STAY AT HOME.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and of care.
To stay at home is best.

STOLEN TREASURE.

The hardships endured by the Red River settlers during the years 1867 and '68 are still remembered by old settlers in the Northwest. In the summer of 1867 the mosquitoes appeared in such numbers as to make it almost impossible to travel over the plains, and in 1868 the grasshoppers came in dense clouds, so that the light of the sun was darkened and every green thing in the way of vegetables and grain was destroyed. In those days the only means of transporting supplies into the settlements was by means of ox carts driven over the prairies from St. Paul to Fort Garry, and many of the settlers were engaged in the business of freighting. The merchants or traders usually contracted with the freighters during the winter months to proceed to St. Paul in the spring and bring back their goods, and it was customary to make advances so as to secure the necessary number of carts when required. The traders seldom owned carts themselves, but employed those owned by the settlers, and freighting was therefore an important source of revenue to the people of the country. Brigades of carts numbering from 50 to 100 were formed, each cart being drawn by a single ox, and carrying from 900 to 1200 pounds weight. It required one man to each three carts, so that a camp belonging to a brigade of 100 carts would number from 25 to 30 men, many of whom were accompanied by their families. The brigade traveled in single file, and at night the carts were arranged in a circle, in the centre of which the camp was formed, and in the evening it generally presented a very animated appearance, with its camp fires, around which women and children with bustling activity cooked supper or prepared for the night, while the men, weary with the day's march, lay around in groups or were engaged in making some necessary repairs to the carts. The construction of these rude vehicles was of a peculiar description, no iron being used in their composition. When a break occurred it was not difficult to mend it, an axe, saw and anger being all the tools necessary, and a broken shaft or wheel was generally made as strong as ever by means of rawhide cut in strips soaked in water and wound around the injured part. As the hide dried it contracted and drew the parts together as if in a vise, and the break seldom gave any further trouble. In the early days grease was very little used on the axles, and as a result each wheel when it revolved emitted a creaking, disagreeable sound, and a brigade of carts in motion could be heard at several miles distant. The ox carts generally travelled about twenty miles a day, so that it was quite a journey for them to go from Fort Garry to St. Paul and return.

In the summer of '67 the brigades left St. Cloud and St. Paul for the settlements usually heavily loaded, and all went well with them until they approached Fort Abercrombie, when the first signs of the mosquito plague appeared. It was customary with the freighters to camp about noon and allow their oxen to rest and feed during the hottest part of the day, but the mosquitoes were so thick even then that the animals were nearly driven wild with them. Toward nightfall, however, the insects appeared in denser clouds, and there was no peace for man or beast. No such experience had ever been felt before on the plains, and as a result many of the oxen succumbed from exhaustion on account of inability to rest and want of feed. Ox after ox gave out and was left to die on the plains, and I well remember how nearly every mile a dead animal lay by the side of the trail all the way across the plains. It was discovered that many of the poor brutes choked to death by inhaling the mosquitoes, and balls of the little pests were found embedded in the throats of some of the dead oxen.

The loss of so many oxen and horses was a great hardship to settlers, and the season was a very unprofitable one to them. Very soon distressing accounts of starving families were heard and it was realized that some steps would have to be taken to save the settlers from death.

A committee was formed of which I was appointed a member and of which the present archbishops of Rupert's and St. Boniface were the most prominent members. Appeals for aid were then forwarded to England, Canada and the United States, the first reponse being from the Hudson's Bay Company, who came forward nobly to the assistance of the starving people. Then donations poured in from various parts of England and Canada. The committee at Fort Garry had an arduous duty to perform but the members proved equal to the occasion. The greatest difficulty was the transport of the food as winter set in. Large stores of flour, pork, etc., had been brought as far as Fort Abercrombie but from that point the only means of bringing in the supplies was by sled over the plains. It was therefore resolved to offer the freighters of the settlement to pay them in food for transporting the remaining stores.

About this time I had occasion to visit St. Paul and on behalf of the relief committee I undertook to appear before the Minnesota legislature and make an appeal for aid. I therefore started in company with a couple of other traders and a young Englishman whom I took as a companion and of whom I will have more to say later on.

Along the roads we met numbers of the freighters bringing in the supplies and in several instances we found that the men were actually starving although their sleds were laden with flour and barrels of pork. Their own stock of food had given out, but they would not touch the relief supplies which they did not consider they had any right to until they had delivered their loads at Fort Garry. It was a remarkable instance of honesty on the part of those simple children of the plain.

