

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 Strategic 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 open the route of this important artificial waterway on the 30th of next June.

Since the canal is only fifty-three miles in length, it will be a great saving of time and money in passing from the Baltic to Hamburg, which is situated near the southern entrance. It is from Hamburg to the North Sea that the route of the ships bound westward is by way of the Skagerrak, which is very wide near the mouth.

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 a risk of meeting with a heavy sea, and the loss of property. This point is regarded as one of the most dangerous in European waters, statistics showing that each year about 200 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 Brunsbüttel, a few miles below Hamburg, on the Elbe.

The entire route lies in the Prussian province of Holstein, and the construction was begun on June 8, 1887, and has been pushed with energy. The estimated total cost of \$27,400,000 will probably not be exceeded.

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 20 locomotives, 2,472 cars, 60 dredges, 133 lighters and 50 engines. The work was not impeded by any serious obstructions 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 at Brunsbüttel. 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 53 1/2 miles, and the depth on the average is 20 1/2 feet; the width at the bottom is 72 feet and at the surface 213 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 25 cents per ton, or 25 cents per net register ton (loading capacity). A reasonable profit on the undertaking is expected. Of the 55,000 vessels which now pass every year through the Danish promontory it is calculated that at least half, or 7,000,000 tons register, will use the canal.

At Brunsbüttel, on the Elbe, the southern extremity of the canal, there is an outer harbor 1,312 feet long by 328 feet wide. Next to the locks is a basin 402 by 82 feet and 58 1/2 feet deep, and then an inner harbor 1,640 by 650 feet.

In order that railroad traffic shall not be impeded with the opening of the canal, new bridges have been built across the canal, nearly 138 feet above water level. Vessels with light masts can therefore pass beneath these.

The Largest Snake. The largest snake that was ever killed on the American continent was that mentioned by Dr. Gardner in his book, "Travels in Mexico." The snake was dead when Dr. Gardner found it, and was lying in the fork of a cactus, and was full of arrows, just as it had been left by the Indians who dispatched it. The snake was dragged into the fork of the cactus of four horses, and was found to measure thirty-seven feet in length.

COBSETS KILLED HER. LEONIE MERCIER OVERCOME WHILE DANCING AND SOON DIES.

The Worst the Kind of Stays—A Paris Doctor's Very Realistic Method of Treating the Evil of Tight Lacing for Beauty's Sake.

Paris has recently had a remarkable subject lesson on the evils of tight lacing. Two dead women, both young and beautiful, but in a different way, contributed to the lesson, and by their respective anatomies—one as an example of a non-corrset-wearing woman, the other as a terrible example of a corset-wearing woman.

Then, drawing a curtain, he disclosed the skeleton of the woman, who he said, had died from tight lacing, and had as perfect a form as any of the great beauties of antiquity, as drinking place, in the suburbs frequented by the lower classes. Fashionable ladies in their dresses and habits make a point of being primitive in attire and manners.

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.

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mirers 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, made 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 perfection 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 is recalled, had been seen in the hall. "As I said the dead woman's form was as perfect as that of the Greek sculptor's immortal model. The various organs of the body were all in their proper places and the beautiful performance of their functions was not impaired in the least by want of room. Poor Victorine, she 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 when her female relatives and friends, would not be appreciated nowadays, except, perhaps, by the patrons of a guinguette. 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. The big bust, 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. There is a class of German in New York whose savings, it seems, are destined for the pockets of the American, and the latter are German noblemen, according to their own showing, and others are ex-lawyers who are the merchants of the outside—all glib and fluent talkers who dilate on 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 having introduced into the city about all the tricks I have enumerated, and a good many more—is just being run to the gallows in Toronto, Canada, by one of his victims, a big, burly fellow of swindling almost every one with whom he came in contact, of robbing the poorest of his kindred, and of being a scoundrel in the role of a heartless thief. His name is Frederick Tiedemann and his halting 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, which occurred five years ago, and his imprisonment for some offence—perhaps perjury—interfered with the match. The man who knows most about him in this city is Hermann 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 \$20,000 in his pocket, 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 a rather suspicious looking bank. 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 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, great river, Kun-fort, Fing-mountain pass, Mump, Muro-brook, Now-samp, Puh-village, Sah-sandank, Shan-island, Suhl-water, Suan-cann, Suan-sen settlement, Sao-island, Tehang-village, Tehang-ely, Thi and Tehan-river, the bank was closed in the interior. Ussu-swampy shore, Tai-forest, 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 oldest son of the late Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimil, 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 uncles are members of the British House of Lords.

