DISTANT THINGS.

O, white is the sail in the far-away,
And dirty the sail at the dock;
And fair are the cliffs across the bay
And black is the near-by rock.
Though glitters the snow on the peaks afar
At our feet it is only white;
And bright is the gleam of the distant star
Though a lamp were twice as bright!

The rose that nods beyond our reach
Is redder than rose of ours;
Of thought that turns our tongue to speech
Our fellows leave greater dowers.
The waters that flow from the hidden springs
Are sweeter than those by our side—
So we strive through life for the distant things
And never are satisfied!

So we strive through life for these distant things
But ever they hold their place;
Till beats life's drum and death doth come
And we look in his mocking face.
And the distant things crowd near and close
And faith! They are dingy and gray!
For the charm is lost when the line is crossed
'Twixt here and far away.
For the charm is lost when the line is crossed
And we see all things as they are;
And know that as clean is the sail at the dock
As the sail on the sea afar;
As bright the rays of the near-by lamp
As the gleam of the distant star!

—Elwyn Irving Hoffman.

MY FIRST LION HUNT.

Some years ago I was on a shooting trip in Mashonaland, the scene of the late Matabele war, and the possible centre of the great South African republic which Mr. Cecil Rhodesmay one day found. King Lo Bengula, who not only ruled over Matabeleland but lorded it over Mashonaland also, had given me permission to shoot over his dominion. I had met with fair sport at small game, but was disappointed at not coming across any of the larger species I had heard so much of. It was therefore with much pleasure that I accepted an invitation to accompany a friend who was going into the wilds and the marshy, fever-breeding country of the cattle-raising Barotse.

Our expedition consisted of a light wagon which my two shooting horses condescended to draw, my friend's wagon and sixteen oxen, his horse, a Hottentot driver (old Willem), a bush-man leader, a half-breed for cook and "handy man," my own Zulu boy, a good commissariat and plenty of ammunition and five dogs.

The boers had warned us of the dangers of the lion velt and old Willem harped continually on the same string. There was a soreness between him and lions, at least on his side, as he had been nearly seized by one which, according to his own account, he valiantly killed. For two days we had been travelling through a country very scarce of water and been obliged to make long "treks," principally at night. The third day the oxen were getting very tired, and in the afternoon I saddled up to look for the halting place where there was a supply of the precious fluid. Our route lay towards some low hills where we were told we would find water and where we were to camp for a day or two. About sundown I espied them and found a large vley or swamp on the further side. I hastened back with the good news, but found that the oxen had discovered the fact that there was water ahead, as their quickened pace showed. It was late before we halted for the night, and, after taking the precaution of filling our pots and kettles, let the thirsty oxen drink their fill. We had perforce outspanned close to the swamp, and the mosquitoes fell upon us in a solid mass, and though we, under the canvas, escaped pretty well, our men had a lively time of it, to judge by their exclamations under the wagon.

I was taking the guns to pieces to wash them, when my friend proposed one of us should go and kill a buck. As he was not very well I volunteered and took the only gun that had not been unshipped—a heavy rifle, carrying a bullet of eight to the pound. It was lucky for me that I did.

The hills consisted of a low range of iron stone, with spruyts (water courses) running from them into the swamp, which was a large one, about four miles long, and from half a mile to a mile in width, covered with reeds twenty feet high at this time of the year, quite yellow and dry, and affording impenetrable covert. It was a hazy morning, and the mist still hung about. I took a long look around with a powerful telescope and at length discovered a herd of game feeding on the further side of a spruyt about a mile and a half distant. I marked them for my prey, and determined to stalk them by keeping close to the swamp, and then ascending the bed of the spruyt, by which means I expected to get an easy pot shot. I told my boy to tie up the dogs and saddle a horse, ready the moment he heard the report or saw the smoke, to gallop up to follow in case of my only wounding, or carry back the game. My friend, after wishing me good luck, turned in to have another snooze, and I started off at a Connaught trot.

