

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.....11.35
Accommodation for Newcastle and Campbellton.....13.05

Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars on Through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four Hour Notation.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 15th June 1900.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

9.30	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	15.00
9.45	Kingston,	14.45
9.58	Mill Creek,	14.33
10.15	Grumble Road,	14.04
10.21	Molus River,	13.59
10.45	McMinn's Mills,	13.45
11.00	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	13.25

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 18th, 1900.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

1900 SUMMER TIME TABLE. 1900
On and after Wednesday, June 20th, 1900, trains on this railway will run as follows:

* T
7.50 | 9.45 Arr. Moncton.....Dept. 15.00 | 18.15
6.00 | 7.45 Dep. Buctouche.....Arr. 17.00 | 20.05

(Eastern Standard Time)

Train from Buctouche connects at Humphrey's with I. C. R. train for Halifax, and at Moncton with the C. P. R. train for St. John, Montreal and United States points, leaving at 14.05 and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 10.40.

Train for Buctouche connects at Humphrey's with I. C. R. day express from Halifax, and at Moncton with all I. C. R. trains from east and north arriving not later than 14.40.

Until Sept. 17th, excursion return tickets at one single first class fare will be issued from all stations on Saturday good to return on following Monday.

Trains run daily (Sunday excepted.)

* Mondays only.

† Tues., Wed., Thurs., Friday and Saturday.

‡ Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Friday.

§ Saturdays only.

E. G. EVANS,
Superintendent

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.

THE SECRET SERVICE

HOW IT LAYS TRAPS INTO WHICH SMUGGLERS TUMBLE.

Affable Agents Who Travel on Ocean Liners and Beguile Those Who Would Cheat Your Uncle Samuel Into Giving Up Their Secrets.

How smugglers smuggle is well known in every country that puts a duty on certain imports, but how the government officials put their hands on the violators of the law is quite another story. Some think it no crime to steal from the "rich" government, and they lay their plans to bring in dutiable goods free as cautiously and cleverly as does the burglar who is about to break into a house.

It is not generally known to globe trotters or even stay at homes that the United States has several of the "brightest" men in the customs service constantly on the go crossing and recrossing the Atlantic in search of those who are likely to have had memories when it comes to the point of making a declaration. The latter is a strong legal document to which every incoming tourist has to swear and affix his signature. So that when a traveler is found guilty of bringing into the country that which does not appear as an entry on his declaration he is likewise guilty of perjury.

The government employees who make these regular trips on the big liners are in the pay of the treasury department. It is obvious that they are obliged to have a gentlemanly presence and an affability that usually mark the great traveler. This affability is worth a good deal to the government, and it has been the downfall of many smugglers.

Confidences are exchanged while the huge twin screws are churning the water astern, and the man with the diamonds or other precious stones concealed in his bicycle tires or inside the cheap cigars that he has purchased abroad learns with a great deal of interest that his agreeable companion, who says that he is a broker or something of the sort, also intends to devote his energies to defrauding Uncle Sam. Of course this agreeable companion does not intend to do anything of the sort, but this is one of his many ruses for finding out how the wind blows on the other side of the fence.

He makes the acquaintance of everybody worth knowing during each trip, and he entertains the smoker, as well as the social hall, with the latest and best stories. When the ship reaches Sandy Hook, he knows most of the other passengers better than any one else. He is the first man ashore, and in the examination of his luggage comes the funny part of the whole thing.

Having made his declaration in the main saloon coming up the bay the same as the rest of the passengers, subscribed to the paper and received a square white card with a blue pencilled numeral drawn across its face, he presents this to the customs officials on the dock, and an inspector, who little suspects who he is, dives into his trunk and hand valise. In the meantime, and while the passengers are swarming to the pier from the ship and hundreds of bedroom stewards are lugging ashore the great tangle of trunks and personal effects, the secret agent of the government has run within hailing distance of somebody who does know him.

They shake hands as warmly as if the whole thing was not made up, and they act as if they hadn't seen each other in 20 years. The newcomer is on the collector's staff, and he finds a neatly folded piece of paper in his hand when the secret agent hastens off in search of his baggage. This paper is known to him, A to Z by its new owner within a few minutes, and the next interesting chapter is when the whole thing is over and the when he smuggler is alone and asks himself:

"Now, how in the name of all that's reasonable did they know I had that jewelry?"

