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KERR & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE

Hardware Merchants,

No 47 Dock Steert,

Specialties:

Shelf Hardware and Cutlery.

St John N B.

J. & T. Jardine,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

-AND-

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

-IN-

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE.

TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,

Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,

PORK AND BEEF,

HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.

HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE

BOOTS AND SHOES

DRY GOODS.

Rady-Mad Clothing,

Scotch Horse Collars,

IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE,

NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LIME.

English House Coal.

Blacksmith's Coal

SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING,

PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.

Kingston, Kent County, N. B

4 CROWN SCOTCH WHISKEY is a very

Old blend of Whiskey that is largely used Medicinally.

THOMSON'S IRISH WHISKEY Made in

Newry Ireland recommends itself on trial.

J. S. HAMILTON'S PURE GRAPE BRANDY

in case or wood, is made on PELEE ISLAND from Pelee Island Wines, and guaranteed brandy.

H. G. SCOVIL,

TEA and WINE MERCHANT, Wholesale.

62 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

HE IS GONE

to Levis, to buy a "UNIT" ENGINE and BOILER besides other Butter and Cheese Factory Supplies from

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.,

263 St. Joseph St. QUEBEC.

LEVIS, P. O.

145 St. James MONTR

Mention this Paper.

SEEK FREE DOCTORS.

Some Queer Experiences in the Public Dispensaries of New York.

The least hope of any change in this charity to all policy is with those dispensaries that are bountifully endowed. The leading institution of this class in New York city is located on the west side, and, in view of its defiant abuse of all kinds of medical charity, has earned for itself the unenviable sobriquet of the "diamond dispensary." It has such a high reputation for the number and pecuniary ability of its patients that it would appear to be rather a credit than a disgrace to receive its outrageously misdirected charity. Such at least is the inevitable conclusion that may be based upon the large average of well to do people who claim daily the benefits of free medical treatment so lavishly and indiscriminately furnished to all who apply. Many of these visitors are from out of town districts and will pay several dollars for car fare, will ask for a written diagnosis of their disease and an extra prescription, and will then complain if they are kept waiting beyond the time for their return train. The examining doctor is content to ride to the dispensary in a horse car; the patient comes and returns in a cab. It is no longer a joke to refer to the display of diamonds or the number of women clad in sealskins in the patients' waiting room, nor does it appear to be unlikely that, in the near future, conveniences will not be required for checking bicycles and distributing carriage numbers in the order of the different arrivals. In this connection, the following description by an eyewitness in the waiting room of this dispensary may be interesting:

"The reception room held about 200 at a time. Nobody was turned away. Fully 50 per cent of the applicants were well dressed, and 10 per cent of them were finely dressed. Three women wore fur coats that had not been handed down from somebody else. There was an attractive display of fine millinery, and the men, more than half of them, bore no evidences of poverty. But all obtained free treatment supposed to be given to paupers—'poor persons.'"

Such instances as the following carry with them their own moral:

"During the examination of a dispensary patient a roll of bills dropped from her pocket. The doctor picked it up and remarked, 'Madam, this is a free dispensary, and as you are able to pay a fee for medical advice I must decline to treat you here.' 'Well,' replied the woman, 'that money is for something else. You are paid by the city and must prescribe for me.' On being assured that the doctor received no salary from any source, the patient became indignant and protested that she was entitled to attention equally with the 'lady' who had preceded her and from whom she had rented a house the week before."—Dr. George F. Shady in Forum.

How They Wash.

The hardest worked washerwomen in the world are the Koreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbands, and inasmuch as every man wears pantalons or drawers so baggy that they come up to his neck like those of a clown they have plenty to do. The washing is usually done in cold water and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded with paddles until they shine like a shirt front fresh from a Chinese laundry.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes, and some of them have quite a luster. The Japanese woman gets her washing out of doors. Her washtub is not more than six inches high and is about as big around as the average dishpan. She gets the dirt out of the clothes by rubbing them between her hands. She sometimes uses Japanese soap, which is full of grease, and works away with her bare feet. The Chinese girls do their washing in much the same way.

The washing in Egypt is usually done by the men. The Egyptian washerman stands naked on the banks of the Nile and slaps the wet clothes, with a noise like the shot of a pistol, on the smooth stones at the edge of the running water, and such fellah women as wash pound the dirt out of their clothes in the same way.

Frenchwomen pound the dirt out with paddles, often slamming the clothes upon stones, as the Egyptians do.—Exchange.

The Energy of a Cyclone.

The primary cause of the low barometric pressure which marks the storm center and establishes the cyclone is expansion of the air through excess of temperature. The heated air, rising into cold upper regions, has a portion of its vapor condensed into clouds, and now a new dynamic factor is added, for each particle of vapor, in condensing, gives up its modicum of latent heat. Each pound of vapor thus liberates, according to Professor Tyndall's estimate, enough heat to melt five pounds of cast iron, so the amount given out where large masses of cloud are forming must enormously add to the convection currents of the air, and hence to the storm developing power of the forming cyclone. It is doubted whether a storm could attain, much less continue, the terrific force of that most dreaded of winds of temperate zones, the tornado, without the aid of those great masses of condensing vapor which always accompany it in the form of stormclouds.—H. S. Williams, M. D., in Harper's Magazine.

