The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement.

Board Works Jan 1 01

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B

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Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
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Farming Tools, All Kinds.

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All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prov this by calling.

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CHINA TO COPY THE WEST.

ORDERS FROM THE THRONE TO ADOPT NEW METHODS.

Court Says There Will be Reform When the Emperor Returns.

The new board, which is called the regency, and is really a board to consider reforms, is regarded as of great importance, says a despatch from Pekin. Prince Ching, Li Hung Chang and Kung Kang, the three members of the board who are in Pekin, have received a communication of about 2,000 words from the Court. This communication defines the duties of the board. It exhorts and commands the board, which is designed to replace the Grand Council, or Cabinet, to aim at reform and harmonious relations, to escape poverty and become strong in sincerity, energy, prudence and unselfishness. It is also required that the members shall yield their private opinions to the wishes of the majority.

The communication is under ten heads. The first directs that the board shall pay subordinates for their ability, integrity and spotlessness without regard to rank or precedent. The second says the board must rectify abuses with firmness and moderation. The others are as follows:—

"Third—The board must carefully examine all suggestions and memorials for reform. Whatever the board approves the Throne will command as a code of laws. They must not act as other yamens have.

"Fourth—Divide the board into committees, such as those on finance, commerce, the reduction of the debt, &c.

"Fifth—Follow the good things of the old country and adopt the good of other countries, also prepare books.

"Sixth—Make China rich like other countries. Remove useless expenditures, and in order to pay the debt devise new sources of revenue.

"Seventh—Stop contrasting the new and old Chinese with the foreigners. The new Chinese ended in the rebellion of Kang Ya Wei and the old in the Boxer uprising. Imitate Japan, but not in everything. Copy the Westerners. Their hearts are all good. Those of the Chinese are all bad.

"Eighth—Abandon past methods in recommendations for promotions.

"Ninth—Begin promptly the reform of abuses. There will be full reform on the return of the Court to Pekin.

"Tenth—Good government depends on men, not measures. Select good men and yourselves act with sincerity and zeal. Briefly, forget self for the public."

This would seem to indicate a desire to institute reforms, but the men who compose the board are avaricious and selfish, like the Empress Dowager herself, and cannot grasp the situation. The ablest of the lot is Li Hung Chang, but he is considered too old to again attempt to make thorough reforms. Wang Wen Shao, Jung Lu, Lu Chuan Lin and Hsu Ying-k'uei, the other members of the board, are at Singan-fu.

A separate letter of explanation accompanying the edict is grandiloquent and superficial.

British mines give raw material worth £80,000,000 a year.

KING EDWARD'S INCOME.

REASONS WHY THE PUBLIC CAN'T TELL WHAT IT IS.

The Unknown Revenues From His Inheritance From His Mother.

The civil list, as they call the appropriations for the maintenance of the King and his court, was voted by Parliament recently and brought two surprises, says a London letter. In the first place, it was much smaller than the public generally expected it would be, and the opposition to it was much less. Three hundred and seventy-six votes were cast, 300 in favor and only 67 against.

The civil list carried a total of $2,350,000 for the King, $250,000 for the Queen, $190,000 for their sons and daughters; continues the annuities granted many years ago to the brothers and sisters of the King, which amount to $365,000; allows $60,000 a year to the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of the late Queen, and $15,000 to the Princess Augusta, his sister, who is the wife of the blind Grand Duke of Mecklenburg making a grand total of $3,230,000, which is an increase of $335,000 over the amount paid in Queen Victoria's time. It is also a moderate appropriation in comparison to those granted the other sovereigns of Europe. The following table will show the appropriations for royalty by the European powers:

Russia	$13,751,000
Germany	3,929,825
Austria	3,625,000
England	3,230,000
Italy	3,210,000
Spain	1,850,000
Belgium	1,375,000
Saxony	940,000
Bavaria	700,000
Sweden	560,000
Portugal	400,000
Holland	330,000
Denmark	330,000
France	2,130,000

