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THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

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A PHANTOM LOVE.

He was a maker of musical instruments and his eyes twinkled as he looked around at his friends who had been relating queer experiences of their own or their acquaintances. Then he began this remarkable story of a man who was decoyed into chasing a phantom sweetheart from this city to Europe, and over a large part of the land on the other side of the water, only to learn that the whole thing was a practical joke, planned to secure revenge for an exhibition of ill temper which had deeply grieved and mortified a young woman.

"It was in a fashionable boarding house," said the instrument man, "in an uptown street, that four young ladies lived. With youth they combined good looks, cheerful dispositions and their woman's proverbial proneness for a desire for the admiration of the sterner sex. But all their blandishments were lost on a handsome young fellow who boarded in the house, and who, while not exactly a cynic or a misanthrope, seemed to frown down any exhibitions of youthful frivolity."

"He frequently chatted with the girls after dinner, and when, one evening, the conversation turned upon flirting, he expressed himself very forcibly on the subject, saying no lady could descend to such an action, while a man of true honor would only despise her if she did. This, of course, coming from a young, good-looking fellow, was a surprise to the girls, who at first thought he was joking, but as he repeated his views on several other occasions, and as his conduct, which was carefully looked into, seemed to justify his views, they came to the belief he was in earnest. Thereafter he was known as 'the prude.'"

"He surprised the girls one summer afternoon by inviting the most modest looking of their number to accompany him to Manhattan Beach. She accepted and they left. Not to go minutely into details, they had a nice dinner and were listening to the music when two young men passed. One of them looked rather intently at the girl and smiled. She was somewhat near-sighted, and, telling of the matter afterwards, she said she thought the young man was a friend, whereupon she smiled and bowed. 'The prude' saw it all, and taking her by the arm he led her to the young man, and addressing him who had bowed to the girl, he said:

"I don't know your name, sir, but this lady seems to desire your company more than she does mine. She is Miss Blank, of No.—West—street, and I will leave her in your care, hoping you will see her safely to her home."

"Before he had concluded the astonished girl had discovered that the young man to whom she had bowed was a stranger, but she had not time to make any explanation to 'the prude,' for as he finished he strode rapidly away. She dismissed the strangers, bought a railroad ticket and returned home, where she recited the mortifying story to her friends. And it was then and there, after putting their heads together, they hatched the scheme which sent 'the prude' to Europe on a wild goose chase."

"The conspirators," the narrator continued, "had a friend who was the postmistress in a small, near-by town, and they enlisted her aid, she being only too willing after she knew the circumstances. Soon 'the prude' received a nicely scented letter, in a woman's hand, and the girls had the pleasure of seeing it on his plate at the breakfast table, and of noticing the pleased expression as he read it. They knew that the letter purported to be from a lady who had seen him but had never met him, but was extremely desirous of

knowing him—so much so that she suggested to make an appointment to meet her. She signed herself 'Blanche Willoughby,' and said she lived in Brooklyn, and requested him to send his reply to the Brooklyn post office, where she would get it by calling for it."

"Whether he felt flattered, or what it was that actuated the man who so detested flirting, he answered the letter, which, by prearrangement, was forwarded to the out-of-town postmistress, and from her hands it went direct to the fair plotters, who had all manner of fun with it. Then ensued an animated correspondence between 'the prude' and Blanche, and it tickled the girls immensely to note his flush of pleasure when on going to the breakfast table he would find the daintiest notes from his supposed fair innamorata. Never did he read them at the table; they were too sacred for that; he generally put them in his pocket, waiting till he got to the seclusion of his room before breaking open the envelope.

But the young fellow was becoming impatient to meet her, so Blanche told him to be at Trinity church the next Sunday morning, and to wear a large red rose as a boutonniere. He was on hand and so were the four conspirators. As luck would have it, a young woman fainted and was carried from the church, placed in a carriage by her relatives and was driven away. Blanche's next letter expressed the deepest regret that the writer had been overcome by the heat and had to be helped from the church. She was still ill, she added, her doctors had ordered her to go to Europe, and was to depart the following Saturday. She was sorry to go without having had the pleasure of meeting him, but after her return she would make it a point to find him.

