THE SOUTH POLE ON ICE DR FREDERICK A. COCK MEANS TO

REACH IT

Undeterred by the Untoward Experiences of Other Explorers He Will Start For the Island in the Southern Ocean Next September in Small Vessels.

Once more are mariners going to risk their lives in an attempt to penetrate the mysteries of the antarctic continent. The fattures of former explorers have not discouraged Dr. Frederick Cook, who pro-Loses to undertake a three years' cruise in small sailing vesssels, leaving New York in September next. There is a great area of water to be explored, and Dr. Cook no doubt hopes to get at least a glimpse of the island which in a vague way is known to be somewhere around the south

His proposition revives memories of efforts made in this line many years ago, but not renewed within the memory of the present generation. The south polar regions have been much less a subject of exploration than those of the north, because there was little to be gained by it. It is interesting to note that the attempt to invade the South Sea and the mysterious island at its centre is now to be undertaken from the same point of land from which the very first exploring expedition moved southward, and that it is also undertaken by a man with the same name as that of the one who first demonstrated that the Southern Ocean extended completely round the pole. The first expedition to the south polar regions was fitted out by the Governor of Peru, in 1567, who sent his nephew, Alvaro Medana, on a voyage of discovery from Cape

Southern Ocean was in fact the great body than ever it was. of water of the world, extending entirely around the south pole and having the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans as its arms, was Captain Cook, who sailed from the Cape of Good Hope in 1773. The most successful explorer of this difficult region was Captain Ross, who sailed from the southernmost point of Australia in 1840. So it will be seen that this mysterious and dangerous waste of waters has been invaded from the three points of land most nearly approaching it—the south-ern tips of Africa, Australia, and South America. The southern point of South America extends nearest to the mysterious island, or continent, which is supposed to occupy the centre of this Southern Ocean. From Cape Horn. South America, to Graham's Land, which is supposed to be on the mainland

The first man to discover that the

of the antarctic continent, the distance is but little over 600 miles, due south. From the Cape of Good Hope, southern Africa, due south to Enderby's Land, supposed to be on the antarctic continent, the distance is about 1,800 miles. From Australia (or Tasmania) due south to Adelie Land, also supposed to be a part of this ice-bound continent, is about 1,300

The limits of the antarctic continent. as this terra incognita is called, are supposed to be nearly coincident with the antarctic circle. At Graham's Land, just two and a half degrees outside of the ant-

After the first expedition in 1567, another was sent from Peru in 1606. The tains of Guipuzcoa. first discovery of the continent, however, was by Captain Dirk Gerritz, who sailed



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

from Rotterdam in a merchant vessel in 1599, and passing through the straits of Magellan was carried by storms to about the point now known as Graham's Land, which is the nearest point to any of the other continents. This discovery, however, was by accident, and it was not until 1773 that an organized expedition set out under that intrepid English explorer, Captain Cook, passing from the Cape of Good Hope southward, crossing fleet of icebergs, which sent him quickly in the direction of New Zealand. After resting there a time he again turned southward meeting another line of icebergs which he described as looking like a range of high mountains. They so closely guarded the shore that he did not land. In 1820 the Russians sent an expedition under Bellinghausen, which discovered nothing but a lot of icebergs and a couple of small islands. In 1830 an English firm sent vessels into the southern ocean to hunt for whales and these sighting land south of Africa named it Enderby Land after the owners of the vessels. The French government, in 1839, sent an expedition under D'Urville which discovered land south of Australia and called it Adelie Land. In 1839 however the English government fitted out two old bomb ships the Erebus and Terror and sent them under Captain (Sir James) Ross for a three years' cruise. After wintering at Tasmania off the Australian coast they made a dash southward crossing the antarctic circle passing through the chain of icebergs which surround the land and passing into quiet waters sailed on southward discovering land on which was a range of moutains 1000 feet high and two volcanoes one in a state of eruption which he named after his two vessels the Erebus and Terror. The land however was faced with a perpendicular wall of ice from 150 to 200 feet high without an opening or break through which the ambitious explorers could set foot on land.

They sailed along the icy wall, mile after mile and day after day, until they had followed it no less than 450 miles without finding a break which would permit them to land. This wall of ice seems to have been produced by the freezing of the water and spray as the waves dashed against the coast and then against the wall itself and was estimated by Captain Ross to be 1000 feet in thickness and 200 feet high. Finding it impossible to land. Captain Ross turned northward leaving the unknown land still almost as much of a mystery as though it had not been

CAMERA OBSCURA. How to Make a Useful Little Machine

Which is Not Patented In a letter to the Art Amateur a scheme runs as follows:

a simple little device to aid the student readers who is handy with the glue pot, a saw and plane can make with a very little outlay of money.

