

NTERCOLONIAL 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... Accommodation for Campbellton... 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... Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax... All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCE RAILWAY.

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

Table with columns for Leave, Arrive, and destinations: Buctouche, Moncton, Moncton, Buctouche, Halifax, St. John, Campbellton.

Moncton, N. B. Superintendent June 22nd, 1897.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE. Table with columns for Depart, Arrive, and destinations: Richibucto, Kingston, Mill Creek, Grumble Road, Molus River, McMinn's Mills, Arr. Kent Junction.

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.

Merchants with an eye graphic.

to Business Advertise in THE REVIEW.

DRS SOMERS & DOHERTY



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, Moncton, N. B.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER IT KILLS PAIN. 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.

IT CANNOT BE. The dying lips of a dear friend. The burning smooch blow. Or in Alaska's sunless land. Your wake my wing shall know. "When winter's nights are long and dark, I'll lead you by the hand, And when the waves beat on your bark, Will beacon you to land."

PLACE NAMES.

Some Odd and Curious Names of Places in Massachusetts.

In the Middlesex fells some good old colonial names are preserved, like Jinglejerry hill and Shilshally brook. Spot pond was named by Governor Winthrop, who discovered it in the winter, because of the many rocks that showed through the ice and spotted the surface.

The fact of misfortune to divers unknown persons—whether trivial or great does not appear—finds a record in Bad Luck brook and swamp in Rehoboth, Bad Luck mountain in Granville and Bad Luck pond in Douglas. There may be some association between Burncoat brook and pond in Leicester and Spencer and Burnshirt river, likewise in Worcester county.

Drinkwater river is a felicitous name for a stream of good water. It is in Hanover, and possibly there may have been a family of that name in the neighborhood. Strong Water brook in Tewksbury has quite different associations.

Young man who apparently knows a girl in London came into the office the other day and asked whether candy could be sent abroad through the mails. So he was taken over to the post office and the state of affairs was laid before an official, who instigated an investigation.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell property known as the Atkinson Mill on the Main Richibucto River near the I. C. R. The mill is what is called rotary mill with trimmer, a good shingle machine, a good planer, with quite a large amount of saw lumber of different kinds, hemlock boards and 2 inch plank spruce boards, one car load of ash boards, pine boards, 2 inch about 2 car load some scantling and shingles with about 5 acres of land on which is one good dwelling house, three small tenement houses, two barns, a large quantity of slab wood, also 200 acres of land on the Salmon River known as the Dunn Farm also 200 acres of land near Smith's Corner so called, known as the James Pine farm, also one hundred acres of land on the I. C. R. near Kent Junction known as the Wm. Leet farm, also 100 acres of land on the North side of Main River about two miles east of afore said mill granted to R. H. Atkinson with all stock, farming utensils, one light wagon, one team wagon, one cart, one express wagon with other articles too numerous to mention.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Count Casa Valencia, the Spanish ambassador to England, yesterday called at the foreign office and was closeted for over an hour with Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent under secretary of foreign affairs, regarded as the man knowing most about the foreign relations of England, and having great influence in formulating Britain's foreign policy.

The story that General Woodford mentioned any date to the Duke of Tetuan for the finish of the Cuban war is generally disbelieved in diplomatic circles here. The belief is Minister Woodford firmly outlined the desire of the United States that the war be quickly ended, but that he said the United States would intervene if the war was not ended by November 1st is regarded as wildly improbable.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The news of the ultimatum of the United States that the war in Cuba must be brought to a close by November 1 did not arouse great interest in the Madrid press yesterday, because it was published in the form of a rumor.

El Tempo, the organ of Silveira, who may be prime minister, says it is necessary for the country to hold a reserve attitude in order not to inflame the mind of the public or provoke difficulties which might increase those now existing. El Tempo demands that the government, whoever may be prime minister, shall face the situation, maintaining firmly the rights of Spain and making known the state of affairs and the Spanish rights to the other nations of Europe.

Must Rule The Seas

GLASGOW, Sept. 23.—The freedom of the city of Glasgow was presented to-day to Lord Wolseley.

In the course of his speech in acknowledgment of the honor, Lord Wolseley said that Britain must maintain her supremacy on the ocean. If they should lose it, they would also lose their colonies. A moderate sized army, he said, was necessary to repel invasion and hold the coaling stations beyond the sea. Though Great Britain was the most peace loving nation in the world, the army must always be ready for action. Great Britain could not arbitrate with the British and such other tribes, he said, as they fight because they hate the monotony of peace.

