

# MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

1897. SUMMER TIME TABLE 1897.

On and after Wednesday, June 23rd, 1897, trains on this railway will run as follows:

Leave Arrive  
Buctouche, 7.40 Moncton 9.45  
Moncton, 15.35 Buctouche 17.35

Train from Buctouche connects with I. C. R. train for Halifax at Humphrey's and at Moncton with train for St. John and Campbellton at 10.15 and 13.10 respectively.

Train for Buctouche connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Humphrey's and with trains leaving St. John at 12.25 and Campbellton at 6.10.

Until further notice, train for Buctouche will be held at Moncton Every Saturday till 18.15 o'clock, returning will arrive at Moncton on Monday morning at 7.45 instead of regular time.

Commencing Saturday, June 26 and every Saturday during the months of July and August, excursion return tickets one single first-class fare will be issued from all stations good for return on following Monday.

E. G. EVANS,  
Superintendent  
Moncton, N. B.  
June 22nd, 1897.

## KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

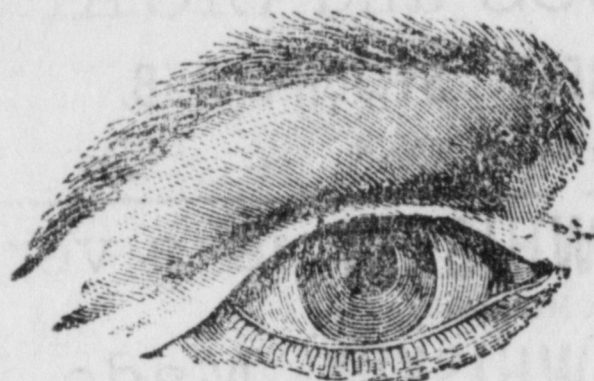
10.00	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	15.00
10.15	Kingston,	14.46
10.28	Mill Creek,	14.33
10.45	Grumble Road,	14.16
10.51	Molus River,	14.09
11.15	McMinn's Mills,	13.45
11.30	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	13.30

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 22nd 1897

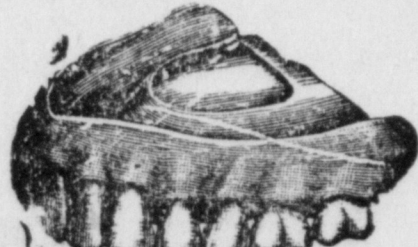
## Merchants with an



to Business Advertise in

## THE REVIEW.

DRS SOMERS & DOHERTY



### DENTISTS.

Office—Y. M. C. A. building, Moncton. References—New York College of Dental Surgery, and University of Pennsylvania. Visits will be made to Kent County every month except January, May and September, as follows:  
Harcourt on 16th, 17th and 18th.  
Kingston on 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.  
Buctouche on 23rd and 24th.

### WESTMORLAND

## Marble Works,

T. F. SHERARD & SON,  
Dealers in Monuments, Tablets, Headstones.

Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Orders promptly filled.  
MONCTON, N. B. (aug31st)

## Commission Merchant.

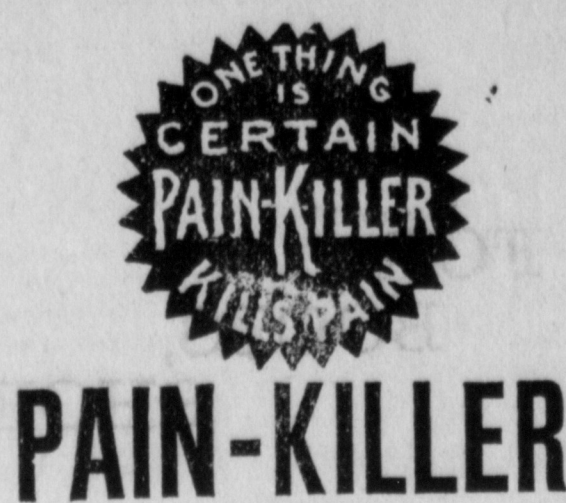
All kinds of country produce sold on Commission. Quick sales and prompt returns. Highest market prices realized.

