

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE 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, 15.35 Buctouche 17.35

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

Train from Buctouche connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Humphrey's and with trains leaving St. John at 12.25 and Campbellton at 10.10.

Until further notice, train from Buctouche will be held at Moncton Every Saturday till 18.15 o'clock, returning will arrive at Moncton 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 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.

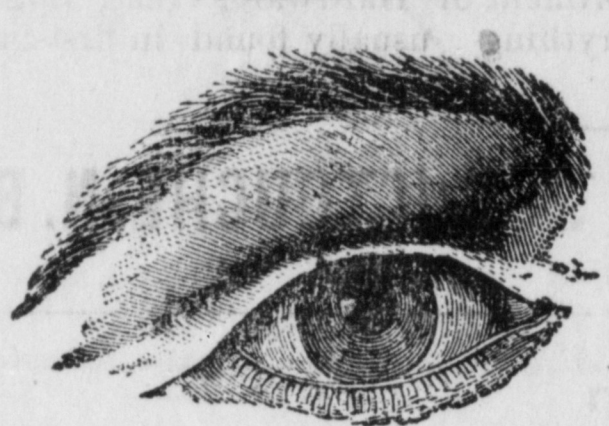
10.00	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	15.00
10.15	Kingston,	14.46
10.28	Mill Creek,	14.33
10.45	Grumble Road,	14.16
10.51	Molus River,	14.09
11.15	McMinn's Mills,	13.45
11.30	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	13.30

Trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. Connect with I. C. R. accommodation trains north and south.

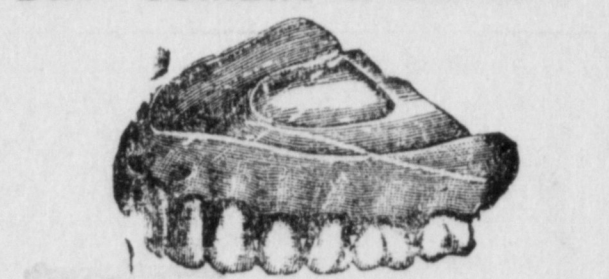
WILMOT BROWN,
General Manager and Lessee.
Richibucto, June 22nd 1897

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:
Harcourt on 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. (aug31st)

Commission Merchant.

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

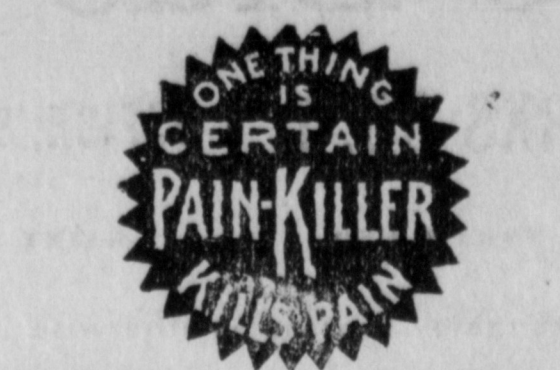
O. S. MACGOWAN,
P. O. BOX 117, MONCTON, N. B.

CONNORS' RESTAURANT

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

Meals served at all hours.

Oysters, Roast Fowl, etc. Highest cash price paid for Buctouche Oysters.



PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures
Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the
Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,
Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures
Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains,
Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever obtained to such unbounded popularity. We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article. —*Cincinnati Enquirer*.
Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use. —*Tennessee Organ*.
It has real merit, as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. —*Newport News*.
Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS". Sold everywhere; large bottles, 25c.

LAMPS AND CANDLES.

There is an Art in the Managing of Them.

The most effective cleansing substance for the containers and wick apparatus consists of ordinary wood ash. This has a peculiar effect upon petroleum, kerosene and other oils of the same kind. Rub the ashes well all over the parts that require cleaning and polish or wipe it off with a clean, soft cloth. This is a very simple method and obviates the use of water, which may prove a serious difficulty, especially if the operator is not very particular as regards the drying process. This treatment should not, however, entirely do away with a periodical boiling of the different parts of the lamp with strong soda, but the regular use of wood ash should make the washing a last resource and an altogether rare necessity.