From the junction of the spruyt with the swamp to where I saw the herd feeding I calculated to be about two miles; so after going over a mile, I ventured on a peep, and found the herd had moved towards the swamp and were considerably nearer than I thought. The spruyt was about thirty feet wide, with a channel about four feet wide and from six to eight feet deep in the centre, worn by the rains. Between this and the banks, which were about seven feet high, there was a wide space to walk, covered with reeds and high grass. I was plodding on when I heard a noise in the reeds behind me, and I thought it was my boy following with the horse, having mistaken my orders. I inwardly promised him "pickles," and kept putting my hand behind me to stop him; but the noise continuing, I turned around and saw a sight which instinctively brought me down on one knee, with the rifle to my shoulder and my heart in my mouth at the same time. There, within ten yards of me, stood the king of the desert. I had no time to think further than to realize the fact that a full-grown lion was close upon me. It is no use trying to describe my feelings—I simply had none; neither fear, surprise nor any other. When I faced about he lay down and put his head between his paws, eyeing me intently, and I him. I had now the bed of the spruyt on my left, the camp also being on that side. I knew I would have to fire, and glanced on one side to see how deep the channel was, involuntarily full-cocking the rifle at the same time. Whether it was having the human eye removed from him, or the click of the hammer coming to full cock, I know not; but on looking again I saw he meant mischief by the flicking of his tail and rising of his hind quarters. I drew the fore sight as fine as I could between his eyes squeezing the trigger at the same time. A second before I fired he raised his head. At the report of my gun I heard a smothered sob, or rather grunt, and, under cover of the smoke which hung, threw myself into the bed of the water-course, and ran like a man till I came to a place where I could climb out the other side.

I loaded as quickly as I could, and it was a ticklish moment, as the reeds prevented me from seeing him. He was making a fearful row, and I did not know any moment but that he might be on me. I got out of the spruyt altogether, and saw the boy coming full tilt with all the dogs. All this time the lion was making a horrid din in the reeds, and I half hoped the heavy ball had crippled him. The dogs went into the reeds in a body, but, with the exception of Rebel, came out separately, each choosing a different point of the compass for his exit. Don and Jess never stopped, I heard, until they got under the wagon. Rebel kept baying him, and the other two dogs took heart of grace and went in again and between the lot a nice noise was raised.

My friend now galloped up. Old William had been watching the herd with the telescope to tell the boy when to start, also with an eye to the fleshpots depending on the shot; and when he saw the smoke rise in the reeds, a long way from the game, sung out: "The baas has fired in the spruyt: it is a lion!" Luckily my friend thought it strange, and turned out. I told my boy to get back, but, like all his nation, he was a sportsman at heart, and begged to be allowed to stay and see the fun out. As the dogs kept baying in one place we concluded the lion was crippled, so we decided on the rather risky course of both going in to give him the coup de grace, and left the boy with horses. The uproar that was going on was a caution, and on going in we found the lion only able to use his front paws—but how efficiently a rent in Rebel's side showed. On the dogs seeing us they rushed in with fresh vigor, and it was some little time before I could fire, W. standing by to cover me. When I did he made a spasmodic effort and rolled over into the gully on his back stone dead, with a bullet in his head. The rest of the boys came up, and cautiously approached to have a look, with the exception of Willem, who stood at respectable distance, protesting against any one going near for half an hour, and spinning a yarn about a lion seemingly dead springing up and killing two men.

My first shot had entered just under the lower jaw, when the lion raised his head, regularly raking him, and touching his spine near the kidneys. Had he not been thus crippled none of the dogs would have got off as they did, if no worse damage had been done. He was a full-grown male, in splendid condition, with a mane as black as night and teeth and claws very suggestive of sudden death. We concluded he had been stalking the same herd I was after, and followed me out of curiosity more than anything else, as, had he meant mischief at first, he could have wiped me out with a stroke of his paw when I passed him, as I must have done, and at a closer distance than I like to think of. I forgot to say that he had either sprung at the smoke or been in the act of springing when I fired; more probably the latter, from the direction the ball took, as the marks of his paws and blood—in fact, where I killed him—were close to where I was when I fired the first shot.

We went back to the wagons to doctor Rebel and left the boys to get the lion out of the spruyt and to take his skin off. When I came to sit down, after fixing up Rebel's wound, I found myself perfectly unstrung, and was seized with a strong desire to cry and to run about shouting. I tried to write an account of my adventure in my diary, but failed signally, and this is the first time I have written my adventure in full, and I find it almost as difficult a job as the actual fact, and a much longer one, to boot.

EDWARD EFFINGHAM.

Few Beautiful Arms.

To make one perfect pair of arms for his Aphrodite, Mr. George Wade, the English sculptor, had five models, and he selected the best points in the arms of each to make his composite. He knows some discouraging things about woman's arms, things that may make the young person who has serenely uncovered hers to the gaze of the multitude wonder if she was wise after all. He stakes his artistic reputation on the statement that it is most difficult to find a woman with merely good arms, to say nothing of beautiful ones.

"It is in the wrist mainly," he says, "that we have difficulty when we are looking for perfection. In most women's arms the bone is too conspicuous at the wrist and elbow. But a well-covered arm is not necessarily a well-shaped one. There are many points to be taken into consideration, which may be summed up as follows: The arm should be fully two heads long from its insertion at the shoulder to the wrist. The upper arm large and round; a dimpled elbow; the forearm not too flat; the whole diminishing in long, graceful curves to a well-rounded wrist."

