

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1900 trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE KENT JUNCTION. Accommodation for Moncton and St. John.....13.07 Accommodation for Newcastle and Campbellton.....13.07

Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars on Through Express trains between Moncton 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. 26th November, 1900.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Location, and Arrival/Departure. Rows include: 10.20 Dept. Richibucto, Arr. 15.00; 10.35 Kingston, 14.45; 10.55 Mill Creek, 14.25; 11.10 Gramble Road, 14.10; 11.20 Molus River, 14.00; 11.40 McMinn's Mills, 13.40; 12.00 Arr. Kent Junction, Dept. 13.20

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, Nov. 26th, 1900.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

1900 SUMMER TIME TABLE. 1900

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1900, trains on this railway will run as follows:

10.10 Arr. Moncton ..Dep. 15.35 8.00 Dep. Buctouche. Arr. 17.35 (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 13.10 and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 10.35.

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 15.25.

E. G. EVANS, Superintendent

BILLS OF SALE (with affidavit),

LEASES,

COUNTY COURT SUBPENAES,

COUNTY COURT WRITS,

COUNTY COURT EXECUTIONS,

SUPREME COURT SUBPENAES,

ILLS OF LADING,

MAGISTRATE'S FORMS,

MORTGAGES,

DEEDS,

and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office.

VERY QUEER PEWS.

Amusing Peculiarities of Some Ancient English Churches.

Some pews in the fine old church at Malpas, Cheshire, possess a most amusing peculiarity, says The Golden Penny. Each one consists of several seats, which are really, though not apparently, detached, and they look easy and comfortable. In this case appearances are deceptive, for should one occupant of any one seat lean forward while "niddid nodding," over he goes on the floor. The seat is so constructed as to easily tip over when any weight is placed on its outer or front edge and was so designed to prevent people from going to sleep in church.

We still find in a few of our ancient churches the high pews, luxurious cushions and curious fittings of former days.

In the good old times, when the squire was lord of all he surveyed in the village, his pew in the parish church was often a kind of sitting room. One such pew occupies the whole of the south transept of the diminutive church at Gatton, in Surrey. It has a fireplace, a low seat which extends round two sides of the room and blue tapestry decoration. Above it is another floor, on which are three or four ordinary pews for the use of the squire's servants, and from it a covered way leads to Gatton Hall, some few yards away. There may be some truth in the story that a former squire used to enjoy a pipe by the fireplace during the sermon and that if he became weary he would go out through the private door for a short stroll in the churchyard.

A similar pew exists in a church at Colwich, Staffordshire. It has a staircase leading to a private door, and it is said that the postman came this way to convey letters and that the servant brought in cake and wine for consumption during the service.

The royal pew of St. George's chapel, Windsor, is peculiar, because it is the largest of its kind in England and on account of its being situated above the choir, down upon which the queen can see the service from a fine oval window.

In little Benjamin church, Norfolk, is a pew for strangers and wedding parties. It was constructed by a shepherd and bears a cheerful, suggestive piece of ornamentation in the shape of the carving of a skeleton, with the following inscription: For couples joined in wedlock; and my friend that stranger is; This seat I did intend. But built at the cost and charge of Stephen Crisbee.

All you that do this Place pass by, As you are now, even so was I, And as I am so shall you be, Anno Domini 1640.

A game of whist played in a pew would nowadays cause considerable comment, yet it seems that the square pews at Trowbridge were used for this purpose at the time the "poet" Crabbe was drowsing away in the pulpit.

Other interesting old pews have names and occasionally coats of arms painted on them thus: "The Rectory Pew," "The Churching Pew" and, best of all, "The Hall Dog's Pew."

At Four in the Morning.

The hour of 4 a. m. has something mysterious about it. Cocks crow, people on the brink of death give up the ghost, every one who is asleep sleeps sounder, and even the watchful sentry can't always keep his eyes open.

At this hour people are in their weakest state, and if life is just on the flicker it is not surprising that it goes out. Many a man's life has been saved by a spoonful of brandy or ammonia administered just when the clock strikes 4.

