

**"NOW LANDING."**  
**Manilla Tissue Paper,**  
 FOR CAN WRAPPERS.  
 SIZE 11 x 15.  
 SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.  
**SCHOFIELD BROS.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF PAPER.  
 P. O. BOX 331, ST. JOHN, N. B.

**J. & T. Jardine,**  
 DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,  
 —AND—  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
 —IN—

**FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE**  
**TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,**  
**COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,**  
**Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,**  
**PORK AND BEEF,**  
**HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.**

**HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE**

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

**DRY GOODS.**

**Ready-Made Clothing, Scotch Horse Collars,**

**IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE,**

**NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LINE.**

**English House Coal.**  
**Blacksmith's Coal**

**SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING,**  
**PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.**

**Kingston, Kent County, N. B.**

**GREAT BARGAINS**  
 IN ALL LINES OF  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**  
 UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS

As this is a genuine offer don't fail to call, but come and be convinced that Buctouche is the place to get a Bargain in  
**DRY GOODS,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**A FINE CARRIAGE WRAP,**

**SLEIGH ROBE,**

or any line of goods kept in a General Merchandise establishment.

**J. A. IRVING, . . . BUCTOUCHE, N. B.**

**ASK FOR**

**BULL-DOG**  
**STEEL WIRE NAILS**  
**THEY NEVER LET GO.**  
**AND TAKE NO OTHERS.**

Orders filled at Factory Price, and a Freight Allowance made on lots of 10 kegs and upwards at one shipment.

**KERR & ROBERTSON,**

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE.**

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**N. B.—In stock and to arrive, 100 Dozen K. & R. Axes.**

**FIRST-CLASS**

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,**

**WATER STREET, CHATHAM. 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

**W. QUINSLER**

**—MANUFACTURER OF—**

**SAUSAGES, HEADCHEESE, LARGE and SMALL**  
**BOLOGNAS, LARD, ETC., ETC.**

**Portland Bridge, - St. John, N. B.**

Orders from a distance carefully and promptly attended to.

**Subscribe for THE REVIEW.**

bearing a greater resemblance to the lower creation than he really does. In fact, people who visit him for the first time expect to see a wolf who spent his early years among boys, rather than a boy whose infancy was spent among wolves. I saw him immediately after he had been received into the orphanage, and I have seen him many times since. I have found him very intelligent. By the use of signs I can get him to do almost anything I wish—sit, stand, walk, run and what is often a difficult matter among those who have been cradled and trained—I can get him to keep perfectly still in front of my camera.

The future of this modern Romulus can only be conjectured. He himself is entirely satisfied with the present, and seems to have no thought beyond.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch.]

#### CHINESE ECONOMY.

The Cunning Artists Resort to Many Methods in Order to Fill Their Purses.

Nothing is wasted in China. The stones of various fruits and the shells of nuts are dried and carved into ornaments of the most graceful kind. Among the stones used are olive, plum, peach, laichu and cherry, and of shells the walnut and coconut. The stones are selected with care; each must exceed a certain standard of size, proportion, hardness and weight. They are dried slowly and at such a heat as not to crack or sprout, and are then ready for the carver. The designer marks a rough outline of the future group or picture and hands it over to his apprentices. These work with great rapidity and soon block out the design, cutting through the hard ligneous tissue, and then extract the kernel. A second treatment now takes place to dry the interior of the stone, as well as to prevent the fine lining of the interior from undergoing decomposition. This completed, the designer sketches a second outline, and also indicates by his pencil or brush where the surface is to be lowered, made into leaf work or arabesque, or be cut altogether away. The work is performed by the subordinates as at first. The designer then does the finishing touches, after which the assistants clean, polish, and oil or wax the perfected carving. The stones are sold in this shape to quite a large extent, but more largely in other forms. Among these may be mentioned buttons, watch charms, sleeve links, earrings, and brooches, and when strung together, bracelets, anklets, necklaces, watch chains, rosaries, and official ornaments.

The price of a stone varies greatly with the workmanship and the fame of the carver. Some may be bought as low as ten cents a piece, while others command as high as \$1 and \$3 each. The average price is thirty cents a stone. The carvings display great variety and beauty. One class is composed of birds, reptiles and higher animals. The dragon, griffin, stork, snake, horse, lion, tiger, camel, elephant and bull are favorite figures. A canon in Chinese carving is to reproduce only these animals which have been deified, and the ten mentioned are about the only ones which have enjoyed divine honors. A third class, and by far the most interesting, comprises groups of human figures representing scenes in history, poetry, mythology and the drama. The workmanship is often so fine as to be microscopic in its delicacy. In fact, the finishing touches are made by the artist while using a magnifying glass of at least fifty diameters. On stones not over an inch in length it is not uncommon to find eight, nine and ten characters in different attitudes and costumes. [Washington cor. Boston Transcript.]

