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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.

L. J. WATHEN, King St., Weldford, I. C. R., Kent County

WESTMORLAND Marble Works,

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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.

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Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, 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.

THE WORLD OVER.

A dreadful murder story is reported from Woodlands, forty miles northwest of Winnipeg. James Taddell, a farmer, had in his house a young Englishman, 17 years of age, whom he was bringing up.

A Vienna shoemaker recently accomplished the feat of manufacturing from a given calf a pair of boots with 24 hours of the animal's death. The skin was at the tannery at noon and the next morning it reappeared in the shape of a pair of boots.

An aged tramp who was admitted to the hospital at Millersburg, O., the past winter, suffering from frost bites sustained while sleeping out of doors, was discovered just before his discharge this spring, to be worth \$75,000. He was compelled to pay up.

Rev. Joseph McLeod of Fredericton received a cablegram from India announcing the death of Rev. A. B. Boyar, from typhoid fever. He was a graduate of the New Brunswick university in 1835, and has been a missionary in India for the past five years.

A Philadelphia woman, in a fit of insanity during her last illness, tore her will in pieces. The nurse gathered up the fragments and pasted them on a piece of pasteboard. After the woman's decease the will was admitted to probate without opposition.

A mahogany tree lately cut down in Honduras, Central America, made three logs which sold in Europe for \$11,000.

More than three hundred families have returned to England from Buenos Ayres, having been forced to leave on account of stoppage of work there and lack of money. They report a distressing condition of affairs in the Argentine Republic, owing to the recent financial disturbances. The foreign population, large numbers of whom emigrated there in obedience to glowing promises of highly paid labor, are said to be in some cases actually dying of starvation, as they are practically shut out from all work, and have no money to get away with.

MRS. ROBINSON, Hopewell Corner writes: Dear Sir, I have used your British Liniment for one year, and must say it surpasses all the Liniments I have ever used for Sore Throat, Lame Back, Pains in the Side, and all complaints for which a Liniment is needed. I had a pain in my side so bad that I had to give up work. I gave my side a good bathing with your Liniment and it gave me immediate relief so that in twenty minutes I was able to get away with.

A public debate was held in Albion Division hall, St. John, last week on a resolution that Canada is ripe for a prohibitory law. Speeches were made by the leaders of the affirmative and negative sides respectively, and by several others.

A peculiarly sad accident happened in New Glasgow, N. S., Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Robertson, of Churchville, who had been down town on business, was returning home in her carriage alone, and when near Bell's gate, the horse took fright and the harness gave way. The carriage went smash up against a telegraph post, instantly killing Mrs. Robertson and precipitating her body to the earth. She died almost immediately, not living two minutes after the accident. Deceased was a young woman, and leaves a husband and child.

The Charlottetown Guardian learns that Mr. Charles Weatherby, of Village Green, Lot 49, met with a very heavy loss a few days ago. His barn and stables were burned to the ground. Of four horses in the building at the time only one was saved. A number of pigs were also burned, as well as two tons of hay, forty bushels of wheat, a threshing machine, wagon, sleighs, and almost all his farming implements. No insurance.

The case of Mrs. Maybrick who was sentenced to death in England for poisoning her husband and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life will soon be again in the courts. It will be brought up by a suit on an insurance policy on her husband's life, the defence to which will be that she poisoned him. This will necessitate going through the evidence again and it is said that new evidence will be brought in which will prove her innocence.

A Maine fisherman, Mr. James R. Burns, has invented a lobster car in which these favorite crustaceans can be preserved a long time in good health and fattened for market. The inside is divided into a series of compartments by horizontal and vertical partitions of slats, wire netting, or any material that will permit the free circulation of the water. Each compartment has a chute extending down into it from the top, through which the lobsters can be put in and their food given them. There are also conveniently arranged openings, with doors, through which the lobsters may be removed when desired. None can be killed or injured by the weight or crowding of the others.

Sir John's Favorite Poem.

The following poem by Rev. Father Ryan, the poet of the Southern States, who is now dead, was the favorite poem of Sir John Macdonald: My feet are wearied and my hands are tired, My soul depressed— And I desire what I have long desired— Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain. In barren ways; 'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain, In harvest days.

The burden of my day is hard to bear, But God knows best; And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer, For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap The autumn yield; 'Tis hard to till, and 'tis hard to weep O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry, So heart oppressed; And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh, For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years, And o'er me fest My path, and through the flowing of hot tears

I pine—for rest. 'Twas always so; when but a child I laid On mother's breast My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed As now—for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er; For, down the west Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore Where I shall rest.

A Poor Preparation.