It was expected that King Edward would ask at least $3,000,000 for himself alone in place of the $2,000,000 granted to Queen Victoria, for his greatuncle, King William, had an allowance of $2,500,000 sixty-five years ago, when the purchasing power of the pound sterling was double what it is now, and the ruler of England was not obliged to pay the expenses of many court ceremonies and public functions, which are charged to him these days. Furthermore, everybody familiar with the subject knows that the revenues from the crown property have

MORE THAN DOUBLED.

since 1837, when Queen Victoria surrendered them to the public treasury in exchange for a permanent civil list of $2,000,000, and a promise from Parliament to provide liberally for her family. The Government and not the Queen got the best of this bargain. Owing to careful management and the increased value of the lands, the Treasury, during the greater part of the Queen's reign, has enjoyed a net profit from the proceeds of the crown property after all the expenses of its management and the civil list and the allowance for the royal family have been deducted. It is estimated that this profit has aggregated at least $30,000,000 during the sixty years. In 1837 the surplus revenues from the woods, forests and lands of the crown alone were $1,075,000. In 1900 they were $2,125,000, and there are several other sources of revenue to be added.

It is a popular mistake that the $2,000,000 a year, which was paid to Queen Victoria throughout her reign, was in the nature of a salary for her services as sovereign, just as $50,000 a year is paid to the President of the United States. This impression has been strengthened by the frequent attacks that have been made by the Radicals upon the expense of supporting the royal family and the continual complaint that they are a burden upon the British taxpayers. The ruler of Great Britain and the royal family are by no means pensioners upon the national treasury. The sovereign possesses an immense amount of property by right of inheritance which is entailed and cannot be alienated or disposed of except during life. Formerly all the lands of the realm belonged to the king, but by the extravagance and generosity of various sovereigns they had been reduced to such a degree that Parliament, upon the accession of Queen Anne, passed a law prohibiting any further alienation, and at the same time gave the crown perpetually the revenues from certain sources which are

MORE OR LESS REGULAR.

King William originally made the arrangement I have alluded to, under which the revenues from all these sources were collected by the finance officers of the kingdom and paid into the treasury in exchange for a stated sum, and, following the example of his mother and her predecessor on the throne, King Edward has agreed to surrender all of them for an annual appropriation of $2,230,000, although like them, he retains for himself the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which amount to about $300,000 a year, and for his son those of the Duchy of Cornwall, which have been the property of the heir to the crown for more than three centuries.

The civil list, as it is called, is not voted in a lump sum, however, but it is allotted to special purposes. For the salaries of the royal household $629,000 is provided. That is a reduction of $31,000 from the amount allowed Queen Victoria, which is due to the abolition of the department of the buckhounds, which originated in mediaeval days, when the King and the court went on hunting excursions throughout the kingdom and kept a professional huntsman and hounds for that purpose. There are a number of other equally absurd sinecures which ought to be abolished, but they are held by men of importance and influence, and Parliament does not like to meddle with them.

For household expenses $965,000 is allowed. With this money eight or ten palaces have to be kept up—Windsor, Buckingham, St. James, Hampton Court, Osborne, Balmoral, Sandringham, Kingston, Claremount Frogmore and others, although the greater part of the expenses at Osborne, Balmoral and Sandringham which were the private property of Queen Victoria, are paid from the Privy purse. The official palaces are an enormous expense, and the maintenance of the stables, carriages and parks must be paid from this fund. For repairs the sum of $100,000 is appropriated, and to this the cost of the new furniture, now being put into Windsor and Buckingham palaces, is charged.

Over all of these expenditures the officials of the Government have practically control and an account is rendered to Parliament; but the Privy purse, which amounts to $550,000, the King can use as he pleases.

NO ACCOUNT IS RENDERED.

From this are paid the personal expenses of the royal family and the court, the State ceremonials, balls, dinners and other functions, travelling expenses and food for the household, which usually consists of 100 persons or more. Added to the Privy purse is the $300,000 which the King gets from the Duchy of Lancaster. This gives him a total of $850,000 for his personal expenses, of which he is required to render an account.