Then Mr. Wade goes on to say that the possession of a pretty face by no means implies the possession of pretty arms, but that generally the reverse is true, and plain women have the most ravishing arms. He adds unkindly that workingwomen have much more gracefully rounded arms than their idle sisters in society. The reason, of course, is more daily exercise. And one cannot hope to attain lovely arms by a spasmodic devotion to athletics. It is the constant, gentle household sort of exercise which gives a woman arms fit to be modelled for a Hebe. But violent athletics only develop the muscles, and at the suggestion of a muscular development in a woman Mr. Wade holds up his hands in horror. "The slightest suspicion of muscle," he says, "spoils all the beautiful curves, and suggests unwomanliness."

It isn't a cheerful prospect when no exercise leaves the arms shapeless, and too much exercise makes them that hideous thing—unwomanly. But there are big sleeves for which to thank heaven.

Lip Soreness from Thread Biting.

Ladies who do a great deal of sewing frequently suffer a great deal from soreness of the mouth and lips and are often at a loss to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Half the time it is simply the result of biting off thread instead of using a pair of shears for cutting. In the case of silk thread the danger is quite marked, because it is usual to soak the thread in acetate of lead, partly to harden it and give it a good surface and also, perhaps, to increase its weight somewhat. If this practice is followed regularly and very much silk thread is used, the results may be quite serious and even lead to blood-poisoning.—New York Recorder.

RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

Germany has 343,000 railroad employees.

Mexico had in 1889 5,010 miles of railroad.

In 1888 Europe had 130,000 miles of railroad.

The first French railroad line was opened in 1828.

In 1884 Russia had 5,810 locomotives and 121,000 cars.

The number of railroad employees in France is 232,000.

Chili adopted railroads in 1851, and now has 1,750 miles.

The first line of railroad in Norway was opened in 1855.

The French railroads in 1885 carried 214,000,000 passengers.

South Africa has 2,010 miles of railroad; Algeria, 1,840; Egypt, 1,260.

The first Spanish railroad was opened from Barcelona to Mataro, 18 miles.

Egypt's first line was from Cairo to Alexandria, 130 miles, opened in 1856.

Syria has a single railroad, the one rail being laid on a wall of masonry.

The first South African road was from Cape Town to Wellington, opened in 1860.

In 1889 Peru had 1,630 miles of railroad, mostly very difficult of construction.

In England the passenger earnings are about 44 per cent. of the total receipts.

EUROPEANS OF NOTE.

Queen Victoria speaks ten languages fluently.

Lord Salisbury has remitted thirty per cent. of agricultural rents in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, England, this year.

Emperor William is trying to buy the new Cape diamond, the largest in the world, for the crown now being made for him in Berlin.

Crispi, the Italian Bismarck, is worth $1,000,000, amassed in politics and in the law, but chiefly, according to his enemies, in politics.

Herr Much, of Vienna, one of the most celebrated of scholars in the matter of European languages, is learning Irish. He is at present in Dublin, taking lessons from the professor of Irish at Trinity college.

The Sultan of Turkey is a monomaniac on the subject of carriages. He has been steadily engaged in making a collection of such vehicles for the past twenty years, and now has nearly five hundred of all makes and kinds.

Mme. Carnot, the wife of the president of the French republic, is brilliantly educated, speaks English fluently and keeps herself well informed upon such European politics as is likely to have any influence upon the destinies of France.

RAILROADS IN THE U.S.

The Union Pacific has 36,454 cars.

The Union Pacific owns or controls 7,681 miles of line.

In 1887 the locomotives of the United States ran 688,800,000 miles.

Our railroads have an aggregate bonded debt of $5,405,049,969.

The capital stock of the United States railroads is $4,863,119,073.

There are in this country 182,710 miles of steel rails and 33,917 of iron.

The railroads of this country last year moved 749,331,860 tons of freight.

The cost of the railroads of this country is estimated by Poor at $9,293,052,143.

The average cost of construction and equipment per mile of American roads is $54,644.

The number of miles traveled by passenger trains in this country last year was 323,930,550.

The United States has 171,804 miles of main track and 49,824 miles of side track; total, 221,628.

The average stock per mile of American railroads is $28,680; the average bonds per mile is $31,845.

The first line of railroad in the United States was from Boston to Quincy, four miles, opened in 1827.

SHORT FACTS.

There are now seventeen crematories in the United States.

