A NEW SEA SHIP CANAL.

ONE THAT WILL MAKE A SHORT CUT FROM THE BALTIC SEA.

And Save a Long Voyage Around the Promontory of Denmark—Of Strategetic Value to Germany. It Will Save Many Marine Disasters.

The work on the big ship canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea is nearly completed, and arrangements have been made to celebrate the opening of this important artificial waterway on the 20th of next June. Emperor William will be present with a number of Princes and prominent German officials, besides various dignitaries and men-of-war of other nations.

Hitherto all vessels sailing from the Baltic to any port in the North Sea south of Hull were obliged to pass clear around the northern promontory of Denmark. The distance from the point at which the canal begins in the Baltic to Hull is about 800 miles. Vessels bound for Bremen from the same point were obliged to traverse a distance of 329 miles, while those bound for aHmburg had to travel 494 miles.

Since the canal is only fifty-three miles in length, it will be seen that a considerable saving of time is made in passing from the Baltic to Hamburg, which is situated near the southern entrance. From Hamburg to the North Sea the rest of the trip for ships bound westward is by way of the Elbe, which is very wide near the mouth. This distance is about sixty-five miles, so that the entire length of the course from the Baltic to the North Sea is about 119 miles. No less than 35,000 ships a year pass around the peninsula of Denmark, bound from one sea to the other.

The canal is also expected to prove of great value from a strategic point of view, as German war vessels will in the future be enabled to pass from sea to sea with expedition and safety, and to avoid the passage through foreign waters. It will be possible hereafter for Germany to assemble at short notice a considerable fleet on the north and west coasts, a fact adding materially to the defensive resources of the Empire.

Another advantage lies in the fact that the passage around Denmark is an extremely dangerous one, and in avoiding the strip of water lying between the Scandinavian peninsula and Jutland there is sure to be a great saving of life and property. This point is regarded as one of the most dangerous in European waters, statistics showing that each year about 300 vessels are wrecked on the adjacent coasts.

The course of the canal lies in a direction south by east, extending from the town of Kiel, on the Baltic coast, to Brunsbuettel, a few miles below Hamburg, on the Elbe.

The entire route lies in the Prussian province of Holstein. The work of excavation was begun on June 3, 1887, and has been pushed with energy. The estimated total cost of $27,460,000 will probably not be exceeded. The Manchester ship canal, completed about a year ago, so far exceeded the estimates as to involve the entire population of the city in a heavy debt. All are familiar with the colossal sums expended on the Panama enterprise. The Nicaragua Canal is another instance where the actual cost far exceeded the estimates.

MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF THE NORTH SEA SHIP CANAL.

More than 8,000 men were employed on this new canal during the summer months; in winter the number was reduced to about 4,700. The equipment comprised 90 locomotives, 2,473 cars, 86 dredges, 128 lighters and 55 engines. The work was not impeded by any serious obstacles in the topography of the country, the land being generally flat and the soil consisting largely of sand and loam, which admitted of easy excavation.

Two locks have been established, one at Kiel and the other on the Elbe. The former will be open all the year except during twenty-five days. The latter will remain open from three to four hours during every flood tide. The exact length of the canal is 99½ miles, and the depth on the average is 29½ feet; the width at the bottom is 72 feet, and at the water level 218 feet. These dimensions will admit of the passage of large ocean steamships and men-of-war.

Vessels in the canal will not be allowed to move faster than at the rate of 5.3 miles an hour, which will enable them to make the journey in about thirteen hours. The toll will be 75 pfennigs, or 18 cents, per net register ton (loading capacity). A reasonable profit on the undertaking is expected. Of the 35,000 vessels which now pass every year around the Denmark promontory it is calculated that at least half, or 7,000,000 tons net register, will use the canal.

At Brunsbuettel, on the Elbe, the southern extremity of the canal, there is an outer harbor 1,312 feet long by 328 feet wide. Next to this comes the lock, 492 by 82 feet and 39 4-5 feet deep, and then an inner harbor 1,640 by 656 feet.

In order that railroad traffic shall not be interfered with, two suspension bridges have been built across the canal, nearly 138 feet above water level. Vessels with lofty masts can therefore pass beneath them.

CORSETS KILLED HER.

LEONIE MERCIER OVERCOME WHILE DANCING AND SOON DIES.