Under such secrecy do these agents operate that even the navigators of the ships on which they travel do not know their calling. They pay full fare and take out tickets in the regular way, sometimes through main offices, but most frequently through a tourists' agency. Their pay varies, but the minimum is \$10 per day and all expenses paid. They stop at the best hotels while abroad, for they find the best results for their labors there.

In addition to these traveling agents the government has in the chief cities of Europe expert agents who keep track of all the big exporting houses and large jewelers. These men get \$8 per day and all expenses. There are four of these agents in London, five in Paris and three in Berlin. The land agent abroad gets the majority of his tips through the employees of the houses where American purchases are made. That the reins may be drawn as tightly as possible on dishonest tourists the government has a secret understanding to divide the value of seized goods where the information is furnished by a disinterested party. This rule is most profitable to both the government and the one giving the information.

There are certain houses abroad which sell diamonds, silks or other dutiable goods to American buyers and notify the treasury agents immediately. Thus it is that frequently the moment a tourist steps on board a ship on the other side with valuables that he may "forget" to declare on arrival here the fact is cabled to this side, and the boarding officers and inspectors pass him the compliments of the day on the pier.

To draw the strings around the dishonest ones tighter they gather at the pier of every big steamer on arrival a staff of treasury officials whose sole business it is to discover anything that may have escaped the observation of the agents abroad. Among these are several inspectors, who can spy a bulging gown several cable lengths away.

The pay of these secret agents and the reward that goes to the informant come from the secret or contingent fund of the government, of which the public never learns. Every civilized country has a fund of this kind.

Somewhat Shady.

"Aha," exclaimed the policeman, "reading a paper are you? I thought you claimed to be a blind man."

"So I am," replied the beggar, who had been taken off his guard. "My trade is putting blinds on windows."—Philadelphia Press.

When thought becomes rampant, it breaks forth into speech and becomes eloquence. When lack of thought becomes burdensome, it finds voice and is twaddle.

THE STORY OF LIFE.

Only the same old story, told in a different strain. Sometimes a smile of gladness and then a stab of pain; Sometimes a flash of sunlight, again the drifting rain.

Sometimes it seems to borrow from the crimson rose its hue; Sometimes black with thunder, then changed to a brilliant blue; Sometimes false as Satan, sometimes as heaven true.

Only the same old story, but, oh, how the change-rings! Prophet and priest and peasant, soldier and scholar and king; Sometimes the warmest hand clasp leaves in the palm a sting.

Sometimes in the hush of even, sometimes in the midday strife, Sometimes with dove-like calmness, sometimes with passion fire, We dream it, write it, live it, this weird, wild story of life.

CONKLING'S GREATEST EFFORT.

Where the Famous Senator Made the Speech of His Life.

"The best political fighting is done in a convention where there is stubborn opposition," said an old delegate to many national gatherings. "The most effective oratory is heard where speakers realize that they must be convincing. The difference in the speeches of Conkling and Garfield in the Chicago convention was as marked as the personality of the men themselves. And yet undoubtedly each man caused intelligent and conservative delegates to halt in their opinions. Conkling, in nominating Grant, aroused the convention and the galleries to the summit of enthusiasm. It seemed as if it could never be subdued. The speech of Garfield, in which he presented the name of Sherman, had, however, exactly the effect. It was necessary that it should be so in order to quiet the tumult started by Conkling."

"Great as Conkling's speech is conceded to have been, the convention and the galleries did not hear his greatest effort, and unfortunately there is no record of it. It was unwritten. The day before the ballot there was a meeting of the 306, as the Grant phalanx is known in political history. Some attempts had been made to break it. Strong overtures had been presented to several of the 306. The meeting to which I refer was held in a room under the roof of the hotel. We met there secretly. We were pledged to say nothing to others about our caucus. It was a hot day, and a skylight was opened to admit air. Mr. Conkling got up to make his last talk to the 306 before they went to the convention. It was not a speech to convince those who heard it. There was no occasion for that. But it was intended as a warning against threatened combinations, and a reassertion of fealty to our candidate. Conkling was at his best, and I had seen him under all circumstances."