The appeal of the Red River settlers which I laid before the Committee of the Minnesota Legislature had the effect of procuring a grant of $10,000 from that body, a sum which aided very materially in relieving the distress of the people.

I and my friends were staying at the International hotel although usually we traders made the Merchants our headquarters. I do not know why we made the change on this occasion, but as it turned out it was a most unfortunate one for us. The night before we intended to take our departure I remained up in my room, rather late finishing some work which I had left to the last, and it was long after my friends had turned in that I went to bed. It seemed to me that I had hardly opened my eyes when I heard the cry of "fire" outside my room. Quickly springing to the floor I discovered that the room was rapidly filling with smoke and by the time I had awakened my friends who were in adjoining apartments I was almost stifled and utterly unable to collect my belongings to save them. In fact we were all forced to abandon everything and make our exit from the hotel as quickly as possible, and by the time we reached the streets the whole block seemed to be one mass of flames. Several of the inmates of the hotel in the upper floors had to be rescued from the windows by means of ladders. Women and children were brought out wrapped in blankets, and it seemed as if most of the guests had lost everything they had with them in the hotel. As for our party of four we were without coats, vests or caps and one of the first things we did was to repair to a clothiers and buy something to wear. One of our party left behind him three gold watches belonging to people in the settlement which he had taken down to have repaired. We had lost all our ready money and other valuables and were obliged to apply to friends for temporary assistance.

The young Englishman, whom I have already mentioned, appeared to be very much troubled and confided to me that he had left over $3,000 behind him in the excitement of escaping and that the money belonged to a merchant in the settlement who had befriended him. The young man had been authorized to draw the money in St. Paul and bring it back with him as it was to be used in some fur transactions where ready money was required. The loss of this money seemed to bear heavily on our young companion and we cheered him up as best we could, reminding him that he was not the only one in the party who had suffered.

When we returned to the settlement we fully explained to the merchant the circumstances of the case and he wholly exonerated the young man from all blame, although the loss of the money was a serious matter to him.

But the young Englishman seemed unable to overcome a feeling of remorse at what he termed his criminal carelessness and gradually he took to drink and went from bad to worse. Before he left on his unfortunate trip with us he became engaged to a beautiful and estimable young lady, and this engagement was now broken off owing to his dissolute habits.

I must say the case of this young fellow perplexed me, because I could see no reason for his taking a matter so much to heart which in no way could reflect upon his honesty or integrity, and the more I thought of it the more I became convinced that there was something else behind it which had not been explained. I therefore became interested in him and cultivated his friendship in order if possible to fathom the mystery and be of service to him. I really felt sorry to see him going to the dogs and hoped to be able to save him.

He formed a strange habit of going off by himself on long walks, generally in the evenings and always in the same direction, so I resolved on one occasion to follow him, which I managed to do unobserved. He walked quickly, and turning round the wall of Fort Garry, he plunged into the woods leading up the River Assiniboine. I had some difficulty now in keeping him in view, as he strode along a path with which he evidently was well acquainted. For several miles, however, I succeeded in following him, when suddenly he stopped and looked around, as if to see whether any one was in view, he dropped on his hands and knees and crawled through an opening into the thick brush. I was now confirmed in my opinion that there was some mystery about the young fellow's conduct, which I determined to solve without delay.

I proceeded cautiously in a direction which I thought from my knowledge of the locality would head him off, and I had not gone far before my attention was attracted by the noise of some one moving in the bush near me. At once I stopped and then moved forward with the utmost caution in the direction of the sounds I heard. In a few minutes I caught a glimpse of my young friend seated near the stump of a fallen tree eagerly counting over a roll of bank bills which he held in his hand.

Then I rushed forward, and as he raised his eyes and caught sight of my face he uttered a loud cry and endeavored to hide the money in the hollow of the tree. But I was too quick for him and he perceived at once that he was discovered.

"My G—d!" he exclaimed, "at last—I knew it would come."

"What is all this about?" I asked sternly as I stood over him. "What is the meaning of this and whose money have you there?"

"Oh, pity me!" he cried, almost grovelling at my feet. "Pity me, pity me. I will tell you all. Oh! I am glad it is over.

Then he told me the whole story. Engaged to the young lady whom I have already mentioned, he was poor and unable to provide a home for her. His chance of making her his wife seemed so far off that on the fire in the International the temptation to steal his friend's money and pretend that it had been burned overcame him. He had secreted the roll of bills and then confided to me their supposed loss.

