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The subscriber invites attention to his large and well-assorted stock of

HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES.

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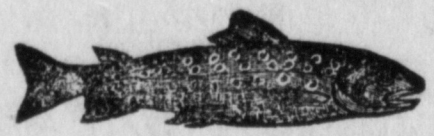
Silverware, Glassware,
LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

PRICES LOW!

GEORGE STOTHART,
WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.
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R.O. Shaughnessy and Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Fishing



Tackle

85 GERMAIN STREET,
Saint John, N. B.
Also Trunks, Bags and Valises.

Lumber!
Lumber!

I have on hand at my Mill, situated within a few yards of the Intercolonial Railway, a quantity of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
BOARDS AND SCANTLING,
SHINGLES.

Dimension Lumber cut to order, selling cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Produce.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Mortimore, Kent County, N. B.

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CONTRACTOR,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
DIMENSION LUMBER,
Weldford Station, I. C. R., Kent County.

Advertise in The Review.

Temperance
and General

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

HEAD OFFICES—TORONTO.
HON. GEO. W. ROSS, Minister of Education, President.

HON. S. H. BLAKE, } Vice-Presidents.
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Guarantee Fund—\$100,000.
Deposited with the Dominion Government for the security of Policy Holders \$50,000.

H. SUTCLIFF, Manager.
E. R. MACHUM, Manager for Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.
Agents wanted.

Fire Insurance Agency.

I am Agent for the following Standard Fire Insurance Companies:

IMPERIAL,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
ETNA AND HARTFORD,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. D. PHINNEY.

J. ARTHUR DAWSON,
Fashionable Tailor,

29 DOCK STREET,
Saint John, N. B.

CATARRH

Is a most loathsome, dangerous, and prevalent malady. It is a blood disease, usually of **scrofulous origin**, and for which local treatment is useless. Before health is possible, the poison must be **eradicated from the system**, and to do this

SUCCESSFULLY

the disease must be treated through the blood. For this purpose no remedy is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past eight years, I have been severely afflicted with Catarrh, none of the many remedies I tried affording me any relief. My digestion was considerably impaired, and my sleep disturbed by phlegm dropping into my throat. In September last I resolved to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to use it at once, and am glad to testify to a great improvement in my health."—Frank Teson, Jr., engineer, 271 West Fourth street, New York City.
"My daughter, 16 years old, was afflicted with Catarrh from her fifth year. Last August she was

TREATED WITH

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after three months of this treatment she was completely cured. It was a most extraordinary case, as any druggist here can testify."—Mrs. D. W. Barnes, Valparaiso, Neb.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.
Cures others, will cure you

First-Class

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

WATER STREET,
CHATHAM, N. B.,

F. O. PETTERSON, - - PROPRIETOR.

A fine stock of cloths to select from kept constantly on hand.

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



Here We Are Again

AT OUR NEW STAND NEXT TO THE WORLD OFFICE,

and as usual with a nice assortment of **Waltham and Swiss Watches.**

in Gold and Silver, both for ladies and gentlemen, as ever was displayed in our show cases. In

CLOCKS,

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

NICKEL ALARUM CLOCKS, cheap and warranted to give satisfaction.

A large and well selected assortment of Gold and Silver Jewelry, Wedding, Gem and Diamond Rings.

Have a look at our Silverware, which for style, finish and beauty is unsurpassed.

Headquarters at Chatham for high-class Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

Repairing, in all its branches, neatly and promptly done.

Give us a call when in need of anything in our line.

W. R. GOULD,
Chatham, N. B.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Richibucto, on Saturday, the 20th day of August 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 decided 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.

WM. WHELEN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Richibucto.
April 20th, 1892.

WESTMORLAND Marble Works,

T. F. SHERARD & SON,
Dealers in Monuments, Tablets, Headstones.
Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Orders promptly filled.
MONCTON, N. B. (ug31ul)

The Bumble Bee.

Beside the school-room desk I sit,
And through the windows see
About the dewy clover flit
A happy bumble bee.

I envy him while through the cool
Deep shade he gaily hums—
He doesn't have to sit in school
And worry over sums.

O'er books he never has to bend,
In any dusty room,
But all day long may idly wend
His way from bloom to bloom.

Oh, should he see me he'd be sad,
And for the woodland flee,
And murmur, "I am very glad
I am not a bumble bee!"

The Dreaded la Grippe.

Following this scourge of humanity come a train of evils in the shape of obstinate colds, coughs lung troubles, etc. There is no remedy so prompt, and at the same time effectual and pleasant, as Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, which is the latest and best combination of anti-consumptive remedies. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

The "Fire-Walking" Fanatics of Rangoon.

