

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, Oct. 16th, 1899 trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.

Accommodation for Moncton and St. John.....12.17
Accommodation for Newcastle and Campbellton.....13.04

Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars on the Maritime Express between Montreal and Halifax.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four Hour Notation, D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 12th Oct. 1899.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

1899. WINTER TIME TABLE. 1900.

In effect Thursday, October 19th, 1899.

Table with columns: No. 1, STATIONS, Miles from Moncton, Miles between Stations, No. 2. Lists stations like Moncton, Lewisville, Irishtown, etc.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

TRAIN FROM BUCTOUCHE connects at Humphrey's with I. C. R. for Halifax, and at Moncton with C. P. R. train for St. John, Montreal and United States points leaving at 13.05, and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 13.35.

TRAIN FOR BUCTOUCHE connects at Humphrey's with I. C. R. day express from Halifax, and at Moncton with C. P. R. train leaving St. John at 12.05, and I. C. R. accommodation train leaving Campbellton at 6.00.

Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

E. G. EVANS, Superintendent. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 17th, 1899.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: Time, Station, Time. Lists stations like Richibucto, Kingston, Mill Creek, etc.

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, Oct. 15th, 1899.

MORTGAGES, DEEDS,

BILLS OF SALE (with affidavit),

LEASES,

COUNTY COURT SUBPENAES,

COUNTY COURT WRITS,

COUNTY COURT EXECUTIONS,

SUPREME COURT SUBPENAES,

ILLS OF LADING,

MAGISTRATE'S FORMS.

and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office.

NAMES OF TALKING MACHINES.

They are called "Graphophones" by the United States Patent Office.

In the popular mind there is considerable misapprehension and confusion regarding the correct designation of talking machines. The words "graphophone" and "phonograph" are ordinarily misused as having the same meaning.

In 1877, the attention of the world was riveted to a new invention by Thomas A. Edison, of a machine that would talk, to which he applied the name "Phonograph." Imaginative people at once began extravagant speculations as to the many uses to which it could be put.

The mechanical methods employed in it, however, were incapable of practical use. It employed tin-foil as the medium for receiving and reproducing the sound waves and a record made on this material was not permanent, was far from being perfect or even satisfactory, and it could not be removed from the particular instrument on which it was made without destroying the record.

The Graphophone appeared ten years after the phonograph. It was invented in the Volta Laboratory, Washington, D. C., as the results of experiments conducted by Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, and his associates, Dr. Chichester Bell and Prof. Sumner Tainter.

Its great improvement over the phonograph, and the feature which revived interest in the talking machine and made it of practical value, was in providing a method of cutting and engraving a record upon a wax-like tablet or cylinder. This discovery makes possible permanent records that can be taken from the machine on which they were made and reproduced on the same or other instruments.

The Patent Office has put into the Graphophone Class all similar inventions including Edison's; and technically speaking, every practical talking machine in the United States to-day is a Graphophone.

(Communication of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, who will cheerfully supply our readers with any desired information on the subject of patents, and who will send the "Inventor's Help" to any address on receipt of 10 cents.)

SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL is that well tried remedy for children. Do not be deceived, get the genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Many families do, and every family should have Kendrick's Liniment in the house.

For Cough, Horse Ail, Stoppage and Fever, use the Granger Condition Powders. Always use KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

AN UNDESIRABLE GUEST.

Mr. Van Alstyne—Shall we invite Mr. Wadleigh to our next dinner. Mrs. Van Alstyne—No, indeed. Mr. Van Alstyne—Why not? Don't you think he is very entertaining? Mrs. Van Alstyne—That's just the trouble. He always tells stories that makes our butler laugh.—Somerville Journal.

It is estimated that if the Boers should blow up Johannesburg and destroy the gold mines the loss would reach \$350,000,000.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Queen Victoria has not worn her crown more than 20 times during her whole reign.

GRIPPE'S LEGACY.

Shattered Nerves AND Weakened System.

A Montreal Gentleman Tells About It.

Mr. F. J. Brophy, a well-known employee in the money-order department at the general post office in Montreal, tells about his case as follows:

"I had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me all run down, very nervous, without appetite, and extremely weak. Very often I could not sleep at night, and I was much troubled with profuse perspiration, which naturally caused me much annoyance. Learning of the good effects of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I began taking them, and much to my gratification they have braced me up, invigorated my entire system, and made me feel like a new man. I am now all O.K., and highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering as I did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, anemia and general debility.



PUTTING ON BEEF.