She Wore the New Kind of Stays—A Paris Doctor's Very Realistic Method of Proving the Evils of Tight Lacing for Beauty's Sake.

Paris has recently had a remarkable object lesson on the evils of tight lacing. Two dead women, both young and both beautiful, but in a different way, contributed to the lesson, and by their respective anatomies—one as an example of a non-corset-wearing woman, the other as a terrible example of the woman who, by using the fashionable stays, tempts nature to do her worst—afforded a text for a Paris physician at a lecture at which no men were admitted.

The woman who wore no corsets was a barmaid, and the other woman, she who had died from tight lacing, was a society girl. By some means or other this realistic physician—Dr. Henriquez, of the Rue de l'Opera—had secured their skeletons for exhibition.

The doctor had been telling his hearers, who numbered several hundred, of the celebrated beauties of ancient Greece and Rome, who wore no corsets and whose figures have been immortalized by sculptors as the highest type of female loveliness.

Then, drawing a curtain, he disclosed the skeleton of the barmaid, who, he said, had been as beautiful and had had as perfect a form as any of the great beauties of antiquity. The barmaid had died at a guingette, or drinking place, in the suburbs frequented by the lower classes. Fashion halts before its doors and its inmates and habitues make a point of being primitive in attire and manners.

"The deceased barmaid," said the physician, "was an extremely healthy specimen of humanity. Too bad that one of her admirers shot her in the frenzy of jealousy! But what I desire you to know and to consider is that she never wore a corset in her life, and, like many people of her class, affected suspenders, man-like, thus making her shoulders carry the weight of her skirts. I learned this by personal inquiry among her female relatives and friends, whom I visited after making the autopsy on the body. The very perfectness of her figure, its graceful and classical outlines, prompted me to this departure from ordinary customs."

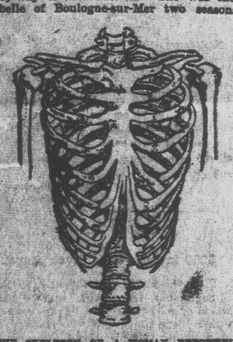
Three-fourths of the attendants at the lecture looked disgusted. A barmaid and a perfect beauty. It could not be!

M. Henriquez went on: "As I said the dead woman's form was as perfect as that of the Greek sculptor's immortal model. The various organs in her chest were all in their proper places and the healthful performance of their functions was not impaired in the least by want of room. Poor Victoire, she would have been the mother of healthy children, such as our country needs, and would have lived to a ripe old age, but for that scoundrel's bullet.

"But I see from your faces that I was right when I surmised that a Phryne, even if she be sanctified and of correct morals, would not be appreciated nowadays, except, perhaps, by the patrons of a guingette. So I beg to draw your attention to the skeleton of a lady of fashion such as you are, mesdames—a woman devoted to the requirements of polite society and subservient to the standards of art set up by tailors and milliners of high degree."

Another curtain was drawn aside and the upper part of a female skeleton rolled forward on a nickel-plated frame.

"Mlle. Leonie Mercier," said the doctor, by way of introduction. "She was the belle of Boulogne-sur-Mer two seasons ago, twenty-three years of age and of excellent family. She became the leader of society and naturally devoted most of her time to dressmakers and milliners. Coming from healthy stock, this girl leaned somewhat to embonpoint, and as her physician failed to arrest the course of nature, the corset artist was commissioned to do so with the tailor to assist.



THE SKELETON OF A WOMAN DEFORMED BY TIGHT-LACING.

"I calculate that this young lady's waist measured twenty-three to twenty-five inches. It was not the breadth she would have had if her mother and grandmother had not been the victims of the corset habit—victims to the extent of deforming, from a medical standpoint, the shape of their breast bones.

"Now, I venture to say that a young woman of comely face, having a waist of twenty-three to twenty-five inches and a well-rounded figure, is a beautiful object to look upon. In classic times girls so favored were the delight of artists, and the Greek masters immortalized their enchanting forms. Indeed, even you, mesdames and mademoiselles, admire them—in the Louvre, poised on a block of granite or marble. But Mlle. Leonie had read of an English girl with a waist of fifteen inches, and she decided that she must bring hers down to eighteen. Mademoiselle had worn corsets almost from infancy.