The period of deepest sleep varies from 3 to 5 o'clock. An hour or two after going to bed you sleep very soundly, then your slumber grows gradually lighter, and it is easy enough to waken you at 1 or 2 o'clock. But when 4 o'clock comes you are in such a state of somnolence that you would take no notice of the end of the world.

Military men are well aware of this curious fact, and they often make sudden assaults on camps or cities between 3 and 5, for they know that at that time the most wide awake sentry is liable to doze.

To Secure a Government Position.

"Naturally positions under the government are in demand, and it is not altogether an easy matter to secure an appointment to one," writes Barton Cheney in The Ladies' Home Journal. "It must be remembered in connection with this that a large number of men and women are ambitious to serve the country, and the army of applicants is growing year by year. If one can perform well some kind of work that the government wants done and can ascertain the government's needs in this respect, entrance to the service is not so difficult. But it would be practically useless for one capable only of doing clerical work to attempt to secure a position in the government service. If one, however, has any technical training—is a bookkeeper, a stenographer and typewriter or a lawyer or is schooled in any special line of work—he will have a fair chance of appointment. But he should have a very good knowledge of whatever kind of work he puts forward in support of his claim for appointment, for the competition is exceedingly sharp, and the contestants are many."

How to Paper Whitewashed Walls.

It is difficult to make paper stick to walls that have been made smooth by frequent whitewashing. The smooth finish may be scraped off or the surface may be changed with a coat of paste. If you decide to use the paste, make it in the following manner: Put one pint of flour in a saucepan and beat into it one quart of cold water. When smooth, add two quarts of boiling water, stirring all the time. Let this boil up once, then strain and cool. Brush this paste over the walls and allow it to dry. When you are ready to paper, wet the walls, spread paste on the paper and hang it in the usual manner.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Porter's Reply.

As a train was moving out of a Scotch station a man in one of the compartments noticed that the porter, in whose charge he had given his luggage, had not put it into the van and so shouted at him and said: "Hi! you old fool! What do you mean by not putting my luggage in the van?" To which the porter replied: "Eh, man! yer luggage is ne'er such a fool as yerse! Yer i' the wrang train!"

The Ruling Passion.

"Why didn't your daughter go to Europe to study music, Mrs. Dibbs?" "We've got her ready to go three times, and each time she decided she'd rather stay at home and show her clothes."—Chicago Record.

EXPRESS MESSENGER W. H. MCGOWAN OF MONCTON

CONFESSION TO ABSTRACTING SUMS OF MONEY FROM VARIOUS PACKAGES IN HIS CARE.

MONCTON, Jan. 4.—W. H. McGowan, of 69 Main street, Moncton, is in the city a confessed criminal. According to his confession he had money to burn. When he learned that suspicion of many robberies of Canadian express money packages was turned toward him he quietly went to his room where his last stealings were concealed and touching a lighted match to notes to the value of \$100 and watched them slowly turn to ashes. This was only a small part of his stealings; however, and the story of how the culprit was located and finally made a full confession makes one of the most interesting exposures of so clever a series of robberies as are to be found in the Canadian criminal annals. About the middle of July last, Banking houses in Montreal, Toronto and the Maritime Provinces began to complain that packages of money transmitted between these cities by the Canadian Express Company were arriving at their destination short of the amount which they should contain. At first it was put down as an error on the part of the sender, for the packages were tied and sealed in the usual manner and had apparently not been tampered with. At first it was four and five dollar bills. Then much larger amounts began to fade away in transit. There was no suspicion that the packages were tampered with after they were sealed, so cleverly did the manipulator do this work and the Express Company was not officially notified of the shortage, the banks looking among their own employees. When James Bryce, manager of the Canadian Express Co., was informed of the robberies he carefully examined several packages from which money had disappeared and discovered that they had been tampered with. The end of the envelope had been cut with a very sharp knife and the string cut close to the seal. After the money was abstracted the apertures were very cleverly sealed. Detective Noble, chief of Pinkerton's Canadian Agency, was put on the case. He soon learned that the packages were tampered with between Halifax and Moncton, after a time suspicion fell upon McGowan, the company's messenger. McGowan was brought to Moncton, but vigorously denied any knowledge of the theft. He, however, broke down and confessed everything to Bryce. McGowan had no accomplices. His various stealings, according to his confession, were as follows:

July 25, \$25 from a \$570 package sent by the Halifax Banking Company to the Bank of Ottawa, Montreal.