O. S. MACGOWAN,  
P. O. BOX 117, MONCTON, N.

## CONNORS' RESTAURANT

Main Street, Moncton,  
Next door to the K. Shoe Store.

Meals served at all hours.  
Oysters, Roast Fowl, etc. Highest cash price for Buctouche Oysters.



## PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity. We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Chicago Post-Tribune.

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennessee Organ.

As a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Hempstead News.

Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; large bottles, 25c.

### SHIP LIGHTING.

How Electrical Appliances are Now Utilized For This Purpose.

When electrical plants were first installed aboard ship, lead incased cables, run in ordinary molding, were used almost entirely, and in case of iron ships the hull was frequently employed for the return circuit. The latter method soon passed out of use, for it not only increased the fire hazard, but was inefficient mechanically, and also liable to give rise to disturbing influences on the ship's compasses.

Lead incased conductors in ordinary molding were used on the first two United States men-of-war having electric plants—the Trenton and Omaha—but with unsatisfactory results in each case. In the latter ship, the electrical plant of which was installed by the writer in 1884, the lead incased port and starboard mains passed through holes bored in live oak knees, one hole to about each six feet of run, and the writer has a vivid recollection of the difficulties encountered in boring several hundred three-quarter and half inch holes through about eight inches of gnarled oak, very nearly as hard to pierce as some of the toughest metals. It is perhaps needless to say that the cost of labor and tools was no small item in the cost of installation.

Lead incased conductors were finally discarded, except in some special work, as the protection from injury to the insulation and from moisture, which the lead sheath was supposed to give, was found to be illusory. Dents caused short circuiting on the sheath of the conductors, while punctures, permitting the entrance of moisture, led to bad grounds as well as short circuits.

At the present day what may be called a composite system for the installation of the distributing conductors is employed. Equal security in all parts of the installation is the object kept in view, and to obtain this several systems are blended together as one. While molding and flexible conduits are used in the saloons and cabins, the conductors in the machinery spaces and holds are run in iron conduits, which are thoroughly insulated on the inside, and special fittings are employed in passing through the decks and bulkheads. Special water tight switches, cutouts and fixtures are also used wherever there is exposure to the weather.—E. G. Bernard in Cassier's Magazine.

### BRIDAL FAVORS.

An Ancient and Curious German Wedding Custom.

In The Ladies' Home Journal Max von Binzer writes of his experience as "A Page at the Berlin Court" upon the occasion of a double royal wedding and of the preceding and succeeding festivities. Describing an ancient and curious custom, he writes: "And now—after the wedding, dinner and ball—came the 'Fackeltanz.' Several of the highest officials entered the hall with flaming torches. A procession was formed, with the bride in the midst. A number of complicated polonaise figures were then executed, after which the line closed about the bride and groom and marched out as escort to the bridal chambers.

"As the doors of the bridal apartments closed upon the happy pair we found ourselves immediately next the entrance. We waited expectantly for the next feature, holding our advantageous position with some difficulty. In a few moments the doors flew open, and half a thousand silken garters, with the monograms embossed on the gold buckles, were thrown out by the ladies of honor. Court etiquette was for the nonce forgotten. Generals, courtiers, chamberlains and state ministers scrambled and fought with one another for these mementos. But we pages, rest assured, got the lion's share. I have several of these souvenirs now, although many were given away by me that night to beseeching dignitaries."

### Buttons.

Buttons are certainly as ancient as the siege of Troy, in the ninth century before our era, for, both in that unfortunate city and at Mycenae, Dr. Schliemann discovered objects of gold, silver and bronze which could have had no other use than that of buttons. In medieval times the clothing of the common people was generally fastened with wooden pegs of the type and form of those resorted to in emergencies by the country boy of the present day. Buttons covered with cloth were prohibited by George I. in 1720, to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons.

### Won Bride in a Duel.

DALLAS, Ga., Aug. 27.—From Cosavilla between this city and Rome, comes the story of a tragic elopement, in which shot-guns and pistols played a part.

One of the most beautiful young girls of the place is the daughter of Magistrate L. W. Easley, 18 years old.

She had for a sweetheart Simpson Van Pelt, the son of a Massachusetts family, which has large investments here. His attentions were pleasing to the girl, but not so to her father, who is a confederate veteran, and did not take kindly to a Massachusetts alliance.