The strictest cleanliness in every detail concerning lamps is of the greatest importance not only to insure a good light free from smell, but also as a preventive against danger. Odd bits of wick allowed to collect anywhere near the flame, for instance, are objectionable from every point of view.

Lamps that are but rarely used should not be left with the wick to become saturated through contact with the oil. The best plan is to empty the container, clean it as above, dry the wick if it is new, and put it aside in a box, into which dust cannot penetrate, till it is wanted again.

For those days, when candles are so much used, it is well to know that there is an art in choosing them. They should burn brightly, steadily, and without flickering, yet at the same time dwindle away as slowly as possible. The candle that gutters is to be avoided as extravagant and worthless. The best of all are those which are partially hollowed out, so that if the flame is exposed to a draft the melted wax runs down the inside. A thin, close wick will always burn better than a thick one. One of the cleverest contrivances adapted to candles is a metal automatic extinguisher. It can be fixed to any required depth of the candle, say one inch, more or less, and as soon as that quantity has burned away two metal rings close over the flame and effectively put it out. Something of the kind has already been seen, but the newer patent is much more practical, from the very fact that it can be fixed to any part of the candle instead of being placed in the candle holder, for in the latter case it could not act until the illuminant had quite burned down, when the extinguisher was obviously of doubtful utility. —*San Francisco Chronicle*.

The Fur Seal as an Animal.

Mr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Bering sea commission for 1896, and George Archibald Clark, secretary to the commission, say in The Forum: The male fur seal, or "beachmaster," reaches full maturity at the age of 7 years. At that time his weight is about 400 to 500 pounds, being considerably heavier when first in from the sea in the spring or after feeding in the fall than in the intervening period, when he fasts on land and grows gradually lean and weak. The males vary considerably in color, the general shade being black or dark brown, with longer hair or bristles of yellowish white. These are especially long and numerous on the thickened back of the neck, forming the so-called "wig."

The wigged males have a rough, coarse coat, and their skins are without market value. The animal makes its home on the rocky shores of the islands in large, closely massed bands, forming what are called "rookeries." It is extremely gregarious, individuals seldom venturing far from the main body while on land, though wandering about singly in the sea.

His Falling.

An English rector in an agricultural parish found his own sermons acceptable enough to his congregation, but not so those of his assistant.

"Why don't you come to hear Mr. Jones?" he said to the leading farmer. "He's an excellent fellow and preaches far better than I do."

"That may be, sir," was the grave rejoinder, "but we've been inquiring and inquiring about your curate, and we can't find as he's got any property, and we don't like to be told of our sins by a person as hasn't got no property." —*Strand Magazine*.

The Yale lock manufacturers have proved that in a patent lock having six "steps," each capable of being reduced in height 20 times, the number of changes or combinations will be 86,400.

The Klondike.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—Each member of the Northwest mounted police going to Klondike has to take special oaths, and to enter into special engagements. To-day Supt. Howe, commanding, administered the oaths. The first one of allegiance is as follows: "I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful sovereign of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Dominion of Canada, dependent upon and belonging to the said kingdom; and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown or dignity; and I will do my utmost to endeavor to disclose and make known to her majesty, her heirs and assigns, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts that I know to be made; and all this I swear, without equivocation or mental reservation whatever. So help me God."

The special oath of office is: "I sincerely swear to faithfully, diligently and impartially execute and perform the duties required of me as a member of the Northwest Mounted Police of the Dominion of Canada, and will well and truly obey and perform all lawful orders and instructions which I shall receive as such without fear, favor or equivocation, towards any person or party whomsoever. So help me God."