In 1890 the railroads of the world were estimated at 370,281 miles.

It is said that South Africa last year gave a profit of $20,000,000 from its gold mines and $7,750,000 from diamonds.

The average weight of twenty thousand men and women weighed at Boston was: men, 141¼ pounds; women, 124¼ pounds.

On some parts of the coast of France when the wind is east the mist that appears, it is said, bears with it a noticeable perfume.

Humboldt describes an oak tree which he saw in France ninety feet in circumference at the base, and estimated to be two thousand years old.

The cave animals of North America, according to Prof. A. S. Packard, of Brown University, comprise 172 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

The last English census enumerated about 5,000 women who are professional gardeners in that country, and six who are employed in superintending the drainage of towns.

During the summer season Krupp supplies his workmen with cold coffee and vinegar at intervals through the day, and such of the men employed in connection with the puddling works receive one eighth of a quart of brandy.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Music halls are crowding out the Parisian theatres. The Eden theatre has applied for a license to become a cafe chantant.

King Oscar has composed a fine pathetic ode to the memory of the late M. Gounod, whose works he greatly admired, being himself a composer and distinguished musician.

The opera of "Richard III." by Salvayre, has been produced in Rouen with tremendous success. It is said to be a production of the first rank, and bound to be heard in all the principal opera houses of Europe.

LITTLE SERMONS.

Growth in knowledge is the only cure for self-conceit.

Gourmands are men who live to eat and eat to die.

Keep in good humor with the future—it never did you any harm.

Perseverance can accomplish wonders, but it cannot make a bad egg hatch.

A flower will have something sweet to say to you no matter where you put it.

Build a fence anywhere, and the first boy who comes along will want to climb it. —Ram's Horn.

OVER IN EUROPE.

Windsor castle has been used for a royal residence seven hundred and eighty four years.

The results of the recent expedition to the polar regions prove that north of seventy-five degrees the ice over the whole surface averages six thousand feet in thickness.

The highest spot inhabited by human beings on this globe is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Thibet, where twenty-one monks live at an altitude of sixteen thousand feet.

In a ton of Dead Sea water there are one hundred and eighty-seven pounds of salt; Red Sea, ninety-three; Mediterranean, eighty-five; Atlantic, eighty-one; English channel, seventy-two; Baltic, eighteen; Black sea, twenty-six, and Caspian sea, eleven.

A man in Germany recently bought one thousand cigars and had them insured against fire. Then he smoked them and demanded the amount of his policy from the insurance company. The company refusing to pay it, he brought suit and got a verdict.

According to Power, a foreign chemist has devised a sensitive paint which is yellow at ordinary temperatures, but turns bright red on reaching one of two hundred and twenty degrees. It is suggested that this paint may be used advantageously to indicate heat from friction in machinery.

One part of the wedding ceremony among the Babylonians was very significant. The priest took a thread from the garment of the bride, and another from the garment of the bridegroom, and tied them into a knot, which he gave to the bride. This is probably the origin of the modern saying about tying the knot in regard to marriage.—Jewish Messenger.

FOWL, FISH AND SERPENT.

A boa-constrictor, which lives in the Adelaide zoological gardens, caught its mate the other day in a rug. Being unable to disengage itself, it proceeded to swallow the rug, which was seven feet by six in size.

A sturgeon weighing 1,440 pounds was caught in the Caspian sea two weeks ago. The head alone weighed 228 pounds, and the fish furnished about 120 pounds of roe for caviare. The fish was sold for $100.

The most formidable check to the increase of serpents and venomous insects in the tropical regions is the abundance of ants which, attacking in thousands, will kill and devour animals often of considerable size.

There is a mystery about the method of motion of condors that has never been explained. They have been seen to circle to and fro in the sky, half a day at a time, rising and descending without once flapping a wing.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments are now being made with compressed hay for paving blocks. The hay, after being pressed, is soaked in a drying oil, which, it is claimed, renders it indestructable.

A new alloy has been invented by a Paris manufacturer, composed of silver and copper. It has great strength, and will resist sudden or long sustained strains. The low price of silver has lately made such an alloy practicable.

Great success has been obtained in Belgium with the ammonia process for sinking shafts through quicksand. The principle is that of freezing the quicksand by an ammonia freezer similar to that used in making artificial ice.

A new thermometer for registering extreme heat is composed of a liquid alloy of sodium and potassium, instead of mercury. The boiling point of this alloy is about 1,100 degrees above, and its freezing point 12 degrees below zero.

CUPID'S FAILURES.