July 30, \$30 in tens from a \$1,000 package from the Union Bank of Halifax to the Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

August 9, \$70 in tens from a \$1,500 package from the Bank of Toronto at Toronto to the People's Bank of Halifax.

November 10, \$40 taken from a \$1,000 package from the Bank of Ontario, Toronto, to the Peoples' Bank of Halifax.

September 20, \$25 from a \$700 package from the Union Bank of Halifax expressed to Montreal.

The sixth parcel was one from Halifax to the Molson's Bank, Ottawa, from which he abstracted \$65. On November 7, instead of using his knife he broke the string with his fingers, somewhat bungling matters and only abstracted \$5 from the package containing \$1,235 sent by the Molson's Bank at Toronto to the Halifax Banking Co. At the end of November he secured \$100 out of a package sent by the Bank of Montreal at Halifax to the Bank of Montreal. This latter amount he placed in his trunk. When he learned that the detectives were on his track he burned the notes as stated above. In his confession McGowan stated that the money was all gone except \$23 cash and \$7 deposit. He had just \$78 upon which to make his wedding trip a few months ago. Bryce stated this morning that he could not conceive why the young man had not taken the money as he seemingly had no bad habits and was apparently an exemplary young man. McGowan would not tell what he had done with the money. The young man who is only about 23 years of age was discharged by the Express Company and turned over to the Guarantee Company to be dealt with.



"Making Fast Time" We are making a great record. No other fence can compete successfully with the "Page." We now make our own wire and so get just the peculiar quality we need. Hence, we now furnish a still better fence than ever. Prices lower this year. Better look into it. Not room here for prices. We also manufacture lawn fences and gates. High in quality and low in price. The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.) WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Advertise in The Review

A Terrible Cough.



If people would only treat coughs and colds in time with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, there would be fewer homes desolate.

The severest coughs and colds, bronchitis and croup, and the first stages of consumption yield readily to this powerful, lung-healing remedy.

Read what Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: "I caught a severe cold, which settled on my throat and lungs, so that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I also had a terrible cough which my friends thought would send me to my grave. I tried different remedies but all failed to do me any good until I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and the contents of one bottle completely cured me."

THE WORLD OVER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—The extensive pattern plant of S. Jarvis Adams & Company, this city, was almost completely destroyed by fire to-day, together with a large number of valuable patterns and moulds. The loss is \$100,000, covered by insurance. The fire was caused by defective electric wire connection.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, aged 76, a famous army nurse is dead at her home in Red Hill. She was the widow of Major William Hayman Holstein. From 1862 until the close of war Mrs. Holstein was engaged in the hospital service and after the battle of Gettysberg she was matron in chief of a hospital in which 3,000 seriously wounded men were looked after.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Sheriff Caldwell, on assuming office yesterday, instructed his deputies in most positive terms to enforce all laws against gambling, stating that each deputy would be held personally responsible for the enforcement of the edict. In an interview later the sheriff declared that he meant every word of it. "I will not allow gambling while I am sheriff. There will be no gambling either in Buffalo or Erie County."

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Ann Jane Slote, who was 100 years old on July 12, died last night at the home of her daughter in Brooklyn. Mrs. Slote was born in the North of Ireland. She came to this country when seven years old, and lived in Orange County, this state. At the age of nineteen she was married to Daniel Slote and came to this city. Mr. Slote died in 1844.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Mary Devine, 60 years old, was burned to death and three other persons were injured at a fire which destroyed a row of three story frame tenement houses on Bushwick street. The damage by fire was \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. Twenty-eight families were driven from bed into the bitter cold night and made homeless. Many were rescued with the greatest difficulty. The fire caused a panic in the whole neighborhood, one of the most thickly settled in the city, and the tenants of the burned houses were unable to save any of their belongings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Times says:—"According to the statement of one of the most prominent men in the United States Rubber Co., the war between it and the independent manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes is on in earnest. The radical cut in prices decided upon at the recent meeting of the directory was the first step. It had been hoped to make another company of the independent companies and make with it an agreement as to prices, etc., favorable to the United States Rubber Company. The failure of this precipitated the war, and according to the directors, funds will be used in no sparing way to push the plans through."