The special agreement is as follows:—"I hereby promise and agree with the commissioner of the Northwest mounted police, constituted by law in and for the Northwest Territories, to serve with the detachment of police doing duty in the Yukon country, and to remain in the said country for two years from the 1st of September, 1897." Commissioner Herehermer is flooded with letters from all parts from persons desirous of joining the force and going to Yukon.

House for Klondike Gold.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—It is understood that the Dominion government has under consideration a project in connection with the administration of the Yukon district which is novel, but appears admirably calculated to meet the conditions existing in the new communities of the extreme northwest. It is the establishment of what might be termed a "treasure house," in which will be stored the gold of the miners and for which they will receive drafts on United States or Canadian banks of the full market value of their gold dust.

The importance of such a depository in such a country as the Klondike district may readily be estimated. Under existing conditions the task of guarding their gold is an arduous addition to the labors of the miners. It is expected that this provision of what is practically banking facilities will go far toward reconciling the miners to the 10 per cent. royalty which they will have to pay to the government. Practically they will be paying an income tax of 10 per cent. for the preservation of law and order, the storage of their gold, and for its safe delivery to market.

If the gold is stored in a central place, under this proposed plan, the officials of the law will find the task of preserving order greatly simplified, for the miners will not be under the necessity of carrying arms, nor will the rougher sort likely spend as much gold in riotous living. It will, of course, be necessary for the government to take great precautions to insure the safety of the gold, but the presence of fifty or a hundred mounted police and three or four Maxim guns will be a great deterrent to the envious and greedy.

For The Klondike.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The vigorous policy of the government in regard to the Yukon country has elicited the admiration of even their political opponents. In addition to the sending in of one hundred and fifteen mounted police and three Maxim guns, the establishment of the customs service and arrangements for a mail service, the government have decided to build a strong house as a bank at Dawson City and afford banking facilities and protection for their gold to the miners. The reduction of the fee for renewal from \$100 to \$15, and of the size of the claims from 500 feet to 10 feet are warmly approved here. Perhaps the most popular things, however, is the decision of the government which was reached at the cabinet council yesterday to send Major Walsby out as an administrator of all the Yukon territory. His experience in the mounted police with the rough side of frontier life, his undaunted courage, his knowledge of men and his moderate, persuasive but firm methods all qualify him to direct affairs in a country which must be governed on the spot. No rapid communication can be had with Ottawa and the administrator must therefore act on his own judgment with rapidity and decision should occasion require it.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 12.—Thirty-six mounted police have arrived in charge of Lieut. Harper with a Maxim gun and sail from Victoria Sunday. Twenty will push through to the Klondike to enforce law and collect royalties; 16 remain at Tagish to collect revenue and establish a dog mail train.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—Twenty-five persons from San Francisco reached Edmonton en route to Klondike by the all-Can-

Asian route.

STATETOWN, Aug. 12.—The blockade of Klondikers at Dyea and Skagway will lead to much suffering this winter. Captain Ames, who was the pilot of the str. Islander, which has returned from the north, says that things are in a very bad shape. Affairs could not be much worse. Two thousand people are camped along the rocky shore with but a few horses or pack animals at hand and they have practically no chance of getting over the pass.

One of the United States commissioners by using his official influence and paying \$400 in coin managed to get the Indians to pack his outfit over the Chilkoot Pass to the lakes. Of the others who went from Puget Sound without horses not one in fifty will get across the mountains this winter. Seven Seattle men who went up on the Islander returned on the Victoria, utterly disgusted with the prospects, and will remain at home until spring, when they will make another start. Those who have horses stand a fairly good chance of getting through, but the start must be made before winter comes on.

Scurfy Head.

If a child's head is scurfy, do not comb the hair, which is apt to scratch and irritate the scalp, but brush gently. After washing the head thoroughly, dry it, and apply Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Little River Notes.

Not having seen any notes from this vicinity for some time it won't be amiss for me to send a few.

We are having lovely weather much to the delight of the hay-makers.

Mr. Manaton preached an able sermon to a large congregation on Sabbath last, all seemed pleased with our new pastor.