But remorse had overtaken him almost immediately after this, only he saw no way of acknowledging his sin without proclaiming his guilt to the whole settlement. His moral courage deserted him and he kept his secret and hid the money where I found him. Not a dollar of it had he used and his visits to the spot at regular intervals were to see whether it was safe.

When I heard his story I pitied the young fellow from the bottom of my heart.

I advised him to return the money at once.

"Oh, I cannot, I cannot. I can never look him in the face again. Will you not take it to him?" he asked.

"And you?" I said.

"Oh, all my hopes are gone. I will never again be seen in the settlement. If only my sin can be kept from her it is all I ask."

So I pledged him that it would remain a secret, feeling sure that I could prevail upon the merchant whose money had been stolen to respect my promise.

That night my young friend left the settlement. No one ever knew why he took his departure so suddenly, and years afterwards he joined the Canadian voyageurs on the Nile with General Wolsley and perished there, else this story would never have been written.

TALKS ABOUT AUTHORS.

Walter Besant, the English novelist, was intended by his parents for a career in the church, but he drifted naturally into literary work.

William Black, the novelist, does his literary work in a room at the top of his house above the noise of the street and away from all unnecessary interruptions.

Rose Terry Cooke, with all her power and reputation as a writer, was not able, it is said, to make much more than mere pin money out of her literary labors.

Dr. Edward Eggleston, the novelist, has just been appointed an associate professor at Cambridge college and will begin next fall a series of lectures upon colonial life and literature.

Mrs. Cruger's pen-name of "Julian Gordon" finds a contrast in Mrs. Craige's "John Oliver Hobbes." Still there are no hobnails in the style of either of these gifted Americans.

SUMMER BREEZES.

"I'm going to write a book on How to live on nothing a year." "It can't be done." "It can, I have a recipe." "What is it?" "Marry a rich girl."—Dramatic Life.

"Buy why don't you send for Dr. Masher, Aunt Jane? He's the cleverest doctor in the whole country!" "Oh, no, dear, I couldn't. He dresses so irreligiously."—London Punch.

So It Was.—"This is a crasy sort of a safe," said one of the burglars, after they had blown it open. "Yes," replied the other, "I'll admit it's a little cracked."—Detroit Free Press.

Cholly (recounting his experience)—"Weally, that girl is awfully clevah, y' know. Why—aw—before I could—aw—get my mind made up to propose, y' know, she had aw—alweady declined me."—N. Y. Herald.

IN ROYAL CIRCLES.

Pope Leo possesses the invaluable gift in statesmen of never forgetting a face.

Mushrooms are favored above all other foods by the czar of Russia, and he especially enjoys picking them himself.

Queen Victoria has mastered the Hindustance language, in learning which she has shown a great deal of interest and spent considerable time.

The queen of Greece is president of a sisterhood devoted to the reformation of criminals, and visits personally the condemned prisoners in Athenian prisons.

The Austrian emperor, in order to acknowle a singular display of loyalty, accepted the sum of five florins, equal to about two dollars, which had been bequeathed to his majesty by a poor peasant recently deceased in the Austrian province of Carniola.

SAID BY THE SCIENTISTS.

A German scientist holds that all diamonds come from meteors.

A German biologist says that the two sides of the face are never alike.

A Roman scientist, Dr. Fornesari, has demonstrated that tobacco smoke kills nearly all kinds of germs.

A German geologist estimates that the Dead sea will be one mass of solid salt within less than five hundred years.

In speaking of the solidification of a body by cooling, Prof. Dewar says that water can be made to become solid by the evaporation of a quarter of its weight.

Few are aware that the human body falls asleep by degrees. A French physiologist conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first, then the sense of taste, next the sense of smell, next that of hearing and lastly that of touch.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The flesh of the upper portion of a beaver's body is said to taste like beef; that of the lower portions is said to resemble fish.

The smaller the seeds of plants the more numerous they are. A single plant of spleen wort will produce over 1,000,000 seeds.

The light of the firefly is produced by some combination of phosphorus, though in what manner it has not yet been determined.

At the end of each hair of a cat's whiskers is a bulb of nervous substance which converts the hairs into exceedingly delicate feelers.

CABLEGRAMS FROM EUROPE.

Paris eats 1,000 horses weekly.

A street in Germany is paved with India rubber.

Constantinople is the most drunken city in the world.

A divorce can be obtained in St. Helana for less than $7.50.

The coffee palaces of Melbourne are the finest in the world.

There are said to be 1,000 so-called haunted houses in London.