J. M. Imboden of Decatur, Mo., in an address delivered before an association of stock breeders, gave his ideas as to beef cattle points as follows: "There is no one breed of beef cattle better than all others under all circumstances and conditions. The trouble with cattle from the butchers' standpoint is too big shoulders, giving the fore quarters too large a proportion to the rest of the carcass. The muscles that are exercised the most are the toughest. For this reason the inside two-thirds of the round is good, while the outside third is not so good. A thick, mellow hide—not a hard, harsh hide—denotes more clean meat than a thin hide. A straight back, well sprung rib and width of loin indicates a large amount of the high priced meats in the carcass. The comparison of animals in the show ring is often so close that the awarding of the prize turns on a very small point, as a tie or a dimple in the back, which cuts no figure in the usefulness or profit of the animal. A typical beef animal should have a thicker neck than the dairy breeds, the flesh should begin at the front, the animal should have the greatest possible thickness of flesh along the back between the shoulders and the hips, and the width of the hip should be carried forward to the shoulders. The Angus are the thickest fleshed beef cattle. Their greatest fault is too much of a spread of the shoulder blades at the top. They do not mature quite as quick as the Herefords. It would be hard to tell which of the beef breeds at 30 months old on the same care and feed would make the greatest gain. Young animals develop muscle along with the fat and when fattened young contain a larger proportion of lean meat to the fat and hence more profitable to the butcher. The first 1,000 pounds put on a steer is the cheapest, as the animal is growing as well as fattening, and the cost of the increase of weight increases with age."

PORK AND BACON HOGS.

The ordinary pig is a phlegmatic animal, given to eating much and laying on fat at a rate that delights its owner, says a correspondent of The American Cultivator. There is nothing nervous or high strung in him—so different from the fine dairy cow, horse or thoroughbred sheep. The pig's disposition is perfectly adapted by nature to the life it leads, and so anybody can fatten one if there is plenty of food at hand. He is the poor man's friend, too, because he will eat almost anything.

But there is a difference even in pigs, and breeders are just beginning to realize that there are nervous, high strung breeds that will not so readily fatten. These nervous pigs are not adapted to the work ordinarily required of them. They would fill the pork barrel very slowly and make doubtful profits for the owner. But they are not without their use in the world. They have a mission to perform that has been only faintly realized in this country. The nervous temperament in the pig makes him essentially the bacon pig.

Here we have the two broad distinctions that should be observed carefully, the phlegmatic pig for the pork barrel and the nervous, high strung pig for making bacon. The former makes poor bacon. The meat is too fat and greasy, and it sells poorly in the market. Good bacon needs the streaks of lean with the fat that an ordinary pork pig cannot produce. His tendency to fatten unduly is fatal to him. The pig with a nervous temperament, on the contrary, will not pay for pork, but it will prove a good profit as a bacon pig.

General Buller, in a despatch to the war office dated Newcastle, May 18, says: "Newcastle was occupied last night and to-day the whole second division and the third cavalry brigade will be concentrated there."

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needed. Salary of commission \$20 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Eng.

THE WAR.

KRUGER'S GRANDSON CAPTURED AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 17.—The closing days of the drama at Mafeking are marked by an intensity of dramatic interest, unexpected as it is out of proportion to the forces engaged. The news that the half-finished garrison was not only able to repulse an attack but to inflict such a heavy loss in killed and prisoners as reported in a despatch from Cape town announcing the capture of Commandant Elaff, a grandson of Kruger, and ninety men, makes Great Britain more than ever proud of Baden-Powell's little band and increases to the fever pitch the natural desire for their relief.

Lord Roberts and his large army at Kroonstad and Buller's thousands are coming over the Beggarsberg range almost entirely forgotten. Every one is thinking of talking of Mafeking and the latest exploits of the defenders. Rumors continue that the relief of the place had been accomplished, but official confirmation of report was lacking at one o'clock this afternoon.

There is considerable speculation as to what Baden-Powell will do with his ninety prisoners, and whether the victory has not so depleted his force as to render him open to annihilation in the event of another attack by superior Boer numbers; but Lorenzo Marques already hears rumors that these have been cut off by the relieving column. According to general opinion the news of the termination of the desperate struggle between the besieged and the besiegers must reach England before to-morrow.

BULLER IN NATAL.

Buller is making good progress recapturing the railroad and driving the Boers out of Natal. The occupation of Dannhauser shows he is meeting little resistance on the part of the burghers. Roberts is still gathering his forces to strike at Vaal River.

MAFEKING RELIEVED.

LONDON, May 18—9.16 p. m.—Mafeking has been relieved.