Alexandra has an allowance of $250,000, from which must be paid all of her expenses and salaries of a large number of retainers required by the Queen. She has reduced the number considerably, but is paying about 30 per cent. larger salaries than Queen Victoria allowed, because the ladies in waiting upon the present Queen will be subjected to many more expenses in the way of wardrobe. Queen Victoria was exacting in many respects, but she entertained so little and dressed so simply herself that her attendants did not require elaborate and expensive toilets. Under the present regime things will be different, and none but ladies of wealth can accept such positions. Queen Alexandra has notified her ladies in waiting that their services will be required only at important state functions. She will be attended regularly by Lady Suffield and Miss Knollys, who have been her secretaries for several years, and are intimate confidential friends, thoroughly acquainted with all her wishes, ideas and preferences.

Queen Victoria left a large estate in jewels, stocks, bonds and landed property. She owned some of the most profitable buildings in London, and inherited from her husband whole blocks of residences in the fashionable quarter of the city. Her holdings were so large that it required a staff of eight or ten men to look after them. No one knows what disposition she has made of them, because the will of a sovereign is not probated, and the facts have not leaked out. It is the general impression, however, that the estate has been placed in trust for the perpetual benefit of her heirs, and the King no doubt gets

A LARGE SHARE OF IT.

so that his income will be increased thereby.

Queen Victoria had seventy-four direct heirs, and when the revenues of her estate are distributed among them no one can receive a very large amount, although she was a very rich woman. She had nine children, of whom six survive, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren, all of whom survive, and thirty-six grandchildren, of whom twenty-six survive, making eighty-six in all, of whom seventy-four survive. Of the great-grandchildren twenty-two are boys and fifteen are girls. Six are grandchildren of the present King, eighteen are grandchildren of the Empress Frederick, eleven are grandchildren of the late Princess Alice, and six grandchildren of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg. This would appear to make a total of forty-one, but several are grandchildren of two of the late Queen's children. Eight of them are direct heirs to the different throne of Europe, and there are enough remaining to rule the rest of the kingdoms of the world. Several of them will no doubt reach thrones.

The civil list also contains an annual allowance of $100,000 for the Duke of Cornwall, and $30,000 to each of his sisters, the Duchess of Fife, the Princess Charles of Denmark and the Princess Victoria. The Duke receives about $310,000 a year from the revenues of Cornwall, which makes his income $410,000. His wife has an allowance of $50,000. The allowances to the King's brothers and sisters are as follows:

Duke of Connaught	$125,000
Empress Frederick	40,000
Princess Christian	30,000
Princess Louise	30,000
Princess Beatrice	30,000
Duchess of Albany	30,000
Duchess of Coburg	30,000

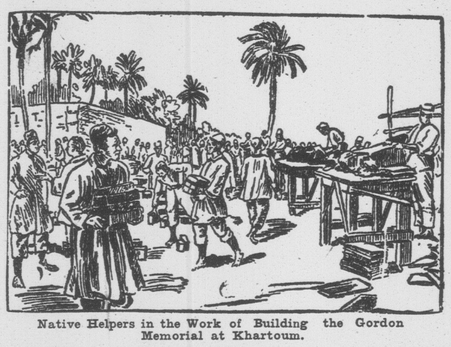
Parliament made grants in lump sums as wedding gifts to the Queen's children and grandchildren when they were married, of which the total will probably reach $1,000,000.

What'll you have, she asked severely, at the breakfast table, for he had been out late the night before and she had not yet forgiven him. I think, he replied, meekly, that I would appreciate a genial smile and a pleasant word about as much as anything.

Johnny—Papa, what is a bicycle face? Papa—The bicycle face, my son, is the one that puts off the butcher, the grocer, and the landlord till the machine is paid for.

THE GORDON COLLEGE AT KHARTOUM.