"It is called the camera obscura." With its assistance the young sketcher, out of doors can get his perpective correct- in Maine has a good story to tell of a ly, and not only that, it is a help for drawing the interior of a room. The most | Miss C. E. Angell, the well-known Unibeautiful cloud forms, too, can be traced versalist preacher, invited him to ride on the ground glass before they can change, and the picture or sketch thus obtained can readily be enlarged by anyone. Proceed in the following manner: "Have a box made twelve inches in length, four in depth, and six in width. In the middle of one end of it let a hole be bored (as at A in my diagram), in ally deep "yes ma'am," and the jolt was reward of three roubles for every wolf's which insert a double convex lens, and too much for the harness. at the other end, inside the box, place a

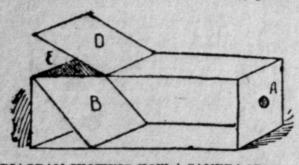


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW A CAMERA OBSCURA | feet of an Angell?"-Lewiston Journal. MAY BE MADE.

piece of looking glass (as at B), inclining it at an angle of forty-five degrees, or midway between horizontal and perpendicular, so as to reflect objects upward. Part of the top of the box must be made to act as a lid or cover upon hinges (as at D), and the space beneath filled up by a piece of ground glass (C), upon which the objects or scenes are reflected

with the greatest beauty and exactness. The carved line (E) indicates sides of thin leather or cloth tacked on the cover and sides of the box to keep off as much of the circumambient light as possible. In some cameras, instead of a fixed lens, a sliding tube, with a lens at the extremity, is employed. The inside of the box should be painted over with lampblack, or if that is not handy it may be stained "The machine has not been patented,

and therefore anyone can make it." IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA.

THE STORY OF A SOLDIER WHO BE-CAME A SAINT. The Founder of the Society of Jesus-A Famous Religious Society Which Has

Secret of His Power.

eur and loveliness. in a lasting and enduring manner. The mony to the revolutionary party to pur-Society of Jesus, which he founded, has chase arms."—Philadelphia Press. played an important part in the history of many centuries. During the last four centuries there is hardly a land in Europe from which the Jesuits have not been expelled and to which in one form or other they have not again returned, after manifold fortunes and misfortunes. To-day the full suffrage on the same terms as their influence is as great as, or greater,

Loyola was a scion of a noble Spanish family. He was born on July 31,1491. He was trained in early life to the profession of arms. He was brave, handsome sit in the legislature for either house. and accomplished and led in camps and courts a life of adventure and gayety. At voter living three miles from a polling twenty-five years of age he was wounded



FOUNDER OF THE JESUITS. south of South America, it extends about | in the legs at the defense of Pampeluna. and was captured by the French. After an extremely painful operation he was sent to his ancestral home in the moun-

fluenced the faith and morals of the "Lives of the Saints" with a feverish interest, and his imagination was fired with intense religious zeal. He flung aside all ambition to be a warrior and gave himself body and soul to religion. Religious life in the Church of Rome was at its lowest ebb. The reformers were very day growing bolder and bolder. Luther had just burned the Pope's bull at Wittenberg and was already busy with his translation of the Bible. All the old cherished traditions were in danger. What a field for heroism and zeal! Loyola, fresh from the avowed visits of the Virgin and St. Peter, stepped into the Scarcely convalescent, we find him go-

ing barefoot on pilgrimages, serving in hospitals; practicing austerities of the severest kind. He was at Jerusalem, at Rome, at Venice, where, on the steps of the Church of the Theatines, in a state of great mental exaltation, he averred that he saw the Trinity in unity. He was presently again in Spain, where his religious energy brought him under suspicion for heresy, and he was twice imprisoned by the Inquisition.

