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A Fine stock of Cloths to select from kept constantly on hand.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.



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AT OUR NEW STAND NEXT TO THE WORLD OFFICE,

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We have a large variety to select from, in Walnut, Ash and Marble.

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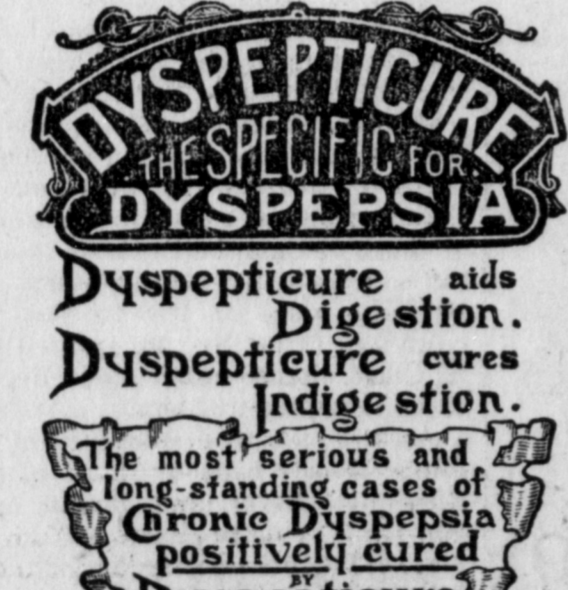
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THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

THE STORY OF THIS ANCIENT CORPORATION SUCCINCTLY TOLD.

It Dates Back to the Time of Charles II., the Experimental Voyage of 1668 Having Been Made With Good Results, That Monarch Grants the Charter.

The Hudson Bay Company's agents were not the first hunters and fur-traders in British America, ancient as was their foundation. The French, from the Canadas, preceded them no one knows how many years, though it is said that it was as early as 1627 that Louis XIII. chartered a company of the same sort and for the same aims as the English company. What even came of that corporation I do not know, but by the time the fishermen established themselves on Hudson Bay, individual Frenchmen and half-breeds had penetrated the country still further west. They were hardy, adventurous stock, and they loved the free-roving life of the trapper and hunter. Fitted out by the merchants of Canada, they would pursue the waterways which there cut up the wilderness in every direction, their canoes laden with goods to tempt the savages, and their guns or traps forming part of their burden. They would be gone the greater part of a year, and always returned with a store of furs to be converted into money, which was, in turn, dissipated in the cities with devil-may-care jollity. These were the couriers du bois, and theirs was the stock from which came the voyageurs of the next era, and the half-breeds, who joined the service of the rival fur companies, and who, by the way, redeemed the history of the Northwest territories with the little bloodshed that mars it.

Charles II. of England was made to believe that wonders in the way of discovery and trade would result from a grant of the Hudson Bay territory to certain friends and petitioners. An experimental voyage was made with good results in 1668, and in 1672 the King granted the charter to what he styled "the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, one body corporate and politic, in deed and in name, to have full power, ever, for Us, Our heirs, and Successors." It was indeed a royal and a wholesale charter, for the King declared, "We have given, granted, and confirmed unto said Governor and Company sole trade and commerce of those Seas, Straights, Bays, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, and Soundings, in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the Straights commonly called Hudson's, together with all the Lands, Countries, and Territories upon the coasts and confines of the Seas, etc., not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State, with the fishing of all sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes, together with the Royalty of the Sea upon the Coasts within the limits aforesaid, and all Mines Royal, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and Precious Stones, and that the said lands lie henceforth reckoned and reputed as one of our Plantations or Colonies in America called Rupert's Land." For this gift of an empire the corporation was to pay yearly to the King, his heirs and successors, two £ks and two black beavers whenever and as often as he, his heirs, or his successors "shall happen to enter into the said countries." The company was empowered to man ships of war, to create an armed force for security and defence, to make peace or war with any people that were not Christians, and to size any British or other subject who traded in their territory. The King named his cousin, Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland, to be first governor, and it was in his honor that the new territory got its name of Rupert's Land.

In the company were the Duke of Abermarle, Earl Craven, Lords Arlington and Ashley, and several knights and baronets, Sir Philip Carteret among them. There were also five esquires, or gentlemen, and John Portman, "citizen and goldsmith." They adopted the witty sentence, "Pro pelle cutem" (A skin for a skin), as their motto, and established as their coat of arms a fox sejant as the crest, and a shield showing four beavers in the quarters, and the cross of St. George, the whole upheld by two stags.