"Now, being twenty-three years old, she had to think of marriage, and, to make a rich catch, it was deemed necessary that she should still more 'improve' her figure. The corset-maker decided that it could be done by the 'compressor stays,' the side bones of which are warranted not to break. The compressor, I believe, is a sister to 'the small waist corset,' which is warranted to hold any young woman's waist in a murderous fifteen-inch grasp.

"Leonie looked divine when she entered the ballroom, incased in 'the compressor.' All eyes were upon her. The slope of her neck, her sylphlike waist were admired by all. But, at the same time, her friends noticed that she was indisposed; she complained of cold hands and feet. The dancers, who had the honor of whirling mademoiselle around, observed that their partner was short of breath and danced with less spirit than usual. After an hour or so Leonie told her mother that she would have to stop round dances, as the quick motion made her feel dizzy.

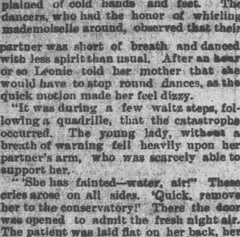
"It was during a few waltz steps, following a quadrille, that the catastrophe occurred. The young lady, witness a breath of warning fell heavily upon her partner's arm, who was scarcely able to support her.

"'She has fainted—water, sir!' These cries arose on all sides. 'Quick, remove her to the conservatory!' There the door was opened to admit the fresh night air. The patient was laid flat on her back, her head lower than her limbs. Everything was done to make her comfortable. But, as meanwhile a deadly pallor had overspread her face, her mother, becoming alarmed, tore open Leonie's dress in front, while some friends loosened the strings and hooks of her skirts.

"A minute later a physician took charge of the case and ordered the stays unhooked. But the compressor was a good stayer. All attempts to get a finger under the steel and satin cuirass proved unavailable. So the doctor called for his instrument-case, and with a quick dash of the knife cut open the corset. At that moment a last respiratory motion seemed to vibrate through poor Leonie's body, the diaphragm rose perceptibly and the breath was expelled with a little cry or at least a sound that was interpreted as an exclamation of relief.

"Whether the witnesses to this tragedy were correct or incorrect in their surmises—at any rate it was the last manifestation of departing life. The physician saw at once that his offices would avail nothing—the 'compressor' had done its work."

Dr. Henriquez entered upon a technical discussion of the case. Leonie Mercier, he said, had died of heart failure, induced by compression of the breathing organs. The corsets, impairs the heart's ability to send blood into the arteries. The heart is the pumping station of the human body. In its natural state it should keep up such a pressure within the arterial section as will suffice for the maintenance of the circulation and the organic functions of the body depending on it. Excessive action of the heart is, in nervous and susceptible women, often induced by moderate exertion; it may even occur while its possessor is at perfect rest. It has been demonstrated that the heart, during a waltz, contracts twice as often as in a condition of comparative repose; that is, it sends twice the quantity of blood to the lungs.



SKELETON OF A WOMAN WHO NEVER WORE CORSETS.

A medical authority has reckoned that the extra pumping imposed upon the heart by this exertion in an evening's dancing amounts to lifting one metre high 14,400 kilograms of blood; that is, a weight of nearly thirty-two thousand pounds. These astonishing figures easily explain why so many society girls have fainted in the ballroom. A super-heated atmosphere is not the correct, though it is the usual, explanation.

The first principle of ballroom hygiene, therefore, is to dance with a loose corset, or no corset at all. It is also important to keep the mouth shut when dancing. At the slightest sympton of weakness or numbness the dancer should retire.

RUN DOWN IN TORONTO.

TIEDEMANN WHO IS A GENIUS AMONG GERMAN SWINDLERS.

A Sample of His Methods—How He Got Seven Thousand Dollars from Herman Brenzel on a Forged Bond—How He Was Captured.

There is a class of Germans in New York whose savings, it seems, are destined for the pockets of adventurers. Some of these are German noblemen, according to their own showing, and others are ex-lawyers and ex-merchants from the other side—all glib and fluent talkers who dilate on big financial schemes. They get a good living diverting the accumulations of honest, hard working Germans into their own leaky pockets.

A man who is an excellent representative of the east side German adventurer—a man who is accused of putting into practice about all the tricks I have enumerated, and a good many more—has just been run to his hiding place in Toronto, Canada, by one of his victims. He is accused of swindling almost every one with whom he came in contact, of robbing the poorest of what little they had, and of acting the role of a heartless thief. His name is Frederick Tiedemann and his hailing place is Hamburg, which he left because he had to.

