

INTER COLONIAL RAILWAY 1895. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1895

On and after MONDAY, the 9th September, 1895 the trains of the Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.
Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 12.22
Accommodation for Campbellton, 13.13

WILL LEAVE HARCOURT.
Through express for St. John and Halifax, (Monday excepted), 5.23
Accommodation for Campbellton, 12.45
Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 13.05
Through Express for Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, 20.46

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., 6th September, 1895.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
In Effect Monday, June 24th, 1895
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

STATIONS.	Distance, Miles between Stations.	NO. 1.	NO. 2.
MONCTON		Ar. 10.00 Lv. 10.00	
Lewisville	1	9.55 10.04	
Humphrey's	2	9.52 10.08	
Irishtown	5	9.32 10.28	
Cape Breton	10	9.19 10.40	
Scott's Settlement	12	9.09 10.48	
McDougal's	15	8.58 10.70	
Notre Dame	19	8.42 10.16	
Cocaigne	20	8.37 10.20	
St. Anthony	24	8.21 10.35	
Little River	27	8.05 10.48	
BUCTOUCHE	32	7.50 Ar. 10.00	

No. 1 Train connects with I. C. R. train for Halifax at Humphrey's, and with trains for Campbellton and St. John leaving Moncton at 10.20 and 12.10 respectively.
No. 2 Train connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Humphrey's at 15.00, and with trains leaving St. John at 7.00, and Campbellton at 5.25. Trains run daily Sunday excepted.
E. G. EVANS, Manager.
Moncton, N. B., June 20th, 1895.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

10.00	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	15.00
10.15	Kingston,	14.46
10.28	Mill Creek,	14.33
10.45	Grumble Road,	14.16
10.51	Molus River,	14.09
11.15	McMinn's Mills,	13.45
11.30	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	13.30

Trains are run by Eastern Standard time.
Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.
Connect with I. C. R. accommodation trains north and south.

WILMOT BROWN,
General Manager and Lessee.
Richibucto, Dec. 7, 1893.

For Sale or To Let!

The Noble premises, so called, in the town of Richibucto, lately occupied by R. B. Noble. Barn and outbuildings and half acre land attached.
Possession immediately.
For particulars apply to
R. B. NOBLE, 41 Simcoe St., Toronto.
or ROBERT BEERS, Richibucto.

Merchants

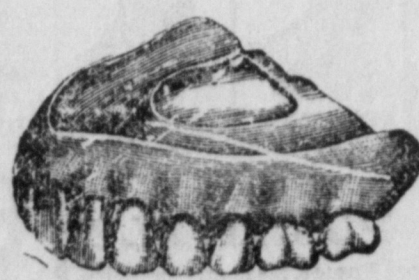
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DRS SOMERS & DOHERTY,



DENTISTS.

Office—Y. M. C. A. building, Moncton.
Refer to—New York College of Dental Surgery, and University of Pennsylvania.
Visits will be made to Kent County every month. Harcourt on 16th, 17th and 18th. Kingston on 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Buctouche on 23rd and 24th.

IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK, WHAT WOULD HE DO?

Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

Commission Merchant.

All kinds of country produce sold on Commission. Quick sales and prompt returns. Highest market prices realized.

O. S. MACGOWAN,
P. O. BOX 117, MONCTON, N. B.

CONNORS' RESTAURANT.

Main Street, Moncton,
Next door to the K. Shoe Store.

Meals served at all hours.
Oysters, Roast Fowl, etc. Highest cash prices paid for Buctouche Oysters.

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Are you bright and clever? If so, you have plenty of ideas of your own, also sense enough to grasp good new ones when offered. What do you think of a 32 column illustrated Monthly Paper, each issue containing a Piece of Music, Vocal or Instrumental, Latest Fashions, Good Stories, Dramatic News and Portraits of Pretty Actresses, Household, Toilet and Fancy Work Hints, all for 25 cents a year, postpaid? Seems too good to be true, but we give you exactly what we advertise. Send 25 cents and see for yourself.

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Agents wanted. Liberal commission paid.

NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO.

The handsomest musical and fashion journal in America, full sheet music size, 32 pages and handsome cover, containing from ten to twelve pieces of vocal or instrumental music, besides four or five portraits of leading actresses. Subscription by the year, \$1.50, sample copy, 10 cts. Address THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO., Broadway Theatre building, New York. Agents wanted. Liberal commission paid.

WANTED HELP.

RELIABLE MEN in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission on salary \$50.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars, write

THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO.,
London, Ont., Canada.