#### Teeth Mutilation.

Dr. Magdrot, of Paris, has published an interesting account of the mutilation of the teeth practiced by various savage tribes. One variety, which is chiefly met with on the coasts of Africa and the west coast of New Guinea, consists of the breaking of a portion of the incisor by means of a knife and a piece of wood, and is performed between the ages of twenty and twenty-five. The custom of extracting the two central incisors is found in both hemispheres. According to Zerote, it has been practiced in Peru from time immemorial, where it is inflicted on conquered tribes as a sign of slavery. In Africa it has been observed on the Congo, among the Hottentots and the Batwas. The mutilation by filing has for its exclusive center the Malayan Archipelago, whence it has spread to the adjoining islands. It is a religious act, which is celebrated with great festivities at the age of puberty, but this only by the Mohammedans. The degree and character of this filing vary with the habits of family or caste. The operation is performed by an expert, the Tukang pangur (filer), by means of a chisel, three bricks, two files, a small saw, and a pair of cutting nippers, the instrument being rubbed with arsenic and lemon juice before being used.

It is the fashion among some tribes on the Senegal River to extract the upper temporary incisors in girls when quite young and to manipulate the chin, so that it is drawn forward and the lower incisors are made to protrude so as to overlap the upper lip, thus producing an artificial prognathism. In Indo-China and Japan a girl on her marriage paints her teeth with a black varnish. However, as this operation requires time and money, it is only practiced by the wealthy class. Livingstone reported that among the Kafirs a child whose upper teeth erupted before the lower ones was regarded as a monster and killed. On the Upper Nile the negroes have their upper incisors extracted, in order to avoid being sold as slaves, because of the loss of value brought about by this mutilation. Among the Esquimaux, as described by the Abbe Perrot, in some regions there exists a custom of transversely filing of the upper incisors, the object of this being, according to local tradition, to prevent the human chin looking like that of a dog—Lancet.

#### Personals.

Samuel J. Randall left less than \$1,000 worth of this world's goods, but he will take up a great deal more room in the history of the United States than Jay Gould with his many millions.

Katherine E. Conway, recently appointed one of the Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts, is one of the editors of the Boston Pilot. She is a small woman with dark complexion, eyes, and hair, and is very animated in conversation.

Kate Field's Washington throws cold water on the hopes of those who expect great things from being permitted to enter the government service. Miss Field says the opportunities for advancement are worse than none, and that the longer a man stays in it the less it is for anything else.

#### A MAN WITH BIG IDEAS.

A CHAT WITH WILLIAM T. STEAD,  
 THE GREAT LONDON EDITOR.

He Advocates a Union, Offensive and Defensive, of the English-Speaking World  
 —How He Started the Review of Reviews  
 —His Opinion of English Newspapers.

I have just had an interview with one of the great men of the world. I refer to William T. Stead, late editor of the Pall Mall Gazette and now of the Review of Reviews. The Review of Reviews was founded by Mr. Stead only a short time ago, but it has jumped to the front as one of the great magazines of the world and editions of it are published in England, in the United States and Australia. Mr. Stead calls it the Business Man's Magazine, and he tells me that its aim is to present a true picture of the thought and progress of the world month by month and to be the leader in all movements for the improvement of the human race. This is Mr. Stead's idea and he is peculiarly fitted for putting such a thought into action. He is a sort of a journalistic Cromwell. He has the nerve of a giant, the pen of a Junius and the intellectual vigor of a Thomas Carlyle. He believes in accomplishing ends, and he cares but little for means if they be honest ones. He made all the world shudder a few years ago in his "Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon," when he laid bare the life of aristocratic London, and showed how little girls were bought and sold for rone nobility. An editor of the Pall Mall Gazette he forced Parliament to reform this and other evils, even though he had to go to prison for his action in the undertaking.



WILLIAM T. STEAD.

and he is to-day fighting the same war with crime in other quarters.

Mr. Stead is now 55 years old. The son of a Congregational minister, he left school at 14 to take the place of an office boy in a mercantile establishment. After working here eight years his salary had risen to \$250 a year, when he gave up his place to be the assistant editor of a half-penny daily. He at once showed his talent for newspaper work, and soon became editor-in-chief. He rapidly advanced from one journalistic position to another, working on various newspapers until about 1883, he became chief editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, which, under him, soon got to be one of the greatest newspapers in London. He left the Pall Mall Gazette in 1890 to found the Review of Reviews, and he is now devoting his whole time to this.

I called upon him not long ago in his office, on Norfolk street, just off the Thames embankment and between the houses of parliament and the Savage Club. I sent in my letters of introduction and a moment later I was seated in his workshop. This is a big room which looks out on the River Thames, and every part of which is packed with individuality and ideas. Upon its doors in letters of brass are printed the words "The Sanctum." Its walls are covered with photographs and upon the mantle over the open fire were many portraits of the most famous men and women of the times.

