

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Until further notice the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows—

Will leave Kent Junction. Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax.....12.30 Accommodation for Campbellton.....12.30 Will leave Horcourt. Through Express for St. John and Halifax [Monday excepted]. 2.40. Through Express for Campbellton, Quebec and Montreal [Monday excepted].....3.10 Accommodation for Campbellton.....12.10 Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax.....13.10 All trains run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 25th August, 1897.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCE RAILWAY.

1897. WINNER TIME TABLE 1897.

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

Leave Arrive Buctouche, 8.00 Moncton 10.10 Moncton, 15.00 Buctouche 17.00 Train from Buctouche connects with I. C. R. train for Halifax at Humphrey's and at Moncton with train for St. John and Campbellton leaving Moncton at 10.30 and 13.05 respectively. Train for Buctouche connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Humphrey's and with trains leaving St. John at 7.00 and Campbellton at 5.45. E. G. EVANS, Superintendent Moncton, N. B. Oct. 4th, 1897.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

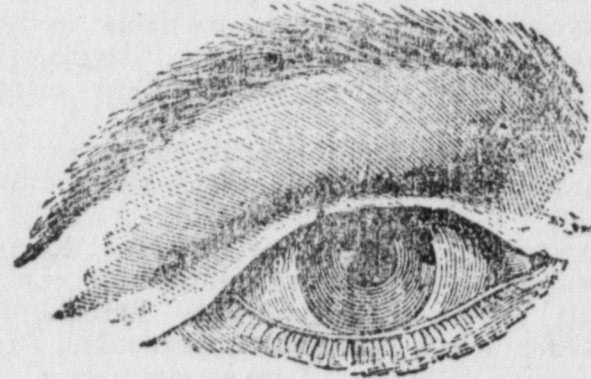
TIME TABLE.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Location, and Arrival/Departure. Rows include 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.

INTERIOR DECORATING AND PAINTING.

Paper Hanging, Tinting, etc. Estimates Furnished for work in Kingston and Richibucto. GEORGE W. JARDINE,

THE STORAGE OF VEGETABLES.

A. A. Southwick, in American Agriculturist.

Potatoes, turnips, table beets, carrots, etc., should be kept where it is perfectly dark and the protection should be afforded as soon as they are taken from the ground. If stored in a cellar, there is nothing better than a good tight barrel with three inches of sand on top. Take any cheap material, old bran sacks are best, cut in pieces the right size to well cover the top of the barrel, then put on the sand, and the following spring you will find your vegetables as fresh and plump as when taken from the ground. Keep the cellar cool, but never take any chance of letting frost get in. If there is the least danger of this, burn a few lamps, or, better, a kerosene stove, till danger is over. A great amount of storage room can be gained by ranking the barrels in tiers one above the other.

Potatoes deteriorate in cooking qualities when exposed to light probably more than any vegetable grown, and should strictly be kept in perfect darkness if the highest quality is to be preserved. Probably the cheapest and most desirable method of storage in large quantity is in pits in the field. Dig the pits when the crop is taken out and fill directly. Do not fear water, for you never will find any either in actual or imaginary quantity in the pits.

Experience suggests that a pit 6 ft. long, 3 wide, and 3 to 4 deep for general purposes is best, though for mangels the length might be greater with safety. Fill the pits even full or a trifle less, and cover immediately with a good heavy layer of tops, or if these are valuable for feeding, with bright straw or hay. Do not put on any earth until there is danger of a winter freeze, and then do not cover more than 5 or 6 inches deep. When indications point to the ground freezing 2 or 3 inches in 24 hours shape the top of the pit like the roof of a house with all the soil. It is not necessary to make any provision for drawing off surface water. Before covering on any soil a stick should be placed in each corner of the pit as nearly perpendicular as possible, for a guide in covering. As simple as the operation may seem, an expert cannot cover evenly and be certain that exposed portions are safe without these guides. Cover the cold side much more securely than the sunny side. Take out these vegetables any sunny day during the winter when wanted, when the mercury is above freezing. Do not leave any vegetables in a pit to be taken out at another time. In filling something over 2,000 pits I never have found any sign of water and very rarely damage by frost. The chief danger in the use of this method is in covering with earth before the sweating process is complete.

Cabbage are best kept by turning the heads down on the top of a row, placing as closely as possible. After standing in this way for a day or two so that all the water may be well drained out, throw up the earth on each side in the shape of a roof, completely covering the whole cabbage, stump and all. When taken out they should be marketed at once. Onions will keep best in a temperature very near freezing, but the air must be dry, and the layer about a foot deep or less. Shake over a little bedding, and if the frost happens to touch the bulbs no harm will be done. Squash and pumpkins keep all right if the air is dry and moderately warm. If a family has vegetables in ever so small a quantity let the supply be cared for so that no wilting and subsequent deterioration in quality may ensue.