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For hundreds of women, the doctor declared, dancing is the greatest physical exertion they undergo. The ordinary ball-room dress, or under dress, with its tight

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 of blood as will ensure that it 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 consequence, a bad thing, women, often induced by moderate exertion; it may even occur while its possessor is at perfect rest. It is also demonstrated that the heart, during a walk, contracts twice as often as in a condition of comparative repose; that is, it sends twice the quantity of blood.

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 more than 14,000 kilograms of blood; that is, a weight of nearly thirty-two thousand pounds. These astonishing figures easily explain why so many society girls have a headache in the room. 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 and throat cool. At the slightest symptom of water on the nubs the dancer should retire.

After his marriage Baron de Staal represented the Czar as envoy at a number of important 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 her ladyship, 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 chancellery 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 her, the Duchess of Devonshire has begun her 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.

When it happened that Lady Somerset is a woman of very generous proportions, and, withal, so handsomely made that some of the curate's admirers had been known to suggest that she should make an enchanting living picture herself. It chanced also, that the lady of what was called the curate's admirers was a particularly generous body, if anything rather the larger of the two. On the other hand the young curate was slight and weazenoid, with a pale, milky 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 curate was asked by the ladyship if in her travels about the slums she had been molested or accosted by any of the roughs. The curate was compelled to reply that she had not, but on the contrary, she had rather respectful treatment. Her companion gave him a simple reply.

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?"

The curate declared with some comical indignation, "in one of the musical halls a couple of women came up to me and one of them humbly chucked me under the chin and said, 'Why so sad, 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 a rather suspicious looking bank. 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 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, great river, Kun-fort, Fing-mountain pass, Mump, Muro-brook, Now-samp, Puh-village, Sah-sandank, Shan-island, Suhl-water, Suan-cann, Suan-sen settlement, Sao-island, Tehang-village, Tehang-ely, Thi and Tehan-river, the bank was closed in the interior. Ussu-swampy shore, Tai-forest, Ying-fortified camp."

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Miramichi Advance.

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500 CORDS Seasoned Hardwood. The subscriber has for sale on his line of 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 \$3.00 to 10.00 per cord. W. R. MCCLUREY, B. B. STATION, N. B.

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ALEX. LEISHMAN. Has been appointed agent for ROYAL INSURANCE CO OF ENGLAND, NORWICH AND LONDON CO OF ENGLAND, ONTARIO MUTUAL CO OF CANADA and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of people's patronage.

GEO. W. CUTTER, GENERAL INSURANCE FOR FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES. Traveller's Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England. Royal Canadian, of Montreal. London and Lancashire, of London. Life Assurance Company of London, England and Montreal, Que. OFFICE—GUARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG CHATHAM, N. B.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY WINTER 1894. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC 24, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays) excepted, as follows: Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville. Connecting with the I. C. B.

GOING NORTH. For CHATHAM MIXED (read down) 7:30 a.m. Fredericton, 8:30 a.m. Chatham, 9:30 a.m. Loggieville, 10:30 a.m. Chatham, 11:30 a.m. Fredericton, 12:30 p.m. Chatham, 1:30 p.m. Loggieville, 2:30 p.m. Chatham, 3:30 p.m. Fredericton, 4:30 p.m. Chatham, 5:30 p.m. Loggieville, 6:30 p.m. Chatham, 7:30 p.m. Fredericton, 8:30 p.m. Chatham, 9:30 p.m. Loggieville, 10:30 p.m. Chatham, 11:30 p.m. Fredericton, 12:30 a.m. Chatham, 1:30 a.m. Loggieville, 2:30 a.m. Chatham, 3:30 a.m. Fredericton, 4:30 a.m. Chatham, 5:30 a.m. Loggieville, 6:30 a.m. Chatham, 7:30 a.m. Fredericton, 8:30 a.m. Chatham, 9:30 a.m. Loggieville, 10:30 a.m. Chatham, 11:30 a.m. Fredericton, 12:30 a.m. Chatham, 1:30 a.m. Loggieville, 2:30 a.m. Chatham, 3:30 a.m. Fredericton, 4:30 a.m. Chatham, 5:30 a.m. Loggieville, 6:30 a.m. Chatham, 7:30 a.m. Fredericton, 8:30 a.m. Chatham, 9:30 a.m. Loggieville, 10:30 a.m. Chatham, 11:30 a.m. Fredericton, 12:30 a.m. Chatham, 1:30 a.m. Loggieville, 2:30 a.m. Chatham, 3:30 a.m. Fredericton, 4:30 a.m. 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