"Just as he was beginning there was a disturbance on the roof. A reporter who had got an inkling of the meeting had crawled up there and flattened himself so that he might hear the proceedings. A party of linemen on the roof at the same time, but ignorant of the meeting below or of the reporter's presence at the skylight, came along, and the reporter, thinking they were after him, squeaked. It was this disturbance that caused Conkling to stop, and then the skylight was closed. The incident had no effect upon Conkling's effort, but it prevented the reporter from short-handling what we all conceded to be a much greater effort than the one made by Conkling the night he placed Grant in nomination. I know this is saying a good deal, but I heard both, as did 305 others, and our opinion on the speech in the hotel room was unanimous. Several times a number of us asked Conkling to write the speech he made in the room, but he always replied that it could not be done; that it was an inspiration and that inspirations never repeated themselves."

Brougham's Joke.

Lord Brougham was the author of a rather sharp practical joke, the victim being the London Times. The editor of that paper was a particular enemy of the great statesman, and it occurred to the latter that it would be a good joke to give out that he was dead and see what kind of obituary notice the great London newspaper would give.

Lord Brougham was traveling in the provinces at the time, and the report of his death was soon circulated. A representative of the Times called at his lordship's residence to verify the rumor. There he was assured the report was indeed true and in proof was shown the coffin and pall, which had already been laid out.

The next day the Times appeared with a notice of Brougham's death, in which the statesman's life and character were depicted in the most virulent terms. It was very small satisfaction to Lord Brougham when, a few days later, he exacted an abject apology from the editor.

A Nervy Publisher.

In the "Personal Recollections of Sutherland Edwards," English music critic, the author tells of Tinsley, the publisher, who "came up to London in a billycock hat on the top of a hay cart." He proposed to begin as a publisher by buying a book from Miss Bradton and offering her £1,000 for it. Unwillingly, he had not any money, so he went to some paper makers, told them that he had made a contract with Miss Bradton, and they agreed to give him credit for the paper.

Then he went to a large firm of printers and said that the paper makers would furnish the paper, and he would be glad if they would undertake the printing. This they agreed to do, whereupon he returned to the paper makers and borrowed the money to pay Miss Bradton. The novel in question was "Lady Audley's Secret."

When the Dark Days Come.

The money spent in buying a golf outfit is not entirely wasted. The golf sticks are of the right size for stirring clothes in the wash boiler in the days to come, and the sack to carry them in will be just right for a clothespin bag or a slipper holder.

Time's Changes.

Before marriage a man's display of affection is very apt to be overdone. After marriage it is more likely to be rare.

Love is a happiness, yet it is father, mother and first cousin to a heap of trouble.

Spoiled children are not confined to those of tender years.—Buffalo Times.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"And let us not be weary in well-doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."—Galatians 6: 9.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the diamond jubilee or 60th anniversary of the foundation of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society begins to-morrow by religious services in St. Patrick's Church, and all the various Irish Catholic organizations of the city have been invited to attend. It will be continued on Monday evening by an entertainment and lecture in the Wind-sor Hall. The lecturer will be the Right Rev. Mgr. Thos. J. Conaty, D. D., rector of the Catholic University of Washington, D. C. In view of this celebration it will be interesting to review the history of the association.

Amongst the veterans still on the roll of active membership of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, there are several whose proudest boast is that they received their first pledge card and medal from that great apostle of temperance, Rev. Father Theobald Mathew, whose memory is still revered by his countrymen all over the world, and whose herculean exertions on behalf of the cause of temperance, have rarely been surpassed. The many reminiscences of these pioneers of total abstinence are decidedly interesting; and such a change exists between then and now that their account of the state of society in Montreal sixty years ago will hardly be credited.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

In these days the liquor habit had a firm hold upon even the most respectable public men of the day. There was scarcely ever a public banquet given in the city from which the guests retired sober. Many of them had to be conveyed to their homes, so helpless had they become under the influence of the drinks served at table. Intemperance then was the common public crying evil of all classes. Men were drunk in the public street at every hour of the day as well as the night; and it was not considered a disgrace even for those occupying high and respectable positions to be seen in that state.

This being the condition of affairs at that time (1840), it is little wonder then that Rev. Father Phelan, the pastor of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, saw the necessity of organization to combat this great evil, especially as the fame of Father Mathew's movement was then spreading everywhere and was an encouragement to the success of the undertaking in Montreal.