In 1528 Loyola went to Paris to study theology in the famous schools of the day. In Paris he soon gathered around him a few companions almost as zealous as him-Cape of Good Hope southward, crossing the antarctic circle, and meeting with a Salmeron, Bobadilla, Rodriguez—all Spaniards-with Peter Faber, of Savoy, per always describe a circle around the and in 1534 was formed by these men the north star, never sinking below the hori-Society of Jesus, an order destined to play | zon? Look at the following picture of a great part in the affairs of maniknd. Their first vows were taken on Aug. 15, and the subject will be perfectly plain. 1534, on the crypt of the Church of Notre Dame, but it was not until 1540 that the Pole the north star would be directly order was sanctioned at Rome by Paul overhead. Were the spectator at the III. Loyola remained general of the order equator it would be seen at the horizon, from its establishment up to the time of When seen from these latitudes it follows his death, in 1556, which was accelerated by the austerities he had practiced. He The Dipper is so near the unchanging was canonized in 1622 by Gregory XV., north star that in these latitudes it never

> its have since then experienced would oc- north star sinks and the Dipper sinks with cupy volumes to tell. Their history has it, but with us it is compelled to take part been in a manner almost the history of in a perpetual masquerade in full view. the Romish Church, Their rise and decline, decline and rise has indicated more chinery was put in motion at the beginor less the state of the church they serve. | ning of time. It will not have two hands, They have been in turn patronized and certainly, for it will be able to tell the Now the teachers of princes, the confes-

sors of kings and queens, now banished and condemned. The society was expelled from England in 1581 and again in 1601: from France in 1594 and 1762; from Portugal in 1598 and in 1759, and in Spain, Russia and even China they at times have suffered the same fate, but only to appear again in greater strength than before. At the present moment there is only one important country in Europe (Germany) where they are not more or less in evidence, and even there they are knocking loudly at the door for admission. The greatest and most extraordinary blow the aligned on the North Star. order ever experienced was when even its own church began to fear its power and dread its influence, and when it was suppressed by Clement XXIV. The Order was re-established by Pius VII. in 1814. Doubtlesss the great secret of the power of the Jesuits is their marvellous organization. In forming the statutes and reguations of the society Lcoyola evidently determined to carry into the service of the church the rules and principles of the camp, There must be inflexible discipline, unquestioning obedience and undaunted courage and, if necessary, unscrupulous tactics. For this latter reason the "order" has frequently

come into collision with both spiritual and temporal authorities. for making a simple camera obscura is In England, at Stoneyhurst, they are described. As the directions are simple | the recognized teachers of Catholic youth, and practical we reprint the letter, which | and Jesuit Fathers are to be met with in the most out-of-the-way hamlets and vil-"Sir-Let me call your attention to lages. Since their difficulties in France under the republic, they are laboring in sketching. It is such as any of your hard to found great seminaries in the Channel islands, and with some success.

The Minister's Sleigh Ride. Rev. Stanford Mitchell, of Caribou, one of the brightest Universalist clergymen sleigh ride that he took not long ago, with her from Auburn to Norway. She drove a spirited horse that persisted in spanking away at headlong speed, kicking ants and besieging the villages during frozen snow over the dasher and stopping not for hills. But Miss Angell is a confident reinswoman, e; I they went on. Finally the sleigh plunged into an especi-Miss Angell, still clinging to the reins,

was dragged over the dasher. As she went Rev. Mr. Mitchell seized her by the feet and was himself dragged out. But were made. "My mischievous friends tell me," says Mr. Mitchell, "that then I came as near translation as ever any Universalist minister did-for had I not started towards heaven clinging to the

Blackie and the "Wizard." Anecdotes about the late Prof. Blackhe are still widely current. "M. A." writes that the Illowing is authentic: Many years ago the "Wizard of the North" gave some performances in Edinburgh. and Prof. Blackie was one of the crowd

ing his way in he felt something at his well be imagined. Arrived in the hall, he remarked where the young man placed himself, and chose his own seat in a The whole family died within one hour. corner as remote as possible. When the time came for "Wizard" Anderson to "trouble" him for the egg he arose and explained that he had nothing of the sort prise, however, by no means equalled that of the "Wizard."-London Daily

An Interesting Bandit. "Manuel Garcia was a curious character," said a Cuban gentieman in speak ing of the reported death of that revolu-Enemies and Friends in Every Landtionist. "He was more like a character in a novel than a man liivng in the nineteenth century. His home was in Azpeita, the Spanish village where was the mountians and he led a regular banborn Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the dit's life, every now and then holding up Society of Jesus, and which is the site of Spniards on the road or carrying off one the monastery of Loyola, is reached either of them and holding him for ransom. He by diligence from San Sebastian or by would write to a Spanish planter, 'send rail from Zumarraga, and thence by coach. | me \$5,000 or I shall burn your house,' and The valley where the town lies forgotten if the money was not forthcoming he and rarely visited is of surpassing grand- would carry his threat into execution. He would even write to Government Ignatius de Loyola was one of those officials, signing himself, 'King of the still needed to finish it. There exists alwonderful characters who either by force Mountains,' and demanding tribute. He

