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**UNEXPLORED CANADA.**Practically Nothing Known of One-Third  
of Our Great Dominion.There are more than one million and a  
quarter square miles of unexplored lands  
in Canada, according to the opinion of Dr.  
Dawson, director of the Geological Survey.  
The entire area of the Dominion is com-  
puted at 3,470,257 square miles, com-  
puted at one-third of this country has yet  
been untraveled by the explorer. Exclu-  
sive of the inhospitable detached Arctic  
portions 954,000 square miles is for all  
practical purpose entirely unknown.Dr. Dawson has made a careful estimate  
of the unexplored areas. Beginning at the  
extreme northwest of the Dominion, the  
first of these areas is between the eastern  
boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine river  
and the Arctic coast, and consists entirely  
of 9,500 square miles or somewhat smaller  
in extent than Belgium and lying entirely  
within the Arctic circle. The next area  
is west of the Lewes and Yukon rivers  
and extends to the boundary of Alaska.  
Until last year there were 32,000 square  
miles in this area unexplored, but a part  
of this was traveled last summer. A third  
area of 27,000 square miles lies between  
the Lewes, Pelly and Stikine rivers, being  
nearly as large as Scotland. Between the  
Pelly and Mackenzie rivers is another  
large area of 100,000 square miles, or about  
twice the size of England. It includes  
nearly six hundred miles in length of the  
main Rocky Mountain range. An area of  
50,000 square miles is found between  
Great Bear Lake and the Arctic coast, be-  
ing nearly all to the north of the Arctic  
circle. Nearly as large as Portugal is an-  
other area, between Great Bear Lake, the  
Mackenzie river and the western part of  
Great Slave Lake, in all 35,000 square  
miles. Lying between Stikine and Laird  
rivers to the north, and the Skeena and  
Peace rivers to the south is an area of 81-  
000 square miles, which except being re-  
cently penetrated by a field party is quite  
unexplored.Another area of 35,000 square miles,  
south east of Athabasca Lake, is an area  
of which little is known except that it has  
been crossed by a field party en route to  
St. Churchill, east of the Coppermine river  
and west of Bathurst Inlet; here lies 7,500  
miles of unexplored land, which may be  
compared to half the size of Switzerland.  
Eastward from this is an area of 31,000  
square miles or about equal to Ireland,  
lying between the Arctic coast and Black's  
river. Much larger than Great Britain and  
Ireland, and embracing 178,000 square  
miles, is an area bounded by Black's river,  
Great Slave Lake, Athabasca Lake,  
Hatchet and Reindeer Lakes, Churchill  
river and the west coast of Hudson Bay.  
This country includes the barren grounds  
of the continent.It will be remembered that Mr. J. B.  
Tyrell recently struck through these bar-  
ren grounds on his trip to Fort Churchill  
on the Churchill river, but could only  
make a preliminary exploration of the  
country. On the south coast of Hudson  
Bay, between the Severn and Attawapish-  
kat rivers is another area of 22,000 square  
miles or larger than Nova Scotia. Lying  
between Trout Lake, Lac Seul and the  
Albany river are 15,000 square miles of  
unexplored land, or about half the size of  
Scotland.The south and east of James Bay and  
near to large centers of population than  
any region which still remains unexplor-  
ed, is an area of 35,000 square miles,  
which may be compared to the area of  
Portugal. The most easterly area is the  
greatest of all. It comprises almost the  
entire interior of the Labrador peninsula  
or Northwest territory, in all 289,000  
square miles, more than equal to twice the  
area of Great Britain and Ireland, with an  
added area equal to that of Newfoundland.Only two or three years ago Mr. A. P.  
Lowe made a line of exploration and sur-  
vey into the interior of this area, and the  
same gentleman also traveled inland up  
the Hamilton river, yet this area must be  
regarded as yet practically unexplored.The Arctic Islands will add an area of  
several hundred thousand square miles of  
unexplored land.**Treatment of Sprains.**It is generally within an hour after the  
accident that you are called in to see the  
case. The patient is suffering very severely,  
and wanting very much to know if  
"anything is broken." After examining  
for fracture, order the part to be bathed in  
extremely hot water, every hour or two.  