He forbade the young man his house and thus the young lady was forced to secret meetings with him. The father became aware of these meetings, and taking a shotgun and pistol he made haste to be at the trysting place.

The men caught sight of each other about the same moment, when the duel began. Easley exhausted his double-barreled shotgun and then emptied his six-shooter.

Van Pelt dodged the shots behind a tree until his assailant had exhausted his ammunition, when he deliberately pulled his revolver and fired back on the old man, running him down.

Then the young Lochinvar found himself master of the situation and the admittance of the girl for whom he had fought.

The father has since sent his blessing to the couple.

## DISEASE CONQUERED.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS GAIN ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

A Reporter's Searching Investigation Into a Case at Orangeville—The Claims Made on Behalf of This Medicine Fully Borne Out—The Greatest Healing Medicine of the Age.

From the Orangeville Sun.

In a cosy little house in Margaret street, in this town, lives Mr. John Garrity, his wife and family. They are indeed a happy family, although a few years ago a sadder household would be hard to find. Their happiness was not occasioned by the sudden obtaining of a fortune, but by something much more precious—the restoration to health of a wife and mother when everyone whispered that she must die. Our reporter heard of Mrs. Garrity's illness and cure, and for the benefit of our readers investigated the case; what he learned is well worth repeating. A few years ago Mr. Garrity kept a well known hotel at Cheltenham and was known far and wide for his kindness and hospitality; his wife, too, was noted for her amiability. However, she was stricken with a peculiar sickness, her health failed rapidly and from one hundred and forty-seven pounds her weight became reduced to ninety-five pounds. Fainting spells became frequent and a continual pain in the back of her head almost drove her frantic. Physicians were in attendance, but the doctors all said there was no hope. Mrs. Garrity saw death staring her in the face, and the thought of leaving her little children caused her much sadness. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but thought they could not possibly do her any good when physicians had failed to alleviate her sufferings. Hoping, however, almost against hope, she procured a supply, and wonderful to relate she had not been taking Pink Pills long when the dreadful symptoms of her illness began to pass away, and to-day she is the picture of health. A few months ago Mr. Garrity and family removed to Orangeville, and in conversation with our representative Mrs. Garrity said:—"I cannot find words to express my thankfulness for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. Why it is almost miraculous. I wish that everyone who is suffering as I was will hear of this remedy. We always keep a box of the Pink Pills in the house."

### ALL THREE CURED.

Neil McKechnie, with his Wife and Mother-in-law Cured of Constipation by Dodd's Kidney Pills—These Pills Better than Ordinary Cathartics.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—Neil McKechnie, a popular barber of this city, has been a sufferer from chronic constipation for years. He used Dodd's Kidney Pills and not only obtained immediate relief but a permanent cure. His wife and mother-in-law were similarly afflicted, and used these pills with the same good results. Ordinary cathartics give only temporary relief and leave the patient worse than before using them. While Dodd's Kidney Pills are not cathartics, their peculiar action on the liver and kidneys is such that the causes of constipation are permanently removed.

### They Do Good Work.

The following letter tells what people think about Laxa Liver Pills:  
DEAR SIRS,—I gladly testify to the virtues of Laxa Liver Pills. I used to be troubled with severe headaches and constipation for a long time, and took these pills hoping for a cure, and my hopes were rapidly fulfilled. I have found them a never failing remedy and heartily recommend them.  
Signed, MISS S. LAWTON,  
Moncton, N. B.

### Twenty-one Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special despatch from Shanghai says that the steamer Cheang-Hy-Eng, Captain Scott, bound from Penang, Arca Island, in the Straits of Malacca, off the west coast of the Malay peninsula for Japan, foundered in a typhoon. Of the thirty-two members of the ship's company twenty-one were drowned. Captain Scott, as the vessel sank, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The eleven survivors experienced the most terrible suffering from exposure in open boats for five days under the intense rays of a tropical sun and with no water.