Over the doors of the office were texts of the Scriptures, and between the windows was a roll-top desk which was littered with manuscripts, and near it a wide divan which was also covered with papers of various kinds. A large bust of Cardinal Manning looking down from the top of the desk, and as I entered Mr. Stead rose from a chair in front of it and took my hand. He at once plunged into business with me, and in five minutes he told me more about London than I had been able to learn in the week I had spent in trying to find out about things before coming to him. He is more like an electric dynamo in clothes than any man I know. He talks like lightning and a blaze of intellectual sparks follows his words. He looks more like a practical American Methodist preacher than a London litterateur. He is plain in his dress and habits. His soft brown hair is crushed in at the top, and his snuff-colored suit of business clothes looked as though their owner had been on a roughing tour and had just got home. He talks more like an American than an Englishman. He has no cockneyisms or anglicisms in his conversation. He never says "You know," and the only English slang I noticed in his talk was the word "blooming," by which he would now and then refer to some people whom he held in contempt as the "whole blooming set." He is, I should judge, about five feet seven inches tall and he weighs about 150 pounds. He has a florid complexion, bright blue eyes, and a bushy, reddish-brown beard. His hair is combed up from a high, broad and full forehead, and he stoops a little in his shoulders. He laughs easily and tells a story as well as he writes it.

It was during a lunch with him at Gatti's on the Strand that I asked him how he came to originate the Review of Reviews. He replied: "I had long had the idea of such a magazine, and I intended to make it a monthly supplement of the Pall Mall Gazette. The owners of the Pall Mall Gazette, however, did not want to put any money into the scheme and I got outside parties to take hold of it. I believed there was a big field for it, and I thought it was my duty to work it. I did not expect to make any money out of it, and my wildest ambitions were that it would pay me, perhaps, from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year, which as an addition to my salary on the Pall Mall Gazette was not to be sneered at. After I decided to start the magazine the owners of the Pall Mall Gazette objected, and told me that I would have to leave the Pall Mall Gazette if I did so. I considered it my duty to found the magazine, and I resigned from the Pall Mall Gazette and took charge of it. It succeeded at once beyond our expectations. Instead of netting me a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars a year it is bringing in an excellent income, and I had myself now in the condition of Saul, the son of Kish. I started out to hunt my father's asses, and, lo, I have found a kingdom."

"Our field in the Review of Reviews I conceive to be that of the English-speaking people of the world," said Mr. Stead, "and our end and aim is to bring these people close to one another. We want to see Canada, the United States, England and

Australia brought together into one great international union, a union not affecting the governmental arrangements of to-day, but making it so that these Anglo-Saxon people shall work together under common international laws and so that all the world over they shall protect and stand up for each other. As for the English and American naval stations working together, this could hardly be so now. The disparity of the two navies is so great, and you have almost twice as many people to protect as we have, but your navy is growing, and the time may come when if an American is ill-treated in any part of the world where an English man-of-war stands he will be defended by that vessel and the same service will be rendered by an American naval vessel to an Englishman in trouble. I would like to see a union, offensive and defensive, among the English-speaking nations, and the time will come when we will have it.

"The governments of these countries are so different, however, that a union is hardly possible," said I.

"There is not half so much difference as there seems to be," said Mr. Stead. "The whole world is coming nearer every year to the level of republicanism and self government. We are rapidly approaching it in England. The fact that we have a queen and a royal family does not affect the matter. They are of no especial influence. They have their place as ornamental figures on our governmental tables, but they affect the least no more than the bouquets with which you ornament your tables at home. They are merely a detail, and they have little to do with the government."

The conversation here turned to newspapers. Mr. Stead is one of the greatest interviewers of the world. He knows how to make a man think as well as talk and he gets out of every man he interviews the best that is in him and expresses it more clearly and fully than the man himself.

"The field of the interviewer," said Mr. Stead, "is one of the most attractive in journalism. The newspaper is for the communication of thought. The interview is one of the best methods of such communication. It brings the reader and thinker close together, and such talks sometimes changes the face of history."