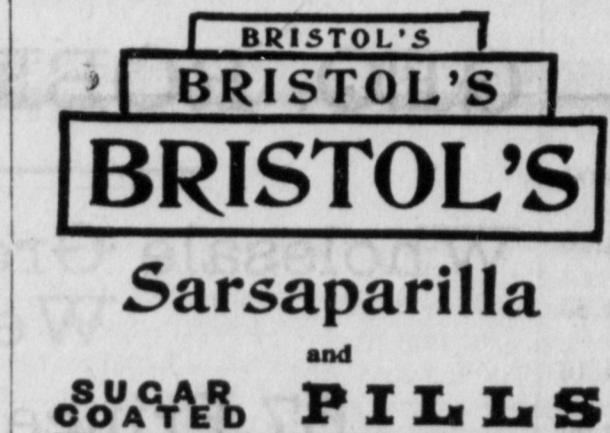
Cashier—"I don't think I can cash this draft, miss. I don't know you." Miss—"Here, don't be silly; give me the money. Who cares if you don't know me? I don't know you, either."

"I hear you are going to marry again?" "That," said the lady who had already disposed of four husbands, "is my business."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The facsimile signature of Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



The Greatest of all Liver, Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR Rheumatism, Gout and Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

All Druggists and General Dealers.

TURKISH CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Troubles Travelers Have, Especially With Books and Maps.

Many amusing stories are told of the trouble American travelers have had with the custom house authorities in Turkey, especially with books and maps. In the old days one's baggage would be dumped down on the landing place at Constantinople, and a turbaned old Turk, tchibouk in hand, would go through a pantomime of examining one's effects, which would be abruptly brought to an end by the application of an appropriate coin to the palm of his hand. But the political troubles that began some years ago in the Ottoman empire caused the government to institute a more stringent system, and there is now at Constantinople a custom house more after the American style, where a number of effendis, in fezes and Stambouli coats of the regular official cut, pry into one's luggage with particular care in search of papers and books and maps of a revolutionary tendency or in which words forbidden to be printed in Turkey may be found.

During the height of the Armenian agitation especially close search was always made for anything with the word "Armenia" in it, and whatever it was found in was summarily confiscated. On the occasion of my last visit to Constantinople I happened to have a map of Asia Minor among my papers, the discovery of which greatly agitated the examining effendi, who spoke in a language he thought was French. "Ah, Azeez Meesoor!" he exclaimed as he spread it out, continuing in his Turkish-French, "Show me Erzerum." Having pointed out to him the spot where that city was to be found, he began running his finger over the map until he struck upon the letter A. This seemed almost to take his breath away, but when a short distance to the right of it he found the letter R he fairly gasped. The detection of the letter M following it was like an electric shock, and a bomb explosion could not have startled him more than the discovery of the letter E. By the time he had deciphered the remaining letters, NIA, I saw that the game was up, and as he folded up my precious map and in stern and measured syllables announced to me that it was "de-fon-dew, con-fis-kay," I knew that it was lost to me forever. A Review with an article alluding to the disturbed condition of affairs in the Turkish empire followed the map, along with some foreign newspapers.—Harper's Round Table.

A SMALL MAN'S REVENGE.

He Ruffles the Dignity of Two Women in a Cable Car.

The small sized, unobtrusive mar gets revenge now and then, as was exemplified yesterday in a Broadway cable car bound down town. He got on at Twenty-third street and saw only one vacant seat. Other passengers who stood up were clinging to the straps in a semihypnotic condition and did not observe the vacant place. Two women, strangers to each other, richly clad and wearing diamond earrings, were the guardians of the vacant space, which was hardly wide enough to even admit the small man to a comfortable seat. Either of the women, by moving a little, could have made a larger space, but they chose to sit as impassive as statues while the diminutive man crowded into the place. He exhibited all the signs of being uncomfortable, but these implacable cosmopolitans moved not. At Tenth street a large woman, weighing about 200 pounds, boarded the car. With the air of a Chesterfield the small man lifted his hat and said:

"Pray, take my seat." "Thank you, sir," she replied as she started to sit down. Consternation was depicted upon the faces of the two richly clad women as they tried to edge away to make the space wider. It was too late, for the heavy woman crushed into the seat and came in contact with the other women. There were the noise of crumpling cloth and the swish of skirts as the two women tried to move from the weight pinning part of their dresses down. It was a scramble to give the heavy woman enough room, and all dignity was lost. The passengers smiled, and none more so than the small man, who had had his revenge.—New York Commercial.

Marie Antoinette's Books.

