

## RAILROADS.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 20th, 1901  
trains will run daily (Sunday excepted)  
as follows:—

## LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.

Express for Moncton and St. John...11.32  
Express for Newcastle and Camp-  
bellton...13.05

Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars on  
Through Express trains between Montreal  
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. 16th  
Oct., 1901

## KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

## TIME TABLE.

9.30	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	14.00
9.45	Rexton,	13.45
10.00	Mill Creek,	13.30
10.15	Grumble Road,	13.15
10.20	Molus River,	13.10
10.40	McMinn's Mills,	12.40
11.00	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	12.25

Trains are run by Eastern Standard  
time.

Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.  
Connect with I. C. R. Day Express  
trains north and south.

WILMOT BROWN,  
General Manager and Lessee.  
Richibucto, Oct. 21st, 1901.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE  
RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, OCT. 21st,  
1901, trains on this railway will run as  
follows:

10.00	Arr. Moncton...Dep.	15.33
7.50	Dep. Buctouche...Arr.	17.00

(Eastern Standard Time)

Train from Buctouche connects at Hum-  
phrey'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 10.25.

Train for Buctouche connects at Hum-  
phrey'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 15.15.

E. G. EVANS,  
Superintendent

Moncton, N. B.,  
Oct. 21st, 1901.

BILLS OF SALE (with affidavit),

LEASES,

COUNTY COURT SUBPENAES,

COUNTY COURT WRITS,

COUNTY COURT EXECUTIONS,

SUPREME COURT SUBPENAES,

BILLS OF LADING,

MAGISTRATE'S FORMS.

MORTGAGES,

DEEDS,

and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office.

## STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned  
up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin,  
Ont., says: "I suffered for five years  
with palpitation, shortness of breath,  
sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but  
one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve  
Pills completely removed all these dis-  
tressing symptoms. I have not suffered  
since taking them, and now sleep well and  
feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure  
all diseases arising from weak heart, worn  
out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

## DOMINION NEWS.

The Year Book of Toronto University,  
which has been on sale for two or three  
weeks, has been censured by the council  
and the edition has been called in. Com-  
plaint was made by two young ladies of  
the fourth year, who claimed that their  
"biographies" were unjust and slighting.  
An expurgated edition will be re-issued  
to subscribers. Meanwhile the action of  
the council is causing a small sensation  
among students.

Ex Mayor P. Fontaine, of Montreal,  
says that while he was in London he dis-  
cussed the fast line project with Lord  
Strathcona and feels sure that it is near-  
ing a stage when an arrangement will be  
effected. The feeling in London favors  
as choice Sydney, St. John or some mari-  
time province port as an all-year round  
terminus of the line.

The N.P.W. legislature assembled on  
Thursday. The French shore modus-  
vivendi bill will be introduced and will  
probably pass its stages immediately. Op-  
position is unlikely. The legislative ses-  
sion will probably be brief, owing to  
Premier Bond having to attend the coron-  
ation.

A telegram from Cape Town to the  
Governor General states that the transport  
Manhattan, with the first section of the  
Canadian Mounted Rifles, arrived there on  
the 13th, and reporting all well. The  
Manhattan had on board D. E. and F.  
squadrons and one troop of A. squadron.  
She sailed from Halifax on Jan. 14th. It  
is understood that she did not stop at Cape  
Verde. Major Merritt was in com-  
mand. The men enlisted in New Brun-  
swick went out on the Manhattan.

The first stage in the manufacture of  
steel rails was reached last week at Algoma  
Central Works, when steel was manu-  
factured by the Bessemer process. The  
conversion of pig iron into steel was wit-  
nessed by a large gathering most of whom  
carried home souvenirs.

The Birmingham Post, which is popu-  
larly called Chamberlain's organ, repeats  
on what it calls "high authority" the as-  
sertion that the Canadian government has  
decided to lay a state cable across the At-  
lantic to facilitate transmission of Anglo-  
Canadian news and promote commerce.  
The cable companies say anything less  
than two cables would be useless. Fur-  
ther reports are published to-day of Aus-  
tralian demonstrations in which Premier  
Barton and the leader of the opposition  
took part, supporting imperial policy in  
South Africa and denouncing German  
slander.

Col. Dent was severely handled by the  
Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association last  
Thursday. It is claimed that he showed  
no inclination to look over western horse.

The prohibition referendum bill was in-  
troduced in the Manitoba Legislature  
Wednesday. Polling is set for March 27.  
The referendum will carry if 45 per cent.  
of those on the municipal lists vote in  
favor of the act. There is no compensa-  
tion clause.

