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THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

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New Brunswick Provincial Sunday School Convention.

This association has become one of the most vigorous christian institutions of our province. Its zeal is seen not only in its conventions but in its work and influence in our small settlements in behalf of childhood and youth. It was organized in 1884 and celebrated its Decennial at Fredericton on Oct. 16th, 17th, 18th, 1894. Thorough preparation had been made for this gathering. Early as last January the committee secured the services of Rev. Jesse Hurlbut, D. D., of Chautauquan and Sunday School fame. The Fredericton Local Committee made most complete arrangements, and 200 delegates were enrolled, and wore badges of gold letters on crimson ribbon. The Executive wisely held some preliminary meetings in St. John. Rev. Dr. Hurlbut held three services there on Sunday, 14th, and lectured to the young people societies on Monday evening, 15th. "Men of thought and men of action," attended those services, and confirmed the wisdom of the committee in bringing such a worker to the convention. Convention opened in Fredericton, on evening of 16th, Rev. G. O. Gates, Pres. in chair. Rev. Dr. Saunders, pastor of the church, led the first prayer service. Rev. Dr. Brecken gave an address of welcome which was responded to by Rev. N. McKay. Dr. Hurlbut's first address on "Wherein the average Sunday School succeeds, showed a real helper. He literally put his strength under the weakest teacher from the smallest school for their encouragement. This met the very idea of the committee.

His Normal lessons were full of Bible instruction, and will give impetus to the work of Normal classes, or to students on Normal lines where classes cannot be formed. This touches a definite aim of the committee in its work for the 11th year. The Trustees of the city day schools permitted an early closing one day so that the teachers might attend the Conference on Normal work. The Report of the Executive appeared of marked interest to the audience. Copies were distributed and while the chairman, S. J. Parsons read, the people closely followed him on their copies. Some one said—not a copy was left in the seats, but taken home to read again. The report showed an encouraging growth all along the line. Among the recommendations, was one on the Field Secretary and his work. Many kind words were spoken, and the audience rose en masse to endorse his re-appointment. When Mr. Lucas gave his report it showed that he had held 400 services during the year to 20,000 people, and he travelled 9,500 miles. When a few years ago he came to this work at their urgent call, he believed God led him. The years of experience had confirmed those early convictions. This year had been in many ways the best. This work in both quantity and quality had been made possible only by God's blessing and the kindness of pastors and people everywhere. The work in the past year had received very hearty endorsements from denominational gatherings. This was God's answer to oft-repeated prayers that pastors might see that it always was helpful, never detrimental to the work of any denomination. One constant aim is to promote and guard that work which God had put in the care of pastors.

The Treasurer's Report by Mr. H. A. White, Sussex, proved an increasing confidence of the people as shown by their gifts. One hundred and thirty-five schools more than last year had sent offerings to this work. He spoke of the readiness of business men to help this. They begin to recognize that their fellow business men gratuitously plan this work and manage its funds with strict economy, giving

liberally of their own time and means. His recommendation to guide future action were of a business-like character and will be published in the report.

The statistical report read by Miss Lucas, Cor. Sec., showed 963 schools with 6,270 officers and teachers and 48,241 scholars—a total of 54,511. This was a gratifying contrast to 568 schools in 1884.

Perhaps the Convention reached its climax in the 4th session, called the Decennial Thanksgiving service. The Rev. Kenneth McKay, now of Houlton, Me., T. S. Sinus, and Rev. J. F. Fotheringham, first promoters and officers were speakers that evening. They were followed by Dr. Hurlbut. In response to his appeal the people pledged \$2150 for the work of another year.

The Rev. Neil McKay, of Chatham, was elected President. Being escorted to the platform he was inducted by Mr. S. J. Parsons and made an excellent address.

The following is a list of officers for 1894-5:—

Rev. N. McKay, Pres.; Miss C. Lucas, Sussex, Corresp. Sec.; H. A. White, Sussex, Treas.; Rev. Geo. Lawson, Hamondvale, Rec. Sec.; Rev. A. Lucas, Sussex, Field Sec.