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Henry Phillips, a man well known in sporting circles in this country and in Canada, whose home is in Montreal, died in Roosevelt hospital to-day of apoplexy. The dead man was formerly manager for John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, and was Sullivan's backer when the champion fought Charley Mitchell in France.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The British oil tank steamer Elbroze, which arrived last night from London reports terrible weather at sea. The steamer sailed from London Dec. 9, and had to heave to several times to save herself from the fury of the gale. On the 15th laboring and straining in every point and bolt and her decks continuously flooded, the ship lay hove to for ten hours. The next day it was necessary to turn about and run southeast before the gale and she was not able to turn back on her course until the morning of the 20th. Another big storm arose at 2 p. m. of the 21st, from the southwest, and the ship was again hove to with head to wind and sea. The wind hauled west southwest and blew with hurricane force, with squalls of terrific violence and hail and sleet, and rain, until 6 p. m. of the 22nd, when the ship was able again to re-

sume her course after losing 26 hours. At 8 p. m. of the 23rd a gale came out of the northwest with great violence, carrying hail, sleet and rain with mountainous seas. The ship labored so heavily that she was again hove to and this time she lay tumbling and groaning 26 1/2 hours. Thereafter the weather was moderate.

ROME, Go., Jan. 4.—Geo. Reed, a negro, charged with an attempted assault on Mrs. J. M. Lockyear, of this city, on Tuesday night, was hanged yesterday to a tree and his body riddled with bullets by a mob of citizens. Reed protested his innocence, and Mrs. Lockyear, before whom he was taken, failed to identify him. But the mob seeking the prisoner's life was not satisfied until the negro had been taken outside the city and lynched.

Got Corns?

Foolish to keep them if you have! No fun in corns, but lots of pain. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor raises corns in twenty-four hours. Get a quick crop by raising it—druggists sell it.

STILL AFTER DEWET.

BUT WITH LITTLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord Roberts is already immersed in his arduous new duties at the war office. He will take no holiday. There is no further news from Kitchener who, according to a Cape Town despatch, is calling for 5000 men to guard the Rand mines. Enlisting in Cape Colony continues active. Five hundred men leave for the north within a few days. Advices from Naseru, Basutoland, dated Jan. 4, say that three separate columns are still pursuing Dewet but with no success beyond taking 28 prisoners. Cannon firing is continually heard. All English residents have deserted Ficksburg, taking stocks and grain across the border. The Boers have looted the town.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Daily Chronicle advises that favorable attention should be given to a movement reported by its Montreal correspondent to induce Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, provided the colonial office consents, to proceed to Africa as commissioner to intervene with a view to the restoration of peace.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—Two hundred Boers have re-crossed the Orange River, going north. The Russian commandant Petrowsk Duplessy, was killed in the fighting at Utrecht, Dec. 25.

SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL is that well tried remedy for children. Do not be deceived, get the genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Many families do, and every family should have Kendrick's Liniment in the house.

For Cough, Horse Ail, Stoppage and Fever, use the Granger Condition Powders.

Always use KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

THE STRIKE IS OVER.