In Rangoon the most interesting event of the Moharram festival is undoubtedly the fire-walking. On the seventh night of the last festival I started out about 11.45 o'clock accompanied by an Englishman and a Mohammedan, to witness it. The mosque was in a narrow street leading from Merchant street, but the crowd was so great that we experienced no little difficulty in reaching it. The night was dark, and the flickering lights of the vendors of the cheroots, betelnut, sugar cane and other things dear to the Asiatic heart, gave just sufficient light to add a delightful weirdness to the scene. As we drew near to the mosque we heard the worshippers beating their breasts and the voices of men and boys mingled in a sad wailing chant.

We ascended the steps to the veranda of the mosque, where numbers of Asiatics were gathered around the arched doors gazing into the beautifully decorated building. The Asiatics made way for us at once, and standing on the threshold we obtained a good view of the worshippers seated cross-legged on the floor and listening attentively to the words which were being read to them. For a few moments there would be silence, broken only by the words of the priest, and then the worshippers would break out into a loud chant beating their breasts as they did so. This was continued until 1 o'clock, when those who were going to walk through the fires left the mosque, and, with lighted torches in their hands and uttering loud cries, ran wildly through the streets to another mosque. In about half an hour they returned more excited than ever.

Then the Mohammedan led us into a small timber house, which overlooked the fire. It was a dark dirty place, and when we entered a low-roofed room we found ten or eleven coolies standing at the window with their arms around each other's necks. The Mohammedan, who was their landlord, soon bundled them out of the room without the slightest ceremony. The stench was something fearful, and the place swarmed with disgusting insects. The heat was intense, for we were close, too close almost, to the fire, but the view we obtained was a very good one. Just below us was the fire—a charcoal one, and red-hot, made up in a ditch about twelve yards long and three feet wide. For some ten minutes before the ceremony a number of men stood on each side of the fire, waving backward and forward across it pennants attached to large sticks. Then a wild shout announced those who were to walk through the fire, and the excitement was intense.

There were nine or ten of them, mostly young men, who, shouting loudly and beating their breasts wildly walked bare footed around the fire. Two or three of them lost courage, and were supported on either side by members of the mosque, who by words and wild gestures strove to excite them to bravery. Once the leader of the procession halted at the end of the long fire, as if he were going to step into it but he altered his mind, and with still louder cries from their co-religionists they walked around once more. The next time he did not hesitate for one moment, but stepped boldly into the red-hot fire and ran along it; the others followed, some running quickly and others walking but not one of them shirked it. Six or seven times they repeated this, and although they must have been terribly burned, for frequently the red-hot cinders stuck to their feet, no cry of pain escaped them.—London Globe.

The demand for the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is still on the increase, and from every quarter the firm who make it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growth in public favor. A gentleman from one of the mining islands of Lake Huron writes, "Your 'Myrtle Navy' is an invaluable solace to the loneliness of a miner's life. I don't know how our men could get along without it. If their stock ran out they would risk swimming to the mainland to replenish it, heedless of danger, and I believe they would cross the ice in winter on the same errand if it was not more than an inch thick. No other tobacco will satisfy them."

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

AN AMERICAN'S DESCRIPTION OF OUR NORTHWEST FORCE.

An Attractive Body That Patrols a Vast Tract Within Five Districts—The Composition of the Force and the Regulation Pay—Physical Models.

Where the plains stretch out on every side, like a gray-green ocean, dappled with purple cloud shadows, the eye strikes the horizon at perhaps five miles away, giving the circle of the view at thirty miles. A path is hardly to be distinguished from the buffalo trails to the north and south. The thin grass and feathery sage brush seem to whiten as the wind rushes over them, for the air is seldom still, but nothing else moves except a distant hawk and a wolf that slinks away from a piece of carrion. Of a sudden dots appear on the horizon. As they grow larger they have a jerky but constant progress. They do not appear to have the peculiar shake of red men in the saddle. As they approach nearer the scarlet coats indicate that they are members of the mounted police. They come pelting over the plain, not with the rush of cowboys, but with a free, rapid lope. They are a handful out of the thousand men that have the Canadian Northwest Territory to look after. The older men could tell stirring tales of life among the Indians and frontiersmen.

The map that is issued to the police has, traced along the base of the mountains, up the creek and river valleys, and zigzagging over tracts of almost unoccupied country, long lines that represent trails. The trails are official routes over which squads are sent to see the settlers, receive reports and complaints, ascertain whether or not the Indians are quiet, learn if there has been destruction of life or property in remote settlements, or if unlawful distilleries or trading places have been set up, or if anything has occurred to call for Governmental notice or interference. The Canadian authorities treat the Indians so well that there is seldom any trouble with them, and the work of the police is confined mostly to the suppression of the liquor trade, for prohibition is in force in the Northwest Territory. In the towns and villages they have to perform the duties of policemen in arresting offenders and keeping order, while in the event of war they can be put into the field.