Our school is soon to reopen under the efficient management of Mrs. Allanach, of this place.

Look out boys! the ladies are coming in crowds from Boston Mass., Miss Gesner, Miss Briggs, Miss Hyslop and Miss McFawn accompanied by Mr. Robt. Heskett arrived lately.

Miss Louisa McKee has gone to another part of the country to school. We wish her every success in her work.

Mrs. McMillan and son of Boston are spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs. Azor Kay.

Mrs. Harry Lewis has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends here.

Mrs. John Campbell Sr. who has been ill for some time past is now improving.

Mr. Chas. Campbell is home from N. S. on account of ill health.

John S. McKee and brother are doing quite a business in bark this summer, John is a hustler, girls.

Mr. Chas. Sheridan has his new barn about completed and will be ready to receive the grain this fall.

Well friends I'm kind of weary and news is scarce I'll try and do better next time.

ALWAYS AT HOME.

Of Interest To Women.

A Lady Cured after Seventeen Years' Affliction with Disorders Peculiar to her sex by Dodd's Kidney Pills—Other Unfortunates can be Cured as Well as She.

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—The publication of the letter of Mrs. Reany, of Ashland, Wis., concerning her cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills after 17 years of sickness, has awakened wide spread interest amongst the women of Canada. It is truly marvellous that a woman afflicted as long as she was, who had tried all the remedies within her reach and all the doctors could do for her, should be cured by so simple and easily accessible a remedy as these pills. What they did for her they will do for all other women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex.

Mrs. Peter Brown and Her Brown Dress.

Mrs. Peter Brown was a worthy and thrifty housewife, and though proud of her Brown family she got tired of browns—we refer to brown colors.

Now, Mrs. Brown had a brown cashmere dress that she had donned on Sundays for fully three years. Going to church in sun, rain, sleet and snow for such a length of time had discolored and faded Mrs. Brown's brown dress. The material still good gave Mrs. Brown hope that the brown dress could be changed in color and made to do service until times were better and money more plentiful with her.

Mrs. Peter Brown had heard of the marvellous Diamond Fast Black for Wool and decided to experiment in the work of home dyeing. The dye was purchased from her druggist, and the operation conducted as per directions on the envelope, and what a transformation resulted! A deep, rich and pure black, equal to the finest blacks produced by French professional dyers—a new dress at a cost of about thirty cents.

Mrs. Peter Brown's experience is just the experience of thousands of economizing women in Canada to-day. They find the Diamond Dyes so indispensable that home would be robbed of half its pleasures if they could not procure these great money-savers.

MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

Off in my happy dreams of infancy
A voice was heard in that blest "long ago,"
Now rising sweet and clear, then soft and low,
In rippling tones of wondrous melody.

All through my childhood rang that happy voice,
Which fainter grew, as youth came on apace,
Yet echoed on, when, weary of life's race,
I heard its tones, which bade my heart rejoice.

Far from that happy home, yet not alone,
I wander, bearing in my heart that song,
Which fingers, guarding me from every wrong,
I ever hear its old, familiar tone.

—Martha A. Kidder in New York Home Journal.

OUR GIRLS AND BRITONS.

Why American Maidens Are Tempted to Wed Stolid Englishmen.

Why does the American girl marry the Briton? Has she any adequate justification? Do you suppose it pays her, and can such a choice on her part be defended on large grounds as promotive of the greatest good of the greatest number? Is it a fact, as has been flippantly suggested, that she moves to England to get country life because we have no good roads here yet, or, on the contrary, can it be demonstrated that one reason our country roads are so bad is that the American girl cannot abide the country and promptly carries her man off to town at the earliest moment that sees his endeavors blessed with the necessary income? Is it her fault that country interests tend too much to fall to the care of a residuum that is too poor to get away, or has the country life not much to do one way or the other with her British propensities?

