

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCH RAILWAY.

1897. SUMMER TIME TABLE 1897.

On and after Wednesday, June 23rd, 1897, trains on this railway will run as follows:

Leave	Arrive
Buctouche, 7.40	Moncton 9.45
Moncton, 10.35	Buctouche 12.35

Train from Buctouche connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Humphrey's and with trains leaving St. John and Campbellton at 10.15 and 13.10 respectively.

Train for Buctouche connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Humphrey's and with trains leaving St. John at 12.25 and Campbellton at 6.10.

Until further notice, train for Buctouche will be held at Moncton Every Saturday till 18.15 o'clock, returning will arrive at Moncton on Monday morning at 7.45 instead of regular time.

Commencing Saturday, June 26 and every Saturday during the months of July and August, excursion return tickets at one single first-class fare will be issued from all stations good for return on following Monday.

E. G. EVANS,
Superintendent
Moncton, N. B.
June 22nd, 1897.

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.

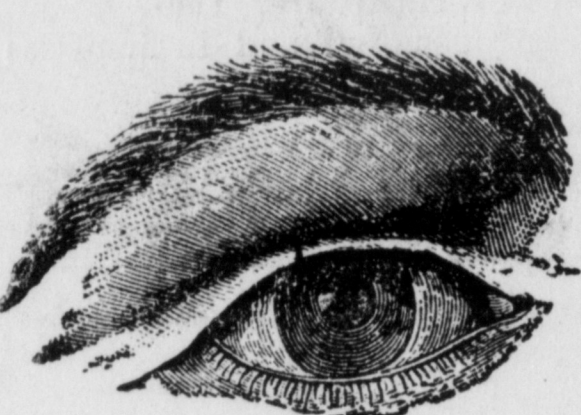
Connect with I. C. R. accommodation trains north and south.

WILMOT BROWN.

General Manager and Lessee.

Richibucto, Dec. 7, 1893.

Merchants with an



to Business Advertise

in THE REVIEW.

DRS SOMERS & DOHERTY



DENTISTS.

Office—Y. M. C. A. building, Moncton. References—New York College of Dental Surgery, and University of Pennsylvania.

Visits will be made to Kent County every month except January, May and September, as follows:

Harbour at 16th, 17th and 18th.

Kingston on 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.

Buctouche on 23rd and 24th.

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. (aug14)

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 Powl, etc. Highest cash price paid for Buctouche Oysters.]

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN-KILLER is the BEST remedy known for Sea-Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN-KILLER is UNQUESTIONABLY the BEST REMEDY MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Sprains, Cuts, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Plasterer, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and easy to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

Beware of imitations. Take mine but the genuine "PAIN-KILLER." Sold everywhere; 25c. big bottle. Very large bottle, 50c.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The following low rates for Excursion Tickets will be made from any Station on the Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, Dominion Atlantic, and Canadian Pacific (in New Brunswick) Railways, viz. to

DELOIRANE..... RETURN RATES.

Reston..... \$25.00

Bioserath.....

Moosomin.....

Dauphin.....

Regina.....

Moore Jaw..... \$30.00

Yorktown.....

Prince Albert..... \$35.00

Calgary.....

Red Deer..... \$40.00

Edmonton.....

Will be good to leave only on JUNE 28, JULY 5 and 19, and return until AUGUST 28, SEPTEMBER 4 and 18, 1897.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD

Via St. John, N. B. and for only Second-class passage in each direction. COLONIST SLEEPING CARS are run on all through trains.

THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Will be held at Winnipeg from JULY 29th to 24th inclusive, and should prove a great attraction to Agriculturists.

For further information inquire of your nearest Railway Ticket Agent.

D. McNICOLL, A. H. NOTMAN, Per. Trade Mgr. District Per. Agt. MONTREAL ST. JOHN N. B.

SPOONS.

The Date of their Origin Unknowns, They Are So Very Ancient.

If you desire to know about the scarcity of really reliable data on the history of spoons, take down your handbooks and encyclopedias and see if it doesn't take you a long while to learn anything concerning their origin, "nativity," etc.