Have the water just as hot as the patient  
can bear it, and apply with a sponge or  
cloth, rather than allow the ankle to lie in  
the water. Then dry and let the part rest  
quietly, wrapped in flannels, when an  
application of hamamelis or veratrum and  
hamamelis may be made. Before retiring  
apply a flannel bandage tightly around  
the swollen part, only being careful that  
the circulation is not cut off. It is sur-  
prising how the hot applications relieve  
the pain and produce absorption, and how  
the bandage, by pressure, prevents swell-  
ing and inflammation.—Eclectic Medi-  
cal Journal.**Huxley's Courtship.**Sir W. Fowler tells the story of Huxley's  
courtship. When the Rattlesnake was in  
Sydney harbor the officers were invited to  
a ball, and young Huxley among the  
number. There for the first time he met  
his future wife, whose parents resided at  
Sydney. A few days after they were en-  
gaged and the ship sailed for the Torres  
Straits to complete the survey of the north  
coast of Australia, all communication be-  
ing cut off for months at a time, and then  
she returned direct to England.After that brief acquaintance, not long-  
er than a fortnight, it was seven years be-  
fore the lovers saw one another. At the  
end of this time, on Huxley's appointment  
to the School of Mines, he was in a posi-  
tion to claim his bride and welcome her  
to her first home, in St. John's Wood.  
Huxley's love at first sight and constancy  
during those seven long years of separa-  
tion were richly rewarded, for it is im-  
possible to imagine a pair more thorough-  
ly suited than they were.—Tid-Bits.**Labor-Saving Electricity.**The hopes of electrical scientists are  
more brilliant and amazing than anything  
that was ever called utopian, and make  
our present-day contention for limiting  
labor to eight hours a day a piece of timid  
modesty. If but one-fourth of what is  
seriously contemplated at present shall  
ever be realized, the curse of exhausting  
 toil which has debased mankind for coun-  
tless ages will be abolished and there will  
no longer be any necessity for pauperism.  
I have found that by inserting wires in  
the earth to catch the magnetic currents  
which are continually passing round it I  
can intercept enough to be of great value  
to the human constitution as a restorative  
influence that works in harmony with life.  
If the reader will repeat the experiment,  
let him bury a copper wire in the ground  
for 2 feet, running north and south, and  
place a sensitive constitution in connection  
with the wire.**RUM AND TOBACCO.**Effects Must be Taught in the Public  
Schools.State Superintendent Charles R. Skinner,  
of the department of public instruction,  
has issued an official interpretation of  
the law enacted by the last legislature,  
providing for study of the nature and ef-  
fects of alcoholic drinks and other nar-  
cotics, in connection with physiology and  
hygiene, in the public schools. The new  
law, which went into effect August 1, it  
appears, has not been fully understood by  
all the teachers and superintendents of  
schools. Numerous enquiries as to what  
effect the law has had have been received at  
the office of the department of public in-  
struction in Albany. In answer Mr. Skinner  
says the subject embraces tobacco in all  
its forms and opium, morphine, coffee,  
tea and all mixtures into which alcohol or  
any other narcotic enters. It shall be  
taught as thoroughly as arithmetic, gram-  
mar, geography, reading, writing and  
spelling or any other subject prescribed  
in the course of study. The length of each  
lesson must be determined by the local  
school authorities, and should be of suf-  
ficient length to insure such instruction  
will prepare pupils to pass required tests.  