To Defend Canada

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 24.—The Post, the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, says that the government of Canada will, early in 1898, make large purchases of heavy field batteries and a number of defence guns, the latter being for a new scheme for the defence of Montreal and the river below that city. Special instructions to this effect, the Post adds, were issued immediately after the return to Canada of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier.

OTTAWA, September 24.—The despatch from England about the new batteries for Canada implies no change in the government policy. It is simply the filling of the order placed by the late government two years ago.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TERRACE HOTEL AMHERST, N. S. Large and well Lighted Sample Rooms in centre of Town formerly occupied by Lamy Hotel. FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS W. and W. CALHOUN, Proprietors.

Ontario Alien Labor Law.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—A sweeping alien labor clause was added to the Crown timber regulations at Tuesday's meeting of the Ontario Cabinet. It was enacted that no timber license or holder of a permit engaged in lumbering on Crown lands or agent of such persons, shall employ or engage or permit to be employed or engaged in any capacity in such lumbering operations, including towing in Canadian waters, any person who is not a resident or domiciled in Canada.

WILL BE PUNISHED

by a suspension and holding in abeyance of the license or permit until re-issued by the lieutenant-governor-in-council upon such terms and conditions as the lieutenant-governor-in-council may impose. All timber and saw logs cut on territory included in the license of permit shall be regarded as cut in trespass and shall be subject to seizure and the penalties laid down for trespass. Tugs used in towing logs and timber when registered in the United States, may employ their captain, engineer or firemen. All supplies, such as horses, cattle, sleighs, provisions, tools and appliances must be bought in Canada, and unless under special permission of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Disobedience of the regulation relating to supplies shall also be punished by suspension or placing in abeyance of the license or permit.

THE SAW LOG QUESTION.

With respect to the question of saw logs considerable pressure has of late been brought of bear on the government with a view of inducing it to compel the manufacture in the province of logs cut in Ontario. The effect of this step, it is claimed, would be to give a boom to the lumber industry in Ontario, and provide Canadians with employment which now goes to aliens in the United States. The government Monday decided not to enforce any such regulation with respect to logs cut on timber limits held under license from the provincial authorities, at least so far as the present license term is concerned. The period for which licenses are issued expires about April 1 each year. and the licenses are therefore to be allowed to continue under existing regulations until next spring. The government, of course does not indicate what this policy in the future will be, but it may decide to put the desired regulations in operation when the present licenses are renewed.

Gladstone's Arrangement.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Chronicle publishes an extract from a letter, written by Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, under date of Tuesday. In it Mr. Gladstone says: "The pain, shame and mischief of the last two years in the Eastern policy transcends entirely the power of any language I could use concerning them. The sum is this: "Firstly—A hundred thousand Armenians have been slaughtered with no security against repetition, and with great profit to the assassins.

"Secondly—Turkey is stronger than at any time since the Crimean war. "Thirdly—Greece is weaker than at any time since she became a Kingdom. "Fourthly—All this is due to European concert, that is, the mutual hatred and distrust of the Powers."

Manitoba Wheat.

WINNIPEG, September 25.—Reports from threshers in the central, southwestern and northwestern portions of the province all show a falling off in the expected wheat yield. In many cases the yield goes as low as twelve bushels per acre. The continued fine weather is giving the farmers a great chance for threshing and at all points the wheat is being rushed to the elevator. Wheat deliveries at provincial points yesterday aggregated 220,000 bushels, and 172 cars were loaded for shipment.

In an interview, Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, who knows the Klondyke better than any other living person, says his experience teaches him "that the man who stays at home and plods on the farm, or in the shop or office, is in a vast majority of cases better off than the everyday placer gold miner." A handful of farmers in Manitoba have stayed at home this year and plodded on in a quiet, easy way, with the result that in cleaning up they will have for this year's operations about fifteen millions in gold for wheat alone. That beats the Klondyke out of sight in actual output, while there is no comparison as to comfort.—Manitoba Free Press.

LAND IN ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.

A meadow lot of 20 acres more or less on the west bank of the northern lagoon of Kouchibouguac River, also one-sixth part of a Marsh on the north side of Kouchibouguac river. The said lot and portion of lot being lately owned by Sylvestre Maillet, also, the lot in Saint Louis conveyed to Sylvestre Maillet by Lawrence Maillet and wife, containing 60 acres more or less. Apply to J. D. PHINNEY.