Vice-Presidents for counties: Albert—Miss Bacon, Hopewell Hill; Carleton—Geo. Hovey, Woodstock; Charlotte—J. K. Laffin, St. Stephen; Gloucester—Mrs. J. Ferguson, Bathurst Village; Kent—Andrew Dunn; Kings—Rev. A. M. Hubby, Sussex; Madawaska—Dr. Main, Edmundston; Northumberland—Rev. Geo. Steel, Chatham; Queens—Geo. White, Narrows; Restigouche—Geo. Haddow, Dalhousie; St. John—Andrew Malcolm; Sunbury—T. L. Alexander, Ft. Jon. Junct.; Victoria—T. H. Manzerer, Arrostook Junction; Westmorland—James Frier, Shediac; York, Geo. C. Hatt, Fredericton. Central Executive:—S. J. Parsons, (Chairman) Woodstock; Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, W. J. Parks, St. John; Martin Lemont and J. W. Spurden, Fredericton. Rev. T. Fotheringham, T. S. Sinus, Rev. Geo. Bruce, Rev. T. Marshall, Rev. J. W. Clarke, R. W. McCarty, St. John.

Altogether this was a strong, educative Convention, a fitting close of ten years, a good preparation for future work. Rev. Geo. Steel was Stenographer for Convention. A report will be published during November at ten cents per copy, or twelve for one dollar. Orders to be sent to Miss J. Lucas, Sussex.

Thought it was Cancer.

James McMillan, Esq., Helena Avenue, Bracondale, Toronto, Canada, writes: "I have been suffering from dyspepsia for over 20 years, and have tried supposed cures, which in some cases gave me temporary relief, but the trouble came back again with renewed force, until I almost despaired of being cured, thinking that instead of dyspepsia it must be cancer of the stomach I had. For the last three years I have been in agony from pain in the stomach, besides other symptoms innumerable, until I could not even move about from pain and weakness. At last I saw your K. D. C. advertised and procured a free sample which I found doing me good. I have used five packages and am free at present from pain or ache, although it is six months since I have been cured, I believe permanently."

Under Her Thumb.

I will devote my letter this week to the emperor of China. He is the most secluded monarch on the face of the globe, and no race horse is guarded more carefully than he. His officials have him corralled in the center of the big Tartar city of Peking, and you have to go through three sets of walls before you approach the building in which he is kept guarded by eunuchs.

It is not easy to get reliable gossip about the emperor of China, and the only view I had of his palaces was from the city walls and during the time that I prowled round the gate with my snap shot camera and my Chinese photographer. Still I met a number of officials who were quite close to the throne, and I got good information from one or two eunuchs.

I visited Peking six years ago, at a time that the Empress dowager picked out his first wives, and some of the stories I will tell further on were given me in a whisper, and if their authors were known they might loose their heads.

The truth of the matter is that the young emperor is by no means an angel, and the eunuchs told me that he hops up and down in his rage when anything goes against him. He is merely the tool of the old empress dowager and he has and he has been under the old lady's thumb since he was a baby. She supervised his education. She picked out his wives for him, and she makes the ladies of his harem bow to day if they don't walk chalk in her presence. Of course, she took her own

friends when she selected his wives, and she has him so hemmed about with her officials and girls that if he had a will of his own he wouldn't know how to use it.

The emperor was 17 years old at the time of his marriage, six years ago, and she gave him three wives to start with. The selection was curious. All the pretty Tartar girls of the empire, numbering many thousands, were gathered together and sorted, and the best of them were sent on to Peking. The selection was first made by the governors of the provinces, and no girl was presented who was over 18 or under 12 years of age. The choice lots were dressed in the finest of clothes, and were carried from all parts of the empire into Peking.

They were submitted to the inspection of the old empress dowager, being brought into her presence in lots of five. She passed upon them as fast as she could, and weeded out the poorest and dullest. Those who remained were taken out for the time and brought in in new lots, and so the sorting went on until the thousands had dwindled to the hundreds, the hundreds to scores, and the scores at last down to 15.

These 15 girls were put into training. Their paces were tested, and all sorts of experiments were made as to their temperaments. After some months the old empress picked out the three girls she liked and the eldest of these, who was 18 years old, became empress. The two others became what are called secondary wives, and these two later were sisters, one of whom was 13 and the other 15 years old.