Superintendent Skinner also directs that  
the course of study must be arranged for  
each grade in every school below the sec-  
ond year of the high school, and as all  
pupils cannot read equally well, the law  
provides that text books shall be graded  
to the capacities of primary, intermediate and  
high school pupils. Teachers must also  
give oral instruction four times a week  
for ten weeks to all pupils who cannot  
read. The new law says particularly that  
"no teacher shall be licensed who has not  
passed a satisfactory examination in the  
subject and the best methods of teaching  
it." Mr. Skinner says that his provision  
re-enacts and emphasizes one of the wise  
requirements of the law of 1884, which has  
been strictly enforced. One of the most  
important questions, about which a great  
deal of uneasiness has been felt by the  
teachers and school superintendents, is  
that one which refers to the payment of  
state school moneys. The law is very em-  
phatic. It says that "no state school  
money shall be paid for the benefit of any  
district, city, normal or other school un-  
less the officer or board having jurisdiction  
of such school has filed with the officer  
whose duty it is in each case to disburse  
the state school money for such school an  
affidavit made by such officer, or by the  
president or secretary of such board, that  
he has made thorough investigation as to  
the facts, and that to the best of his  
knowledge, information and belief all the  
provisions of this Act have been faithfully  
complied with during the preceding school  
year." This law took effect August 1, yet  
the letter of the law cannot be complied with  
inasmuch as the appointment of state  
school officers is made at different times and  
by different methods.A strict construction of the law," says  
Superintendent Skinner, "would require  
normal schools, teachers' training classes  
and teachers' institutes to comply with  
all the provisions of the act, including the  
requirements of the first section, but this  
is manifestly impossible. Normal schools  
could not comply with that section with-  
out employing more teachers and purchas-  
ing more books, for which no appro-  
priation has been made. To deprive them  
of public money would close them. There-  
fore, presidents of normal school boards,  
instructors of teachers' training classes  
and conductors of teachers' institutes will  
be required once each year after July 31,  
1896, to make affidavit only that 'adequate  
time and attention have been given to in-  
struction in the best methods of teaching  
this branch during the preceding year.' These  
affidavits will be made to the state  
superintendent of public instruction."**Known to Fame.**Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who com-  
pleted his fortieth year of service in the  
British army on September 7, has probab-  
ly seen more hard fighting than any other  
officer of his rank in the empire. He was  
one of Beaton's Horse in the Indian mutiny,  
commanded "Wood's" regiment of  
blacks in the Ashantee war, and held im-  
portant posts in the Kafir, Zulu and  
Transvaal campaigns and the Egyptian  
expeditions. Before he joined the army,  
he was three years in the navy, during  
which time he was with the Naval Brig-  
ade at Inkerman and in the trenches,  
and was severely wounded at the assault  
on Redan. He is not yet fifty-eight.M. Goron, who was once the head of the  
detective bureau of Paris, and who was as  
well known in Scotland Yard as on the  
Continent, has made an application to be  
retired on a pension of \$400 a year. M.  
Goron became famous by clearing up the  
Gouffé murder mystery, but was after-  
ward deposed from his high office and re-  
legated to a division superintendency.To a letter from an Italian firm of real  
estate agents, offering him a great estate  
in Italy with a dukedom thrown in for so  
many thousand dollars, Baron L. Banato  
the South African diamond king, replied  
that he would consider the offer if the  
crown were included.Labouchere is one of the hardest work-  
ing members of parliament, being usually  
the first to arrive in the House and the  
last to leave. He is a man of great self-  
possession, with a large head and a power-  
ful face. His eyes, under their thick-set  
eyebrows, are small and piercing.Ex-Judge William C. Price, who was  
Treasurer of the United States under  
Buchanan, is living in St. Louis, an in-  
teresting relic of the lost cause. The old  
Judge gets painfully excited when he  
talks about "the wrongs of the South,"  
and in spirit he is as unconquered as  
were Jefferson Davis and Jubal Early.  
Judge Price, who is now eighty years old,  
said the other day: "When Buchanan asked  
Attorney General Black, of Pennsylvania,  
if the Government could coerce a state,  
he promptly replied, 'No.' Despite this  
fact Buchanan ordered the re-inforce-  
ment of Anderson at Sumter. That I could not stand, and I resigned."  