In fact, the antiquarians do not pretend to give us anything of value in that line. It is admitted that they are "very ancient," but just exactly how old they are and by whom and where they were first used are points upon which we are left completely in the dark. Creighton says, "Spoons must have been a very ancient invention, for a Saxon spoon of perforated silver gilt, ornamented with gems, was found in a grave at Sarre, Thauet."

When forks were unknown, spoons played a very important part at the table. Spoons of the thirteenth century, and even later, had handles terminating in a knob, knot, acorn or other odd and cumbersome devices. About the period of the restoration, of which so much is said in English history, a great change was made in the forms of spoons. In some of the unique patterns the "spoon" part was divided into two, three and even four parts, and the handle always split or twisted and turned up instead of down and back. Spoons of that period were all blunt instead of being pointed as in the forms generally seen at present. They continued short and blunt down to the time of George I, when they were first made pointed and had the handles turned down instead of up.

About the year 1500 what were known as "apostle spoons" were introduced. They were so called because they had the figures of the 12 apostles carved upon their handles. They were generally given by sponsors to children at their time of baptism. The wealthy presented the entire 12, those who could not afford to indulge in such extravagance giving one or more, according as they felt able.

The most curious and remarkable spoon in the world perhaps is a "coronation spoon," preserved among the other royal relics in the tower of London. The bowl is of gold and the handle of silver. The handle is split down the middle and set with all kinds of precious stones. The relic is valued at about £20,000, or upward of \$100,000.—St. Louis Republic.

The Cuban War

HAVANA, July 8.—Captain-General Weyler has at last decided it wise to evacuate Bayamo, a port west of Havana.

He has ordered the inhabitants to betake themselves to Manzanillo and has asked the War Department to authorize the withdrawal of troops and the burning of the town.

The expense of maintaining a garrison there always has been heavy, and one for which the end gained did not justify.

So much sickness prevails among the troops in Santiago province and the rebels are so active in that district and the roads are in such an impassable state, that the strain on the Spanish forces of holding the town is too severe.

FILIBUSTERS LAND.

HAVANA, July 8.—An expedition of Cuban filibusters from Florida is reported to have landed on Sunday in Havana province, at the mouth of the Jaruco river.

The Spanish gunboat Reina Maria Cristina, which was cruising about the coast, endeavored to intercept the expedition, but without success. When the cruiser arrived at the spot and disembararked her marines, they were fired upon and driven to their boats by a strong rebel force in ambush.

After a brief bombardment of the insurgent position the warship hurried to Havana for reinforcements. When she returned with these the filibusters had already left, with their munitions and supplies for Castillo's headquarters in the Tapaste Hills, closely pursued by Fonsdeviel's Spanish column, which had marched overland from Minas to intercept their movements.

Insanity In Summer

BROUGHT ON BY NERVOUS AND MENTAL TROUBLES.

Paine's Celery Compound The Great Tower of Safety.

Nervous diseases when aggravated by mental disturbances produce more cases of insanity in the hot weather than at any other season of the year.

Nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and chronic constipation induce depression of spirits, extreme weakness, morbid fears, despondency and languor; from these dread insanity comes slowly and surely.

Nervous sufferers have a dread of hot weather. Finding themselves deeper in the pit of misery than they were in the spring and early summer they are in utter despair. Thousands whose cases have not been met by treatment they are now under are loudly calling for help.

There is hope and rescue for you, reader if you are one of the sufferers. You are in need of Paine's Celery Compound, that great builder of the nervous system. Its vitalizing action commences with the first bottle you use. You soon begin to realize that you are daily drinking health. The volume of blood immediately increases in the arteries, and the body is fully fed and nourished. Your appetite becomes keen and natural, the tired nerves and brain are strengthened, and you feel impulses of health that cheer the soul.

The power of Paine's Celery Compound over nervous summer diseases is admitted by tens of thousands who have used the marvellous medicine. This remarkable remedy will most assuredly meet your case and give you a new life; it will lay the foundation for future happiness and long years. Weak, wretched and infirm reader, we counsel you to make use of this life-restorer at once, and enjoy the true blessings of health.

Miss Kilduff; How did Blanch manage to get a husband?