Scent Was Strong.

Mrs. Van Dyke (as Van Dyke appears at 3 a. m.)—Where have you been? Van Dyke—I—er— Mrs. Van Dyke—Now be careful what you say, William. Don't think you can throw me off the scent.—Quebec Herald.

THE PORTER HIS BOOTJACK.

A Struggle in a Pullman Which Interested the Car.

A traveler recently witnessed an amusing episode on a train between Chicago and Kansas City. A very respectable and well to do old gentleman was in the car. When bedtime came, he struggled with his boots. He first put one foot on his knee and tugged. As he was traveling his boots were new. The boot wouldn't budge in that position, so he placed the toe of the other boot against the heel and tried it that way. The boot stuck. Then he hooked his foot around the other leg and took hold of the heel and tried to "work" it off, but it wouldn't come. At last he went in search of the porter and demanded a bootjack.

"Clar to goodness, boss, ain't got one in de cyah. Uno' George don't furnish us no bootjacks."

Sympathizing passengers tried to think the old man out of his troubles, and a drummer, as usual, brought forth the best suggestion:

"Make the porter pull them off," he said.

So the porter took off his jacket and turned back his cuffs and went to work. He tugged and pulled and seasawed the boot back and forth and perspired and grunted, but the boot wouldn't move. The drummer filled the breach again.

"I used to pull my grandfather's boots off sometimes when I was a boy," he said. "Tell you how I did it. Turn round," he said to the dandy. The dandy turned. "Now take the boot between your legs, grasp the heel and toe and yank." The dandy did so. The old gentleman clung desperately to the seat. The boot began to move and finally slid off, almost throwing the puller across the car. The crowd applauded.—Kansas City Star.

LEAN MEAT.

It Sometimes Contains as Much as Seventy-eight Per Cent of Water.

Lean meat, it may surprise many to learn, is much more watery than fat meat. This may be illustrated by the statement that very lean meat may contain as much as 78 per cent of water, while very fat pork may contain only 10 per cent. The flesh of fish is more watery than ordinary butcher meat. Thus salmon contains five-eighths of its total weight of water, cod four-fifths and flounders six-sevenths.

Among the foods which may be cited as containing but a small percentage of water, and consequently as dry food, are flour and oatmeal, and sugar is a food entirely devoid of it. The animal body has often been aptly likened to a machine, and, like all machines, it requires fuel to keep it working. Now this fuel it obtains from the food which we eat, and in default of food the animal tissue itself is drawn upon. Food, therefore, keeps the animal body warm and yields the muscular energy necessary for the accomplishment of the work which the body does. In this capacity the three classes of food nutrients may all be concerned.

The value of a food may be estimated in terms of the amount of heat it will give rise to. The most concentrated food fuel is fat. When fat is burned, it gives rise to twice as much heat as is given by the burning of either the albuminoids or the carbohydrates. Fatty foods, therefore, possess a much greater heating value than nonfatty foods.—Philadelphia Times.

Named the Fabric.

At a very early period in the northern republics of Italy commerce and manufacture became very active, due in a great measure to the stimulus given by the maritime supremacy of the cities of Genoa, Pisa and Venice and to the corresponding activity in trade in such prosperous interior cities as Milan, Florence, Bologna and Padua. Milan and Mantua gave us milliners and mantua makers, and Leghorn attached its name to a certain kind of hat and straw.

England, Ireland and Scotland have given a number of names to fabrics made in certain localities, of which weeds, chevots and linsey woolsey are familiar examples. Worsteds come from the village of Worsted, near Norfolk, and druggat may be traced to Drogheda, Ireland.

Other materials of diverse origin are batiste, so called from its French inventor, Baptiste, and grenadine, which was first made in Grenada. The derivation of the word jet is quite interesting. It was first found near the river and town of Gagas, in Asia Minor, whence its old French name, gagate, jayet or jaet, which eventually developed into the English jet.

Ancient Thermopylae.

An officer of the English intelligence department reports that in spite of the fact, which is well known, that the sea has receded since ancient times, the strategical position of this ancient pass is still immensely strong. The alternative route by Deleghi, which crosses the hills a mile and a half north of the springs by well engineered zigzags, is equally capable of defense and leads into a country of a most difficult character. Either pass might be held indefinitely by 5,000 men. The coast road is absolutely commanded from the heights so that a comparatively small force would render it impassable, while the flat lowland lying near the sea is marshy and intersected by dikes.

The One Thing Lacking.

"Why does the young wife of old Mr. Cross always look so unhappy? He gives her everything she wants, doesn't he?" "Everything except widowhood."—Chicago Post.