Rev. Father Mathew established the first Catholic Temperance Society in Cork on April 10, 1838. Less than two years later, on February 23, 1840, Rev. Father Patrick Phelan organized the Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Society of Montreal, the first Catholic society of its kind in Canada, and, in fact, the first on the whole continent. He was a member of the Society of St. Sulphur, and, as has been said, was pastor of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, who then worshipped in the old Recollet church, which stood at that time on Notre Dame street, nearly opposite to Dollard lane. Here Father Phelan gathered his flock together and addressed them upon the great evil of intemperance. As a result of his appeal over three hundred of the leading members of the congregation advanced to the altar railing and took the pledge of total abstinence. A meeting was held subsequently in the sacristy of the church, when the rules and regulations of the new society were read and approved. The title "Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Association of Montreal" was adopted, and the first officers were: Rev. P. Phelan, S. S., Rev. president; John Cassidy, secretary; Peter Devins, treasurer; Thomas Hewitt, assistant secretary.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE.

The society progressed rapidly, and so zealous was Father Phelan and the other officers in working for the cause that upon the first anniversary of the society in 1841, they could count three hundred names upon the honourable roll of membership. At the first annual meeting, held on Sunday, February 21, 1841, the constitution was revised and the name of the society changed to "The Irish Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society," with the following officers: President, Rev. P. Phelan, S.S.; vice-president, Thomas Neagle; secretary, Peter Devins; treasurer, Thomas McGrath; assistant secretary, Edward Murphy (afterwards Senator Murphy); committee, Charles Curran, Henry Harkin, Andrew Conlan, Michael

Morley, Christopher McCormack, Patrick McShane, Dennis Cotterell and John Johnson.

In 1843 the reverend founder of the society was consecrated Bishop and called to preside over the see of Kingston, Ont., where he continued the good work which he had inaugurated with so much success in Montreal. His departure was deeply regretted, not only by his own congregation, but by all classes of citizens with whom he was beloved and esteemed. Bishop Phelan was succeeded as Rev. President of the Total Abstinence Society by Rev. Father Richards, S.S., who died a martyr to his zeal in 1847, of typhus fever, contracted at the emigrant sheds whilst in the exercise of his holy calling.

The society still continued its progress and the good work begun by Bishop Phelan was taken up by other zealous Irish priests in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, and other cities. The influence of the temperance organization made itself felt in every rank of society, and many reforms were made, some of them of a very marked character. Through the exertions of its members many who were moral and physical wrecks became useful, respectable citizens, and zealous supporters of the temperance cause.

In 1847 St. Patrick's Church was opened for the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and the name of the temperance society was changed to that of "St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society." In 1875 to increase its usefulness and keep it abreast with the times, benefit branch was established, and the society has since been known as "St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society."

REV. PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Father Richards was succeeded in the presidency by Father J. J. Connolly, S.S., who held that office until 1860, when he was followed by the late esteemed and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd, S.S. He was succeeded in the following order: Rev. Father Hogan (deceased), Rev. Father Blakewell, S.S., (deceased), Rev. Father Leclaire, S.S., (at present attached to the Canadian College in Rome), Rev. Father MacDonald, Rev. Father Kiernan and Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.S. From 1887 to 1899, Rev. Father J. A. McCallen, S.S., occupied the office of rev. president. He was succeeded last September by Rev. Father Stephen D. Hallissey.

Among the original charter members who joined the Irish Catholic Temperance Society on the very first day it was organized was:

THE LATE SENATOR MURPHY.

He was the last of the old members to pass away and for over fifty years he stood by the cause of temperance. At the time of his death in 1896, he was the lay president of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society which office he had filled successively for fifteen years. For twenty-seven years previously he had acted as secretary, and during that period he issued and signed nearly ten thousand pledge cards. During his long membership, of fifty-four years he seldom missed a meeting; and in his ripe old age he was a living proof that liquor is not a necessary condition of longevity, prosperity, respectability or health.

The society's career has been a prosperous and useful one; and it has effectively reclaimed thousands from intemperance and prevented as many others from becoming victims to this vice. There are three branches of membership in the society, viz., the Junior branch, for boys from ten to fourteen years of age; the ordinary branch for all persons who take the pledge of total abstinence, and the benefit branch. The society is still as active as in its first years and meetings are held monthly in St. Patrick's hall, St. Alexander street. They are preceded by religious instructions in St. Patrick's church, conducted by the Rev. President. In 1896, Mr. J. Walsh became lay president of the society and he was succeeded this year by Mr. J. J. Costigan.