LIFE INSURANCE AT COST.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York issues life policies at about half the old line rates, and returns to the policy holders at the end of ten years the earnings of their share of the reserve which makes it the cheapest life insurance in the world, considering the security offered. The company has a reserve fund of \$3,700,000 and have paid to deceased policy holders upwards of \$19,000,000. Lieut. Col. James Domville, 134 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, is manager for the Maritime Provinces. James T. Kirke, Special Traveling Agent for N. B.

P. S.—Some desirable territory for Agents may yet be secured.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proof. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Animals Change of Color in Cold Countries.

As winter approaches and the green of summer is replaced by snow and ice, a peculiar change occurs among certain animals. At the first hint of cold they begin to assume a different color; tints of gray and lighter hues appear in the somber black of dark coat of summer, and soon the animal is mottled with dark and white patches, finally becoming a pure white that it is at once a protection, rendering it almost invisible on the snow. Before the change was understood it was supposed that the animals were distinct forms; one white and the other dark. But it is now well known that a number of animals change their color with the regularity of the seasons, says the Philadelphia Times.

One of the most interesting examples is the hare, several of which are known to assume a winter pelage, the most familiar being the varying hare and the Arctic hare. The latter, in summer, when it would in a winter coat present a marked and striking contrast to its surroundings, is on its upper side black and a light brownish yellow, mixed; the upper portion of the tail and the tips of the ears black. The color retained all through the summer, but at the approach of the cold season the pelage begins to fade and gradually becomes white, with the exception of the tips of the ears which remain black.

This wonderful changeable hare is found in the Alps, Ireland, and Scotland and in the Arctic regions of Asia. In many of the Arctic explorations it has been of the greatest service to the men from its habit of frequenting camps. The voyagers of the Vega often relied upon the little animals in time of need and when food was scarce.

In America, in the far north, we have the same hare, but a larger and finer animal, known as the polar or glacier hare. The American form ranges from the north to the middle portions of the country, and in regions away from the extreme north changes only slightly or imperfectly. As the cold comes on, its dark coat fades to a lighter hue, becoming pronounced in summer again.

The protection afforded these animals in the far north is almost perfect, as it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the snow. When they run they seem to be swallowed in the field of white.

The principal four-footed enemy of the white hare is the Arctic fox. It is one of the smallest foxes known, and certainly one of the most beautiful. In summer, when the ground is bare or covered with verdure, the little animal has a silky fur, bluish or brownish gray. This lasts until the snow comes, when the coat gradually changes. The hair becomes longer and thicker, especially on the tail and feet, which are densely furred, and by mid-winter or before, it is pure white, without a suspicion of its summer hue.

If the winter and summer pelage be contrasted, it will hardly seem possible that they represent the same animal. The fox is very cunning and intelligent as all Arctic travelers have discovered. It is an inveterate thief, stealing for the pleasure of stealing, taking from the Vega explorers not only food, but knives, forks, ammunition, sacks, shoes, and stockings. When the men slept they would crawl under the robes and nose them, and if those awake held their breath, pretending to be dead, the foxes would begin to nibble them, and when frightened off would carry away a hat, mittens or anything that came in the way. If followed, one of the foxes would go on guard while the others buried the stolen goods.

The ermine, whose fur has become fashionable again, is a familiar example of this remarkable change in color. It is common in all the northern countries and in our own country down to the Southern States, a most destructive little creature, killing chickens, birds, and various animals often simply for amusement. An ermine has been observed watching a bird, placing itself beneath an inviting roost; when the bird alighted it sprang at it, clinging to it, although carried a long distance into the air.

Some curious experiments have been tried with this little animal. Four or five were caught one summer in the north, and found to have rich coats of a mahogany brown color. Two were sent to some one in the Southern States, while the remainder were kept where the cold prevailed. Those in the north began to change as the leaves disappeared, the strange painting of nature gradually going on until the animals, with the exception of the tip of the tail were pure white. Correspondence had been kept up with those having the other ermines in charge, but in vain they looked for the winter change. The animals retained their mahogany colored coat during the warm winter, showing conclusively that the change is produced by the cold, and is a wise provision of nature, rendering the animals almost invisible to their enemies.

There is another reason given for the change—a wise provision of nature to protect the ermine from the cold. Animals with black or dark colored fur radiate internal heat more effectively than those of lighter colors; so the ermine in its white coat absorbs the rays of the sun, radiating but little; thus the change becomes an important factor in the preservation of the heat supply. In their move-

ments these animals and their allies resemble serpents, and the actions of an ermine stealing along with sinuous motion over the snow is very suggestive.

Canada and the Canadians Through Spanish Eyes.

Quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less effectively, the great Dominion on our Northern frontier is taking its place among the foremost nations of the world. English writers have described it as the home of the rejuvenated Anglo-Saxon. Germans point to its stability, which makes it specially valuable to investors who care more for certain than for large returns on their capital. But the most flattering recognition of Canadian work comes from Spain. Among the Spaniards, who are just emerging from the lethargy of centuries, Canada is regarded as an instance of what a colony can become under proper management, and many writers of note advise the reconstruction of the government of Cuba on Canadian lines. Adolfo Posada, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Oviedo, has a paper on this subject in the *Espana Moderna*, Madrid. We summarize his article as follows:

Hasty persons persist in believing that social ills can be cured by the application of some political panacea, some form of government which they judge only by the excellent results obtained in the country of its origin. We have a typical case in the Cuban question. The difficulties of the situation in Cuba, in a great measure caused by our traditional errors and our backwardness, naturally call for a solution. "What is to be done," is the universal cry, "to furnish Cuba with a prosperous policy? What kind of rule will insure progress and peace effectively?" People are gradually convinced that Cuba must have some prudent measure of autonomy with more or less liberty. But the idea of autonomy, easy enough to express in a theoretical way, is far less easy to carry out practically. In principle, political autonomy is expressed by the English *self-government*, and means the right of a certain social entity to administer its own affairs, while yet it remains within a larger and, in some respects, superior organization. Our eyes are naturally turned toward Canada. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has gone abroad that the Pearl of the Antilles must be governed like Canada. The idea is seductive enough. The Dominion is certainly a strong argument in favor of autonomy, a beautiful case in point.

Canada has passed through terrible crises has had its internal dissensions, has not been free from bloody uprisings, and looks back upon periods when its political existence was in great danger. But Canada has now established herself as a state within a state, has become a semi-national power, is strong, prosperous, and a veritable school of parliamentary usages—all under autonomic government. Canada's progress dates chiefly since 1867, when its federal autonomy was established. Clearly, all this prosperity is not due solely to reforms in political organization. It could not have been accomplished without the brave spirit within the race, fit to raise great empires. Much is due also to Canada's geographical situation and no less to the general progress of the world. But it can not be denied that a government accepted by the people as satisfactory to their ideals, a government that sets no limits to the expansion of human activity, and whose establishment closed a period of dangerous crisis, substituting a time of harmony and peace, seems very favorable to human progress.

While thus the writer showers praise upon our neighbors, he warns his countrymen and the Cubans that they must not expect to see all the outward benefits of Canada's autonomy in the case of the Havana as soon as that island is given self-government. Canadian prosperity, as well as Canadian autonomy and federation, are solid and stable because they are of slow growth and the result of much patient labor. He also explains that Canada, though semi-independent, is a source of strength rather than weakness to the mother-country.

Its Saving Power.

Rev. J. Franklin Parsons, Cathcart, Ont., writes: "The package of K. D. C. and Pills which you sent me some time ago has done me a wonderful amount of good. I have advertised it well and many have confessed of its saving power." Test these wonderful remedies, free sample to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd, New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

A despatch from Havana says the rebels have cut off all means of communication with interior, except by a short railroad from Havana to Marianas. Telegraph wires are cut and railway tracks torn up. The only means of official communication with outlying provinces is by steamship.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in perfectly palatable form. It is the best for coughs, colds and all lung troubles. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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E. G. SCOVIL, AGENT PELEE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE. MARCH 15th, 1895.
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DEAR Sir—My family have received great benefits from the use of the PELEE ISLAND GRAPE JUICE during the past four years. It is the best tonic and sedative for debility, nervousness and weak lungs we have ever tried. It is much cheaper and pleasanter than medicines. I would not be without it in the house.
Yours,
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TEA and WINE MERCHANT, Wholesale.
62 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Having purchased the store lately occupied by Mr. T. F. Curran, I am prepared to do a general mercantile business and hope by strict attention to the wants of my customers to meet with a share of public patronage, and also, a continuance of the custom heretofore given to Mr. Curran.

My stock consists of:

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.

J. A. CAMERON,
KINGSTON, KENT COUNTY, N. B.

January Stock-Taking Sale.

Great Reduction in Prices of ALL WINTER GOODS During this Month.

A FEW SAMPLE REDUCTIONS.

OTTER CAPS, reduced from \$18.50 to.....\$13.50
BEAVER CAPS, Best Quality from \$10.50 to.....\$7.00
NUTRIA CAPS, from \$2.00 and 3.00 to.....\$1.50 & \$2.00
PEA JACKETS, Men's, from \$5.00 to.....\$3.75
FRIEZE ULSTERS, Men's, from \$6.00 and \$6.50 to.....4.50

These are genuine reductions from good values. All Goods marked in plain figures. Further particulars will appear in our advertising space during the sale.

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Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers, Palmer Block.
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The Great Kidney Regulator and Morning Tonic.
PREVENTATIVE FOR ALL DISEASES.

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