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.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 27. No. 18 — CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 13, 1902. — D. G. SMITH, PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.50 a Year, if paid in advance, $1.00.

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada or the United States (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. If paid in advance the price is One dollar.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $6.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of East Northumberland, Gloucester and Kent, 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.

G. B. FRASER
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,
Barrister-At-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc
Chatham, N. B.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anaesthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 43.

In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Kethro's Barber Shop. Telephone No. 6

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.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and on Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles

The undermentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles.

1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.

2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by Dr. CHARLES BARDOU'S improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.

4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.

The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted at no charge.

I. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

.Insurance.

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

Mrs. Jas. G. Miller.

WOOD GOODS!
WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale
Laths
Paling
Box-Shooks
Barrel Heading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
Chatham, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds;
Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CAN DIES.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware

Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.
School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Graining Colors, all kinds.
Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint.
Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 bbls. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 " Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Kegs 100 lbs. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil Finish, Pure Shellac, Dryers.
Jointers' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes. 15 Boxes Horse Nails,
10 Tons Refined Iron.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.

Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Wringers, Daisy Churns,

Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire, Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales, Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.

Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions Violins, Bows and Fixings.

Farming Tools, All Kinds.

Mower Sections, Heads, Knife Heads, Mower Section Guardes Rivets, Oilers.

Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.

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, prove this by calling.

The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

OUR NATIONAL PRESERVE.

Plans for a Game Preserve in the Rocky Mountains.

Both the large and the small game of the various provinces of the Dominion will be represented in a national park which it is proposed to establish in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Several reasons have combined to influence the Government to favor this project.

In the first place the park is intended to serve as an asylum and breeding ground for those magnificent varieties of big game which there is reason to fear are about to become extinct. In this category are the buffalo and the mountain lion. The Rocky Mountain goat is also reported to be growing exceedingly scarce.

Then the park is expected to be a great centre of attraction for visitors, especially those interested in the study of natural history, as well as to sportsmen. There is already a small park at Banff, where the national preserve is to be established, but at present it contains only about 250 square miles of territory, while the intention is to set apart a reserve of, at least ten times that extent. The park will not contain less than about 3,000 square miles.

The territory to be selected is admirably adapted for the purpose, for while it includes some of the wildest and grandest Canadian scenery, the land is entirely unfit for settlement. It consists of both mountain and dale, and includes the famous Yoho Valley.

The Government will stock the park with every variety of wild animal known to be native of Canada. Such as are not inimical to the well being of other varieties will be turned loose in the park, while enclosures will be made for dangerous specimens and for those which are likely to stray beyond the limits of the preserve.

As an instance of what has already been accomplished at Banff it may be mentioned that the small band of buffaloes placed in the park a short time ago have already increased to thirty-one in number. Besides these bison, the authorities have already a number of deer, moose, elk and Angora goats as the nucleus of a collection.

Arrangements are now under way for securing specimens of wolves and bears, for which recourse must be had to Indian hunters. Orders have also been given for mountain lions, but it is feared that very great difficulty will be experienced in filling this order, for the specimens are not only becoming exceedingly scarce, but are at all times very difficult to capture.

It will take some years properly to stock this enormous park, but within the next decade it is hoped Canada will own one of the best game preserves and most remarkable menageries of wild animals in existence.

A FORTUNATE TOWN.

Langholm, the little market town of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, has the distinction of being perhaps the only town in the kingdom—certainly one of a very few—without a public debt. The town treasurer is happy with a balance of some hundreds of pounds

About the ....House

FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

The following recipes have been used for years and are without fault. The first one is known to be over a hundred years old.

Continental Cake—Two pounds flour sifted, 1 lb 3 oz butter, 1 lb 3 oz sugar, 1 lb 6 oz raisins seeded, ¼ lb citron cut thin, 1 pt milk, 2 eggs, 1 large nutmeg, 1 gill boiled cider, ½ gill yeast. Stir butter and sugar to a froth. Boil the milk and pour it on the cider, put curds and whey warm (not hot) on the flour for dredging the fruit, add the eggs well beaten, one-third of the froth, butter and sugar, and the yeast. Let it rise till very light, then add remainder of butter and sugar and let it rise again. When light, add the spices which have been dredged with dry flour. Put it in baking pans and let stand till again light. This cake must be well beaten each time it is worked over.