The police force is under the control of the Canadian Premier at Ottawa, but the management is vested in a commissioner and assistant, whose headquarters are at Regina, the Territorial capital. It is divided into ten divisions of 100 men, each division commanded by a superintendent, who has a staff of three inspectors and a surgeon. The non-commissioned officers of each division are a sergeant-major, quartermaster-seizeant, hospital steward, veterinary sergeant, six duty sergeants, and six corporals. The principal barracks are at Regina, Maple Creek, Lethbridge, Battleford, Prince Albert, Wood Mountain, MacLeod, Calgary, Port Saskatchewan, and Medicine Hat, and there are smaller stations, besides twenty outposts containing two or three men. Excepting a couple of men who are detailed for custom services in Winnipeg, they keep within the five districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Arthabasca, Keewatin, and Saskatchewan, although, until a provincial police was organized in British Columbia, they served in that province likewise. Their jurisdiction extends from the United States border, which they watch closely to prevent the operation of smugglers, to a point 200 miles above the North Saskatchewan, which is the northern-most point reached by a railroad in America, and the officers act as magistrates for the trial of petty criminals, temporary jails being attached to the stations.

The force was organized in 1873, with 300 men, for the purpose of quelling the trade in liquor; for in those days there were many "whiskey forts," including some posts of the Hudson Bay Company in the Northwest, and it was never safe, and never will be safe, to allow the Indians to get liquor. During the rebellions of the half breeds the police also gave efficient service, although the suppression of those outbreaks was due largely to militia from the eastern provinces. The pay for members of the force ranges from \$2,400 a year, in the case of the Commissioner, to 40 cents a day, which is earned by the privates, or constables as they are called. The rank and file receive, in addition, horses, clothing, fuel, lights, quarters, food and medical attendance, when needed; the officers receive the same with the exception of clothing. The uniform is similar to that of the British cavalry—red coat, dark blue trousers, with yellow stripe, top hat, worn rakishly over the right ear, riding boots and spurs, belt and accoutrements of raw leather, with symbols of rank in yellow and gold. The officers also have a fatigue dress of black, with frogged coat. Each constable is armed with a carbine and revolver, and when on duty wears a cross belt filled with cartridges. All of the force that can be spared are massed at Regina once a year for field practice as mounted infantry, but they are drilled in squads at the barracks from time to time. The present members are mostly of Canadian birth—young men, whose active, open-air life gives them health, and who, with their tanned faces, broad shoulders, straight backs, and soldierly stride, are models of physical manhood.—Chicago Herald.

Labor Organizations.
I advise all young men to join labor organizations, writes Foster Coates in the March Ladies' Home Journal. When they become members let them do what they can to better their condition and help themselves, by raising the standard of labor. Let them learn, too, that labor organizations are not for the purpose of selfish motives, and to advance the interest of the workingmen at the expense of the capitalist. Labor organizations that become tyrannical and arbitrary have no place in this country and cannot succeed for any length of time.

The One Exception.
Hardup—Can this prescription be taken any way?
Druggist—Yes, except without paying for it.

INTENSE SUFFERING!
Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable. They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door,
ST. JACOBS OIL
was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble."
"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

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

REMOVED!
The subscribers have removed their place of business to North Market Street.
Sales Rooms, Nos. 1 and 2 "Furlong Block."
Warehouse, No. 2 Commercial Block.

J. W. Potts & Co.
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 moths will appear in my work.

WE CARRY
A FULL LINE OF
BRISSEL'S CELEBRATED
CARPET SWEEPERS.
Robertson
& Givan.
MONCTON, N. B.

THIS SPACE IS TO BE OCCUPIED BY A CUT OF THE CELEBRATED
SWANS-DOWN FLOUR.

SINGER SAFETIES,
WITH CUSHION AND PNEUMATIC TIRES.
Boys' and Youths' Bicycles,
Girls' Tricycles from \$10.00 each up.
BOYS' VELOCEPEDES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES
BABY CARRIAGES,
C. E. BURHAM & SON.
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.
83 and 85 Charlotte Street, - - - St. John, N. B.
Mention THE REVIEW.

Josiah Fowler,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
CARRIAGE SPRINGS AND AXLES.
AXES AND EDGE TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.
Locomotive and Car Springs made and repaired. Special attention given to repairs of Car and Engine Springs.
Old Stand---City Road, St. John, N. B.

D. F. BROWN & CO.
—Manufacturers of—
Paper Bags, Paper Boxes, Tea Caddies, SHIPPING TAGS, &c., WRAPPING PAPER and TWINES all sizes and weights.
PARK HOTEL BUILDING, KING SQUARE ST. JOHN, N. B.
M. HOLLERAND,
Custom Boot and Shoe Maker
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Job Work done promptly and at reasonable rates.
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