It is said that in Bremen he was engaged to marry a young woman belonging to a family of high standing, but his arrest, conviction and sentence to five years imprisonment for some offence—perhaps perjury—interfered with the match.

The man who knows most about him in this city is Herman Brenzel, who last week went up to Toronto disguised as a detective and triumphantly captured him. Brenzel is one of those Germans who is always looking out for some swindler who wants his money, and the swindler finds him most accommodating. In those days Brenzel had about $10,000; in these he has well, about enough to pay his fare back from Toronto and a little over.

In his easy going way, while smoking his pipe one Sunday, Brenzel was looking over the advertisements in the paper of doubtful financial operations. He found one calling for the instant appearance of a man who could speak English, French, German and Italian, and next morning he went to the address indicated, paid in $1,000 as security for the proper discharge of his duties, and began work as cashier of a rather suspicious looking bank. The president of the bank was a sharp financier named Gottschalk.

Brenzel sat at a window over which was painted in large letters the word "Cashier." He felt very proud for two days, but on the third it dawned on him that the whole bank had been organized to get his $1,000. In his rage he tore down the sign "Cashier," kicked over his stool, and after telling President Gottschalk what he thought of him, demanded the money back, and, of course, met with a blank refusal.

While sitting at his window "Cashier" Brenzel made the acquaintance of Tiedemann, who had been hanging about the premises, Brenzel now thinks, looking for some one to fleece. To him Brenzel confided his troubles. As it now appears, Tiedemann resolved that he wanted all the amateur cashier's money for himself, and so he began negotiations with Gottschalk to get it back, and by threats and sharp practice he got it back. Tiedemann didn't care anything about Gottschalk. He was looking out for himself, for Brenzel had $9,000 more in the bank.

Having secured complete possession of Brenzel, our hero carried him off and made him go into partnership with him in a money lending establishment, Brenzel supplying the capital. They loaned money at fine rates of interest, and Tiedemann said they were getting rich, but he made it so unpleasant for Brenzel that the latter got out, leaving his partner in sole charge.

Before doing so, however, Brenzel demanded a bond, so that he might be sure the other man would not leave town with his money. That didn't worry Tiedemann. He came to Brenzel one day with a handsomely engrossed document, in which one Carolina Nussbaum certified that she was worth $40,000, and that she would be responsible for Tiedemann's peculations.

"My," exclaimed Brenzel, "what a beautiful bond! Dat's all right, mein freund," at the same time slapping him on the back.

Now Brenzel says the bond is the ugliest one he ever saw, that it is a rank forgery, and that Carolina Nussbaum isn't worth ten cents any way, and it would be worthless even if it were genuine.

But not knowing that in those days, Brenzel gave Tiedemann a power of attorney that enabled him to collect about $7,000. Then he skipped. Brenzel, as has been said, became an amateur detective. He found out by exercising some ingenuity that some of the fugitive's furniture had been shipped to Toronto.

Tiedemann all this time was living in a small house on the outskirts of Toronto, under the name of Alfred Schutze. He followed the lowly occupation of pedler for a picture frame house, and as he went from door to door soliciting business he looked very unlike the prosperous, keen German ex-lawyer for whom the Toronto sleuth hounds of the law were hunting. In his house, where his wife and three children seemed to be living almost in poverty, there was only one room that could be said to be comfortably furnished

The meeting of the men was quite amusing. Brenzel jumped up and down the room chuckling and occasionally emitting cries of genuine pleasure.

"I am delighted to see you, my dearest friend. Have you your money with you? Oh, how charmed I am to see you once more.' Then he changed his tone, and becoming black with rage yelled out: "Oh you dog! Oh, you thief!"

Tiedemann loudly protested his innocence, but Brenzel was resolved that he must come to New York and stand trial, and there is great joy among east side Germans whom he has victimized.

RUSSIA'S CHANCELLOR.

Baron de Staal, the Amiable Successor of M. de Giers.