The "adventurers" quickly established forts on the shores of the Hudson Bay, and began trading with the Indians, with success. It was rumored that they made from twenty-five to fifty per cent profit every year. But they exhibited all of that timidity which capital is ever said to possess. They were nothing like as enterprising as the French couriers du bois. In a hundred years they were no deeper in the country than at first, excepting as they extended their little system of forts or "factories" up and down and on either side of Hudson and James Bays. In view of their profits, perhaps this lack of enterprise is not to be wondered at. On the other hand, their charter was given as a reward for the efforts they had made, and were to make, to find "the Northwest passage to the Southern seas," and in this quest they made less of a trial than in the getting of furs; how much less we shall see. But the company had no lack of brave and hardy followers. At first the officers and men at the factories were nearly all from the Orkney Islands, and those islands remained until recent times the recruit source for this service. This was because the Orkney men were inured to a rigorous climate, and to a diet largely composed of fish. They were subject to less of a change in the company's service than must have been endured by men from almost any part of England.

The attitude of the company toward discovery suggests a Dogberry at its head, bidding his servants to "comprehend" the Northwest passage, but should they fail, to thank God they were rid of a villain. In truth, they were traders pure and simple, and were making great profits with little trouble and expense.

They brought from England about £4000 worth of powder, shot, guns, fire-steels, flints, gun-worms, powder-horns, pistols, hatchets, sword blades, awl blades, ice chisels, files, kettles, fish-hooks, net-lines, burning-glasses, looking-glasses, tobacco, brandy, goggles, gloves, hats, lace, needles, thread, thimbles, breeches, vermilion, worsted shawls, blankets, flannels, red feathers, buttons, beads, and "shirts, shoes and stockings." They spent, in keeping up their posts and ships, about £15,000, and in return they brought to England castorom, whale fins, whale oil, deer horns, goose quills, bed feathers, and skins—in all of a value of about £20,000 per annum. I have taken the average for several years. I have not the company's history, and it is in my own money as they spent \$90,000 and got back \$130,000, and this is their showing under such circumstances as to make it the course of wisdom not to boast of their profits. They had three times trebled their stock and otherwise increased it, so that having been 10,500 shares at the outset, it was now 103,950 shares.—From "A Skin for a Skin," by Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine for February.

SOME SYNONYMS.

The Wonders of the English Language Illustrated.

The construction of the English language must appear most formidable to a foreigner. One of them looking at a picture of a number of vessels said: "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock.

And it was added for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language that "a flock of girls is called a bevy, and a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd."

How Vaccine Virus is Obtained.

The preparation used to produce what we call "vaccination" is known among medical men as vaccine virus, to produce which it is necessary to go through a surgical operation, the subject being a young cow or even a calf. After scarifying the belly of the animal (the parts having previously been shaved), the wound is inoculated with virus from an animal already in use. A sore is thus formed without lasting injury to the beast, and after a week or ten days a thin vaccid matter begins to flow from the abrasion. This pus or matter is the vaccine virus of commerce. Goose quills, which have been scraped with a knife until they present a rough exterior, are rubbed in this virus.

The virus from one abrasion is sufficient to coat 10,000 quills, which after being so prepared, are technically called "points." These points when ready for shipment, look very much like ordinary goose quills, the virus coating not being visible to the naked eye.

There are several persons in the United States who make it a business to supply the rest of humanity with vaccine virus. One of these "vaccine farms" is at the Agricultural College, Columbus, O.; another at Fond du Lac, Wis.; the third, and also the largest in the world, in New Jersey, the property of Dr. E. A. Lewis.—St. Louis Republic.

An Obstinate Woman.

There is a tradition of a Gloucestershire scold whose obstinate disposition defied the ducking-stool. After the first "sousing" in the village horse pond her husband exclaimed: "Mollie! Mollie! What these pro-mises I never to scold at I again!" As soon as Mollie recovered her breath she replied in a thundering voice of moroseness: "No, I won't do nothin' o' th' sort!" Mollie had another scold, and the husband met with the same acrimonious response to his anxious interrogation. The sousing was repeated, but Mollie continued to be obdurate and contumacious. "You may drown I," shouted Mollie, "but I wool never give in." They did not run the risk of drowning Mollie, but released her, for the husband was convinced that she would "rather drown than refuse to wag her red rag at us" whenever she felt inclined to do so. It did not cure Mollie. She became as great a scold as ever she had been before her public "sousing." Some years after that critical punishment the lord of the manor met John at a court leet and inquired: "Well, John, how does Mollie get on with her scolding?" "Oh, squire, her be nearly cured on 't." "Did the ducking-stool do that business?" "Oh, no, I let her jaw on as long as she liked. I ged her no back answers. I zot quiet and blowed me bacca, and her soon dropt her scolding and be now as good a woman as they be made."—National Review.