The work of civilizing the Soudan continues steadily, since the natives, freed from the necessity of self-defence, are beginning to engage in the nobler arts of peace. The Sirdar, in view of the better sanitary conditions obtainable at Khartoum, is encouraging its trade rather than that of Omdurman, and it is probable that Khartoum will gradually become the more important city of the two. Our picture represents a group of men engaged in the ancient art of brick-making. Men undertake the actual manufacture, but women, as is usual in the East, perform the humbler duty, carrying the bricks when made to the bricklayers. It is of special interest to know that the group we illustrate are engaged in building the Gordon Memorial College. It will be remembered that when Lord Kitchener overcame the dervishes a solemn memorial service was held in the city where Gordon fell, and it was then resolved that Khartoum should have a permanent memento of the man who gave his life in its service. At Lord Kitchener's suggestion it was agreed that a college for the education of the people to whom Gordon devoted himself would be the most appropriate monument; the building is approaching completion, and should soon be the means of accomplishing much beneficent work.



Native Helpers in the Work of Building the Gordon Memorial at Khartoum.

SOVEREIGNS WILL MEET.

PROMISE OF PEACE IN THE COMING CONFERENCE.

Powerful Rulers Will Meet Each Other at the German Manoeuvres.

Very high political significance will attach to the coming meeting of Emperor Nicholas, King Edward, and Emperor William at the German manoeuvres near Mayence. No decision, it is understood, has yet been reached as to whether the three sovereigns will be accompanied by their foreign Ministers, but such an arrangement is probable.

It is as a sign and guarantee of European peace that the meeting will have its chief value. The three powerful monarchs who will salute one another at Mayence can, if they are of one mind, realize the world's ideal of peace.

ANTAGONISM TONED DOWN.

Nine-tenths of the inflammable matter which exists is to be found in the conflict of interests between their respective empires in various parts of the world. The quarter where political dangers might most easily arise is where British and Russian interests collide.

Although the meeting of Edward and Nicholas could not be explained to terminate an antagonism that has existed for a century between the two powers, the mere fact that it is being arranged warrants the inference that the acuteness of the antagonism is being toned down. Germany, in the opinion of her leading publicists, is playing, in Bismarck's phrase, the part of honest broker in the operation.

DANGEROUS STAGE PASSED.

As the Berliner Post puts it, "When two great empires stand opposite each other in furious antagonism, personal meetings of their sovereigns are impossible. Therefore, when such a meeting does take place, it is a sign that the dangerous stage has passed."

International policy now finds itself in more quiet waters than at any time during the last twelve months. While Russia is in Manchuria and intends to stay there, and while she is quietly asserting her sway over the Mongolian provinces and intends to maintain it, the Chinese affair has been so far settled, that there is no present danger of a sudden collision between Russia and Great Britain over this issue.

NO PERIL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Military events in South Africa no longer threaten to lead to international surprises. Such suggestions as appear in some London sensational organs about intervention by Emperor William are dismissed in Germany as absurd. It is well known that during her last illness Queen Victoria pledged the Czar and the Kaiser to take no step that would be embarrassing to Great Britain until peace had been re-established in South Africa. There is not the least doubt that the promise will be kept by both sovereigns. All these conditions work powerfully for the world's peace.

According to the Cologne Gazette, which is apt to be well informed in such matters, the three monarchs will not only meet at the review, but will also exchange visits at Darmstadt, where the Czar and Czarina expect to spend five weeks; at Homburg, where King Edward will stay, and at Wiesbaden, where the Kaiser and Kaiserin will receive their august guests.

EFFECT TO BE FAR-REACHING.

It is inconceivable that these various interviews should occur without consequences of the most far-reaching kind.

In court circles in Berlin it is also said that King Edward will probably pay a flying visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, whom he has not seen since his accession, and that a meeting between the Russian and Austrian Emperors will be arranged shortly before, or after, the Czar's return home.

Altogether, there will be the most notable exchange of Imperial and Royal courtesies that has occurred of recent years.

FOR CHINESE SOLDIERS.