The unhappy Queen Marie Antoinette possessed an important library of 4,712 volumes, consisting of plays and romances, little books a la mode, the works of Pascal, Bossuet, Fenelon, Bourdaloue, Massillon, Boileau, Cousseau, Corneille, Moliere, Voltaire and many others. She loved music passionately and had a large collection of operas in 89 numbers. The bindings were by Blaizot and were uniform in red morocco, with the arms of France and Austria stamped upon them. The execution of the work was poor, and the decadence in the art of binding evident. The glories of the art of Padeloup and the Derumes had passed away, and the revolution effectually killed whatever knowledge remained of the ancient skill of the bookbinders. Half a century later saw its revival in France, and the art has since flourished both there and on English soil.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Couldn't Fool Mamma. Mrs. Younglove—Oh, I am sure that my husband has never told me a lie in his life.

Her Mother—My poor child! You are married to a hypnotist.—Cleveland Leader.

The air is so clear in the arctic regions that conversation can be carried on easily by persons two miles apart. It has also been asserted on good authority that at Gibraltar the human voice has been distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

Cleverness is serviceable for everything, sufficient for nothing.—Amiel.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

New - - Fall - - Millinery.

Having added MILLINERY to the various departments of my Business, I desire to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to the

STYLISH - AND - UP-TO-DATE - PATTERNS

in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. My Milliner has just returned from the CITY OPENINGS and I am prepared to give as late styles and as low prices as can be found in a city stock. Call and inspect goods whether you wish to buy or not.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MRS. J. W. MORTON,

HARCOURT, N. B.

QUEEN OPPOSES.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Evening Post prints a despatch from London which says: No little talk has been aroused in political circles to-day over passages in Lord Tennyson's biography which nearly all the reviewers purposely or accidentally overlook. These passages in letters between Lord Tennyson and the Queen furnish the first direct evidence of the home rule policy of her then constitutional advisers, and quite upset the notion that the Queen has become the mere echo of her ministers. It is a well-known fact that the letters are now published in the deliberate wish of Her Majesty. This lends peculiar interest and importance to the disclosure, suggesting either her beyond recall, though Mr. John Morley has this week again nailed the home rule colors to the Liberal mast, or else her fixed determination to withhold her acceptance of any such constitutional change. Mr. Gladstone was the Queen's Prime Minister in June, 1885, and by the constitution the recipient of her political confidences; yet she was at this time writing to Lord Tennyson on political topics in a letter which is withheld, but as Lord Tennyson's reply suggests, was in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's views. Again, in April, 1886, two days after Mr. Gladstone again, as the Queen's first minister, introduced the Home Rule Bill in the Commons, the Queen writes: "I cannot in this letter allude to politics, but I know what your feelings must be," which Lord Tennyson accepts in his reply as a reference to "the disastrous policy of the day," and declares that he would die rather than see the rebellious Loyalists of Ulster repressed. This evidence of the Queen stepping outside of her constitutional advisers to condemn the Irish cause, and possibly embarrass her ministers, will certainly cause much pain in Ireland, if it does not create political trouble. Even the Times questions whether it is discretion to publish the letters.

SCIENCE AND SKILL

Devoted to the Preparation of Diamond Dyes.

It is impossible for the makers of imitation and adulterated package dyes to put up colors for home dyeing work that can give any degree of satisfaction to the public. Imitators have not the scientific knowledge or the capital to do honest and good work. Scientific men of the highest attainments in the chemistry of colors give the benefit of their knowledge and researches for the preparation of Diamond Dyes and the protection of those who use them.

Common dyes are gross frauds and are sold by dealers for the sake of extra profit. Diamond Dyes, though they cost vastly more to prepare, are made to give satisfaction to millions by their perfect qualities.

Deware of the dealer who says his crude dyes are equal to the wonderful Diamond Dyes. Goods colored with Diamond Dyes are fast to soap water and sun; of no other dyes is this true.

"It's perfectly disgraceful," she exclaimed. "What's the matter?" inquired her husband.

"Here's a description of a woman who gets up in the public and declares herself an anarchist."

"Well," was the rejoinder, "maybe it's all for the best. I believe I'd like to see women crowd the males out of the anarchist business. When they threw bombs they would not be so likely to hit anybody."

HOW HE MARRIED THEM.

A newly elected justice of the peace who had been used to drawing deeds and wills and little else, was called upon as his first official act to marry a couple who came into his office very hurriedly and told him their purpose. He lost no time in removing his hat and remarked "Hats off in the presence of the court." All being uncovered he said, "Hold up your right hands. You John Marvin do solemnly swear that to the best of your knowledge and belief you take this yer woman ter hev an' ter hold for yerself, yer heirs, exekyeters, administrators and assigns for your an' their use an' behoof forever!"