An Indian woman aged 22 is suing for a divorce from her 92-year-old husband

Mrs. Mary C. Davis and John Davis, an elderly couple of Emporia, Kan., were lately divorced from each other for the fifth time.

Mr. Ague of Allegheny, has eloped with the wife of William Stager. The bereaved husband finds consolation in the thought that Ague is likely to shake her before long.

Here is an advertisement from the Australasian: "If Hubert Lynott, my husband, does not return and support me within three months from this date, I intend to remarry. Florence Emilie Lynott."

Securely Bound.

Maud—Do you think the Count will break his engagement with you, now that you have lost all your money?

Marie—He dare not. He is under contract with his creditors to marry me inside of a year.

His Specialty.

Wright—Dick Dash says that he is going in for athletics.

Garner—I didn't know that he was an athlete.

Wright—Oh, yes. He holds the record for jumping board bills.

Not so Bad.

Hicks (reading paper)—At the beginning of the struggle the black men occupied twelve squares, and when it came to a move——

Mrs. Hicks—Skip that lynching horror, please.

Hicks—But it's a checker contest.

Up With the News.

The coachman leaned over the bar very mysteriously, beckoned to the bartender and whispered furtively: "Sherry!"

"What ye so secret about it for, Bill?" asked the barkeeper.

"I don't want to get pinched. I hear they arrested a coachman for calling too loud for Sherry."

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for **Cook's Cotton Root Compound,** *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address **The Cook Company,** Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Chatham, by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Druggist.

REWARD.

Whereas the carcases 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

Z. TINGLEY,
HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,
HAS REMOVED
—HIS—
SHAVING PARLOR
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He will also keep a first-class stock of
Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,
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FASHIONABLE TAILORING

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Ladies Spring Jackets;
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perfect fit guaranteed; men's and boys work will receive special attention.
Residence, Thomas Street, Newcastle N. B.

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FOR SALE.

The tenement house and property, 100 feet front, by 132 feet deep, situate on Queen Street, known as the Dean property. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to

SARAH M. BLAIR, Executrix
or WARREN C. WINSLOW / or GORDON M. BLAIR } Executors of theestate of the late George A Blair.

Chatham July 9th 1894.

MARKED DOWN SALE.

The balance of stock in my lower store not disposed of at the auction sales, is now offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

RANGING FROM 15 TO 50 PER CENT.

This sale will continue until all he goods ar disposed of.

Bargains May be Expected.

as the stock will be sold without reserve, as I intend closing that business for the winter.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Boots, Shoes' Ready Made Clothing, Furniture, Tea Tobacco, Oil, Molasses; Dress Goods in Merino, Cashmere, Alpaca; All Wool Flannel, White and Blue; Flannelletts, Grey Cotton, White and Grey Blankets, Hats, Caps Homespun in White and Grey,

AND SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES, SUCH A

Stoves, Scales, Ceal, Oil Tank, etc., too numerou to mention.

This is an unusually good chance for householder and country buyers to secure goods for the winter

ROGER FLANAGAN.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.
Terms on application at the residence of E. A Strang, Esq., Duke Street, 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

A. C McLean Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, N. B.

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

TERMS ONE DOLLAR A YEAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

D. GSMITHEDITOR & PROPRIETOR

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RAILWAY BILLS, CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS,
FISH INVOICES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, NOTES OF HAND,
MORTGAGES & DEEDS, JOINT NOTES,
BILLS OF SALE, DRAFTS,
SCHOOL DISTRICT SECRETBRYS' BILLS FOR RATEPAYERS,
TEACHERS' AGREEMENTS WITH TRUSTEES,—
DISTRICT ASSESSMENT LISTS.

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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
—AT THE—
DOMINION AND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
AT ST JOHN IN 1883

Orders by Mail promptly filled & Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ASK FOR
BULL DOG
Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

Orders filled at Factory Price, and a Freight Allowance made on lots of 10 kegs and upwards at one shipment.

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
FALL 1894.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 3, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Between Fredericton and Chatham.

FOR CHATHAM MIXED		FOR FRED'N, MIXED
(read down)		(read up)
7 30 a m. lv	..Fredericton,....	ar. 3 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		11 20 lv
11 40 lv	...Doaktown,...	11 00 ar
12 40 p m.	...Blackville,...	9 50
1 45 ar		
2 05 lv	..Chatham Jct..	8 45
2 35 p m ar	....Chatham,....	8 00
FOR INGRAM	INDIANTOWN BRANCH.	FOR BLACKVILLE
lv 8.00 a m	Blackville	ar 4 50 p m
ar 8 55 "	..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.	10.30 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 Room, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer'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 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.**

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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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[ESTABLISHED 1852.]
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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.

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

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.