Baron de Staal, who has just been designated by the new Czar to succeed the late M. de Giers as chancellor of the Muscovite empire, is the beau ideal of a foreign diplomat, with his long, flowing white whiskers and his dignified but suave manner, which conveys the impression that if he is as hard and tenacious as his name implies, in his case the steel is sheathed in velvet. No man has more friends, and the fact that, although the representative of Russia, at the court of St. James for the last ten years, he should have succeeded in winning not only confidence but also amity of the English, who are always so suspicious with regard to Russia, speaks volumes for his amiability. That is one of the chief ingredients of diplomacy. Diplomatic amiability is not so much the art of giving one's interlocutor an agreeable impression of one's self as to give him a higher idea of himself and to convey to him the conviction that you hold him in very high estimation. Then, from sheer gratitude, he will have a higher idea of you, try to do all you want, et le tour est joue. It is in this peculiarly Muscovite art that Baron de Staal excels, which is all the more to his credit since he is a martyr to lumbago.

Born in 1823 at Reval, he is a scion of one of the old German noble families settled since the time of Peter the Great in the Baltic provinces of Russia. He began his diplomatic career at an early age under Prince Gortschakoff, who was first ambassador at Constantinople on the eve of the Crimean war, and afterward viceroy of Poland. Like the good apprentice in the fairy tale, the baron wedded his chief's daughter, and is by marriage therefore a nephew of Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, who for so many years controlled the foreign relations of Russia as chancellor of the empire. He may be said to be allied to the reigning family, since several of his wife's ancestors ruled as czars, while the founder of her house is that same Grand Duke Ruric to whom the imperial family of Romanoff trace their origin.

BARON DE STAAL.

After his marriage Baron de Staal represented the Czar as envoy at a number of minor German courts, notably at Darmstadt, where his daughters may be said to have been brought up with the girls of the late Grand Duchess Alice, the youngest of whom is now Czarina of Russia. The latter looks upon M. de Staal as one of the oldest friends of her family, and there is every reason to believe that his appointment to the chancellorship in preference to Prince Lobanoff, who was regarded as first choice for the post, may be due to her influence.

Made Even Lady Somerset Laugh.

All London is laughing now over a bit of testimony that was given in the hearings on Lady Henry Somerset's crusade against the London public halls. Not to be behind Rev. Dr. Parkhurst when he began his crusade, Lady Henry Somerset determined to take the bull by the horns and collect evidence herself. She secured another lady as zealous as herself as a companion, and the pair obtained the services of a young curate of their acquaintance as male escort.

Now, it happens that Lady Somerset is a woman of very generous proportions, and, withal, so handsomely made that some of the ungodly have been wicked enough to suggest that her ladyship would make an enchanting living picture herself. It chanced also, that the lady who was to accompany her was of a similarly generous build, if anything rather the larger of the two. On the other hand the young curate was slight and weazened, with a pale, mild face, that bore a perpetual air of melancholy.

The trip was made and when the detective party was placed upon the stand during the hearing the justice asked her ladyship if in her travels about in the slums she had been molested or accosted in any offensive way. Lady Henry was compelled to reply that she had not, but on the contrary, she had rather respectful treatment. Her companion gave similar testimony.

When the little curate took the stand the Judge asked him the same question of him—if he had been accosted.

"Yes," replied the little man in a shrill voice, "and very offensively, too."

"Well," said the Judge, "what did the women say to you?"

"Well, sir," the curate declared with comical indignation, "in one of the musical halls a couple of women came up to me and one of them brazenly chucked me under the chin and said: 'Why so sad, Willie?'"

Even Lady Henry Somerset could not suppress her laughter.

To Read Chinese Names.

Many readers of the war news from the far east are nonplussed by the names of localities in China. The geographic monosyllables recurring oftenest are: Hei—black, Hia—under, Huang—yellow, Nan—south, Pei—north, Pai and Po—white, Shang—upper, Si—western, Tung—eastern, Siao—little, Ta—big, Alin—mountains, Chai and Chen—city, Chuang—village, Gol—stream, Hada—hill, Hai—sea, Ho—river, Hoto and Hotun—town, Hu—lake, Khi—river, Khiano—bridge, Khon—mouth of river, Kiang—great river, Kuan—fort, Ling—mountain pass, Mengate, Muren—brook, Nor—swamp, Puh—village, Sah—sandbank, Shan—island, Suhi—water, So—camp, Ssu—small settlement, Sao—island, Tchang—village, Tcheng—city, Thu and Tehuan—river, Than—rapids, Tien—lake in interior, Tse—swampy shore, Tzi—village, Ula—river, Usu—stream, Wei—fortress, Ying—fortified camp.