BRIGHT'S  
DISEASE

is the deadliest and most  
painful malady to which  
mankind is subject. Dodd's  
Kidney Pills will cure any  
case of Bright's Disease.  
They have never failed in  
one single case. They are  
the only remedy that ever  
has cured it, and they are  
the only remedy that can.  
There are imitations of  
Dodd's Kidney Pills—pill  
box and name—but imita-  
tions are dangerous. The  
original and only genuine  
cure for Bright's Disease is

DODD'S  
KIDNEY  
PILLS

Dodd's Kidney Pills are  
fifty cents a box at all  
druggists.

## ITALIAN VIOLINS.

The First "Strad" Sent to London  
Could Find No Purchaser.

Italian violins have not always held  
the supremacy they now enjoy. It was  
not indeed till the beginning of the  
nineteenth century that they came into  
vogue to any extent outside their na-  
tive land. Previously Jacob Steiner  
(1621-83) was the favorite maker, and  
his high model had been almost exclu-  
sively copied by his fellow Germans  
and the different makers in France and  
England. When the older Corvetto,  
who had been a merchant before enter-  
ing the musical profession, came to  
London, in 1738, he brought with him  
some instruments by Stradivari. The  
result of this endeavor to introduce  
Italian work into England fills one with  
pathetic wonder. It is almost beyond  
belief. As he could not get as much as  
£5 (\$25) for a violoncello he was obliged  
to send the instrument back to Italy  
for a bad speculation. Five pounds for  
a "Strad," and not a single purchaser  
to be found!

This incident in itself furnishes suf-  
ficient testimony to the slavish following  
of the great German maker and the  
strong prejudice of the violinists of  
that period in favor of the high model.  
It is indeed the players who are most  
to blame for the slow adoption of the  
flat model, for the creator must make  
what is necessitated by the demand;  
but the eighteenth century fiddlers, at  
any rate in England, France and Ger-  
many, seem for the most part to have  
been content that their violins should  
possess a small sweet tone, never real-  
izing the lack of power and sonority.—  
Connoisseur.

## Chinese Points For Hosts.

"Don't eat with your ears," says  
Yuan Mei, a Chinese writer, "by which  
I mean do not aim at having extraor-  
dinary out of the way foods, just to  
astonish your guests, for that is to  
eat with your ears, not with your  
mouth. Bean curd, if good, is actually  
nicer than birds' nest. And better than  
sea slugs, which are not first rate, is a  
dish of bamboo shoots."

"The chicken, the pig, the fish and  
the duck—these are the four heroes of  
the table. Sea slugs and birds' nest  
have no characteristic flavors of their  
own. They are but usurpers in the  
house. I once dined with a friend who  
gave us birds' nests in bowls like vats,  
holding each about four ounces of the  
plain boiled article. The other guests  
applauded vigorously, but I smiled and  
said I came here to eat birds' nest, not  
to take delivery of it wholesale."

## He Understood.

Anton Rubinstein, the Russian com-  
poser, in his autobiography tells of the  
confusion which overcame a certain  
architect of his acquaintance who had  
a habit of interlarding all his remarks  
with the phrase, "You understand."

On one occasion he was explaining  
certain architectural matters to the  
emperor, and, according to custom,  
made free use of his favorite expres-  
sion.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Emperor  
Nicholas at last irritably. "Of course I  
understand! My dear fellow, how  
could I help it?"

## How the Natives Treat Gorillas.

Natives in the countries inhabited by  
great apes regard them always as hu-  
man beings of inferior types, and it is  
for this reason that for a long time it  
was found impossible to get hold of  
an entire gorilla skin, because the sav-  
ages considered it religiously neces-  
sary to cut off the hands and feet of  
the animals when they killed them,  
just as they do with their enemies, pos-  
sibly for the purpose of rendering them  
harmless in case they should by any  
chance come to life again.

## His Choice of Sacrifices.

"It is true," said the person of high  
ideals, "that you have attained pros-  
perity by your writings, but you have  
produced nothing that will live."

"Well," answered the comfortable  
litterateur, "when it comes to a ques-  
tion of which shall live, myself or my  
writings, I didn't hesitate to sacrifice  
my writings."

## Her Comment.

Mrs. Growells—My husband is con-  
tinually quarreling about trifles.

Mrs. Howells—Well, my dear, the  
less one has to quarrel about the bet-  
ter.—Chicago News.