Area of the Dominion.

The Statistical Year Book of Canada, compiled by Mr. Sydney C. D. Roper, of the statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture, gives the total area of the Dominion at 3,456,383. In this estimate 140,736 square miles are assigned to water and 3,315,647 to land surface. The table which yields this total is said to be an entirely new one, having been specially prepared at the request of the compiler of the Year Book, by the Topographical Survey branch of the Department of the Interior. "The measures have all," we are told, "been made anew and checked, and may be depended on, in so far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures unless based upon new information." As this is a question on which there has been a good deal of discussion, and much difference of opinion, it is satisfactory to receive this assurance from what we may regard as the highest official and professional authority.

Cures for Sleeplessness.

Cures for insomnia are very numerous, and before any man could try them all he would be asleep forever. A way for putting young children to sleep is of Spanish origin. It requires that the back from the neck to the waist be gently rubbed.

There is much in the Chinese theory that wakefulness will be dispelled when one rides the mind of every thought whatsoever. A conscientious man never went to sleep until his wife play the scale up and down on a small organ. Often after he was asleep he would start slightly and then sing what had put him to sleep.

Horace, in his satires, recommends swimming the Tiber three times! Sir Thomas Browne was accustomed to repeat some verses of a certain hymn. Franklin took an air bath. Sir John Sinclair counted, while Sir John Rennie, when engaged upon any public works, never went to sleep until his head had been combed and gently rubbed by a soft hand. Gentle exercise in the open air, temperature, and plain wholesome food are the best helps to sleep.—Chicago News.

VERY MANY SUCH. RHEUMATISM.—Col. DAVID WYLIE, Brockville, Ont., says: "I suffered intensely with rheumatism in my ankles. Could not stand; rubbed them with St. Jacobs Oil. In the morning I walked without pain." NEURALGIA.—Mr. JAMES BONNER, 158 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is the only remedy that relieved me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me." BACKACHE.—"I can highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as being the best medicine in existence; it promptly cured me of severe lumbago." G. N. BOYER, Carleton, Quebec. SPRAINS.—"My mother received a very severe sprain and bruise by falling down stairs. St. Jacobs Oil cured her in a couple of days." R. BURNAND, 121 Tecumseth St., Toronto, Ont. BRUISES.—Mr. AITCHISON, Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department, says he met with a serious accident and his back and shoulders were terribly bruised, but by the use of St. Jacobs Oil he was completely restored. IT IS THE BEST.

BURPEE, THORNE & CO., Hardware & Fancy Goods, 60 AND 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST LANDING! 300 Bxs Choice Messina Lemons, 50 Cases Valencia Oranges, 50 Boxes Choice Florida Oranges.

DATES, NUTS, FIGS, & C., ALWAYS IN STOCK! J.W. Potts & Co., 41 and 43 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

J. H. CARNALL, Taxidermist and Naturalist, 38 King Square, (south side) St. John, N. B. Birds and Animals mounted in the best style of the art. Moose and Caribou Heads mounted in the best style. Furs of all kinds dressed. Good collection on hand for sale. Skins tanned and made into mats. Rare birds bought and fair prices paid. Arctic Owls particularly required. I guarantee that no months will appear in my work.

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JAS. S. MAY & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, Domville Building, SAINT JOHN, N. B. W. C. PITFIELD, General Partner. S. HAYWARD, Special Partner. W. C. PITFIELD & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, TEAS, & C., CANTERBURY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Richibucto, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. All the right, title, and interest, property claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of, in, and to, all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, Bounded on the east by Queen Street, on the north by the McDermott property, on the west by land deeded to Robert Richardson, on the south by the Carey property, being the lot of land occupied by Thomas G. Richardson, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of Kent at the suit of Dosithe Richard against the said Caleb Richardson.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1892.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1892, at the same hour and place. WM. WHETEN, Sheriff.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC. For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York. TROUT FISHING. ATTENTION is called to the following Fishery Regulation: "In the Province of New Brunswick, no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any SPECKLED TROUT, LAKE TROUT or LANDLOCKED SALMON, between the 15th day of SEPTEMBER and the 1st day of MAY in each year, both days inclusive, by order. S. P. HALSEY, Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, 2nd January, 1892.