A Bishop and His Titled Relatives.

Right Rev. Charles Gordon, S. J., Roman Catholic Bishop of Jamaica, is visiting Baltimore. He is the eldest son of the late Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimmi, Argyleshire, Scotland, and by virtue of descent a baronet. The present Archbishop of Edinburgh and the Bishop of Aberdeen are his first cousins, while the Duke of Gordon is his uncle. Several of his cousins are members of the British House of Lords.

After Three Hours of It.

She (sweetly)—George, dear! I'm afraid I must make your legs tired sitting here. He (bravely)—Sit still! My legs don't feel it. They're asleep.

The Boy Was Heard.

The teacher was trying to explain some abstract theorics to a class of half-grown boys.

"Now, Charles Smith," she said, "what is the highest expression of force under the control of intelligence?"

It was a poser for Charley, and he looked at her in dumb stupidity, but a bright-faced boy next to him didn't.

"I know," he said eagerly.

"Well," said the teacher, "what is it?"

"It's what mother says to pop when he comes in about 2 o'clock in the morning."

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B.

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Seasoned Hardwood,

The subscriber has for sale on the line of

C. E. RAILWAY,

500 cords seasoned wood, (split,) consisting of

Maple, Yellow Birch and Beech

which he will dispose of in carload lots or more at

$2.00 PER CORD, LOADED,

freight rates from $8.00 to 10.00 per car.

W.R McCLOSKEY, Boiestown, N. B.

SMELT SHOOKS.

Smelt shooks on hand and for sale by

GEO. BURCHIL & SONS

Nelson, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

FURNACES FURNACES,

WOOD OR COAL,

WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

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COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES

AT LOW PRICES.

PUMPS, PUMPS,

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock which I will sell low for cash

A. C. McLean Chatham.

MILL FIRE WOOD

Please take notice that all payments for fire wood must be made to Henry Copp, foreman in charge or to my office Payments made to earnsters will not be recognised

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HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

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ON and AFTER MONDAY, DEC 24, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays' exceptiens) as follows:

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville. Connecting with the I. C. R.

For Chatham Mixed (read down)		For Fred'ton Mixed (read up)
7 10 a m lv	..Fredericton...	ar. 3 35 p m
7 20	.....Gibson, ...	3 30
7 40	...Marrysville,...	3 15
9 15	..Cross Creek,...	1 45
10 30	..Boiestown,...	12 30
11 20 ar	...Doaktown,...	11 25
11 40 lv		11 15
12 40 p m	...Blackville,...	10 05
2.00 ar	..Chatham Jct..	ar. 8 30
2 25 lv		8 15
2 45	..... Nelson ...	7 45
3 25 p m ar	....Chatham....	7 10 a m
3 45	...Loggieville. ..	

For Ind'ton	INDIANTOWN BRANCH.	For Sun'ville
lv 8.00 a m	Blackville	ar 4 50 p m
ar 8 50 "	Indiantown	lv 4.05 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Stanville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manser's Siding, Funnies.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

[ESTABLISHED 1852.]

THE GILLESPIE CHATHAM FOUNDRY,

CHATHAM, - - N. B.

The subscriber having leased the above

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

is prepared to meet the requirements of Railway, Mill and Steamboat owners and other users of Machinery, for all work and materials in his line.

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

will be made a specialty. Stoves, Plow-castings, etc., always in stock

ORDERS IN PERSON, OR BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates for work furnished on application.

JAS. G. MILLER.

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co., AMHERST, N. S.
Dunlap, McKim & Downs, WALLACE, N. S.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

AMHERST. N. S.

This firm carries one of the finest selections of cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from this establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you the prices are right.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

—AND—

Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar. It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Despondency, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Failing Health, Broken Constitution, Debility of Old Age, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Heartburn and Sour Stomach, Weight and Tenderness in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Frightful Dreams, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears, Weakness of Extremities and Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Boils and Carbuncles, Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Delicate and Scrofulous Children, Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., AUG. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR SIRS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any apperiable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDES, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would ad[illegible] weakly person to use this valuable [illegible] few bottles of it has [illegible] consider it the great[illegible]

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, } ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET B. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have