

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

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY. 1899. WINTER TIME TABLE. 1900.

In effect Thursday, October 19th, 1899.

Table with columns: No. 1, Miles from Moncton, STATIONS, 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 12.35.

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 Dept. 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, BILLS OF LADING, MAGISTRATE'S FORMS.

no other forms, for sale at THE REVIEW Office.

MR. J. D. ROBINSON, DUNDAS, ONT.,

Gives His Honest Opinion of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. J. D. Robinson, a resident of Dundas, Ont., has found these pills to do all that is claimed for them and made the following statement of his case: "Some time ago I obtained a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can now without hesitation say that they have been beneficial in relieving me of an obstinate and long standing complaint affecting my heart and nerves."

THE COST OF THE CONTINGENTS.

It is estimated that the expenditure of the dominion government on account of the war in South Africa will reach \$1,893,479.21 by the 30th of June, and probably a much larger sum will be spent before the troops finally return to Canada. A statement just issued by the government shows that the cost of transporting the two contingents by sea was \$557,921. Of that amount \$120,000 was paid for the Sardinian, the rates being £35 each for officers; £30 for non-commissioned officers and £23 for men and horses. The cost of fitting her out was \$35,000. The Laurentian, Pomeranian and Milwaukee were chartered on a different basis, the rate being 20 shillings per ton per month and on an estimated voyage of three months the figures are for the first two \$128,188 and \$60,000 for fitting them out, and for the Milwaukee \$128,377, with \$60,000 for outfitting. There is also \$25,656 charged on account of delays. The cost of forwarding the men, the horses and their outfits from their points of enlistment to the ports of departure, Quebec and Halifax, and their maintenance until the steamers sailed was \$94,250. A sum of \$14,745 was paid out in allowances to officers and nurses for their outfits. Clothing for the first contingent cost \$20,744, and for the second \$86,077, a total of \$146,821. For arms and ammunition there was spent on behalf of the first contingent the sum of \$54,294 and on behalf of the second contingent \$461,887.60. All these expenditures make a total of \$2,718,479.21, and the remaining \$175,000 is the estimated difference in six months pay of the Canadian and Imperial soldiers. It cost \$25 each, or \$30,250, to carry 1,210 horses to Halifax; \$20,000 to take first contingent to Quebec; \$39,000 to transport the men of the second contingent to Halifax, and \$50,000 to move the artillery to Halifax. The sum of \$25,000 was spent on rifles, swords and scabbards for the first contingent and \$18,050 for second. The field artillery of the second contingent cost \$200,000, the Maxims \$16,667, while the Maxims of the first contingent were purchased for \$8,333. Revolvers for the first contingent were bought for \$775, while for the second they cost \$14,900. Artillery ammunition necessitated an expenditure of \$75,000. The small ammunition of the first contingent was bought for \$4,015 and for the second for \$14,382.50. Saddles for the mounted infantry regiment required an outlay of \$24,375. For the first contingent the sum of \$1,600 was spent on axletrees and for the second the outlay on this article was \$4,240. Many articles such as blankets, tents, ammunition boxes, transport wagons, spare wheels and axles, telescopes, rubber sheets, axes, picks, bags, belts, brushes, water bottles, buckles, blacking, horse collars, lanterns, mess tins, pitch forks, etc., etc., added thousands upon thousands to the expenditure. The figures showing what it cost Canada to equip 2,000 men are interesting in themselves, and doubly so in giving an idea what outlay must be entailed in forwarding and keeping fed and supplied in every way an army of 20,000 men.—St. John Telegraph.

TICKLING IS NOT ALWAYS AGREEABLE especially an unpleasant tickling sensation in the Throat about bed time, when you expect to sleep. Use the Baird Company's Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry.

Growing girls in ill health should use occasionally Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. There is no better remedy for the household and stable than Kendrick's Liniment.

KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

Four feet of solid ore giving average values of \$80 per ton was encountered last week in a drift from the 130 foot level of the Golden Eagle in Brown's camp, North Fork, British Columbia.