### Bright's Disease.

"They have done me any amount of good," were the words of Mr. Nelson Green, Galt, Ont., in speaking of his rescue from kidney and urinary difficulty by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Mr. Green says that he only tried them out of curiosity, but it was a lucky experiment, for Doan's Pills made a complete cure in his case. He is now a cured man, feeling strong, well and in good spirits.

### The War in the Soudan.

CAIRO, Aug. 21.—It is reported here that four gunboats belonging to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition for the reconquest of the Soudan, have already passed the fourth cataract of the Nile, beyond Merawi, and that the passage was effected much more easily than had been expected. One of the boats has reached Abu Hamed, now the extreme southern point of the British advance. It is thought quite possible that a dash will be made for Berber, beyond the fifth cataract, shortly.

### 100 per Better.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are curing heart and nerve troubles in every city, town and village in Canada. Mrs. F. Abbey, Toronto, says, "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured my husband who had for fifteen years suffered with weak nerves caused by heart trouble. He was subject to pains in his head, dizziness, fainting spells, sleeplessness, etc. He is now free from these troubles, and 100 per better than when he began using the pills."

### The wonder of the Age.

DEAR SIRS,—I must honestly say that I have tried your valuable medicine E. F. B. for the disease called prairie itch, and have found this remedy to be the wonder of the age. I took only three bottles and to my great satisfaction was completely cured. I can highly recommend it to all who suffer from any skin disease or impurity of the blood.

HAROLD DIX,  
Rat Portage, Ont.

### Wholesale Poisoning.

SEATTLE, Wn., Aug. 26.—The steam collier Williamatic brought an account of a wholesale poisoning case at Sitka, which it is feared will result in a lynching. Ten Indians brought several bottles of whiskey from Mickey McGee, a Sitka saloon-keeper, became violently ill, and when the steamer sailed five were dead and the balance dying.

The fatal concoction was a mixture of whiskey, coal oil, lemon juice and alcohol. McGee, who was arrested and afterwards admitted to bail, claimed he did not know of the adulteration.

Changed the Name. "They are not called chaperones any more." "What are they called?" "Promoters."

The First of the Season.—Ethel—"Why do you think you are his first love?" Penelope—"Because he got here only last night."

"Why is it that you never build castles in the air, Grumpy?" "Because you can't rent the things."

"I fear," said the tutor, "that you are not up on mathematics." "No," candidly confessed the scion of the plutocratic house. "I am down on em."

Deer affection. "Dearest," said the summer young man, "you may not believe me, but I must tell you that you are the only girl I have loved this year."

"Often the Way. Ruralville Citizen: "Did you enjoy the band concert last night?" Another Ruralville Citizen: "All but the music."

Wirding off an evil. "Why do you laugh at his jokes? It isn't possible you understand them, is it?" "No; but if I didn't laugh, he'd try to explain them."

Why he was fined. "I understand that Wheeler was fined for scorching?" "Scorching nothing! He was fined for riding so slow that he impeded traffic."

At a festive gathering on February 28 a true son of Erin asked: "Has it occurred to any of ye that it will be eight solid years before we again see this day twelve-month?"

Fred Wade, barrister, of Winnipeg, has been appointed registrar in the Klondyke district in place of Lieut.-Col. Ayler, of Sherbrooke, who resigned the office.

Mr. Tarte has declined to sanction the harbor board's plan for the improvement of Montreal harbor on the ground that the plan is inadequate to the needs of the port.

## DEFENDED HIMSELF.

COST BANDMANN "A HUNDRED AND FIFTY, BUT WAS WORTH IT."

How Clay Clement Became an Expert Swordsman—After the Initial Encounter the Tragedian Forgot All About the Expensive Training.

Clay Clement is one of the most expert swordsmen on the American stage. His proficiency with the broadsword is due to a long course of training which he took many years ago under rather peculiar circumstances.

Young Clement carried a letter of introduction to Daniel Bandmann, the tragedian, and asked for an engagement. The old man was charmed with Clement's reading of Shakespeare and after a long eloquent trial remarked in a rich brogue: "My boy, I think you will do. You are engaged. But, tell me, are you able to defend yourself?"

"Why, yes; I guess so," doubtfully replied the young aspirant. "I don't know. I never had a fight in my life, but I think I could take care of myself in a pinch."