9.40 p. m.—The despatch of the Associated Press announcing the relief of Mafeking was posted outside the Mansion House and the news rapidly spread. A large crowd collected and at this hour all the streets in the neighborhood are already resounding with cheers.

The war office at 9 o'clock announced that no news had been received, but at 9.40 the lord mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, in his official robes of office, announced the joyful news to the crowd outside. The lord mayor was accompanied by the mayoress to the front of the Mansion House, where an immense portrait of Col. Baden-Powell was displayed bearing the inscription: "Mafeking relieved."

LONDON, May 19.—The world's metropolis went wild over the brief announcement of the relief of Mafeking. The news came late at night whilst the theatres were playing at 9.40. The Lord Mayor in official robes at that hour announced the news at the Mansion House, where an immense portrait of Baden-Powell was displayed with the words "Mafeking Relieved." While the attendants were waving Union Jacks, the lord mayor briefly addressed the assemblage, saying: "I wish your cheers could reach Mafeking—"

Here the speech was interrupted by redoubled cheering and the singing of Rule Britannia, after which the lord mayor remarked: "We never doubted what the end would be or that British pluck and courage would conquer at last."

LONDON OFFERS HELP.

As soon as information of the relief was received the lord mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, sent the following despatch to Col. Baden-Powell: "The citizens of London are relieved. They rejoice in the good news received. Your gallant defence will long live in British annals. Cable me what money is wanted for the need of the garrison and inhabitants after long privations."

BULLER OCCUPIES NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, May 18—It is officially announced that General Buller has occupied Newcastle.

General Buller, in a despatch to the war office dated Newcastle, May 18, says: "Newcastle was occupied last night and to-day the whole second division and the third cavalry brigade will be concentrated there."

"I have sent the mounted force through Ngutu to expel a small force of the enemy and to reassure the natives. The enemy have burnt the chapel, broken much glass, plundered many houses and taken cash from the banks;

but otherwise they have not done much harm.

"The railway is badly damaged; the Ingagane and Nkader bridges are destroyed, as are many culverts and the pumping stations and water works.

"Of the 7,000 men flying before us, about 1,000 seem to have gone to Wakkerstroom and some by Miller's Pass to the Free State. "The remainder have gone north and say they intend to make a stand at Laing's Nek."

MCLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP is the same safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for Children as when introduced over twenty years ago.

We would like to be as sure of everything as we are sure that Kendrick's Liniment will please you.

To cleanse the system and keep the blood pure use Wheeler's Botanic Bitters.

Obtain KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

WALL PAPERING.

A GOOD COLOR SCHEME IS THE FIRST AND GREAT POINT.

The wall papering season being once more with us, the following practical points from Good Housekeeping are presented for the benefit of the many whom they will probably concern:

The color of paper for parlor or sitting room should be reposeful and unstimulating and never dark. To select a large figure or one showing great contrasts is a mistake. In regard to color, everything depends on the location of the room and the amount of light it receives. A long, narrow room, lighted only from the north end, needs a lighter, brighter wall than a south room having three or four windows.

In the first case yellow is needed, and one can hardly get too much of it. One of the first living decorators covered such a room with brilliant golden yellow, the ceiling only toned down to a cream. It was an immense success. Such a color on a north room sounds more gorgeous than it really is. Nothing can be more brilliant than the sunlight, and yellow paint or paper is the nearest similitude to that.

In regard to figure, it is a great mistake to select that obtrusive or containing a variety of colors. The best is that showing a lighter tint of the same or a harmonious color in conventional lines or arabesque—not in flowers. In fact, flowered not conventional—that is, closely simulating nature—are only fit for sleeping rooms, and then they should appear in small masses.

Wall colors should be closely studied. A hanging may be extremely beautiful and yet be unsuited to a certain room. In general, it may be said that positive colors—bright red, blue and green—should never be used. Again, hangings covering a wall appear much darker than when seen in a roll. As has been said, blue is a cool, depressing color. Once, in summer, we lived by the sea in a room hung and furnished entirely in bright blue. Over wall and carpet rioted blue roses which reappeared in window hangings and toilet appurtenances. So grewsome was the influence that as soon as another room was vacated we induced the landlady to let us remove from that "deeply, darkly, desperately blue" and sunless apartment. It was a lesson never to be forgotten.

It will be found upon trial that dull tints such as blue gray, gray green, pearl gray, cream, delicate terra cotta, sage green and olive, with more or less ornamentation of self colored, will give sufficient range for any number of rooms. Delicacy of tint requires delicacy and refinement in the colors of other furnishings. Bright, deep, rich hues in carpet or rugs and furniture coverings demand greater strength of color in wall than when they are lighter and duller.