A BOON TO HORSEMAN English Sprevin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffes, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. The use of one bottle may make you \$50. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by W. W. Short.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1900.—The United States is interested in the performances of Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned from a visit to the Transvaal, and who has resigned his office ostensibly in order to lecture for the Boers. As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis has resigned on account of friction with the head of the Department, but the Boers furnish a convenient excuse. He says that 2,000 Boers women begged him to do his best "to let the American people know of their exact condition; to let them know how they had been abused and outrageously misrepresented by the English." "If I did not, as a free American," he continues, "decide to listen to their appeals, my conscience would burn, and the faces of those suffering people, as brave and as noble as God ever let live in any land, would haunt me as long as I live. Their cause is just, and in the light of the past history of the American people who went through the same struggle. I believe the Boer will win."

A document recently sent to the Senate from the Treasury Department contains the curious statement that \$21,000 was recently refunded as duty paid on natural gas. It seems that Detroit is supplied with this natural gas from the Canada side through pipes laid under the Detroit River. The duty collected was assessed at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem as "an unmanufactured article" which seemed all right enough. The United States Supreme Court, however, decided that natural gas was either crude mineral or crude bitumen. If the former, it must come in free, and if the latter, it could be taxed at \$1.50 a ton. When it came to trying to weigh natural gas by the ton, the Treasury officials gave up the problem, and now the Detroit people use Canadian gas without paying a cent of duty.

One hundred ladies of this city have subscribed \$25 each to purchase a souvenir to be presented to Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British ambassador. Although Lord Pauncefote's term of service has been twice extended by command of the queen because of his great usefulness, this is probably his last season in Washington, and Lady Pauncefote's friends in this city have selected a diamond sunburst costing \$2,500 which they will hand her before she leaves in the spring, to remind her of their regard and affection. Lady Pauncefote, it is said, will go on to New York to attend the Easter week fair to be held in that city for the benefit of the Cuban Orphan Asylum.

In these days of wars and rumors of wars it is interesting to note that one between the United States and Great Britain is nearly impossible on account of the enormous trade between them. The United States furnishes more than 60 per cent of all the food imported by England, valued at an annual average of nearly \$300,000,000 while English colonies import some \$50,000,000 annually in addition. Great Britain further imports from this country nearly \$100,000,000 of cotton to keep her factories going. While it might be possible to obtain these articles from elsewhere, the chances are that actual famine would result from war. On the other hand, the United States would lose enormously by the rupture of relations. During the last fiscal year it exported over \$600,000,000 worth to Great Britain herself and over \$150,000,000 worth to British colonies. This is about half of its total foreign exports, so the distress that would result from the loss of the market in British lands can be imagined.

An attempt will be made in the Alaskan bill, now being considered in the Senate, to restrict the privileges of Canadians and others in Alaskan gold mines, in retaliation for the acts of the Canadian government in the Klondike and Atlin fields. Two amendments for this end have been proposed. One is by Senator Hansbrough, who desires to absolutely prohibit the ownership of mines there by aliens, providing that "aliens shall not be permitted to locate, hold, or convey mining claims in said district of Alaska, nor shall any title to a mining claim acquired by location or purchase through an alien be legal." The other, proposed by Senator Morgan, desires to do unto others as they do unto us. His amendment provides that "The rights and privileges of mining for gold in Alaska shall be extended to the subjects of Great Britain and Russia on the same terms and conditions that are granted by said Governments, respectively, to the citizens of the United States in the provinces or departments of said Governments that border on the Arctic Ocean or Bering Sea."

A bill has been adopted by the Senate which enables John Collinson, of London, England, a subject of Great Britain to sell, convey, transfer, and deliver, either as a whole or otherwise, all his right, title and interest in and to certain lands situated in the Territory of New Mexico, known briefly as the "Bosque grant" Mr. Collinson acquired this property in 1873 and the act of Congress forbidding the purchase of property by aliens was passed in 1897.

The following pension has been granted to a resident of Canada. Additional—Alexander H. Robinson, Toronto, Ontario, \$6 to \$10.

"The Noblest Mind" The best contentment has. Yet, however noble mind, no man or woman can have perfect contentment without physical health. The blood must be kept pure and the stomach and digestive organs in good order. The best means for this purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It promptly cures all blood humors and eruptions and tones up the system.