Miss Kittish; She utilized a matrimonial agency.

Miss Kilduff; She surely didn't! What matrimonial agency did she utilize?

Miss Kittish; A hammock.

Nature's Medicine.

Nature's Medicine for constipation, liver complaint, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and sallow complexion is Laxa Liver Pills. They are a perfect laxative never griping or causing pain. One pill each night for 30 days will cure constipation.

The youngest drunkard, it is hoped, in the world, has just been brought before a London magistrate, along with his unnatural maternal relative. This "drunkard" was aged two years, and, according to the evidence, did not really love liquor, but was forced to imbibe for social reasons. As the mother drank to intoxication she wished that her baby boy should share the beer, even at the peril of his life. The good lady was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and the poor little fellow, who smelt of beer and wobbled so he couldn't sit up, was then taken to the workhouse, to be given a sort of Keeley cure of milk.

A Matter of Justice

IS THE WAY A YOUNG LADY OF NEW BRUNSWICK VIEWED

Suffered From Headaches, Pain in the Side and Heart Palpitation—She Thinks Similar Sufferers Should Know How She Found a Cure.

From the Fredrickton Gleaner.

Miss Alma Millar, of Upper Southampton, N. B., is a daughter of Mr. Ezra Millar, a wealthy and influential farmer, and the young lady is a general favorite among a wide circle of acquaintances, who have had occasion to congratulate her upon her complete restoration to health, after a severe and trying illness.

When a correspondent of the Gleaner called upon her, and requested that the facts might be given for publication, the young lady, though not at all anxious for publicity, nevertheless gave her consent in the hope that her experience might prove beneficial to some of the many young girls whose condition of health is very similar to what her's was previous to her cure. Miss Millar stated that when her illness began her mother was unable to look after the affairs of the household and the duties largely devolved upon her. She felt herself growing weak and easily tired, but felt that she must keep up. She says: "Notwithstanding my efforts I found myself growing worse and worse. My appetite failed, my complexion became sallow and my eyes sunken in my head. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart until at times I felt as though I would suffocate. I was almost constantly troubled with a pain in the side, and severe headaches. When I went up stairs I was obliged to rest. Life had become almost a burden and at last I was forced to give up and keep my bed. My friends feared I was going into consumption and one remedy after another was tried with no beneficial results until I was induced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. In less than three weeks I was able to leave my bed and go about the house, and the use of the Pink Pills a few weeks longer completely restored my health and strength and drove away all symptoms and pains which had made my life so miserable. I feel that in bringing this matter before the public I am but doing simple justice to suffering humanity, and I hope that those afflicted as I was will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. I might also add that other members of our family have used Pink Pills with equally good results."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for Miss Millar, they will do for thousands of other young girls throughout the country whose condition is similar. They restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, correct functional derangements, and create a feeling of new life and energy. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, and wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Refuse all pink colored imitations and other medicines said to be "just as good."

Practise Economy.

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Bismarck's Hand Missed.

LONDON, July 7.—The London papers comment editorially upon new dangers in the Greco-Turkish situation. A statement of the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon is regarded as extremely grave, and as a clear intimation of the readiness of Great Britain to join in the active coercion of the Sultan. This statement was made in reply to Lord Connemara questioning the British Premier.

Lord Salisbury said the delay in the settlement of the peace terms by Turkey and Greece was entirely the fault of the former. There was no delay so far as the Powers were concerned, but Turkey had carried deliberation circumspection to such an excess that the delay was not without danger.

Though the danger was not immediate they were at present no nearer to a solution of the question than before. Having referred to the situation in 1878, pointing out that then a Russian army was at the gates of Constantinople, the Marquis of Salisbury remarked that, in proportion to the circumstances, the year 1897 became analogous with the year 1878; so his hopes of a satisfactory result increased.

The Marquis of Salisbury further remarked: "If Prince Bismarck were presiding at the conference, as he did in 1878 the result would be different. A powerful Russian army was then within a stone's throw of Constantinople and any suggestion from Prince Bismarck that a failure of the conference would result in the movement of that army undoubtedly produced that effect on Turkish deliberations which is desired now."

TRAPPING CROWS.