The best way to make a man ac-  
knowledge the corn is to stamp on his  
toe.

## Smallpox Scars.

No method has yet been devised by  
which smallpox scars may be removed.

## Butter in China.

European butter is used in Shanghai.  
It comes in one-half, one and two  
pound cans. California butter sells in  
Japan.

## London Park Restaurants.

The restaurants in the London parks  
are under the control of the London  
council, the governing body of  
greater London, which fixes the sched-  
ule of prices on all articles sold.

## New York's Tenements.

New York is a city of tenement  
houses. There are in the greater city  
in the neighborhood of 100,000 tenement  
houses.

## The Insect Tree.

The Chienchang valley, which is  
about 5,000 feet above the level of the  
sea, is the great breeding ground of the  
white wax insect. The very prominent  
tree there is known to the Chinese as  
the insect tree.

## Card Playing Barred.

All persons found playing cards in  
railway carriages in Russia are subject  
to heavy penalties.

## CLOUD FORMATIONS.

What Causes Them to Assume Such  
Variety in Shape.

A good idea of the correct reason for  
varying cloud shapes may be obtained  
by watching the steam from a railway  
engine under different conditions. As  
it issues from the funnel it is trans-  
parent water vapor. On a moist, cloudy  
day it will hang in thick, fleecy masses  
in the track of the train. In dry, bright  
weather it will rise in light, thin  
wreaths, which quickly disappear, and  
again when the engine is standing in  
a station the steam will collect in  
masses above it.

These are practically the conditions  
of cloud formation. The shapes vary  
according to height above the earth, to  
the temperature of the particular air  
current in which they are floating, to  
the force and direction of the wind at  
the various altitudes and also in some  
measure to the electrical condition of  
the atmosphere and the amount of  
dust in it.

As a rule, the higher the clouds the  
lighter they are and the more widely  
spread. The so-called mares' tails and  
mackerel sky are good examples of  
this. Some of the former are over five  
miles high and are believed to be com-  
posed of minute particles of ice. The  
clouds in a mackerel sky are generally  
about three miles high.

The heavy cumulus clouds which so  
often look like vast mountain ranges  
are only found in the lower and moist-  
er layers of atmosphere. Their lower  
surfaces are from half to three-quar-  
ters of a mile above the earth, while  
their higher points may range from  
two to three miles in elevation. Still  
lower than these come the heavy flat  
masses of nimbus or rain clouds which  
are seldom more than half a mile above  
the earth.

## Sports of the Crusaders.

In their amusements Christians and  
infidels mingled very readily. During  
the truces the two frequently engaged  
in jousts and proved one another's skill  
in horsemanship, in the use of the  
lance, in the wielding of the sword  
and in the hurling of the spear. All  
even the knights of the religious orders,  
entered with zest into these friendly  
rivalries. Both Christian and infidel  
were extremely fond of hunting and  
falconry. A long section in the assizes  
is devoted to the laws concerning the  
latter subject. Ousama in his autobiog-  
raphy devoted many pages to ac-  
counts of hunting experiences and to  
the art of falconry. The crusading  
leaders took their hunting dogs and fal-  
cons with them as a matter of course  
when they set out on the holy war.

As the close proximity of the enemy  
exposed both parties to constant at-  
tack, hunting agreements were made  
by which each might hunt in security  
on disputed territory. Gifts of dogs  
and hawks were interchanged, and  
friendships were sometimes formed be-  
cause of the mutual interest in breed-  
ing hunting animals.

## His Particular Muse.

He had been calling on a young lady  
and had been talking against time for  
several hours, not noticing that she  
was, to say the least, slightly wearied.  
"Do you know," he said, after com-  
pleting a monologue of several thou-  
sand words and thinking a little that  
she would be appreciated, "while talk-  
ing tonight I have felt as if I were in-  
spired by one of the muses. And which  
one do you think it is?"

He looked searchingly into her beau-  
tiful face. The modest blush for which  
he was watching proved to be a wide  
yawn, which grew wider as she an-  
swered:

"I guess the muse that inspires you  
tonight must be Euterpe."

He didn't really know anything about  
mythology, so he couldn't tell just what  
she meant. But when he got home he  
took down his encyclopedia, and there  
in cold type, staring him in the face,  
he saw:

"Euterpe—the muse who presided  
over wind instruments."

## A Pretty Big Tiger.

Old Dickey S., a very wealthy but  
very illiterate East India merchant in  
London, took a pair of compasses and  
set about examining a large map of  
India, the margin of which was illus-  
trated with drawings of the wild and  
domestic animals of the country.