In referring to the English newspapers, Mr. Stead deprecated their lack of enterprise and push, and said they badly needed independence and spice. I asked him to tell me the story of the "Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon," and he replied that the sensation was not sprung as a newspaper sensation and that every word of the story of vice told in it was true. It was written to influence Parliament to correct one of the most horrible evils of London, which Parliament would not touch because its participants were largely among the members of Parliament. Its publication secured this result, and though the social evil still prevails in London to a greater extent, perhaps, than in any other city in the world, this sensation took the young girls off the streets and you are no longer accosted on every street corner by little ones in short clothes as you were in the past. "As a newspaper enterprise, the publication injured rather than helped the circulation of the Pall Mall Gazette," said Mr. Stead concerning it. "The day it was published Henry Labouchere told me it would ruin the paper. During the sensation our circulation ran up to more than 100,000. We could have sold 1,000,000 if we could have printed them, and as it was the papers sold for half a crown apiece upon the streets. When the thing died down the reaction came. Our circulation dropped off and our advertisers rushed in to take their ads. out of what they called the 'unclean sheet.' Henry Irving was one of the first to withdraw his advertisement, and the other amusement managers followed. As a financial enterprise it was not a success, but as accomplishing just what it set out to do it succeeded admirably, for Parliament passed the bill in a jiffy."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

#### MR. LOUIS PASTEUR.

Something About His Life and Labors in Combating Disease.

Louis Pasteur, the great doctor whose 70th birthday was celebrated the other day, is a short-built, thick-set man, considerably rounded at the shoulders, with a closely trimmed gray beard, and habitually wears a profoundly preoccupied appearance. His sight is very poor and he walks lamely, being semi-paralyzed in one side, but he possesses the traditional politeness of the Frenchman and never loses his temper with the army of cranks and crank hunters who throng his laboratory daily. Early in life he strayed away from the beaten track of medicine into the by-paths of chemical exploration, and first made himself known as an experimenter in molecules. Then he turned his attention successively to silk worm disease, chicken cholera and ferment-



MR. LOUIS PASTEUR.

ation, all of which were wonderfully elucidated by his researches. He also enriched pathology with a new horror by discovering the true cause of splenic apoplexy, not content with which, he also discovered a means of checking it. His system of inoculation against rabies—upon which his fame will mainly rest—is too well known to need even passing mention. In 1888 the Pasteur Institute for the treatment of hydrophobia was opened in Paris. Here he treats all who come free of charge. During the last three years he has treated no less than 3,835 persons bitten by mad dogs, and only fifty-three of his patients have died. His gigantic scheme to rid Australia of the plague of rabbits by spreading disease among them by inoculation has not been so successful, but he says that some of his most important discoveries are yet to be given to the world if his life is prolonged for a few years more. He is a signator for work, and after inoculating patients all day experiments upon rabbits during the better part of the night. He is naturally weighed down with decorations, and has sat in the chairs of five different learned societies. He is one of the forty immortals, being one of the few men of science without special literary claims who have ever been elected to the French academy. He is profoundly about-minded.

**Barcourt Grocery and General House Furnishing Emporium.**

Opposite C. Railway Station.  
 IN STORE:

GROCERIES—a full and fresh stock on hand.

EARTHENWARE, Glassware, Woodenware and Tinware—Stock large and complete.

TEA SETS—44 pieces—only \$3.25.

GOLDEN SYRUP—45 cents per gallon.

AMERICAN OIL, with Lamps, Chimneys and Fixings.

GARDEN TOOLS and Field Hoes at a slight advance on cost.

FANCY GOODS, Toilet Requisites and Nick Nacks.

DRUGS and Patent Medicines from the leading houses in Canada and the United States.

FLEISHMAN & CO.'S YEAST CAKES received daily from St. John.

All the above, being bought on the most favorable terms are offered at prices that defy competition.

Mrs. S. J. LIVINGSTON, Harcourt

#### 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 on order, selling cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Produce.  
 THOMAS ATKINSON,  
 Mortimore, Kent County, N. B.

**PATENTS**  
**TRADE MARKS**  
**COPYRIGHTS.**

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and this is brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

#### MIRAMICHI

**MARBLE, FREESTONE**  
**& GRANITE WORKS**

Cut Stone of all descriptions furnished to order.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Correspondence solicited.

**J. H. LAWLER & CO.,**  
 CHATHAM, 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.

**Look Here!**  
**JUST RECEIVED.**

NEW SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS,  
 TRACING WHEELS,  
 WIRE CLOTH FOR WINDOW SCREENS,

ALSO  
 SWEDISH TURNIP SEED,  
 CONDENSED MILK,  
 QUININE TABLETS,

AND  
 ROBINSON'S HEADACHE POWDERS,  
 a Sure Cure for Headache.

AGENT FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS

**K. B. FORBES,**

**RICHIBUCTO.**

**SHORT'S**  
**Dyspepticure**  
 A SURE CURE FOR  
 DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,  
 AND ALL FORMS OF  
 STOMACH AND BOWEL  
 AFFECTIONS.

FAST RECOGNITION: For a full and complete description of this medicine, and its many uses, send for a free copy of the book "Dyspepticure," by Dr. J. C. Short, M.D., of New York. It is a full and complete description of this medicine, and its many uses, and is a valuable work for every family. It is a full and complete description of this medicine, and its many uses, and is a valuable work for every family. It is a full and complete description of this medicine, and its many uses, and is a valuable work for every family.