CORONATION SERVICES.

Tenure of Land on Condition of Personal Duty to the Sovereign.

Florence Hayward describes Queen Victoria's coronation roll in The Century. The writer says:

After telling how the privy council was formed into a commission "to hear the petitions of the lords, great men, nobles, knights and other with regard to services, duties, attendances, offices, fees and rights connected with the ceremony of coronation," the roll states what these petitions were, or at least such of them as were granted. One was that the Duke of Norfolk, who claimed "the right to find for the queen on her day of coronation a glove for her majesty's right hand and to support the queen's right arm on the same day as long as her majesty shall hold in her hand the royal scepter, the petitioner holding the manner of Workshop by the aforesaid services." In other words, if the Duke of Norfolk had failed to provide the glove or to support her majesty's arm at that particular time his ownership of Workshop manor would have been invalidated and the property have reverted to the crown.

Another petition was that of Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who, as the head of her family, claimed the right to carry the great spurs before her majesty on the day of her coronation and asked that George, Lord Byron, be appointed her deputy for the performance of that duty.

Yet another was that of Francis, twelfth earl of Huntingdon. The earl of Huntingdon had remained suspended for many years owing to the tenth earl dying without issue. When, however, this twelfth in the line of succession succeeded in establishing, as a descendant of the second earl, his right to the peerage, he also claimed the right to carry one of the four swords of state in the coronation procession, this, as well as other duties and services connected with the ceremony, being the condition of his tenure of lands. Small wonder, then, that in announcing the omission of the procession it was important to set forth also that the non-performance of duties connected with it should entail no forfeitures.

THE USEFUL GIRAFFE.

Employed to Get Down Balls That Had Lodged In the Roof Gutter.

"Good natured?" said the old circus man. "Why, the best in the world. When the old man's boy used to get a baseball lodged in a gutter at the eaves of the house—this was when we were off the road in winter quarters—he never used to get out at the scuttle and climb down the roof and take the risk of falling off and breaking his neck to get it. He used to go to the barn and get out the giraffe. The old 18 footer would trot along after the boy—he knew what was wanted—till they came to the house and then walk along the side looking down into the gutter as he went along until he came to the ball, and then he would pick it up and bend his head down and give it to the boy.

"One day when the youngster had thrown a ball up on the roof and had seen it roll down into the gutter he went as usual after the giraffe. When the giraffe looked along the gutter that day, there was no ball there. He took his nose out of the gutter and looked down at the boy in the yard with a large interrogation mark in each eye as much as to say: "Sure it didn't roll off somewhere?" And the boy said 'Sure,' and then the giraffe looked again, but it wasn't there, and the giraffe so reported, with a solemn shake of the head, and was driven back to the barn.

"They wondered about this, for it was the first time the giraffe had ever failed to get the ball, and they knew it must be there, but it was soon explained. A day or two later there came a big rainstorm. Instead of running a thin stream as usual the tin water pipe from the roof ran just a little bit of a stream, and the water that should have run off in that way overflowed the gutters and dripped in a thin sheet against the side of the house. Then they knew why the giraffe couldn't find the ball. It had rolled down the water pipe."—New York Sun.

Not to Be Enkooed.

The president of one of the leading eastern colleges was recently journeying toward New York and found himself in the same seat with an old man whose general appearance betokened the farmer. They soon fell into conversation, and after saying that he was on his first visit to the metropolis the farmer mentioned the name of the little village up among the hills of New Hampshire from which he came and remarked that he supposed his friend had never heard of it. "Oh, yes," said the man. "I was born there." Imagine his astonishment when the country man, after staring at him several seconds, exclaimed, "See here, I've heard all about you bunco fellers, and you can't get a chance to bunco me." So saying, he grabbed his carpetbag and, marching down the aisle, took a seat on the other side of the car.—New York Times.

A Hard Swallow.

An eminent barrister, noted as much for a habit he had of sucking lozenges as for his eloquence, was once defending a murder case. He was standing with a bullet in one hand and the usual lozenge in the other, when suddenly, in the midst of a fine burst of eloquence, his face fell, and in a tone of agony he cried: "Gentlemen, I've swallowed the bullet."—London Tit-Bits.

Safe While It Lasts.

"I haven't got any case," said the client, "but I have money." "How much?" asked the lawyer. "Ten thousand dollars," was the reply. "Pshaw! You have the best case I ever heard of. I'll see that you never go to prison with that sum," said the lawyer cheerfully.—Boston Traveler.