PICTOU MINERS RETURN TO WORK TO-DAY.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3.—The Miners' strike in Pictou County is practically over. In Springhill none will take part. The owners have made an unconditional surrender to the men and from now on the miners of the mainland province will receive 12 per cent. advance. Manager Fergie of the Drummond Colliery, Pictou, sent for the committee and informed them that he would pay an advance of 12 per cent. all round. The men will resume work to-morrow. No communication has yet been received from the managers of the Acadia mine but no doubt is entertained that to-morrow they will fall in line. In Springhill Mr. Cowans had a four hour conference with the committee of the miners, the final result of which was that he agreed to pay the twelve per cent. demanded. This latest increase makes a total of 22 per cent. increase within four months, the Springhill men having previously received an advance of ten per cent. The extreme scarcity of coal and the very keen demand for it was what so quickly brought the management to the men's terms. The Cape Breton miners did not participate in the strike and in consequence they are not participants in the advance now given elsewhere. The Pictou and Springhill men blame their Cape Breton conference for breach of faith which they attribute to a foreign element that is creeping into the ranks. They call it a misunderstanding but at the same time say they believe there was some secret compromise between the managers and the men.

Scrofula The Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

SINCERE SORROW.

"You say your wife threw a plate at you?" "Yes; it was a fine china plate. It broke against my head." "Didn't she appear sorry after she threw it?" "Yes, she appeared very sorry." "At, indeed! And what did she say?" "She said she was a fool not to control her temper."

"Good! And what else did she say?"

"She said she didn't believe she could match that plate again if she hunted the town through."—Cleveland Pain Dealer.

Pyny-Balsam A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS Large Bottles, 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

MERIT AND WORTH

Are Ever Recognized by An Intelligent Public.

Deception and Frauds Find the Fate They Deserve.

Paine's Celery Compound still on the Highest Round of the Ladder of Fame.

Genuine merit and worth must be the strong and leading characteristics of a medicine in order to make it a chosen home friend.

Speculators and imitators may, for a brief time, create a demand for their deceptive pills and liquid preparations by freely using newspaper space, but unerring human experience soon pronounces the judgment—"tried and found wanting." The year just closed has marked the death of many worthless and deceptive medicines which, for a time, robbed the sick and afflicted ones of money and aggravated their burden of misery.

Paine's Celery Compound, has in the past year, added thousands of victories to its established record as a disease-banisher and health-giver. Many of the cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound have been so marvelous and striking that able and prominent physicians have, without hesitation, openly praised and recommended the life saver.

No other medicine in the world has ever been accorded such glowing praise by medical men, people of affluence and the toilers of our country. Paine's Celery Compound has never yet disappointed sick and suffering men and women. In every case where fairly used, it has accomplished its work of banishing sickness and giving a new lease of life.

If disease is wasting your system, if you are weak or nerve tired, unfitted for business or the daily work of life, be assured Paine's Celery Compound will bestow nerve energy, strength and health—the blessings you are longing for. Test the virtues of one bottle and be convinced.

COL. OTTER PRAISES THE CANADIAN BOYS.

THEIR RECEPTION IN LONDON WAS A MAGNIFICENT ONE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—Lieut. Col. Drury sends his staff diary to Dec. 5. On November fourteenth he received orders from army headquarters to proceed to Capetown to arrange for the embarkation of the troops. He left Pretoria on November twentieth, reaching Capetown on the twenty-first, being joined at De Aar by Ogilvie. On Dec. 1st Ogilvie received a wire from Capt. Costigan ordering E battery to redraw horses and ammunition and entrain for Worcester where the meeting of the colonial malcontents was to be held on the sixth. Before leaving Pretoria Drury disposed of all I, C and D battery horses. Lieut. Valn Tuyl, D battery, is on imperial service, Lt. Benyon who was transferred from the Strathcona Horse, has a month's leave in England; Lt. M. King, of E battery, obtained a commission in the South Africa constabulary. Lt.-Col. Evans' diary shows that Major Saunders was reported for duty on December twenty-second and on that day the battalion concentrated for the first time since August twenty-three.

Col. Otter sends a general report and staff diary of the week ending December twenty-ninth. This he points out is the final weekly report and gives an account of the arrival of the Lake Champlain in Halifax harbor four o'clock and arrival on board of Doctor Jones and Col. Foster seven-thirty. At eleven paying officer completed and the baggage was taken off. Considerable delay took place in the entrainment of the officers and men, caused by lateness in the despatch special mail team and it was not until one-thirty that we began our journey westward. Otter gives great praise to comfort on train and records the events of the reception given to the regiment at London.

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