One of the greatest causes in the world of discontent and unhappiness with women is the fact that as a rule they have been brought up on compliments and flattery. It is an insult to a girl in society not to tell her that she or her gown is angelic. Such flattery is begun in childhood and continued in society, and when she reaches the stern arena of life it has become part of her nature. If when she enters the marriage relation and assumes the duties of the household or engages in social or church work, she is ever in any way subjected to criticism, as will surely be the case, it is an experience with which she is totally unfamiliar. If her husband and others with whom she is associated do not continue to constantly feed her on flattery, if they intimate for a moment that in any of the affairs of life she is not seraphic, or that it is possible for her in any respect to be less than perfect, she is at once made miserable and life becomes to her a burden.

The ordinary family and social training of a woman is a poor preparation for her as a candidate for the sterner duties of life. Society, which only says pleasant things, is largely responsible for this. Everywhere there should be frankness, girls should be brought up in an atmosphere of facts not of fancies, and they will become happier and more useful women.

When to Cut Grass.

The usual time for cutting grass is so late in the year that most of the juicy succulent portions of it have escaped, and cows will avoid it even when it is growing in the field. They will leave the patches of full grown grass and search for that of younger growth. Every dairyman knows what a difference the early pastures have upon the milk flow, and how, later in the season, when the grass becomes mature, the milk and butter lose that first fine fragrance and superior flavor. All of this argues that grass loses much of its valuable parts for the dairyman after it has reached a certain stage of maturity. We cannot expect hay made from such grass to be any better. The fine quality in the butter which fresh spring grass produces cannot be obtained in the winter from cows fed on such overripe hay.

The cutting and curing of hay earlier in the season will save the cows a great deal of this mysterious substance which affects the milk so favorably. The haying season for the dairyman should not be the same as that now adopted by general consent by farmers who raise it for the markets or for general stock. There is no special week or month in which hay should be cut and cured. The cows will be the monitors. When they seem to like it the most it should be cut before it has time to lose this fine, succulent flavor. This necessitates early harvesting, and also demands a repetition of it. Three cuttings may be obtained from one field in a season, or two cuttings at least. It is doubtful then if there is any loss sustained in quality if two or three cuttings are taken from the field.

The dairyman, to get the best winter hay then, should cut his grass before it has headed or blossomed. This may not be the best hay for stock of a general nature, but it is certainly the ideal dairyman's winter fodder.—American Cultivator.

Losing the Cud.

There is no such disease as losing the cud, and the various nostrums intended to supply it are useless. When the cow does not remasticate her food it is a sign that she is not well, probably from too much dry innutritious food. A bran mash fed slightly warm, with a little linseed oil in it, will, in most cases, correct the evil, and give the cow after an hour or two something to chew. This is better than any medicine.

The Many

Remarkable cures of Catarrh effected by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are conclusive proof that this loathsome and dangerous disease is one of the blood, needing only this searching and powerful alternative to thoroughly eradicate it.

"I have suffered for years from catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began to take this medicine last spring, and am now entirely free from that disgusting disease. My appetite has returned, and I am once more strong and healthy."—Susan L. W. Cook, 505 Albany street, Boston Highlands, Boston, Mass.

"My son—now fifteen years of age—was troubled for a long time with catarrh, in its worst form, through the effects of which his blood became poisoned. About a year ago he began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, has taken seven bottles of it, and is now entirely well."—D. P. Kerr, Big Spring, Ohio.

"I was cured of a long-standing catarrh by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James J. Dougher, Company G, 13th Infantry, Fort Wingate, N. M.

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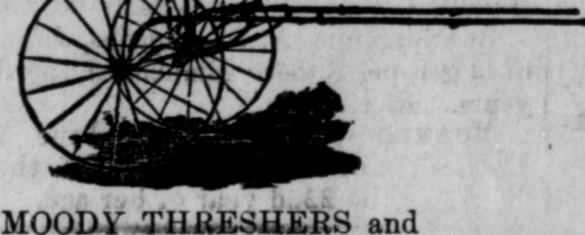
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Why?

Because of its strength, loss-paying power, and record for fair and honorable dealing. Statement January 1st, 1890—

Table with financial data: Cash Capital, Reserve for Unadjusted Losses, Reserve for Re-insurance, NET SURPLUS, Total Assets, J. D. PHINNEY, Agent, Richibucto.

The following are the most important items of the THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Table with financial data: Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1889, New Assurance Written in 1889, Premium Income in 1889, Interest and Other Income, Total Income, Payments to Policy holders, Assets, Liabilities (4 per cent.), Surplus, Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.

Of the Life Assurance Companies of the world THE EQUITABLE has for ten years transacted the largest annual new business (in 1889, \$175,294,100); 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, \$63,016,666); 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., or: Local Agents—Moncton, J. E. MASTER, Chatham, F. R. MORRISON.

Buctouche-Moncton Ry.

TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT 13th APRIL, 1891.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME. Stations. Moncton, leave, 15.45; arrive 10.00 Buctouche, arrive, 15.00; leave 7.30 Trains run daily Sunday excepted. E. G. EVANS, Supt. Hampton, N. B., 1891.

CURRAN & WALKER,

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General Merchandise. PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. PRICES CHEAP. Buctouche, March 19, 1891.

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