled starch, will greatly assist the work of the polishing iron. The parts to be stiffened should be dipped into the starch and then rubbed by hand so that the starch will penetrate the fabric and have no clots on the surface. Wring nearly dry and hang in the air or, if the weather is cold by the fire. To iron a shirt, begin at the neckband, then fold the back through the middle and iron that, afterward sleeves and front. Lastly slip the bosom board in place, and if the starched part has dried while the body was being ironed, dampen it with a cloth rung fresh from clear water, stretch it into shape, adjust it perfectly, and iron with a heavy iron as hot as the fabric will bare. The gloss can now be perfected with a hot polishing iron, and the result will be satisfactory to the most exacting men.

Pay of Legislators. In Austria legislators are paid \$5 a day. In Germany members of both Houses receive about \$2.50 per day. In France members of each House receive the same—\$5 per day. In Greece the senators get \$100 per month, and the deputies \$50. In Belgium each member of the Chamber of Representatives gets \$85 a month. In Denmark the members of the Landsting receive each about \$3.75 a day. In Portugal the Peers and Commons are paid the same sum, which is about \$335 a year. In Spain the members of the Cortes are not paid for their services, but enjoy many advantages and immunities. In Switzerland the members in the National Council get \$2.50 per day, and the Council of State, the Lower House, \$1.50. In Italy the senators and deputies are not paid at all, but they are allowed traveling expenses and certain other privileges. England is the only country where members of Parliament are not only unpaid, but have no special rights or privileges whatever.

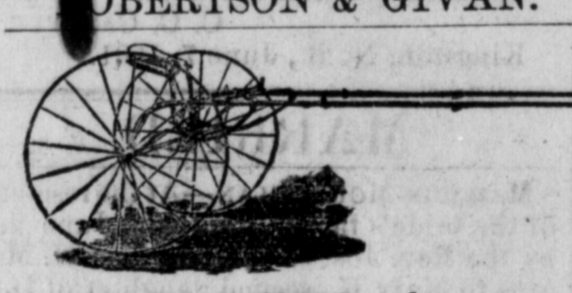
For Women

Who suffer from nervous and physical debility great help is found in taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without the injurious reaction that follows the use of stimulants. The result of taking this medicine is a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body. "I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla just what I have needed for a long time. I have tried different medicines or tonics, but never found a cure until I used this. My trouble has been a low state of the blood, causing faint turns."—Lena O'Connor, 121 Vernon st., Boston, Mass. "I have been a victim for the past two years of general weakness with turns of fainting. Have tried various remedies, but with little relief till I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Some six months since I began to use this remedy, and am greatly benefited."—Miss K. E. White, Somerville, Mass. "This is to certify that I have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla for some time, and it has done me a world of good. It has cured my headache, cleared my blood, and helped me in every way, and I am determined to use it so long as I need such a medicine."—Mrs. Taf, 152 First street, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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The following are the most important items of the THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1889, \$631,016,666 New Assurance Written in 1889, 175,284,100 Premium Income in 1889, 25,537,523 Interest and Other Income, 5,035,765 Total Income, 30,283,288 Payments to Policy holders, 11,842,858 Assets, 107,150,309 Liabilities (4 per cent.) 84,239,235 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, \$175,284,100); 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, \$631,016,666); 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 158, Halifax, N. S., or Special Agent GEO. REED, Moncton, N. B., 225, 223; Local Agents—Moncton, J. E. MASTERS; Chatham, F. R. MORRISON.

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TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT 13th APRIL, 1891. EASTERN STANDARD TIME. Stations. Moncton, leave, 15.45; arrive 10.00 Buctouche, arrive, 18.00; leave 7.30 Trains run daily Sunday excepted. E. G. EVANS, Supt. Hampton, N. B., 1891.

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