Rewards are seldom given for prowess on the battle-field in China, but when they are the most acceptable of them all, from the private soldier's point of view, is a sack of commanding officer of each regiment has power to give as many sacks as rice, valued at three taels. The are deserved, and at the conclusion of every campaign he sends in a formidable bill to the Government for rice. No inquiries are made, nor are the names of the recipients asked for so in nine cases out of ten the officer sells the grain and puts the money into his own pocket, while the deserving soldier, to whom the rice would have meant a good deal, has to go without.

RULES 400,000,000 PEOPLE

THE PERSONAL TRAITS OF KING EDWARD VII.

He Reigns Over One-Quarter of the Human Race — His Income.

King Edward VII. of England reigns over about 400,000,000 people, or a quarter of mankind.

As Prince of Wales his income was about $500,000; as King he gets about $5,000 a day.

The King, the Lord Mayor and the Constable of the Tower are the only persons who know the password of the Tower of London. This password is sent to the Mansion House quarterly, signed by the King, and is a survival of an ancient custom.

Four men in London, all of respectable standing in society, so closely resemble King Edward in appearance that it is often a source of embarrassment to them.

Edward's usual incognito when travelling abroad has been Baron Renfrew. He has also been known as Mr. Moulton, and in Constantinople, which the Prince and Princess of Wales visited soon after their marriage, the pair went about through the bazaars as plain Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

How long will the King live? There is an old gypsy saying that the Prince of Wales would die by violence as soon as "a great honor was conferred upon him." The predictions of this gypsy are said to have come true in regard to other members of European royal families. The King has never shown the slightest fear of assassination. The insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on

KING EDWARD'S LIFE.

His expectation, according to insurance tables, is 14.1 years. Allowance for moral hazard, or the chance of assassination, reduces this to ten years.

As a public speaker, the King has shown mastery of such intricate and diverse subjects as art, literature, dramatic history, military matters, engineering, shipping, civic institutions, the study of the Bible and Mission work, the history of Egypt, the Irish question, the management of lifeboats, collegiate education, ambulance and first aid training, agricultural improvements, live stock breeding, the reclaiming of barren land, the management of hospitals, the housing of the poor, the Darwinian theory, railways and their management and musical training.

Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 of last year Edward went to forty-three public dinners and banquets, to twenty-five garden parties and concerts, thirty times to the opera and theatre, to twenty-eight race meetings; eleven times he was in attendance at the House of Lords, and he fulfilled forty-five official and charitable engagements.

In his own set the favorite topic of conversation has been clothes. The King is an expert shoemaker, a handicraft he chose to learn when a boy, being obliged by his royal parents to learn some trade. He has worn shoes of his own make.

One of the happiest moments of the King's life was when he won the Derby with Persimmon in 1896. Shooting the King places above all other entertainments that can be offered him, and his principal visits have always been paid in the shooting season. Yachting he understands thoroughly. The King is an

AN INVETERATE SMOKER.

Under "Likes and Dislikes," the King has written in the Duchess of Fife's album over his signature, "I am the happiest when I have no public engagement to fulfill, when I can smoke a really good cigar and relax a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without being chronicled in the paper the next morning that the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously and lost more money than he can ever afford to pay; when I can spend a quiet evening with the Princess and my family. I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."

Edward VII. is rather a light eater, except at dinner, and has never been a great wine drinker.

In the matter of gifts the King has been abundantly favored. They vary in size from a cat to a hotel. Dogs, cats and other quadrupeds galore have been given or left to the King by bequest. His name has been mentioned in not far from a hundred wills as the recipient of the family dog, and on more than one occasion an annuity has been left by a testator in order that the maintenance of the animal should be no expense to the royal master.

One hobby of Edward's is collecting crystals. He knows all about ceramics and bronzes.