It Is Not an Easy Matter to Net the Willy Birds.

Crows are trapped and sold to sportsmen for shooting matches, usually bringing \$10 per 100, but, like other things, when scarce they bring more.

It is no simple matter to trap crows, for the crow is a wily bird, and to catch him in a net set for that purpose requires skill, and patience as well, but the hunger of the crow is always the trapper's greatest aid. One man alone would make but little headway catching crows and would probably sit all day in his little bough house ready to spring his net, but the crows would give him bait a wide berth because they would know that he was there.

After placing the carcass of some animal on a field the net is set close to it by bending poles of saplings, on which the net is hung flat to the ground, where they are held down by triggerlike pegs, and a line run 50 yards or more to a house built of boughs, where the trapper is secreted.

Another carcass is usually laid some hundreds of yards distant on the same or another field, where there is no net set. The trappers, usually two in number, go into the bough house together before daylight, and when the crows begin to assemble on the fields one of them goes out and walks away. The crows, seeing him leave, grow a little bolder and approach the bait in ones and twos, but stop only long enough to get a beakful of the flesh and fly off again. The carcass where there is no net set is of course the best patronized, but the trapper on the outside makes it his business to walk near enough to that to keep the crows from settling on it in numbers and thus satisfying their hunger without going to the one where the net is. After awhile their hunger gets the better of their judgment or their fear, and they gather on the carcass where the net is. This is the opportunity of the man in the bough house, who, with a vigorous pull on the line, springs the net over them. Quick work must be done then by the trappers, who rush up to the net, to keep the trapped crows from crawling out at the ends and the front, where it is not staked fast to the ground. With their hands covered with stout buckskin gloves, to keep the crows from biting and scratching them, the captured birds are put in bags ready to be carried off the field. From 40 to 60 are frequently caught at one pull, but it is a rare thing to get more than two springs of the net in one day.—Philadelphia Record.

A STORY OF LONGFELLOW.

Mrs. Fields Tells an Interesting Anecdote of the Author.

Speaking of Longfellow, in her volume of literary reminiscences, Mrs. Jane J. Fields says:

"His kindness and love of humor carried him through many a tedious interruption. He generously overlooked the fact of the subterfuges to which men and women resorted in order to get an interview, and, to help them out, made as much of their excuses as possible. Speaking one day of the persons who came to see him at Nahant, he said: 'One man, a perfect stranger, came with an omnibus full of ladies. He descended, introduced himself; then, returning to the omnibus, took out all the ladies, one, two, three, four and five, with a little girl, and brought them in. I entertained them to the best of my ability, and they staid an hour. They had scarcely gone when a forlorn woman in black came up to me on the piazza and asked for a dipper of water. 'Certainly,' I replied, and went to fetch her a glass. When I brought it, she said: 'There is another woman just by the fence who is tired and thirsty. I will carry this to her.' But she struck her head as she passed through the window and spilled the water on the piazza. 'Oh, what have I done!' she said. 'If I had a floorcloth, I would wipe it up.' 'Oh, no matter about the water,' I said, 'if you have not hurt yourself.' Then I went and brought more water for them both and sent them on their way refreshed and rejoicing.'

"It would be both an endless and unprofitable task to recall more of the curious experiences which popularity brought down upon him. There is a passage among Mr. Fields' notes, however, in which he describes an incident during Longfellow's last visit to England which should not be overlooked. Upon his arrival the queen sent a graceful message and invited him to Windsor castle, where she received him with all the honors, but he told me no foreign tribute touched him deeper than the words of an English hod carrier who came up to the carriage door at Harrow and asked permission to take the hand of the man who had written the 'Voices of the Night.'"

The End of Books.

What brings about the end of books? Is it fire, water, worms? As every ship launched is bound to be wrecked, every theater to be burned, the final of the book is its reduction to ashes. What became of the Alexandrian library? Did the Saracens burn it in 640? There is this question asked: Was there any library at Alexandria containing 700,000 books? Gibbon inclines to the opinion that there was no such library. Canon Taylor insists that if there had been a library it was burned in the time of Julius Caesar. Tradition seems to indicate, however, that there was a library in the Serapeum, but no means a large collection, but whether destroyed by Theophilus or Theodosius is not known. It looks as if the charge brought against the Arabs rested on no foundation. Recent explorations of Alexandria, 1895-6, show no traces of the Serapeum. The seaport of Egypt was built on a damp foundation, and, granting that there was a library, if not destroyed by fire, then the papyrus might have suffered from decay due to water. Books of today taken to India, to the southern states and to the West Indies perish through mildew.—New York Times.