"Of course the young women thought this would end the whole matter, for they were becoming tired of the joke. But what was their amazement when another letter was received by Blanche, in which the smitten young man said he would follow her to Europe, and begging her to send him another letter informing him where he could meet her there. The next week he announced in the boarding house that he was in need of rest and that in two weeks he would leave for Europe, where he expected to remain two or three months.

The news, instead of invoking sympathy, spurred the girls on to further efforts. One had a relative in Hamburg, another a married sister in Geneva, the third had some one in Paris in whom she could confide, while in London the fourth had a friend whom she would let into the secret. So five letters were written at once, four of them to go abroad to tell the friends how to act, the fifth being sent to 'the prude' telling him where Blanche was to stop in London, and how long; how she would go to Paris and where she could be found, and the same data concerning Hamburg and Geneva.

All the girls were on hand to see 'the prude' depart, and he was very happy over what he thought was the secret lock ed up in his breast.

From letters received from the friends abroad he appeared at the address given in London, only to be told that Miss Willoughby had been there and had looked anxiously each day for a friend whom she expected. Much dejected at his non-arrival, she had departed for Paris earlier than she expected, leaving word that should a young man call for her he should be asked to follow her at once.

"In this way he was sent to the four cities named, and then, losing all track of his phantom sweetheart, he travelled around on his own account hoping to find her. But of course he didn't, and when, three months later, he returned to this country and to his boarding house, he was a heart-broken man. The next morning when he appeared at the breakfast table there was a letter on his plate which made his eyes twinkle with joy. He took it to his room, and this was what he read:

"Poor Old Simpleton! It is not very strange that you did not meet me in Europe, for I was never there. I had intended to take a slight jaunt through South America so you might have the fun of following a wild-goose chase, but when I saw how foolish you were my heart softened. I am not Blanche Willoughby, and never was, but I took this means of punishing you for your contemptible conduct to a friend of mine. When you get this I will be another man's wife. Don't forget."

PLANET

"Now," concluded the story teller, "if you don't believe this, I will introduce you to my wife, who was Blanche Willoughby."—New York Herald.

Impure blood is the cause of boils, pimples and other eruptions. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures these troubles.

Use H. O. P. for all stomach troubles.

Denominational Names.

Friar comes from frere, a French word meaning "brother."

The Basilians have their names from St. Basil, their founder.

The Buddhists took their name from Buddha about 600 B. C.

The abbot takes his name from the Syriac word abba, meaning "father."

The Scotists were the followers of John Scotus, born 1272, died in 1308.

The Presbyterians took their name from a Greek word meaning "Elder."

The Donatists were the followers of Donatus, the Bishop of Numidia.

Calvinists are named from their leader, John Calvin, born 1509, died 1564.

The Monothelists were so called because of their belief in one God and but one.

The French Huguenots were named from a French religious teacher named Hugh.

The Servites was a religious order founded by seven Florentine merchants about 1283.

The Albigenes were named from the principal town in their district, a city called Albi.

The Puritans were so named in derision at their professions of being purer than other people.

The Brahmin's faith was thus called because it was supposed to be originated by Brahma.

The Wycliffites took their name from Wycliffe, an English reformer, born 1324, died 1387.

The Luciferians, an early Christian sect took their name from Lucifer, the Bishop of Cagliari.

The Old Catholics were so called by the German doctor, Dollinger, born in 1799, died in 1890.

The Cistercian Monks took their name from Citeau, where their order was first established.

The Franciscans, or Gray Friars, took their name from St. Francis, the founder of the order.

The White Quakers, a sect founded in 1840, took their name from the color of their clothing.

The Jesuits, or better, "The Society of Jesus," was so called by Ignatius Loyola, who died in 1534.

The Gallican Church was the church of the Gauls, or French. It was founded by Pere Hyacinthe.

The Muggletonians took their name from Muggleton, a self-styled prophet of the seventeenth century.

The Jansenists were the followers of Jansenius, the Bishop of Ypres, born in 1585, died in 1638.

The Church of England was so called because its jurisdiction did not extend outside of that kingdom.

The Nonsectarians are thus denominated because they claim to be unfettered by the bonds of sectarianism.

The Gabrielites had their name from Gabriel Schering. They were a German sect of the sixteenth century.

The Labadists, a body of German religious of the seventeenth century, were named from their leader, Labadie.

The Apollinarians were thus called because the originator of their sect was Apollinarius, the Bishop of Laodicea.