The marriage of the emperor was celebrated on the day that President Harrison was inaugurated, and you may have some idea of the occasion when I tell you that it cost \$10,000,000. In addition to his wives he has no end of secondary wives, and the laws of China provide that a sorting like that I described must be made every three years of all the pretty Tartar girls in their teens, and that the most select of the lot must be shipped into the palace. The emperor is not restricted as to the number he takes, and he picks out those he likes best.

He has a right to dismiss them at any time that he pleases, but they usually remain until 25 years of age, when if they have had no children, they expect to be sent away from the palace. They have no trouble, however, in getting good husbands. The whole Chinese court is made up of intrigues and intriguers, and the nobles are glad to have their daughters in the royal harem.

These Tartar girls have a dress of their own, and they wear long silk skirts instead of the silk pantaloons of their Chinese sisters. They do not bind up their feet, and there are no squeezed feet inside the imperial palace. They are indeed the prettiest girls of the empire. Their faces are of a delicate cream verging on the bloom of a large yellow peach, and their black almond eyes are soulful enough to stir the blood of the coldest Caucasian.

Everything connected with the emperor is regulated by law. He has imperial physicians who watch over his health. The law provides just what he shall eat, and I am told that he squats on the floor at his meals and eats out of golden bowls with ivory chopsticks. According to the old Chinese books, there must be placed daily before him 30 pounds of meat in a basin and seven pounds boiled into soup.

He has a daily allowance of about a pound of hog's fat and butter, and he has the right to order two sheep, two fowls and two ducks, while his drink for the day is restricted to the milk of 80 cows and the steeping of 75 parcels of tea.

It is probably that his real diet is different, and I doubt not he is now taking bits of roast leopard and tiger-bone soup to keep up his courage, for the Chinese think that these things really make a man brave. If he desires anything that is not on the menu, the board having charge of the imperial table has to be consulted, so I am told, before he is supplied.

He has numerous audiences, and the big officials have to cool their heels in the antechamber of the palace of Peking quite as often as they do in the white house at Washington. When they are ushered into his presence they get down on their knees and bump their heads again and again on the floor, and they have to remain on their knees while before him.

The emperor of China is, to a certain extent, the editor of the famous Peking Gazette. This is the oldest newspaper of the world, and it has been published almost daily for 800 years. It was read by the Chinese centuries before America was discovered, and it was 600 years old when the first daily newspaper of our civilization began its publication in 1615.

It is nothing like our newspapers, however. The copies, which are sent all over China, are more like the cheapest of almanacs than anything else. They are bound in yellow covers, and are printed

from blocks on the thinnest of rice paper.

A page of the Peking Gazette is about 3 inches wide and 7 inches long and there are 16 pages and upward in each issue. None of these issues contain one-hundredth the amount of the material in a Sunday Globe. The newspaper begins at the back instead of at the front. The lines run up and down instead of across the top, and you read from right to left across the page, instead of from left to right as with us. It has no advertisements no editorials and no social gossip.

The government allows no comments on its actions, and it is a crime to add to or subtract from its matter in its republication. The newspaper is made up of official acts and reports, and such of the reports as the emperor thinks ought to be published are looked over by him, and he marks with a red pencil his comments upon them. These are pasted upon bill boards outside of the palace, and the scribes copy them into books, which are sent out each day.

These first copies are the original issues of the Peking Gazette. They are beautifully engrossed, and they command a price of about a hundred dollars a year. Private printing firms buy them, and the engravers make blocks, from which the cheaper copies are printed. Some editions go for 30 cents a month, and members of Chinese families club together and buy these cheaper editions, so that a man may pay perhaps one-twentieth of a cent for reading a copy of the Peking Gazette. I have a bound volume of this paper, which has been translated into English, and I get translations every week in the English newspapers which I receive from China.

A LUCKY MAN.

Laid up for Months by a Severe Form of Kidney Disease—The Simple Cure he used—He's Well Now.

THEDFORD, Oct. 22.—Some men don't know when they are in luck and some do. Aldert Matthers, of this place, is one of the lucky ones who knows of his good fortune and tells about it. He says he was laid up and could do no work for months because of kidney disease. When kidney disease has such a hold on a man as that, he is in a serious condition. Mr. Matthers recognized this and used every remedy he could think of, but without getting any help until he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured him and he is attending to his affairs once more and is as hearty and happy as ever.