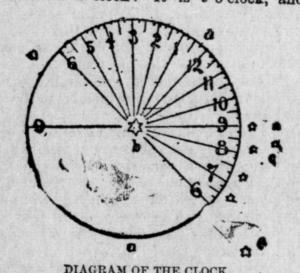
> Courtesy to Women Voters. An Australian correspondent writes to the Westminster Gazette: "It has been cabled to you, no doubt, long ago that the women of South Australia have gained men-the same qualification of having reached the age of twenty-one before being registered as voters for the assembly; the same small property qualification for the upper house; the same eligibility to voter living three miles from a polling place, or who declares that by reason of her health she will probably be unable to vote at the polling place on polling day, may

provision made for secrecy. Taxation in French Cities. Lyons, the second city of France, is to try the experiment of abolishing the octroi duties on food and other necessaries. An increase in the taxes will make up the deficiency thus created. The Paris octroi has furnished one-third of the municipal revenues.

Teaching the Inventors. The Chinese invented gunpowder. Now the Japanese are showing them how to

A CLOCK IN THE HEAVENS. How to Tell the Time by the Dipper and

the North Star. In his cot in the big hospital the patient, having dozed half the day, now lies wide awake in the darkness. At the other end of the ward the clock is ticking, but its face is hidden in the gloom, and how is he to tell how the hours are passing? Looking northward through a high window just beside his cot he finds his question answered. He sees there the Great Bear, commonly known in part as the Dipper. Then occurred what changed the whole | climbing upward to its highest perch in course of his life and so enormously in- the heavens. Why not convert the two uppermost stars of yonder Dipper into the world. While convalescing he read the hands of a clock? It is 9 o'clock, and



a a a, apparent orbit of the Dipper around the North Star: b, North Star; cc, Dipper. they are hanging in a nearly horizontal position, pointing almost due east to the north star, and elevated only a little more than the star from the horizon. Where will they be at 12, at 2, at 4, or at any hour when the weary, restless prtient wants to know the time? It is a question to be wrought out mathematically or rather diagramatically.

Before proceeding with the construction of the celestial dial, however, it will be best to say a few words about the interior mechanism of the clock for the instruction of the unlearned. Why does the Dipthe earth, the north star and the Dipper, Were the spectators located at the North and is now considered the patron saint of rises or sets like respectable stars, but keeps up its perpetual dance around it. . The strange variety of fortune the Jesu- Further south it rises and sets, for the Now for the celestial clock, whose ma-





SHOWING THE DIPPER'S POTITION a a, earth; b, axis of the earth; c, North Pole; d, South Pole; c, point of observa-tion in the latitude of New York; f, North Star; g, seven stars of the Dipper, the two upper stars of the constellation always hours and minutes, if not the seconds, with only one. But there will be no use of wasting words in explanatory text when a diagram will serve us more lucidly and

The long sides radiating from the centre of the circle mark the hours that intervene between the setting and the rising of the sun when the days and nights are of equal length. The short lines indicate the half and quarter hours, and the unmarked segment of the circle represents the portion over which the Dipper passes during the twelve hours of daylight when it is invisible. But it is always found at the old stand to the right of the north star, but somewhat higher in the heavens at 9 o'clock in the evening. The dial is not accurately marked. The patient has not accessible either the astronomical instruments or opportunities for observation needed for accuracy.-Chicago Herald.

Villages Besieged by Wolves. A number of villages in the Mzensk district of the government of Orel have for several weeks past been practically deprived of intercommunication by a kind of wolf siege. These ravenous pests. which are more than ordinarily numerous and predatory this season, at first confined themselves to nocturnal raids upon horses, cattle, shep and pigs; but since a better watch has been kept the daring animals have taken to harrying the peasthe day, as well as under cover of the night. Several children had been carried off, or devoured on the spot, in stray places. The district authorities offer a head brought in, but this incentive has Out of the shafts went the horse, and so far proved of little avail, owing to the scarcity of arms among the people, and to the astute weariness of the wolves themselves. A few companies of troops are now being formed into battue parties in the weight stopped the horse, and repairs order the more effectually to rid the neighborhood of this harassing wolf-plague. -London Daily News.