"I do," answered the groom. "You, Alice Ever take this yer man for yer husband ter hev an, to hold forever and you do furthar swear that you are lawfully seized in fee simple, are free from all incumbrance and her good right to sell, bargain and convey to the said grantee yerself, yer heirs, administrators and assigns?"

"I do," said the bride rather doubtfully.

"Well John, that'll be about a collar'n' fifty cents."

"Are we married?" asked the bride. "Yes, when the fee comes in."

After some fumbling it was produced and handed to the court who pocketed it and continued:

"Know all men by these presents, that I being in good health, and of sound and disp sin' mind, in consideration of, dollar'n' fifty cents to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do and by these present have declared you man and wife during good behavior and until otherwise ordered by the court.

FATTENED FOR MATRIMONY.

Throughout the empire of Morocco and in Tunis there are villages where the elder members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young ladies for the matrimonial market of Barbary. The Turks, like the Turks and most other Orientals, give a decided preference to "moon-faced" wives over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishment a girl is supposed to possess.

A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about 12 years of age. Her hands are tied behind her, and she is seated upon a carpet during so many hours every day, while her "papa" stands over her with a matraque, or big stick, and her mother at times pops into her mouth a ball of couscoussou, or stiff maize porridge, kneaded up with grease and just large enough to be swallowed without the patient choking.

If the unfortunate girl declines to be stuffed she is compelled, so that ere long the poor girl resigns herself to the torture and gulps down the bolouses lest she should be beaten.

In Brazil corpulence is also considered the essential point of female beauty, and the greatest compliment that can be paid to a Brazilian lady is to tell her that she grows fatter and fairer every day.

Piles Cured Without the Use of Knife by Dr. Chase.

I was troubled for years with Piles and tried everything I could buy without any benefit, until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. The result was marvellous. Two boxes completely cured me.

JAS. STEWART, Harness Maker, Woodville, Ont.

The mission of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to cure disease, and thousands of testimonials prove it fulfills its mission well.

THE "LAST" ONE.

'Tis the last fly of Summer, Left buzzing alone, All his busy companions Are frozen and gone. No pest of his kindred, No insect remains Disconsolate, clinging To cold window panes.

I'll not leave thee thou lone one, Annoyingly rife. Oue smash, and I'll kill thee. Thou pest of my life. By ginger! I've missed him! He's buzzing again; Or is it another? Great Scott! There are ten.

And when, on the morrow, A warmer wave comes, Reviving by hundreds, They'll chorus their hams. Where flies go in Winter No fellow may know; But worse is the puzzle: How soon will they go?

—Detroit News

MAKES THE DEAF TO HEAR.

Almost Miraculous in its Efficacy—Chronic Catarrh Induced Deafness—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Restores the Hearing With All its Acuteness.

John MacInnis, Walhambuck Bridge, N. S., says: "I was afflicted with catarrh which left me very deaf, but after using one bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder my catarrh had left me, and I now hear as well as ever I did. It is painless and delightful to use. I got relief in ten minutes after making first application." Sold by W. W. Short.

FIRE AND DROUGHT.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 7.—East and north of this city the terrible marsh fires still continue. Farmers have fought the flame night and day for a week and are utterly exhausted. They have moved their household goods to places of safety and have sacrificed their homes. Near Berrien Springs, on what is known as the Big Meadow, the fire swept over like a prairie fire and thousands of acres of potatoes have been roasted in the hills. Then fire is the worst that has occurred in this vicinity since 1871.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Oct. 7.—In the experience of the oldest settlers in St. Clair and adjoining counties the present drought is without parallel. The damage done by the drought in Southern Illinois cannot be accurately estimated; but it has been great. The heaviest loss to the farmers is on the corn crop, which has been cut down 50 to 65 per cent, by the dry weather. It has also done great damage to all late vegetation and to the fruit crop generally. A water famine is threatened over a large area of country. Many farmers residing east of Mascoutah are hauling water a distance of six miles.

VILLAGE OF PARADISE, Ind., Oct. 7.—The marsh fire is rapidly spreading in this county, though the farmer have given up all other work and are fighting at all hours of the day. Several more houses were destroyed last night. The residents of Hebron, Koutz and Kniman are badly frightened, as it is feared the fires may sweep across the heavy ditches which have been dug across these places.

At Decatur and La Grange, Ind., forest fires are raging. The farmers are now so organized that they anticipate no great damage unless the wind suddenly changes. Great fires are burning in the marsh near Rochester, Ill.

FORT WAYNE, O., Oct. 7.—Forest fires are raging in the eastern part of this county and farmers have organized to fight the flames. Barns, corn in stock and acres of winter wheat have been destroyed.