Cardinal Vaughan has been accused of  
appropriating the arms of the See of Can-  
terbury. The arms conferred upon him  
by Pope Leo are the historic arms belong-  
ing to all British Archbishops, a crozier  
surmounted by a pall; as the field for the  
Protestant see is azure, that in the arms  
given to Westminster is gules.**A Reputed Remedy for Hay Fever.**Martyns to hay fever will learn with in-  
terest the experience of Dr. Fuber, of  
Hamburg, who suffered a great deal from  
hay fever during several summers. He  
noticed that in winter a coryza was ac-  
companied with hot ears, which retained  
their normal temperature when the dis-  
charge from the nose was established. He  
tried a reverse order of things on the hay  
fever and rubbed his ears until they be-  
came red hot. He can now lead an in-  
durable existence. As soon as there is the  
least amount of fulness in the nose,  
he rubs the ears noticeably pale. A thorough  
rubbing of the ears has always succeeded  
in freeing the nasal mucous membrane  
from congestion. The rubbing must be  
thorough and repeated.**HUNGARY'S MILLENNIUM.**A Celebration to Last Throughout an En-  
tire Year.Hungary is preparing to celebrate the  
millennium as a state, the celebration to  
last from January 1, 1896, to December  
31 of the same year. This millennial year  
will be filled with commemorations of  
events of interest in the long history of  
the Magyar realm, which for many hun-  
dreds of years, was the bulwark of West-  
ern Europe against the barbarism of the  
East. The year's celebration will be divid-  
ed into three parts, each commencing at  
an epoch in the history of Hungary. The  
celebration proper will open with a com-  
bined session of both houses of parlia-  
ment in the new hall, now nearly com-  
pleted, at a cost of 16,000,000 florins, and  
this grand occasion will be marked by  
unusual pomp and ceremonies. Next will  
come the opening of the Pantheon at the  
end of Andrássy street, Buda-Pesth, where  
hundreds of busts and statues of Hun-  
gary's heroes and eminent men and  
women of the last thousand years will  
be placed in Hungary's Valhalla. This will  
be followed by the inauguration of the  
new Museum of Art and History, built at  
a cost of 3,600,000 florins, the laying of  
the corner stones of two new bridges to  
span the Danube at Buda-Pesth, and the  
dedication of three other great public  
buildings, the Palace of Justice, the Ex-  
hibition Hall and the Museum of Artistic  
Hand Work.Still further to indicate the beginning  
of a new era in the spring two sections of  
the older part of the city will be remodel-  
ed on hygienic principles, and 500 new  
public schools throughout the country will  
be opened. The exhibition buildings in  
themselves will constitute an attraction  
of no ordinary kind, as in the different  
buildings to house the historical collec-  
tions will be illustrated all the different  
styles of architecture that have character-  
ized the 1,000 years of Hungary's exist-  
ence as a State. In addition, in the ethno-  
graphic village will be presented all the  
dwellings, types, characteristics, etc., of  
Hungary's conglomerate of nationalities,  
together with schools, police courts, churches,  
fairs and kirchnesses, the whole forming a celebration of unusual interest  
to the scholar, the historian and ethno-  
graphist. Such an exhibition will also be  
of great significance, not only to Hungary,  
but to Europe. It will indicate, among  
other things, the growing sense of nation-  
ality in this great Magyar State, and the  
entrance upon a new era in which educa-  
tion and civilization, humanity and pro-  
gress will represent the goals and a new  
order of events.—Interior Chicago.**A Young Girl's Library.**Thomas Wentworth Higginson in an  
article in November Ladies' Home Jour-  
nal, prints a list of one hundred books, by  
American authors, which he regards as  
the best works for young girls of fifteen.  
He considers the attractive and interesting  
features of books in making up his list, as  
he holds that literary instruction should  
be presented in its most palatable and in-  
viting form to youth. In naming the best  
ten books for young girls Mr. Higginson  
says: At the head of all available books for  
American girls is whether to create the love  
of reading or to gratify it—must be placed,  
of course, Miss Alcott's "Little Women." The  
young girls themselves will place it there,  
if we do not; and there is really no  
objection to be made to this prominence,  
beyond some occasional instances of slang  
or slovenly expression. With it may be  
classed, though perhaps written for some-  
what younger readers, Miss Jane Andrews'  
immortal "The Seven Little Sisters. Who  
Live on the Round Ball that Floats in the  
Air," a book which has for the first time  
brought it home to multitudes of young  
people that they are the citizens not mere  
inhabitants of a nation but of a planet. We  
may then pass to four classic works, by classic  
American authors, Hawthorne's "Won-  
der book," Longfellow's "Evangeline,"  
Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal" and  
Whittier's "Snow-Bound." With a little  
less sense of perfect security we may add  
Irving's "Sketch Book," Cooper's "Last  
of the Mohicans," and Mrs. Stowe's  
"Uncle Tom's Cabin;" the last two hav-  
ing this special value, that they intro-  
duce two new races into literature and  
won at once an international fame. This  
makes nine of the first ten, and Dr.  