Eloped With A Coachman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Miss Stella Dietz, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dietz, of East White Plains, eloped on Friday night with Otto Van Lick, formerly her father's coachman. The Dietzes live in the Croker Homestead which takes its name from its former proprietor the ex-Tammany chief. It was purchased about four years ago and cut up into building lots. Von Lick drove Miss Dietz to and from White Plains on her shopping expeditions.

Stella's parents discovered her infatuation for the coachman and discharged Otto. He obtained employment in this village as barkeeper. Stella, however, frequently drove to town, always stopping at the Railroad Avenue Hotel, where Otto was employed. This was soon discovered by her father and a lively row was the result.

Mr. Dietz was ill on Friday and Mrs. Dietz was at his bedside. At 8 o'clock Stella bade her parents good night. About half an hour later her mother called her, but received no reply. An investigation showed that Stella's bed was not disturbed.

As the girl did not return that night, Mr. Dietz went to New York to-day to Stella's friends, but received no news of her. Otto Van Lick is missing and Mr. Dietz believes the couple have married. He threatens them with shooting if they enter his premises. Von Lick is about twenty-five years old and a handsome rosy cheeked fellow.

When Others Fall

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

How Corbett and Fitzsimmons Compare.

Fitzsimmons said the other day that he would fight Corbett at 160 pounds, but the

chances are that 170 would be nearer the mark, and with Corbett at 188 he would have 18 pounds to his credit, not 20, as even Corbett appears to have thought. The following measurements from the New York Sun are interesting at this time:

Table comparing Corbett and Fitzsimmons: Age, Weight, Height, Reach, Chest, Waist, Thigh, Calf, Biceps, Forearm.

The fight will probably come off in New Orleans. It will attract thousands of men and may break all records on the size of the gate receipts. It is possible that the winner may take the entire purse and stake. That will depend on Corbett. As great battles have resulted in the last few years the betting on this contest should not be overwhelmingly in favor of Corbett. Corbett should win this battle, which will be one of the greatest ever fought. It has been argued all along that Corbett would derive no credit from defeating Fitzsimmons, but as a matter of fact their measurements are not so widely apart as sporting men seem to imagine.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Short.

Labouchere on Large Fortunes.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, discussing the recent death of Jay Gould and the large fortune he left in London Truth, says: "Were I an American I should meet this tendency by a progressive death duty on all bequests. What I mean is that the duty would not progress on the sum total left by the individual, but on the sum inherited by the individual. Suppose that a man left \$1,000,000, and that my progressive duty doubled itself on every \$500,000 inherited by any of his heirs. My plan would work out in this way: If the duty on the first \$500,000 were 5 per cent., should he leave one person \$1,000,000 the sum of \$75,000 would have to be paid, \$175,000 by any one getting \$1,500,000, and so on, until the effect of leaving an excessive amount to one individual would be that the state would become the sole heir. This would prevent the perpetuation of accumulations and oblige a millionaire to spread his money on his death that a large number of individuals would profit by it."

A Baby Saved.

DEAR SIR.—My baby had a terrible cough. The doctor said it was whooping cough, but it got worse all the time until baby was just like a skeleton. When he was four months old I tried Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, and after using one and a half bottles my baby is entirely cured. No other remedy but the Emulsion was used, and baby is now strong and healthy.

MRS. J. G. THOMPSON, Callendar, Ont.

Their Titles.

Shakespeare has been a mine of wealth to authors in choosing titles to their books. Terribly descriptive are "The Quality of Mercy," "A Woman's Reason," "A Modern Instance," "The Undiscovered Country," which W. D. Howells found in the great dramatist. Mrs. Oliphant remembered her Shakespeare when she named one of her novels "The Primrose Path." Mr. Hardy must have been reading "As You Like It" when he called his book "Under the Greenwood Tree." Other writers have taken "Airy, Fairy Lillian," "A Daughter of the Gods" and "The Heir of the Ages" as titles from Tennyson.—Journal of Education.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or caloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Short.

K. D. C. is a flesh producer.

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