To be honest, there are other conceivable reasons for marrying an English gentleman besides his country roads. He may be a charming gentleman—they are said to be so once in awhile—who can win a wife by plain, personal courtship, and whom any woman would be justified in marrying on general principles and without specific excuses, or he may be a good "average" sort of man whose advantage over his American brother is a matter of size or complexion or hale appearance. I have known American women who ventured to assert that the feminine eye rejoiced more in the type of male human that treads the pavements of Piccadilly and Pall Mall than in the contemporaneous pedestrians of Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Or maybe it is his superior stolidity that electrifies in the Briton. It is to be feared that there is truth in that tale Mr. Kipling or somebody was telling of how phlegmatic merchants of the east had discovered that the way to beat the American was simply to put him off and let him fret himself reckless. Stolidity is not quite the same as repose, but to persons who are suffering from an acute dearth of repose it may appeal as a tolerable substitute, so that one can imagine an American maid, worn with the restless aspirations of her high pressure countrymen, turning with sincere relief to pillow her fair young head upon a bosom behind which lurked no threat of heart failure. —*North American Review*.

A Sparrow Prima Donna.

M. Mingaud, a naturalist of Nîmes, France, gives, in La Revue Scientifique, an interesting account of the musical accomplishments of a sparrow in his collection of living birds. He captured the sparrow soon after it had been hatched and fed it by hand until it could care for itself. Then he placed it in a cage containing a chaffinch, a goldfinch and two canaries. After a time the sparrow learned to warble like the larks and to trill like the canaries, the imitations being so perfect as to deceive the ear. In spring M. Mingaud is accustomed to keep a box of crickets near his birdcages. Two days after the crickets had been placed near the cage containing the sparrow the latter began to imitate their cry, intermingling it with its songs. Even after the crickets had long been dead the sparrow remembered its lesson and continued to repeat their cry. None of the other birds attempted to imitate the crickets. Singularly enough, the sparrow never utters the peculiar squalling cry of its own species, having been removed from its nest too early, apparently, to have learned it.

Orsini's Headache.

Dr. Lees told one amusing story about Orsini at Blaydon Hall, which showed the latter as a very simple man. Orsini, at one time, complained every morning of his head. "I have one bad headache," he used to say at breakfast to Mrs. Cowen. One night Joseph Cowen detected a strong smell of gas proceeding from Orsini's room. He went to see what was the matter and found the explanation of Orsini's bad headaches. The room was quite dark, and the gas had not been turned off. "What did you do with the gas?" asked Cowen. "Blew him out," said Orsini, who had never seen a gas burner before. The headaches then ceased. They were effectively cured some months later at the instance of the emperor of the French. —*Westminster Gazette*.

Very Romantic.

"Wasn't that romantic?" said the elderly maiden boarder.
"Wasn't what romantic?" growled the bachelor boarder, as there was no one else at the table to pay attention to the lady's question.

"Here is a story of a man who put down his wife's name in his tax list and valued her at \$1,000,000."
"Huh! I'll bet he is figuring on letting the taxes go delinquent and being her sole!" —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Within the last decade the population of Europe has increased by about 30,000,000, of whom Russia contributed 12,510,000 and France only 67,000.

The Austrians are great smokers. The daily consumption of matches in that country is 20 for each inhabitant.

PLENTY OF CHALK.

Great Block That Was Once as Large as the Continent of Europe.

The small piece of chalk which is in constant use in the schoolroom, the lecture room, the billiard room and the workshop has a strange history, the unravelling of which through all its complexities is one of the most difficult problems with which the science of the present day is called upon to deal. This piece is in reality a chip of an immense block of chalk that once filled an area the size of the continent of Europe, and of which even yet several gigantic fragments remain, each hundreds of square miles in extent. These patches are scattered over the region lying between Ireland on the west and China on the east and extend in the other direction from Sweden in the north to Portugal in the south.