Hale's "Ten Times One is Ten" seems al-  
most providential as to the fitness of its  
title, and may rightfully find its way in.**A Camera's Lies.**Photographers, especially amateur  
photographers, will tell you that the  
camera cannot lie. This only proves that  
photographers, especially amateur photo-  
graphers, can; for the dry plate can lie as  
badly as the canvas on occasion, and is  
actually more pernicious because of its  
undeserved reputation of veracity. Who  
would believe a ghost story on the uncor-  
roborated evidence of a painter's picture?  
Yet a photograph of a house at Halesowen,  
taken a few days ago, included the likeness  
of the wealthy lady who vacated it six  
months back. As she vacated it for the  
churchyard, the plate appropriately enough  
exhibited her dressed in a shroud; and so  
convincing was this counterfeit present-  
ment that a regular ghost scare broke out,  
and several women averred that they saw  
the dead lady at the window. On Satur-  
day it was discovered that it was all due  
to some flaw in the photographic appar-  
atus, just as in a very similar case at Ips-  
wich some time ago. There the view re-  
presented a back water off the River Gipping,  
and in the water there was clearly out-  
lined a drowned female figure—waist,  
bust, features, hair and all. They actually  
dragged the river to see what they could  
find, and found nothing. Curiously  
enough, a woman was really drowned at  
the very spot, a few weeks later; so that  
Ipswich photography seems to be as pre-  
vious as Halesowen is retrospective.—Pall  
Mall Gazette.**A Talking People.**As Judge Luston, of Tennessee, was  
once going through Texas he met an old  
Texan who described at length the people  
that had settled in his neighborhood. A  
large number of them having come from  
Kentucky. "And there's them Kain-  
tuckians," said he. "They're the speak-  
in'-est people I ever see in my life, for a  
fact. Why, whenever we hev a shootin'  
match, a camp-meetin', a weddin' or a  
fun'ral, you can jest bet that them Kain-  
tuckians will be ther, and afore you knows  
it they'll be offerin' resolutions and a-  
makin' speeches tell you can't rest. To  
tell the truth, Judge, they can't cut a  
watermelon without a speech."—Cen-  
tury.**Case of Know Nothing.**At a certain Cambridge viva voce ex-  
amination a particular candidate had so  
far failed to answer any question what-  
ever. After wasting a good deal of pa-  
tience on him the examiner in desperation  
finally tore from a sheet paper a portion of  
the question, placed it in front of the  
luckless youth and cuttingly observed:  
"Oblige me, sir, by placing upon this paper  
the whole of what you know on any sub-  
ject of any kind whatever."—Judge.**H. A. D'OLLOQUI, M. D.**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
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AND MANUFACTURER OF  
DIMENSION LUMBER,  
Weldford Station, I. C. R. Kent County.**GOOD  
COMMERCIAL  
AND OTHER  
PRINTING  
AT****THE REVIEW  
OFFICE****Farm for Sale!**That valuable farm at Bass River, Kent  
Co., known as the Robert Brown farm, is  
offered for sale or rent.  
The farm contains about 186 acres of  
the best land in the County, over 100 acres  
of which are cleared and under a high  
state of cultivation.There is a large first-class, two-story  
dwelling house, two large barns, one stage  
house, granary and stable combined, and  
other out buildings. It is situated in the  
most thriving and popular part of Kent  
County, within two minutes walk of the  
post-office, where a daily mail is received,  
and quite close to the superior school and  
within half a mile of Mr. E. Walker's  
lumber and grist mills.For further information and particulars  
address the undersigned at Harcourt Sta-  
tion.

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