A dealer in artificial limbs estimates that 300,000 Englishmen have lost one or both legs.

PALATABLE DISHES.

Corned Beef.—If very salt, soak over night; if not, wash off the brine and cover well with cold water. Should not boil, but simmer slowly from four to six hours, according to the size of piece.

Apple Float.—Pare and core six good ripe apples, put on to steam until tender, then press through a sieve and set aside to cool. When cold, add a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Beat the whites of six eggs very stiff and add the apples a spoonful at a time. Serve immediately in glasses.

Popovers.—Beat two eggs together, add half a pint of milk and a dust of salt, then slowly add a half-pint of sifted flour, stirring all the time, make very smooth so there are not any lumps; grease the gem irons and keep them hot, then fill half full and bake in a moderate oven half an hour or more. Do not have the oven too hot at first.

Elder pickle is made of the tender young shoots of the elder tree. These are peeled, soaked for twelve hours in a strong brine, then drained and boiled in a spiced vinegar made in the proportions of two quarts of vinegar to two ounces of root ginger, two tablespoonsful of whole peppers and the same of allspice. Pour this vinegar boiling hot over the elder shoots and leave them for a week, when they will be ready for use.

RAM'S HORNLETS.

The more you love yourself the less you will be loved by others.

The one who has suffered has a key that can unlock many hearts.

Christ's rest is best enjoyed by those who are trying to give rest to somebody else.

Many a man has become a lover of the Bible by hearing some infidel talk against it.

When the devil can't go to church himself he always sends a hypocrite.

Put a pig in the parlor and it would immediately begin to look for mud.

God never asks anybody to bear more than one kind of trouble at a time.

The man who is cheated is that much better off than the man who cheats.

The only safe foundation upon which to build for eternity is faith in God.

The hardest thing the devil ever tried to do was to starve a good man to death.

The Bible teaches that the way we treat the poor is the test of our loyalty to Christ.

It is much better to love some people than it is to agree with them.—Ram's Horn.

SCIENCE AS IT FLIES.

Patients have lived exclusively on beef and mutton for from three to four years.

A Russian physician uses soothing musical tones as a remedy in nervous diseases.

Nickel steel does not corrode in salt water, which fact is of great virtue to ship plates.

At ordinary temperature mercury in an equal quantity in bulk weighs about two-thirds more than gold.

The quantity of blood in the human body varies, but is generally about one-tenth the total weight of the body.

In speaking of the solidification of a body by cooling, Prof. Dewar says that water can be made to become solid by the evaporation of a quarter of its weight.

Dr. H. T. Webster, of Oakland, Cal., has cured several cases of persistent snoring by cutting off the uvula and tonsils. When these organs are too large, and when relaxed in sleeping, the passage of air through the mouth causes them to vibrate, and noise results.—Scientific American.

BITS OF MYTHOLOGY.

A Greek girl offered gifts of flowers to Peitho that she might be fluent in speech and pleasant in utterances.

A Greek butcher had the choice of thirty-seven deities whom, on a pinch, he had a right to ask for assistance.

Mountaineers had deities called Oreads, to whom they prayed to be delivered from avalanches and falling trees.

Ate was the Greek goddess of mischief. She was adored by persons desirous of being free from petty annoyances.

The Romans had a god of boundaries, Terminus. His statue was a post set in the ground to mark the limits of fields.

Janus was the god of all gates and doors. He is always represented with two faces because a door looks both ways.

When an Egyptian went fishing he spat in the Nile in honor of the deity, hence the custom of spitting on the hook for good luck.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

Herod the Great was the first Hebrew king who imported into his realm Roman modes of "society life."

The crown of St. Stephen, king of Hungary, 980-1015, is still preserved in the fortress palace of Budapesth.

James McLeod, of Vancouver, B. C., is believed to be the youngest great-grandfather in America. He is not yet 51 years old.

Sir James Crichton Browne, the fashionable London physician, said a month ago that it is far better for women to grow up healthy than learned.

One million dollars is the price of the five chains of pearls forming the collier of the Baroness Gustave de Rothschild, and that of the Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild is about as valuable. Both ladies are great admirers of jewels.

THE SCRAP BOOK.

There are people seen eating lamb chops who look disconsolate because they cannot eat the bone as well as the meat.

It is the man who understands the greatest number of things that is the most tollerant of those he doesn't understand.

Don't be discouraged by mistakes. The most successful men in the world would do lots of things differently if they could do them over.

Great pleasure and comfort can be given an invalid by changing not only the position of the articles of furniture in the room, but the pictures.