Suddenly Dickey dropped the com-  
pass in amazement. "It can't be! It  
ain't in the order of nature that it  
should be! Impossible! Ridiculous!"

"Why, Dickey, what's the matter?"

"What's the matter? Vy, this Bengal  
tiger is ninety miles long!"

Dickey had measured the tiger by the  
scale of the map.

## Electric Centipeds.

Least attractive among the insects  
which give light are the so-called  
"electric centipeds"—black crawlers  
with many legs, which have been lik-  
ened to serpents' skeletons in minia-  
ture. They move in a snakelike fash-  
ion, forward or backward, leaving be-  
hind them a bright track of phosphor-  
ic light. However, they are most ac-  
customed to appear in the daytime,  
when the illumination they afford is  
not visible.

## Unfortunate Error.

"What do you mean by this, sir?"  
demanded the angry advertiser.

"What's the matter?" inquired the  
publisher of the Bangtown Bugle.

"This advertisement of 'our delicious  
canned meats from the best Chicago  
houses,' you've made it read 'horses.'"

## Doubled as Allimony.

"Oh, yes, daughter's fully twice as  
happy as she was with her husband."

"How so?"

"Why he used to give her an allow-  
ance of only \$10, and now he has to  
pay her \$20."

## CUPOLA OF ST. PETER'S.

Its Outline Remains an Unparalleled  
Idea in Architecture.

The greatest of the architectural en-  
terprises Michael Angelo was called up-  
on to take up was the completing of  
St. Peter's, and he devoted himself  
through pure obedience to this task,  
refusing all compensation, offering his  
unpaid services in that way both to  
his master and to the service of reli-  
gion.

He had to struggle against the op-  
posing ideas of the architects in charge  
of the monument, who held by later  
plans than those of the first deviser,  
and their enmity and misapprehension  
of what was best aimed at a continual  
thwarting of all his intentions. He  
managed, however, to bring back the  
building to its original plan, that of  
his greatest enemy, Bramante, upon  
whom he has left this noble judgment.  
"It cannot be denied," said he, "that  
Bramante laid the first plan of St. Pe-  
ter's clear and simple, and all who  
have departed from his scheme have  
departed from the truth."

We have not the great cathedral as  
Michael wished it, nor can we see in  
it the creation of his genius. But the  
one thing that Michael Angelo left to  
his successors in the work is the cupo-  
la, whose outline remains as an unpar-  
alleled idea, as important a landmark  
in architecture as his other records of  
achievement in painting and sculpture.  
It is the mark of Rome and the ex-  
pression of Rome's grandeur.

## The Pelican Smiled.

There is a sly old pelican in Central  
park which has an almost human way  
of noticing what goes on about him  
without seeming to do so. The other  
day two herons in the same cage with  
him fought over a fish. One had made  
the catch, but the other had under-  
taken to wrest the morsel from its  
rightful possessor.

They squabbled over it like two boys  
who have hold of the same baseball  
bat. The scuffle brought them into the  
neighborhood of the old pelican, who  
stood, apparently asleep, with his big  
bill tucked away under a wing. Then  
the heron dropped its fish, and the bat-  
tle went on.

No sooner had it been dropped than  
the great bill came out from under-  
neath the wing and the fish went into  
the pelican's pouch. Then the head dis-  
appeared again. The pelican was  
plainly asleep.

When one heron gave up the fight  
and drew away, the other looked about  
for the prize. It was nowhere to be  
seen. The keeper of the bird cages so-  
lemnly asserts that he saw a twinkle  
in the eye which the pelican opened to  
give a glance at the retreating heron.

## Peculiar Roses.

One of the wars of the roses, the  
fiercest and deadliest of them all, was  
fought on a field where, curiously  
enough, a rose peculiar to the spot  
grows or used to grow. It is a rare  
plant now, and the reason is explained  
by Mr. Leadman in his account of  
Yorkshire battles. After describing  
the terrible battle at Towton on Palm  
Sunday, 1461, he says: "I cannot con-  
clude this story of Towton field with-  
out an allusion to the little dwarf  
bushes peculiar to the 'Field of the  
White Rose and the Red.'"

"They are said to have been plenti-  
ful at the commencement of this cen-  
tury, but the visitors have taken them  
away in such numbers that they have  
become rare. Such vandalism is sim-  
ply shameful, for the plants are said  
to be unique and unable to exist in any  
other soil. The little roses are white,  
with a red spot on the center of each  
of their petals, and as they grow old  
the under surface becomes a dull red  
color."—London News.