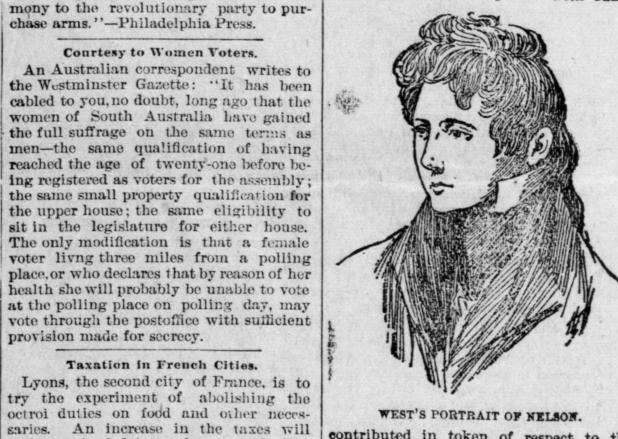
A Family Dead in an Hour. A Johannesburg correspondent sends a ghastly message concerning a series of fatalities at Waterton, whereby a resident | Has been prescribed over 35 years in t housands of lost his whole family in the space of an hour. Three children left the house to go to their father, a farmer, who was in a field near the house. The three put their hands in a crevice of the rocks to obtain hirds' eggs. In this crevice was a deadly snake, which bit all the three. Two of them died before the third could get home who went to see them. As he was mak- to tell the mother what had happened,

coat tail, and putting his hand into his pocket he found an egg. This he took out and most adroitly transferred it to the pocket of a young man just in front of him—a nerven as well. him—a person as unlike himself as can and died instantly. The mother re-entered the house and found a fourth child had fallen into the bath and been drowned. -London Standard.

Ireland's Thrift. Ireland, if poor, is provident. According to the Banking and Railway Statisin his pocket, but that he believed "that tics, just published, there has been a very gentleman" could produce it, pointing to large increase in savings during the year the astonished young man, whose sur- 1894, the total amount in the savings banks in Ireland being close on to seven actual increase is £740,000 for the year, following an increase of £48,000 in the year 1893, and an increase of £239,000 at the close of 1892, as compared with December, 1891.-London News.

IN MEMORY OF NELSON.

Englishmen Again Preparing to Honor Their Great Sea Captain's Name. They are raising money in England to erect a memorial to Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, a Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk.
The memorial is, in fact, partly built already, but the work has lagged, as such things will, and a good deal of money is ready a memorial hall in the village, and of will or mental power leave their marks never preyed on the native Cubans, only the church in which Nelson's father upon the minds and imaginations of men on the Spaniards, and gave most of his ministered has been repaired with funds



contributed in token of respect to the great admiral's memory. Now, at a time when Englishmen are taking more interest than ever in their navy, it has been deemed eminently proper to complete the memorial, and a bazaar and exhibition of Nelson's relics has been held in the official apartments of the first lord of the admiralty. A great many interesting relies were contributed, including the register of baptisms from Burnham Thorpe



Church, containing this entry; "Horatio, son of Edmund and Catherine Nelson; born Sept. 29; privately baptized Oct. 5, publicly Nov. 15, 1758." A note in the margin, probably written by one of the women of his family, adds: "Invested with the ensigns of the most honorable Order of the Bath of St. James, Sept. 27, 1797; made rear admiral of the blue, 1797; created Lord Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe Oct. 6, 1798. Coetera enarret fama." Shingles for Dishes.

It is now a fashion in the shingle districts to use cedar shingles at church socials, musical and literary entertainments, where the programme concludes with refreshments. The shingle is used as a food tray, and is coming into general popularity at church socials. There is always a disposition on the part of some of the ungodly who attend church socials to steal plates on which the refreshments are served, but when the lukewarm coffee and ancient sandwiches are passed around on a cedar shingle worth about ninety cents a thouand, even the small boy has no desire to steal his plate.-West Coast Lumberman.

Money Coined. Since the organization of the United States mint in 1793 it has coined of gold \$1,612,405,375.50, and of silver \$669,929,323.

The Eyes of the Bee. Every bee has two kinds of eyes-t' two large, compound ones, looking like hemispheres on either side, and the t'area simple or single eyes, which crown the head. Each compound eye (as one roul naturally suppose from the ter a that designated it), is really an immeass ag gregation of eyes, each being cor aposed of 3,500 facets, which means that every object seen has its image reflected 3,500 times in the bee's tiny brair. Every one of these facets is the base of an inverted hexagonal pyramid, whose apex is fitted snugly to the head. Each of these pyramid facets may be termed a perfect eye, for each has its own iris and optic nerve. Wonderful, indeed, is nature.