A cream or cafe au lait (the color of well creamed coffee), light terra cotta or yellow or pinkish gray will afford excellent background for rooms having little sunlight. All the shades of gray, greens and blues and oliver will better suit a southern exposure.

BAD FOR A COUGH. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm is very bad for a cough. In fact it kills a cough almost instantly and restores good normal health thoroughly and in a very agreeable manner. No cough can withstand it. 25c at all Drug-gists.

HUMAN NATURE.

"I can't understand Jenkins. When my salary was raised from \$15 to \$20, he was the first to pat me on the back and congratulate me."

"Well?"

"Now that I'm getting \$30 he hardly speaks to me."

"Well, you know Jenkins is still getting \$25."—Philadelphia Press.

Suffered Intense Pain

Mrs. Chas. Miller, Bowling Green, Ont., says: "I have suffered greatly from Inflammatory Rheumatism for two years. My joints would swell and the pain was most severe. Could not get out of bed. Milburn's Rheumatic Pills have cured me."

Spanish girls who make the famous fans of Valencia are paid about 25 cents a day.

IT NEVER FAILS TO MAKE SICK PEOPLE WELL

Paine's Celery Compound Is A Great Physician's Prescription.

It Possesses Life-giving Virtues Unknown to Other Medicines.

All Classes of Our People Speak of Its Marvelous Cures.

The best blessing of life—good health depends upon the perfect action of the nervous currents and the vigor of the circulation and the quality of the blood.

If you are run down, feel without energy lifeless, useless, fretful and despondent, one or two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound will effect a wonderful change. Constipation will no longer give you disquieting thoughts; your appetite will come back; the blood will be made pure; sleeplessness, nervousness and headaches will be things of the past. This is the happy experience of tens of thousands of men and women in Canada.

The great and ever increasing demand for Paine's Celery Compound as a health builder tells the story of the continued confidence and faith placed in it by our people. Paine's Celery Compound must not for an instant be classed with the ordinary patents of the day; it is an eminent physician's prescription that gives new life, vigor and strength when all other remedies fail. The use of one bottle is sufficient to convince the most hardened and skeptical.

HOW TO GROW ONIONS.

Onions, like some other farm crops, require a large amount of labor to give the best results. But if given good cultivation and the weeds are kept down they make nice large onions. On the average farm onions are grown from sets, but the best are produced from seed, as there are not enough sets to go round. I have grown them from seed and have experimented on a small scale with planting the little ones the second year. This plan gave good returns, but I could not get enough little onions.

The soil for onions should be fertile, sandy, well underdrained so that it will not pack after every rain. It is best to apply a good coating of barnyard manure but a great objection is that it always contains a large amount of weed seed. A fair amount of sand is an advantage if the soil is sufficiently retentive to resist droughts.

Begin to get the soil in shape two or three years beforehand. First sow as much clover as possible to increase the fertility of the soil. Also plant hoed crops to kill out as many weeds as possible, for weeds are one of the greatest barriers to success. Barnyard manure and hen manure are good fertilizers to be applied before planting. For the onions to make a good growth the ground must be plowed as early as possible, about the 1st of March and not later than the 30th. They will make a crop planted a month later, but they will get only half as large. The ground cannot be in too fine a condition and should be harrowed and dragged several times. I get the ground as free from clods and trash as possible, frequently raking it with a common garden hand rake.

To plant the seed, which is generally the Wethersfield variety, I use a garden drill which marks the next row, has an adjustable shovel and plants uniformly. I drill the rows about 13 inches apart, planting six to ten seeds per foot. I would advise every farmer who plants very much garden to buy one of these drills, which sows any sized garden seed. I cultivate the onions as soon as they are large enough. The ground soon packs, and the weeds make an early start. They should be plowed at least after every rain, as the ground then runs together and crowds the young plants. They also have to be hand hoed, as the weeds cannot be plowed out of the row. For getting rid of these weeds I sometimes use a common knife. It is very hard work whatever is used!

The plow we use runs astride the row and is a double wheel hoe with double hoes. It has several attachments, some cutting horizontally and some cutting vertically. The former are best for cultivating the plants when small, because they throw the dirt away from the row. When the bulbs begin to enlarge, the latter may be used. The onions are pulled as soon as the top turn yellow. Then they are topped and dried and laid away on shelves so they will not heat. The foregoing is the onion growing programme of a New England Homestead correspondent.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. H. Hutchins is on every wrapper.

Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea.

Sold in lead packets only. Price 30, 40, 50 and 60c., and \$1.00 per lb.