In the British Isles the chalk is found in greatest perfection and continuity in the east and southeast of England. A sheet of chalk more than 1,000 feet in thickness underlies all that portion of England which is situated to the southeast of a line crossing the island diagonally from the North sea at Flamborough Head to the coast on the English channel in Dorset. This enormous sheet of chalk is tilted up slightly on the west, and its depressed eastern portions that dip toward the waters of the North sea are usually buried from sight by means of overlying sands and clays. Where the edges of the chalk floor come upon the sea the cliff scenery is strikingly grand and beautiful. Any one who has once seen the magnificent rocks of Flamborough and Beechy Head, the jagged stacks of the Needles or the dizzy mass of Shakespeare's cliff, near Dover, can understand why "the white cliffs of Albion" has grown into a stock phrase.

This massive sheet of chalk appears again in France, in many other parts of Europe as far east as the Crimea, and even in central Asia beyond the sea of Aral. How far it stretched westward into what is now the Atlantic may never be known, but chalk cliffs of at least 200 feet in thickness are seen at Antrim, in Ireland, and less conspicuous formations are found in Scotland, in Argyll and Aberdeen. There can be little question that all these now isolated patches were once connected in a continuous sheet, which must, therefore, have occupied a superficial area about 3,000 miles long by nearly 1,000 broad, an extent larger than that of the present continent of Europe. —*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

Two New England Churches.

There are Catholic communities, both in America and in the old world, says Alvan F. Sanborn in The Atlantic, where an extreme wretchedness in the dwellings is at once partially explained by the richness and beauty of the churches. But not so in Dickerman. On the contrary, both the Dickerman churches are of a piece with their surroundings. The Congregational church, more than a century old (Orthodox is the name it still goes by), was a worthy structure in its day and would be so yet had it been kept in good repair. Alas, it is only the ghost of its former pretensions left. Its sills are badly rotted. Its spire and belfry have been shattered by lightning and imperfectly restored. Its roof is leaky, the clapboards of its walls are warped and blistered, and its heavy bell, once sweet of tone, is cracked and dissonant. The Baptist church, built only a few years ago, mainly at the expense of a church building society, is one of the shoddily constructed many gabled atrocities due to the malign influence of the so called Queen Anne restoration. Its original coat of paint of many colors has mostly soaked into the surrounding soil. Its panes of stained glass, as they have been broken from time to time, have been replaced by ordinary window glass, with piebald unattractive results.

Famous Collection of Antlers.

Of the famous collections of antlers formed in the seventeenth century only two or three have escaped the general fate of confiscations, sales and pillage. One of these is in Moritzburg, the king of Saxony's historical hunting castle, near Dresden, while in the celebrated gun gallery in Dresden itself are to be seen, in an unrivalled show, the wonderfully inland arms used by the Elector.

The great banquet hall of the castle of Moritzburg is one of the sights with which no doubt many a traveled reader has been charmed. It is a chamber of noble proportions—66 feet long by 34 feet wide and 38 feet high. On its otherwise unadorned white walls hang 71 pairs of magnificent antlers, which one may describe as the most famous of their kind in the world. Not a single one carries less than 24 times or is less than 200 years old, while some are possibly double that age. —*W. A. Baillie-Grohman in Century*.

Making Soups From Fruit.

Fruit soups are made from sweetened and thickened fruit juices and can be made from currants, oranges, cranberries and a mixture of currants and raspberries. Press sufficient fruit to make one pint of juice. Moisten a tablespoonful of arrowroot in a little cold water, add to it gradually a pint of boiling water and add sugar according to the nature of the fruit used. Let this puree stand a moment or take from the fire and add the fruit juice. At serving time fill a punch bowl half full of cracked ice, pour in the fruit soup, and it is ready to serve. These fruit soups are usually served at the beginning of a company luncheon. —*Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal*.

Literary.

"I like to feel as if my books were my personal friends."

"I can't do that somehow."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, I begin by cutting them, and I end by putting them on the shelf." —*Pick Me Up*.