The Plymouth Brethren, a sect founded in 1820, was named from the city where their organization was effected.

The Covenanters were so-called because they formed a solemn league and covenant against the designs of Charles I.

The Macedonians, a sect of Christians in the early centuries, were led by Macedonius, the Patriarch of Constantinople.

The Cameronians, a Scottish sect, were named from their leader, Archibald Cameron, who was put to death in 1688.

The Lollards, a sect of reformers, were named from Walter Lollard, or Lollard, who was burned for heresy in 1388.

The Adamites, a sect of the fourteenth century, were named from one Phoad, who called himself Adam, the Son of God.

The Baptists had their name from Jesus the Baptist, they claiming to perform the rite of baptism in the manner that he did.

The Agnostics are so called because he claims that we can know nothing of the supernatural, of God, or of a future state.

2 Neuretics and the Neuretic.

Neglect cold in the head and you will surely have catarrh. Neglect nasal catarrh and you will as surely induce pulmonary disease or catarrh of the stomach by its disgusting attendants. You should have it attended to at once. See it all by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure in a box cure.

Legend of the Statue.

A pretty fable about the statue is current among the French and German children. The statue has five points and five seals. In most places, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the points are plain in color and three are gray. The two plain points have a single seal; two of the gray points have a seal each, and the third, which is the largest of all, has two seals.

The fable is that the statue represents a family, consisting of husband and wife and two daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain points are the stepchildren, with only one child, the two small gray points are the daughters, with a chest each, and the large gray point is the wife with two chests.

To find the father one must step upon the points, and the statues and seals are seen. They have a fascioid resemblance to a old man, with a beard, and about his neck, his shoulders exposed and his feet in a bath tub. The story is probably of French origin, because the French call the points the top of the head. —New York Herald.

Children Cry for

Brother's Quakeria.

BROCKWAY CAUGHT AGAIN.

The Most Expert Counterfeiter in the World.

New York, August 8.—The World today says: The expert counterfeiters who for two years past have been engraving and printing \$500 and \$100 United States gold certificates, and flooding Canada with notes of other denominations, have been discovered by secret service detectives and four, of the gang of five, are now locked up in Jersey City. The fifth member, the backer of the plant, was arrested but escaped the officers.

Brockway, the most expert forger and counterfeiter in this country, is probably the principal of the gang. He is now seventy years old. When caught he had in his possession a five hundred dollar gold certificate and 390 dollars in Canadian money supposed to be counterfeit.

The man who supplied the funds for the plant was Dr. O. E. Bradford, a dentist who heretofore has managed to escape suspicion. The other members of the gang are Libbie Smith, a cousin of Bradford and Sidney Smith, the engraver of the party, who is said to be Libbie Smith's husband and William S. Wagner.

Smith was arrested last night with counterfeit plates in his possession. The plates and paper captured by the detectives show this to be the most skillful gang that has operated in this country for years.

Besides valuable plates for both United States and Canadian notes, \$200,000 in Canadian currency with the reverse side all printed, has been discovered.

The plates for the front were found last night in the possession of Smith when arrested in his home. A sufficient amount of fibre paper to print \$400,000 more of Canadian money was also located in a secret closet.

The paper according to experts is even superior to that prepared by the Hoyt Gang in Connecticut. Incomplete plates for \$500 and \$100 United States gold certificates were on the table. For ten days the detectives have had the place under surveillance in the hope of capturing the entire gang.

Brockway was known there as Col. Spencer but the detectives had no difficulty in recognizing him.

The detectives hoped by postponing the raid to get Bradford with the other four. Chief Hazen of the secret service who in person was directing the proceedings, ordered the detectives to enter the house on Saturday night.

Libbie Smith, a female confederate and Wagner were the only members of the party there.

They were locked in jail and the reason of their arrest kept from them while search was made for the rest of the gang.

THE TIDE TURNS.

Great Improvement in the Health of a Well-Known Connecticut Lady.

PETERSBORO, Aug. 6.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the greatly improved condition of health of Mrs. K. Stephens, the well-known music teacher of the town. Her friends have been much exercised over her condition for a long time and a number of remedies have been tried during the ten years that she has been a martyr to a complication of complaints, which recently became very severe. She suffered frequently with pains in the back, nervous prostration and swelling of the limbs. She has been taking the new remedy for kidney troubles, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and has already experienced the most beneficial results.

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