Length of the Day. The division of the mern day into 24 hours of 60 minutes each originated with the Egyptians, then passed to Babylon and Greece. Why divided into 24 instead of some other number of hours, it is impossible to say. The Chinese and a few other oriental nations reckon but twelve hours to the day and night evidently making the whole to correspond with the apparent passage of the sun over one of the zodiacal signs.

Metals of the Sun. The metals which have been proved by astronomical science to exist in the sun are iron, sodium, nickel, copper, zinc and

These Are on Us. "Is Miss Antique a very gifted woman?" "She must be, for she observes everyone of her birthdays."-Chicago In-Old Million-What, marry him? Why, he can't buy the clothes you wear. Miss make the entire suggestion more easily Million-Well, papa, everybody can't be a millionaire. - Detroit Free Press.

> A young lady who was pelted with confectionery by the Rex maskers said: "To be candied, I do not like for then to throw hard bon-bons at me."-Picayune.

BENSON, TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.

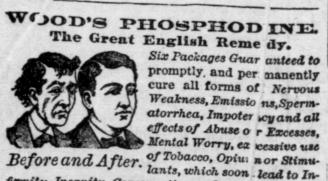
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	MARRIA				아이에 있는 네 아이지만 점점했다.
FOR CHATHAM MIXER		FOR F'TON, MIXED	GOING	NORT	B.
(read down) 7 10 a m ly 7 20 7 40 9 15 10 30 11 20 ar } 11 40 ly 6 2 40 p m	Fredericton, Gibson, Marysville, Cross Creek, Boiestown, Doaktown, Blackville,	(read up) ar. 3 35 p m 3 30 3 15 1 45 12 30 11 35 11 15 20 05	lv Chatham, Nelson Ar. Chatham Junc., Lv. "" Nelson Ar. Chatham.	EXPRESS. 8 50 p. m. 9.10 " 9.30 " 9.50 " 10 10 " 10.30 "	Mixed 1 40 p. m 2.00 " 2.20 " 2.40 " 3.00 " 3.20 "
2 00 ar \\ 2 25 lv \\ 2 45 \\ 3 25 p m ar \\ 3 45 \\ OR IND'TON INI \\ v 8.00 a m \\ or 8 50 \\ or 8 50 \\ or 8 50 \\ or 9 50 \\ or	Chatham JetNelsonChathamLoggieville DIANTOWN BRANCH Blackville	ar 4 50 pm	Lv. " "	EXPRESS. 3.20 a. m. 4.00 " 4.25 "	MIXED 10.00 a, m 10.25 % 11.20 % 11.45 % 12.10 p.m.

The trains between Cha tham and Fred wicton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom. Chelmstord, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Luclow, Astle Cr. ssing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zichville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through t . destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday 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 We st, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley. ALEX. GIBSON Gen'l Manager

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The subscriber having leased the above FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. is prepared to meet the requirements of Railway, Mill and Steamboat

> and materials in his line. IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

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THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

Stomach 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 indigestic 2. 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 curstive 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

Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache. Sick Headache, Female Weakness. Nervous Chills. Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes. Palpitation of the Heart.

Neuralgia,

Pains in the Heart,

Frightful Dreams, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears, Weakness of Extremities and Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood. Mental Despondency, Boils and Carbuncles. Sleeplessness, Scrofula, St. Vitus' Dance. Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age.

Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhea.

Broken Constitution.

Debility of Old Age,

Loss of Appetite,

Indigestion and Dyspepsia,

Heartburn and Sour Stomach,

Weight and Tenderness in Stomach.

Pains in the Back, Delicate and Scrofulous Children, Failing Health, 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 de-

CRAWFORDSVILLE. IND., Aug. 20, '86. | REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I says: "I had been in a distressed condition for To the Great South American Medicine Co .:

have suffered for many years with a very serious three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my 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 sur- good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever prised 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.

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

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887. My daughter, eleven years old, was severely a ticted 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. State of Indiana,

Montgomery County, \ 88: Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887. CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Pub 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: | Mrs. Ella A. Bratton, of New Ross, Indiana, "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 tend to highly."

Says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shat tered, 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." I owe my life to the Great South American says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the

No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy comcompare 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.