The favorite cathartic is Hood's Pills. 25c.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(Canadian Gazette, London.) An interesting illustrated lecture was delivered by Mr. W. Albert Hickman, B. Sc., government Commissioner from New Brunswick, on March 19, at the Imperial Institute, entitled "New Brunswick and Great Britain." Mr. C. A. Duff Miller, agent general for New Brunswick, presided. It was stated by Mr. Hickman that New Brunswick was the largest, most fertile and generally resourceful of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. It was in the path of Western Canadian products on their journey to England. It had a coast line which, compared with its area, was enormous; and an elaborate, extensive and beautiful system of internal waterways. It possessed, along the courses of these rivers, hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest alluvial soil, which, on account of its biennial fertilization by the overflow of rivers, was for the most part self-sustaining. New Brunswick generally was, Mr. Hickman said, a country specially suited for Englishmen, the climate was delightful, land good and cheap and education free and excellent. The beautifully colored lantern slides depicting the scenery and resources of the province were much admired by the large audience.

Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, is said to be in Singapore.

EMMERSON NOTES.

APRIL 2nd.—A post office has been established at the residence of Robert McCray in this vicinity. By the name of Emmerson, which no doubt will be a great boon to the people. Up to the present time there were no mail communication from Harcourt to Ford's Mills, a distance of more than ten miles, and residents living within those offices had to drive a long distance or wait until it was brought by different parties. From the first of April mails will arrive and leave Emmerson Monday and Thursday.

Persons communicating with residents of this place, formerly Canaan, will address Emmerson, via Ford's Mills, instead of the former address.

Irving McCray, who has been ill for the past few weeks with pneumonia is slowly recovering.

The school which is conducted by Miss Lizzie M. O'Leary, of Waterford, Dings Co., is very large, the enrollment being over fifty.

Messrs. H. Chapman, C. O'Leary and James Frazer, who have been away for the winter months have returned home.

Mr. John Pride, of Boston, and his sisters were the guests of Mr. J. N. Beers. Mr. Pride has returned to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith, of Grangeville, were the guests of Mrs. James Beers.

Mr. Cornelius O'Leary, Sr., has been very ill for some time, and there is high hopes of his recovery although he is a very aged man.

A number of people of this place are taking advantage of the ice on the Richibucto river as it is near the close of the ice season.

Miss Lizzie O'Leary visited Kingston Saturday. Also Mr. R. McCray and J. N. Beers.

Miss Maggie Beers has been confined to the house with an attack of La Grippe.

Mrs. Wm. Warman and James Irving paid Emmerson a flying visit last week.

Mrs. R. Lyons who has been ill is recovering. (Moncton and St. John papers please copy.)

METHUEN SURROUNDS A BODY OF BOERS.

LONDON, April 6.—The war office received the following from Lord Roberts dated Bloemfontein Thursday:—"Methuen telegraphs from Boshof, (in the Orange Free State, a little northeast of Kimberley), as follows: "Surrounded General Villebois, Maruil and a body of Boers to-day; none escaped; Villebois and seven Boers are killed, eight wounded and fifty are prisoners."

Boshof is a town in the free State sixty miles northeast of Kimberley. Villebois is probably the French officer Villebois and Maruil was formerly Joubert's chief of staff and strategist of the republican forces.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The familiar signature of Dr. J. C. Fitch is on every wrapper.

Walter Watson, manager of the New York branch of the Bank of Montreal, died of pneumonia, last Tuesday.

Temperance workers are making a move in Mexico, and their efforts are being aided by government officials.

GLAD SPRING TIDINGS

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Sick People Well

The Great Banisher of All Troubles Brought on by Careless Living.

The cities and towns of Canada in spring-time are full of people who are in a thoroughly wornout, "unstrung" nervous condition, brought on by careless and heedless living. Sleeplessness, irritability and despondency help to make the cup of wretchedness more complete.

This army of broken-down men and women should know that new and vigorous health depends on purified blood, regulated nerves, sound sleep and perfect digestion.

These happy conditions come only by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

If any have thus far failed to get rid of nervous diseases, impure blood, kidney and liver troubles and dyspepsia, it is because they have not used Paine's Celery Compound.