THE PRESENT OFFICERS.

The officers for the present year are as follows: Rev. President and Spiritual Director, Father S. D. Hallissey; Lay President, Mr. J. J. Costigan; Vice-President, J. I. McCaffrey; Recording Secretary, Wm. P. Doyle; Asst. Secretary, J. C. Reynolds; Financial Secretary, J. Howard; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J. J. Milloy; Asst. Marshal, P. Dunn. Committee, J. Walsh, chairman; M. Sharkey, J. H. Feeley, J. Blanchfield, T. L. Delaney, W. J. Costigan, J. D. Kelly, M. Duncan, J. Callaghan, J. P. Gunning, J. Easton and J. Barry.

Rev. Stephen C. Hallissey, the Rev. president of the Society, graduated in 1893 from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He completed his ecclesiastical studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained to the priesthood in the Springfield Cathedral by Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaten, July 26, 1897. He then took a post-graduate course at the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., where he graduated with the distinction of Licentiate of Sacred Theology in June, 1899. He has been attached to St. Patrick's parish in this city since last September.—Montreal Star.

The marvellous cures made by Hawker's Catarrh Cure stamps it as the best Catarrh Cure on the market. Buy a bottle from your druggist or dealer.

How Are Your Nerves?

THEIR CONDITION DETERMINES THE STATE OF YOUR HEALTH.

Paine's Celery Compound is a Nerve Medicine and Nerve Food.

IT MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL.

Too many people are ignorant of the fact that the nerves regulate the blood supply through the blood. The condition of the nerves should therefore claim our best attention.

If the nerves are out of repair the result, is loss of sleep, irritability, depression of spirits and lassitude, all of which are the beginning of serious ailments and diseases.

Paine's Celery Compound is a nerve medicine and nerve food as well as a purifier of the blood. When used, it removes from the nerve centres all irritability, and by supplying abundant nutrition to the nerve tissue secures healthy action throughout the nervous system.

When men and women are worried and overworked in the home, workshop, store or office, and find it hard to get sleep at night—when the used-up brain gets no time for repair, nothing so refreshes, strengthens and gives vigorous life as Paine's Celery Compound. It is the food for brain and nerves.

Paine's Celery Compound is the acknowledged chief of all medicines for the cure of diseases due to nervous weakness or to a foul condition of the blood. It is the one real remedy known to-day that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's Celery Compound and only "Paine's" if you would be well and strong.

MAY REMAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CANADIANS WHO PREFER TO BE SENT HOME TO ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 15.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—Lord Roberts is anxious that a large number of colonial soldiers shall when the war is over remain in South Africa to join the police force which Baden Powell will organize. The following paragraph appears in to-day's militia orders: "Authority has been granted officers commanding corps of the Canadian special service forces in South Africa to grant free discharge to non-commissioned officers and men under their command desirous of remaining in South Africa, subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief."

The Department of Militia has received the following despatch from Mr. Chamberlain: "Referring to your telegram of Aug. 30, field marshal commander-in-chief in South Africa has been instructed to despatch from South Africa members of the Royal Canadian regiment unwillingly to extend the period of service, to arrive in Canada not later than October 15. In the event of a large number they will be sent direct to Canada by a transport specially detailed; otherwise via England by transport conveying invalids." This important message has reference to a question which has been under discussion here for some weeks. It will be remembered that the English volunteers were enlisted for a year, or the duration of the war. The Canadians, however, were enlisted for a year only, this term expiring on dates varying from October 15th to October 28th. It is unknown how long the Imperial authorities will require the services of the regiment. It may be a few weeks over the year or it may be three or four months. As the boys have stood the fatigues and hardships of the campaign so nobly it is considered in official circles that not many will accept discharge just now. Those who take their discharge will leave immediately in order that they may arrive home on the date mentioned in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch.

When Travelling

Always take with you a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.



The change of food and water to which those who travel are subject, often produces an attack of diarrhoea, which is as unpleasant and discomforting as it may be dangerous.

A bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in your grip is a guarantee of safety.

On the first indication of Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea or Dysentery, a few doses will promptly check the further advance of these diseases.

As Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is being widely and shamelessly imitated, your safety lies in seeing that the full name is on every bottle you buy.