One of the King's treasures is a solid gold dinner set, the most magnificent in the world. It is valued at $4,000,000 and is kept at Windsor Castle. Another unique specimen of its kind belonging to Edward is the state carriage, which cost $40,000. In addition to being the most ornate vehicle in existence, it is said to be one of the most uncomfortable. Queen Victoria never used it when she could avoid doing so, as it always gave her a headache.

KING EDWARD'S CHAMPION,

the Champion of England, is a young Lincolnshire farmer named Dymoke. He is of a studious and retiring disposition, little given to the gayeties of the great world. It is said he is somewhat exercised over the necessity of fulfilling the duties of his office. This is to ride out of the hall where the banquet is held after the coronation, clad in steel armor, and challenge all comers to deny the title of the new sovereign. He then pledges the King in the golden goblet filled with wine, finally backing his horse from the royal presence. Young Dymoke possesses this honor by virtue of holding the manor of Scrivelsby, which his ancestors have held since the time of the Norman Kings. The Dymokes got the manor by marriage more than 500 years ago, and since then have acted as Champion at each coronation.

Are you any relation to my sister? He blushed and stammered until the young lady, taking pity on him, solved the matter by saying:—No; but you'd like to be—wouldn't you, Alfred?

1 lb of sheep's wool is sufficient to produce a yard of best quality cloth.

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—AND—
Builders' Furnishings generally.
Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

Mark You!
We have the BEST Studio, BEST assistants and the largest and most varied EXPERIENCE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore produce the
Best Photographs.
Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.
—IF YOU WANT—
Picture Frames
Photographs or
Tintypes
Come and See Us.
Mersereau's Photo Rooms
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MACKENZIE'S Quinine Wine and Iron
THE BEST TONIC AND
—BLOOD MAKER—
50c Bottles
We Guarantee it at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.

WE DO
Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills A SPECIALTY
WE PRINT—
ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, N. B.

THAT DECIDED HIM.

It is related of M. Lachaud, the most famous of French criminal lawyers of the present century, that in pleading a certain case he perceived that one of the jurors seemed to be hostile to him and his argument. In the faces of all the other men in the box he saw with his practised eye signs that his oratory or his shrewdness was having its effect; but this man, in spite of all he could do, remained frowning, suspicious, obdurate. M. Lachaud kept on with his work, and presently saw that his opportunity had come. It was a hot day and a ray of sunlight had penetrated a crevice in the curtain and was shining upon the top of the head of this juryman, who was quite bald. The lawyer paused in his argument, and addressed himself directly to the court. "If your Honor would please," he said, "to order that the curtain in yonder window be lowered a trifle, I am sure that the sixth juryman would appreciate it." This sign of watchful attention won the obstinate juryman's heart and M. Lachaud's case.

VERY ECCENTRIC.

Of course you quite understand that I shall call upon Mrs. Whiffler for your character, remarked Mrs. Taggetly to the girl she had just engaged.

Certainly, m'm' replied the girl, although I would rather you didn't, for Mrs. Whiffler is so eccentric that she is not always to be relied upon.

In what way is she eccentric?

She insists that her husband is quite a model father and husband, and that her children have not caused her a moment's anxiety.

H'm! Not much in that.

Then she says that she is perfectly content with one new dress and one new hat each season.

H'm! she is eccentric then.

She doesn't cycle— says it isn't womanly, and she further thinks that women have got their rights and have nothing to fight for.

Good gracious! You don't say so!

And, finally, she has never attended a bargain sale, and says that the only things sold at them are the women who buy!

Oh, the woman's mad! I shan't trouble her for your character; you can come when you like.

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO.

You can't stand for five minutes without moving if you are blindfolded.

You can't stand at the side of a room with both of your feet touching the wainscoting lengthwise.

You can't get out of a chair without bending your body forward or putting your feet under it—that is, if you are sitting squarely on the chair and not on the edge of it.

You can't crush an egg when placed lengthwise between your hands—that is, if the egg is sound and has the ordinary shell of a hen's egg.

You can't break a match if the match is laid across the nail of the middle finger of your hand and pressed upon by the first and third fingers of the same hand, though it may seem easy at first sight.