We are pleased with the compliments of the flatterer, because we wish to believe them true; but we despise him because we know that they are not.

The Scandinavian races think that spirits can be driven away and witches kept at bay by a knife stuck in the house or nails driven up. These races have held from time immemorial the idea that it was lucky to find a piece of iron.

General Business.

We Respectively Invite You

TO CALL AND SEE OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF MOST ELEGANT

Boots & Shoes

REQUIRED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

For Style, Easy Fit and Serviceability

you will find it decidedly advantageous to look over our display of

UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

There's ease and comfort as well as style for every dainty foot our shoes encase and that makes it a class of perfect satisfaction every time. Quality unsurpassed for the price and the price below the lowest. The experience of all our customers justifies their confidence.

W. T. HARRIS, CHATHAM.

FURNACES FURNACES, WOOD OR COAL,

WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

STOVES

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

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CHATHAM, N. B

REWARD.

Whereas the carcasses of dead animals are frequently deposited in the river Miramichi by persons unknown, to the danger of the health of the inhabitants, a reward of

FIVE DOLLARS,

is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person who may be guilty of the offence stated.

By order of the Board of Health for the County of Northumberland.

J. McG. BAXTER,
Chairman

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received a large supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

consisting part of the following:

Sarsaparillas, Emulsions, Cough Syrups, Liniments Maltine Preparations, Hawker's Preparations, Quinine Wine, Quinine Iron, Quinine Iron and Wine, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Groder's Syrups, Anti-Dandruff, etc.,

TOGETHER WITH THESE I HAVE ON HAND

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

TOILET SOAPS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
WHISKS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
SHAVING BRUSHES.
TOOTH POWDER,
TOILET POWDER,
AND COMPLEXION POWDER.

Fine Lot of Pipes and Cigars always on hand. Newcastle Drug Store,

E. LEE STREET.
Proprietor

INSURANCE.

The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
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IMPERIAL,
LONDON, & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
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HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON
MANCHESTER.

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B.

THE LEADING NORTH SHORE NEWSPAPER. ✠ PRINTED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.

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and other requisite plant constantly running. Equipment equal to that of any Job-Printing office in the Province.

The only Job-Printing office outside of St. John that was awarded both

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

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ASK FOR

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Steel Wire Nails,

THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

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KERR & ROBERTSON,
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N. B.—In Stock And To Arrive 100 Dozen K. & R. Axes.

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FALL 1894.

On and after MONDAY, SEPT. 3, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays' exceptoe)as follows:

Between Fredericton and Chatham.

For Chatham Mixed (read down)		For F'ton. Mixed (read up)
7 30 a m lv	..Fredericton,...	ar. 5 00 p m
7 50	.....Gibson,....	2 57
8 05	...Marysville,...	2 45
9 20	...Cross Creek,..	1 20
10 30	...Boiestown,...	12 10
11 20 ar }	...Doaktown,...	} 11 20
11 40 lv }		} 11 00
12 40 p m	...Blackville,...	9 50
1 45 ar }	..Chatham Jct..	8 45
2 05 lv }		
2 35 p m ar	....Chatham....	8 00
For Ind'ton	INDIANTOWN BRANCH.	For Bl.k'vle
lv 8.00 a m	.....Blackville.....	ar 4 50 p m
ar 8 50 "	.....Indiantown.....	lv 4.05 "

Connecting with the I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.	Mixed
Lv. Chatham,	9 00 p. m.	1 50 p. m.
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	9 25 "	2.20 "
Lv. " "	9.50 "	2.40 "
Ar. Chatham,	10.15 "	3.10 "

GOING SOUTH

	Express.	Mixed
Lv. Chatham,	3.40 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Ar. Chatham Junction,	4.05 "	10 50 "
Lv. " "	4.25 "	11.20 "
Ar. Chatham	4 50 "	11.50 "

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 Station—Nelson, 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, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Maurer's Siding, Penniac.

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 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.

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It surpasses anything of the kind yet issued, and will insure the possessor a thorough knowledge of our country.

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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.

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WALLACE, N. S.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
—AND—
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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 his establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that 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 in 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 GENTS:—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 appreciable 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. HARDEE, 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 advise every weakly person to use this valuable medicine. A few bottles of it have convinced me it is the grandest remedy for nervous diseases."

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 E. 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 ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Large 16 ounce Bottle, $1.00.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

SOLD BY DR. J. PALLEN & SON

CHATHAM, N. B.