"Well," continued Bandmann, "you'll haf to. I want a man who can fight. Ven I play Richard, eet makes me sick—pah—if I must be kilt by a Richmond who could not kilt a cheeken in real life. Ven I am Macbeth, vy should I be kilt by a fellow who could not carve a cheese? I am tired of et all. You must defend yourself. Do you know the broadsword?"

"Well, no—I don't," admitted Clement. "But couldn't I learn?" he added eagerly.

"Ha, yes—inspe-ration!" cried Bandmann. "You shall learn. Do you know my friend Colonel Monterey of Chicago? No? Neffer mind; I gif you a letter to him."

Turning to a writing desk, Bandmann wrote a letter of introduction and filled out a check for \$25.

"Gif dose to my friend Monterey," he said, "and he vill show you how you shall defend yourself. That check vill pay for 25 lessons. If you feel you need more lesson, my letter say you shall take as many more as you like and the bill I vill pay. But, remember! You must fight; if not, I think I vill keel you—yes."

Clement came to Chicago to begin instruction. In this city he met several actors who formerly had been members of Bandmann's company. They all told the same story. The tragedian, they said, was a most dangerous antagonist in a stage duel, and very often forgot his surroundings and put up a real fight. If his opponent showed the white feather, the old man would fly into a paroxysm of rage and fight like a demon. On more than one occasion he had completely driven Richmond and Macduff off the stage.

These stories scared Clement half to death. He began to regard his training as a life and death matter, undertaken strictly in self defense. At the end of the 25 lessons he felt that he was only a beginner in swordsmanship, and instruction was continued week after week throughout the entire summer.

On the opening night of Bandmann's next season a letter was handed to the tragedian. It contained a bill "for professional instruction in sword practice—extra lessons for Mr. Clement on account of Mr. Bandmann—\$150."

The old man gasped. "Vot!" he cried. "Are you drunk or am I crazy? A hundred fifty tollar! How ees eet? How can it be?"

"Well, you sent me to Colonel Monterey yourself and gave him carte blanche to teach me as long as I needed instruction," explained Clement.

"Oh, my boy, my boy!" exclaimed Bandmann. "I sent you to Monterey—yes—but I did not tell you to leave with him."

Stupefied the old man stopped. "Veil," he said, "how ees eet? Can you defend yourself?"

"I'll try," was the calm reply.

"So vill I," sentimentally remarked Bandmann.

That night when Richard faced Richmond on Bosworth field there was a baleful gleam in the crooked backed monarch's eyes which none of the company ever had observed before. He sprang at his antagonist like a catamount; two swords clashed and a shower of sparks gave evidence of the force which sent them together. Then followed what was probably the prettiest and most scientific sword fight ever seen on the American stage. The old man fought wickedly, dangerously, desperately. The aggressor, at first, he pressed his young antagonist hard. The air was filled with sparks from the circling swords and the clash of steel was almost continuous.

Then Clement began work in earnest. Step by step the bloody monarch was forced backward, and his blows were parried and beaten down, until at last, from sheer exhaustion, his grip was loosened and a deft blow sent his sword flying into the wings. A moment later Richmond's victorious troops were sheering over the death of Gloster and the play was ended.

A couple of solicitous actors helped Bandmann to his feet. Panting and almost breathless, he flung his arms about Clement, kissed him on both cheeks and exclaimed, "It cost me a hundred and fifty, but it was wort' it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

In a church in Dublin the choir was started during the singing of the psalm by the appearance of the organ blower's head, who shouted: "Sing like blacks! The bellows is busted!"

Experiments with plants tend to show that in clear weather the evaporation by night as compared to that which takes place in the day appears to be in the ratio of one to five.

In Bavaria the title of prince only costs \$5,000 and that of lord \$2,500, while a simple "von" may be purchased for \$375.

## THE WOODPECKER.

Four Characteristics of the Little Drummer of the Woods.

There is an article by Frank M. Chapman in St. Nicholas on "The Little Drummer of the Woods," giving much curious information concerning the woodpecker. Mr. Chapman says:

If we had a woodpecker in our hands, we should see in the beginning that its bill is not slightly hooked, with the upper mandible turned down at its end and overlapping the lower mandible, as in the crow and other birds that "pick up a living," but that both mandibles are of equal length and cut squarely off at the tip. It is, therefore, like a wedge or chisel.