The Farm the Best Gold Mine.

Gold! Gold! And still the epidemic spreads. Last year it was the Kootenay or Rat Portage; this year the Klondyke. The spirit of speculation is abroad in the land. The farmer with his carload of wheat becomes a wheat speculator, and if favored by fortune joins the rest of humanity and invests in shares in some mining scheme. And yet, as a matter of fact, a good farm of 160 acres in a good locality is a far more profitable and lasting gold mine than the richest mineral claim in the Klondyke. In the farm comparatively little capital is required; there is no hardship or privation, no imminent risk of life and limb; and yet the reward for ordinary perseverance and intelligence is almost certain. It is, in fact, the few who fail, whereas in mining the very reverse is true; while in mining much capital is required, life is risked, privation and suffering even must be reckoned with. Of course, to the few fortunate ones the wealth comes much more rapidly than it can come to the farmer, but the latter can live and live comfortably every day of the year while his wealth is slowly, perhaps, but surely accumulating about him. And, after all, the wealth produced by mining is as nothing compared with that produced on the farm. Take, for instance, Manitoba's 21,000,000 of wheat this year at to-day's prices, and allowing for low grades, etc., it represents about \$15,000,000 of wealth produced by the farmers of Manitoba in one season. Compare this with the wealth of the Kootenay, where in 1896 the total yield of gold, silver, copper and lead is officially given at \$4,000,000, and the highest yield of precious metals in any one year in the best days of the Cariboo district was only about \$4,000,000; while British Columbia's total output of gold from its discovery to the present is given as less than \$60,000,000.

It is frequently said that he who feeds the miner is the one who profits most, and this is surely the food producer's opportunity. The mining development in British Columbia and Northwestern Ontario, the railroad construction through the Crow's Nest Pass, and now the wild rush for the Klondyke, is creating a home market for all kinds of farm produce. Alberta, and more particularly the Edmonton and Red Deer country, feels the benefit of this market for butter, eggs, potatoes, oats, hay, etc., etc. Of course, the whole of the Prairie Provinces also feel the impetus. Besides the Western demand for beef cattle the export prices are good and the cattlemen are happy. The railroad construction will require a lot of horses, and the Alaskan expeditions will use a lot of cheap and inferior saddle ponies (using them for meat for the transport dogs when the grass limit of the Arctic circle is reached). All this must benefit the horse-breeding interests by cleaning up an immense amount of inferior stuff that always accumulates when prices are low. The outlook for the wheat farmer, the mixed farmer, the dairy farmer, and the rancher is indeed most hopeful.—Farmer's Advocate.

AN AGED LADY.

Mrs. Ecclestone's Sufferings From Kidney Disease Cured by odd's Kidney Pills—A Medicine that produces Good Results for both Old and Young. ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 27.—Mrs. F. E. Ecclestone, aged 69, a well-known resident of this city, has for some time been afflicted with kidney disease, the symptoms of which were severe pains in the small of her back. She is now perfectly cured. This happy result is due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the famous and infallible remedy for all kidney disorders. Mrs. Ecclestone says the pains have never returned since her recovery, and her happiness over her restoration to sound health is indescribable.

Save the Chaff.

The shortage of fodder experienced by many, except those who have learned to grow plenty of good corn, will not be felt so keenly this season, because of a luxurious growth of all crops throughout the entire season. While the shortage of the last few years should teach economy, nothing else could, there is a danger of dealing out early in the season with a somewhat slack hand. While it is never profitable nor economical to underfeed stock, economy can be practiced in making the best use of all we have. To this end we would suggest the saving of chaff while threshing from all straw not to be used for feed. Wheat chaff is especially valuable when the field from which it was taken has been seeded, and the tops of the clover clipped off in the butts of the sheaves. Such feed is relished by all classes of granivorous stock, and is a good roughage with which to feed grain, either whole or cracked. Wheat chaff mixed and fed with a few corn with a little grain added makes a fine substitute for hay for working horses and colts. The green corn keeps the blood cool and free from humor while new oats are being liberally fed. In our farm practice we would not think of putting out the chaff along with the straw, except in the case of oat straw, which we always cut up and feed along with pulped roots, ensilage or grain. Most of the threshing machines have a chaff board in the carriers, which can be removed, allowing the chaff to fall on the floor while the straw is elevated to the stack or mow.