## Cave Animals.

No animals whatever are found in  
the dry parts of caves. Dampness or  
a certain degree of moisture seems to  
be essential to their existence. Under  
the stones one finds white, eyeless  
worms, and in the damp soil all around  
about are to be discovered blind beetles  
in little holes which they excavate and  
bugs of the thousand leg sort. These  
thousand leg bugs, which in the upper  
world devour fragments of dead leaves  
and other vegetable debris, sustain life  
in the caverns by feeding upon decayed  
wood, fungous growths and bats' dung.  
Kneeling in a beaten path one can  
see numbers of them gathered  
about hardened drips of tallow from  
tourists' candles. There are plenty of  
crickets also.

## A Varnishing Tip.

When varnishing wood, the work  
must be done in a warm room at a tem-  
perature of at least 75 degrees F. At a  
lower temperature the moisture in the  
air will give a milky and cloudy ap-  
pearance to the varnish. On the other  
hand, at the higher temperature the  
moisture is not precipitated until the  
alcohol of the varnish has sufficiently  
evaporated to leave a thin smooth film  
of shellac. The durability and gloss are  
dependent on this.

## Mystery Both Ways.

Pauline—Just think of the awful  
things we know about people whom  
we don't know!

Emeline—Yes. Isn't it wonderful!  
And just think what the people whom  
we don't know may know about us!

## Stimulating Contributions.

Mrs. Von Blumer—The minister  
preached the most touching sermon I  
ever heard.

Von Blumer—How much did he  
also?—Judge.

Weight for weight, oriental rubies  
are valued ten to twenty fold the price  
of diamonds. The best come from  
China, Ceylon and India.

"The Something Just as  
Good Substituted For  
PAINE'S CELERY  
COMPOUND."

Beware of Druggists Who  
Sell Imitations Know-  
ing Them to be Such.

"The Something Just As Good" which  
is a poor and worthless imitation of life-  
saving Paine's Celery Compound is listed  
on many an unsuspecting buyer by dis-  
honest and greedy druggists and dealers  
who have not the slightest interest in the  
welfare of the sick and afflicted. Their  
thoughts are wholly centered on extra  
large profits; it is a matter of indifference  
to them whether you or your friends live  
or die. We have recently come into pos-  
session of one of the imitations referred  
to; we have had it chemically examined,  
and find it unfit for human use.

The large majority of our druggists are  
honest and sympathetic men, and will  
never condescend to substitution or de-  
ception. You should however, when any  
one suggests the "Something Just As  
Good" or offers you a vile imitation for  
the Paine's Celery Compound which alone  
can meet your case, at once resent his  
impertinence and leave his store. All  
honest and straightforward druggists glad-  
ly recommend Paine's Celery Compound  
to their customers and speak with pleasure  
about the wonderful cures it has effected.

Beware of the "Something Just As  
Good" and all imitations. See that the  
name PAINE'S is on wrapper and bottle.

## REV. TSILKA ARRESTED.

MISSIONARY MISS STONE RELEASED—HUS-  
BAND OF COMPANION CHARGED WITH  
COMPLICITY IN KIDNAPPING.

PARIS, FEB. 18.—The Temps publishes  
a despatch from Constantinople which an-  
nounces that Miss Stone has been released  
by the brigands and has been handed over  
in good health to the dragoman of the  
American legation. The despatch adds  
that the "Rev. Tsilka" has been arrested  
on the charge of complicity in the kid-  
napping of Miss Stone.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Rev. Mr. Tsilka,  
is the husband of Mme. Tsilka, Miss  
Stone's companion. It was announced  
recently that the Turkish authorities sus-  
pected the Rev. Mr. Tsilka of complicity  
in the abduction of the missionary.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without  
exception the most effective remedy for  
Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheu-  
matism, Bites, Stings of Insects, etc. A  
large bottle 25 cents.

A serious outbreak of smallpox has  
been located at the lumber camps and In-  
dian reserves on the eastern shore of Lake  
Winnipeg.

Nickel is reported in limitless quantities  
near Enterprise, Addington county, on  
the line of the Bay of Quinte railway.

Charles Bullock, of Edmonton, N.W.  
T., was found guilty, Wednesday, of  
murdering Leone Stainton at Battle River  
in April, and sentenced to be hanged at  
Fort Saskatchewan, March 26.

BENTLEY'S Liniment is a strong  
White Liniment. Penetrating, powerful,  
yet clean to use.