Perhaps the tip of the bird's tongue will be seen appearing through its nearly closed mandibles, and our attention is at once attracted by its peculiar shape. We discover that it is remarkably long, and when fully extended reaches almost if not quite an inch beyond the point of the bill. It is not flat, like the crow's, but round and fleshy, and has a sharp, horny point, which, by looking at it very closely, we see has a series of barbs on both sides.

In the meantime our hands have doubtless been pricked by the bird's tail feathers, each feather being stiff, bristly and pointed at the end. Some of the larger woodpeckers—the pileated and ivorybill, for instance—have this singular kind of tail feather highly developed. The main stem or shaft of the feather is much larger than usual, and each barb growing from this shaft is curved downward and inward and is strong and pointed. Comparing this feather with the flat tail feather of a crow, we see at once how different it is in form.

The wings do not impress us as in any way unusual. They are neither very long nor very short, but the arrangement of the toes is so peculiar that they were at once commented upon by a blind girl, to whom I had handed a specimen of one of these birds. Instead of the disposition common to most birds, three toes directed forward and one backward, we discover two front toes and two hind ones, and we will note also that each toe is armed with a strong curved nail.

## INVASION OF WASHINGTON.

Admiral Cockburn's British Soldiers Looted and Fired the Public Buildings.

"The last glimmer of twilight was fading away when (after the battle at Bladensburg, two miles distant from Washington) into the well lighted deserted city rode the redoubtable Cockburn at the head of his band of marauders," writes Clifford Howard in The Ladies' Home Journal of the invasion and burning of our national capital by the British forces under Admiral Cockburn in August, 1814. "Elated at their decisive victory over a force nearly twice as large as their own and thirsting for spoils, the red coated soldiers marched triumphantly toward the capitol. Discharging their firearms at the windows, the soldiers burst in the doors and with a shout of triumph carried their leader to the speaker's chair, from which, with mock gravity, he put the question, 'Shall this harbor of the Yankee democracy be burned?' A yell of affirmation rang through the hall, and without further preliminaries papers and other combustibles were piled under the desks and set on fire. In a few minutes this noble edifice that had been in course of construction more than 20 years and containing the library of congress and vast quantities of official documents of great historical value was destroyed."

"Now thoroughly aroused to their work of plunder, a howling crowd of the desperate marauders hurried to the White House in the hope of per chance capturing the president and his wife. Finding the house locked and deserted, they battered down the doors, and, consulting themselves for the loss of their distinguished captives by a ruthless destruction of the furniture, they raided the larder and regaled themselves with a hastily prepared feast in the state dining room. Then, degrading the remaining provisions and breaking and mutilating whatever they could readily lay their hands on, they concluded their visit by setting fire to the home of the president. Numerous other public and private buildings were also destroyed by fire."

### A Carpet Knight.

The following curious definitions of a carpet knight were recently given in an English examination: "One who received his knighting upon the field of the cloth of gold," "a knight who stood on a carpet and had another thrown over him while being knighted," "the common black beetle, which, when squashed, resembles all the different shades of a Brussels carpet," "a knight which slips on a carpet," "a man like, for instance, Sir X. & Co., who is one of the best carpet makers, and because he did make them so well he was made a knight."

A shot was said to go off "because the sudden shock in a sort of way frightens the bullet." And it was declared that a dog turns around several times before settling down to sleep "to be sure he is not sitting on any unpleasant object, such as a black beetle, pin," etc.

### A Good Case for Long Ago.

During the American Revolution an English magazine published an estimate of the North American colonies. Placing the population then at 2,000,000 and assuming that it would double itself every 25 years, the writer estimated that in the year 1890 the number would have increased to 64,000,000. This may be taken as a most remarkable prophecy, inasmuch as the census of 1890 fixes the total population at 62,622,250.

### Angelic Temperament.

"He is good natured, is he?" "Good natured! Why, I have known that man to wear a smiling face when he was speaking of taking off a porous plaster."—Boston Traveler.