Twenty-five Thousand Bonfires.

All over the country the bonfires which had been prepared in readiness for a simultaneous display of beacons on Jubilee day, were lighted at ten o'clock. From points a very large number of fires could be seen. For England, Ireland and Wales the advice was that a detonator rocket should be sent up at 9.55 to call attention from the larger heights, and that at ten o'clock a star rocket of magnesium light should be sent up and the bonfire lit. For Scotland the same arrangements were to be carried out at 10.25 for 10.30, the total number of bonfires arranged for was about twenty-five thousand.—Fife 'People's Journal,' June 26.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

Here is a story of an incident dear to novelists: A young girl from Rouen visiting Pourville, wandered at low tide on June 22 over rocks stretching to Dieppe. She slipped, one of her feet got caught, she could not extricate herself, the tide rose; she was drowned.

The Viticultural Board of Melbourne, Australia, sent 10,000 gallons of Tictorian wine for the poor of London to drink with the Australian meet which was consumed during the festivities of the Queen's jubilee. The wine was shipped free from Melbourne to London, and the object of the board in Melbourne was to show the Australia can compete with both Italy and California in supplying good light wines.

A hospital has been opened in London for the treatment of wounds, ulcers and kindred ailments by oxygen gas. The new method of treatment was suggested by the Zulus. When they are wounded they climb an eminence and expose their wounds to the pure air of the mountain tops. After the Turco-Russian war, it was noticed also that the invalids sat with their wounded limbs bare on the deck. Scientifically developed and with the addition of oxygen—one part of oxygen to one part of purified air—that in the principle now adopted at the Oxygen home.

How many people are ashamed to go into company on account of their foul-smelling breath, caused from catarrh or cold in head? If they would study their own interests they would soon have sweet breath like their neighbors. There is one sure cure for Catarrh and that is Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Give one blow through the blower and you get relief immediately. Price, including blower, 25 cents.

Measured.

(New York World.)

Jack (rising hastily)—"Did you say that your father is failing?"

Bessie—"Yes, the doctor says he is losing strength daily."

Jack (resuming his seat on the sofa)—"Oh! I really feared for a moment that it was something serious."

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures

Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Barber's Itch, and all like skin diseases and eruptions. It gives relief in a day. Its cures are legion; its failures are few. Years of testing, and grows daily in favor of suffering humanity. Good for Baby's Skin, good for young, middle-aged or old folks. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Short.

Of the Spithead naval review the Philadelphia Record says:

It was a revelation. It showed better than could mere tabulated statements of the naval strength of the several maritime nations the unique position occupied by Great Britain among the world's naval powers. In fine, Britannia revealed herself as the unchallenged mistress of the sea.

NON-SECTARIAN

Divine All Meet on a Common Level and are of One Accord in Proclaiming the Healing Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—it Relieves in Thirty Minutes

"When I know anything is worthy of a recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it." Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Harrisburg, Pa., says this of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder after having been cured of a very malignant form of catarrh. He is not the only great divine on this continent who could, and who has preached little sermons on the wonderful cures effected by this famed remedy. What names are more familiar to Canadians than the Rt. Rev. A. Sweetman, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Dr. Langtry of Church of England; the Rev. Mungo Fraser, of Knox Presbyterian church, Hamilton, or the Rev. Methodist preacher-traveller, Dr. W. L. Withrow, of Toronto. All these men have proven what is claimed for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal powder, and have given their written testimony to it. Sold by W. W. Short.

CANADA AND MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO, July 8.—Mr. Edmund E. Shephard of Toronto, Canada, is here and is reported to have a commission to treat with the government regarding the Canadian commercial interests in Mexico. A Canadian colony has been started on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.