English horticulturists have come to the conclusion that it is a mistake to wait till November to plant the bulbs of tulips and hyacinths and crocuses and that when the summer display is over (September) the sooner bulbs are got in the better.

Female

Womb Diseases and disorders of

the organs peculiarly feminine, often

Itching.

cause intense itching, which in many cases amounts to agony. In bed at night it grows worse and scratching intensifies the trouble.

The effect of DR. CHASE'S

Ointment

is magical in soothing the parts, giving instant relief, and ensuring rest and comfort.

Sold by all dealers, or

Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

News From The East.

China advices per Empress of China, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday night, report that this year's freshest was lower by more than a foot than those of preceding years, but in spite of this 100,000 people have been rendered destitute, and the damage to property is estimated about \$1,000,000.

A Chouping missionary correspondent writes: "The rumors about foreigners and Christians kidnapping children are still being circulated. Last week three travelers passing through a village were set upon and beaten to death and buried by the excited mob. Another man living just outside the city was accused of kidnapping and so frightened by threats that he lost his reason. Several Christians have been beaten, and attacks have been made upon some of our country chapels."

Capt. Kurooka, of the Japanese warship Naniwa, stated recently that the Japanese orders procured by American shipbuilders are merely sentimental. He further said on the opinions of experts that the hulls alone of the two cruisers being built in San Francisco at the Union Iron Works, and at Cramp's shipyard on the Delaware will cost as much as the hulls and armament combined would have cost in England.

MORTGAGEE SALE NOTICE OF SALE

To Alexander Falconer, of Dundas, Kent County, Yeoman, and Sarah his wife, Harper & Webster, of Shediac, Westmorland County, and Frank A. McCully, of Moncton, Westmorland County and all others whom it shall or may concern:

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the City of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, on WEDNESDAY THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1897, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, under the Provisions of the mortgage hereinafter mentioned, all the lands and premises conveyed to said Alexander Falconer by Richard C. Scovill by deed dated the 18th day of November, 1873, and registered in Kent County Records by the No. 10555 Libro U Page 738 and described in a mortgage from said Alexander Falconer and Sarah his wife to Joseph A. Killam, dated the 29th day of February A. D. 1879 and registered in the Records of Kent County and duly assigned to the undersigned Oliver Jones and also in a certain other Indenture of mortgage made by the said Alexander Falconer and Sarah his wife to said Joseph A. Killam, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1879 and registered in the Records of Kent County, and duly assigned to the undersigned Oliver Jones, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgages.

Dated this 1st day of September A. D. 1897.

OLIVER JONES, Assignee of Mortgagee.

DAVID I. WELCH, Solicitor, Moncton, N. B.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The undermentioned non resident rate payers of District No. 1 in the Parish of Welford in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, are hereby notified to pay the amount of Rates and Taxes set opposite their names together with the cost of advertising, 1.00 each to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

Table with 4 columns: Names, 1895, 1896, 1897. Includes James McDermott, John McNulty, Jr., Andrew Dale, James Cynstal.

ALEXANDER McMICHAEL, Collector.

South Welford, Kent County, N. B. September 16, 1897.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The signature of J. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Geo. V. MacInerney, arristo, Attorney, Notary, &c. Solicitor for the Merchants Bank of Halifax. RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

R. HUTCHINSON, Q. C., Clerk of Peace. VICE CONSUL FOR SWEDEN AND NORWAY. LLOYD'S SUB-AGENT. Divisional Registrar Births Marriages and Deaths RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

Jas. Brown, CONTRACTOR, AND MANUFACTURER OF DIMENSION LUMBER, Welford Station, I. C. R., Kent County.

C. RICHARDSON, Barrister, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC. Referee in Equity. RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

D. J. Cochrane, Commission Merchant. LIVE STOCK BOUGHT and SOLD. Money to Loan. RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

B. S. BAILEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, AUCTIONEER & GENERAL AGENT. Welford, N. B.

O. J. McCully, M. A., M. D. Memb. Roy. Col. Surg., Eng. SPECIALTY, DISEASES OF EYE, EAR AND THROAT. Office—Cor. Main and Westmorland Streets, Moncton, N. B.

H. H. JAMES, Barrister at Law, Notary SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER Referee in Equity. JUDGE OF PROBATES. BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

H. M. FERGUSON J. P. Notary Public, Conveyancer, ec. Issuer of Marriage Licenses, ACCOUNTS COLLECTED AND PROMPTLY PAID OVER. Commissioner of the Richibucto Civil Court. KINGSTON, KENT COUNTY, N. B.

WARNING!

Any person cutting fire-wood, logs, or other lumber on the "Smith property," Molus River, will be prosecuted and punished under the provisions of the Dominion Criminal Law. Dated, December 14, 1896. J. D. PHINNEY

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.

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. (aug31)

GOOD COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PRINTING AT THE REVIEW OFFICE

Signature of J. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.