The past testimony of clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and people of responsible positions who have been made well by Paine's Celery Compound, should induce every ailing man and woman to carry home a bottle of nature's life-giver, so that they may test it for their own satisfaction.

Do not allow any dealer to offer you a substitute. Insist upon getting "Paine's," the kind that "makes sick people well."

COAL BRANCH ITEMS.

At a public meeting in Coal Branch at the school house near Mr. Howard's the question, in all its bearings, of "Shall we have a cheese factory or not," was discussed. The meeting being hastily summoned there were not as many present as was desired so it was adjourned till Saturday, 7th at 8 p. m.

The following resolutions were passed: Wm. Howard in the chair and P. Swift Secretary.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come to make arrangements to build a cheese factory or creamery as may be deemed advisable.

Resolved—That this meeting take steps to organize a company for this purpose.

Resolved—That it is good policy on the part of the two settlements, Coal Branch and Mill Branch, to unite in this undertaking.

Resolved—That the opinion of the meeting is that the factory be built at or near Mr. Carlyle's Coal Mine.

Resolved—That in view of the importance of this project our representatives be respectfully asked petition for the immediate construction of a bridge at this point. As other ways the factory cannot be built.

Resolved—That the meeting congratulate Hon. H. R. Emmerson on the success of his policy of encouraging Agriculture by granting bonuses to cheese factories, creameries and roller flour mills.

Resolved that this meeting adjourn till 8 p. m. on Saturday evening 7th inst.

WM. HOWARD, Chairman. PATRICK SWIFT, Sec'y.

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 \$60 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

The piano maker's Union of Toronto is asking for a nine hour a day system.

The Rheumatic's Millennium THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE ushers in--the days of suffering from this relentless disease in all its phases need not be prolonged. THIS POWERFUL SPECIFIC wins daily encomiums for its splendid work in dispelling pain. It gives perfect relief in 6 hours. It drives out the causes—cleanses the system—paves the way and helps to perfect health. Only those who have been its victims—whether for a shorter or a longer period—in its milder forms or in its more acute forms, can really have any correct conception of the excruciating agony that comes to the sufferer from Rheumatism. Only those who have been its victims and have been cured by that most powerful and never-failing remedy, South American Rheumatic Cure, can really appreciate the blessing it has proved to mankind in relieving pain, dissolving and eradicating from the system all the foreign matters, the irritating acids, the unnatural substances which through cold and exposure collect in the joints and muscles, cause swellings, stiffenings, inflammation and oft-times cripple and incapacitate those who have been so unfortunate as to be caught in its meshes. South American Rheumatic Cure is a specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms. It is not an experiment. It is compounded on the most scientific principles known in modern medical science. It is the concentrated essence of the best and most potent ingredients recognized as being the most searching and healing. The formula is the outcome of years of study on Rheumatism in all its forms; its causes and medicines that are calculated to give the quickest relief and are most promising of a permanent cure. That the highest results have been attained by South American Rheumatic Cure that have been attained by any remedy of modern times is attested by the splendid testimony, the thankful words, the encouragement and faith shown in it by the hundreds and hundreds who have over their own signatures told how it has healed those who have been bed-ridden for years—those who have through its use "thrown away the crutches"—those whose stiffened joints that were affected by every whim of the weather—those who have suffered the deathly pains and pangs that are incident to the inflammatory and neuralgic forms of Rheumatism. Words cannot too strongly express its great merit, and sufferers need only to put to the test what others say of it to prove the claims of the great South American Rheumatic Cure. Years of pain may be dispelled in an hour, but it's only a matter of days at most till the most stubborn cases will vanish, and in the place of pain and suffering there'll be a joyous and lasting freedom. J. D. McLeod of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of Rheumatism for seven years; confined to my bed for months at a time; unable to turn myself; have been treated by many physicians without any benefit. I had no faith in Rheumatic cures. I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, in Owen Sound. At that time I was in agony with pain. Inside of 12 hours after I took the first dose the pain had all left me. I continued until I had used three bottles, and today I am completely cured." South American Nervine is a power in restoring wasted nerve force; cures nervous prostration, stomach troubles and general debility. It cleanses the system and builds up the waste places. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid Kidney specific; cures Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Bladder troubles and all Kidney disorders. Helps in four to six hours and heals permanently.