Sister's Sweet Apple Pudding—One pint flour, 1 scant pint milk, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 tablespoon sugar, ¼ nutmeg grated, 2 qts sweet apples. Slice the apples very thin, and measure after slicing, then part of the flour with the sugar, salt and powder mixed, then part of apples, more flour and apples alternating, till all are in. Mix till no dry flour appears. Bake in flat pans till apples are soft, which will be about an hour. Do not have a very hot oven. Serve pudding hot with hard sauce, or plain butter and sugar. Very delicious.

Queen Tomato Sauce—Simmer over a slow fire 6 whole tomatoes, 2 turnips, 2 apples, 2 onions and 2 small carrots, for 25 minutes. Let cool, then strain through a fine sieve. Add 2 tablespoons tarragon vinegar, 2 of Chili vinegar. Mix the ingredients well together and keep in a cool place. This is very fine.

Potato Biscuit—Cook and mash ½ doz large good potatoes, add ½ pt cream or rich milk, and when this mixture cools, add 1 teaspoon salt and flour enough to roll out, first mixing in flour 1 teaspoon baking powder to every 1 pt flour you find necessary to use. Bake in a quick oven.

Spiced Apples—Four pounds tart apples, 2 lbs brown sugar, 1 pt good cider vinegar, ½ teaspoon ground cinnamon, 1 teaspoon whole cloves, 1 teaspoon whole allspice, 2 or 3 pieces flake mace, 2 small pieces preserved ginger root. Pare apples and halve them if large; leave whole if small. Boil sugar, vinegar and spices together, and drop in apples and ginger cut in pieces about an inch long. Boil gently till apples are tender, remove apples to covered jar, boil liquid till it is a nice, rich syrup. Pour hot over apples, and when cold, they are ready for use; or if kept in a cool place they will keep a long time.

Coddled Apples—Wash thoroughly unripe, dark green, sour apples. Put them in a porcelain-lined or agateware kettle, cover with water and let them boil till tender. Pour into a colander and cook. Throw away the water that drains from them. Rub them through the colander with a wooden spoon or wooden potato masher, the cores and skins will remain behind, to be thrown away. Add sugar and a hint of cinnamon to taste. The apples should be sour enough to require a great deal of sugar. Leave the apple as it falls in the dish, and serae cold with sugar and cream.

HINTS FOR WASH DAY.

Try washing red table linene in water in which a little borax has been dissolved.

Add a few drops of ammonia to the blue water to whiten the clothes.

Clothes turned right side out, carefully folded and sprinkled, are half ironed.

Sprinkle salt on a wine stain and pour hot water through till it is gone.

Wet fruit stains with alcohol or pour boiling water through them.

Kerosene in the boiling water whitens clothes safely, especially such as are yellow from lying. Put in a tablespoonful to each gallon of suds.

For very yellow or grimy things, make an emulsion of kerosene, clear lime water and turpentine in equal parts. Shake them together until creamy, then add a cupful to a boilerful of clothes and boil for half an hour.

The same emulsion is good for very dirty things, such as jumpers, overalls, working shirts, children's trousers. Use it in conjunction with strong suds, as hot as the hand can bear, and rub a little directly upon greasy spots. Let the clothes stand five minutes before washing out, and be sure to have the second suds and the rinsing water as hot as the first.

If coffee is spilt on linen the stains may be removed by soaking the part in clear, cold water, to which a little borax has been added, for twelve hours.

If the stain is from tea or fruit do not put the articles in cold water, or the stain will become set. Simply pour boiling water over it until it disappears, which it will do if quite fresh.

TOO INDULGENT MOTHERS.

Florotta Vining writes as follows: It is barely possible I may be growing rusty myself, but I see children ten years old and upwards who monopolize the entire conversation at a dinner table, of their mothers and fathers, where there are guests, and fault with the food, and a good share of the time of the waitress is taken up in satisfying them. When I was a girl I had to sit still, say nothing, and eat what was given me, and what I accepted on my plate I was obliged to eat. Children are not brought up like that now. The waste of good food and the amount of spending money of the youth, is really most all the father in ordinary circumstances can earn. The family of to-day don't seem to lay up for the future. I blame the indulgent mother. It is the middle class that are the most extravagant. What possible excuse is there for a man with five or six children to live in the most extravagant way, and when he loses his money, through no fault of his own, blow his brains out and leave a woman alone to fight the battle without means? For years this family must depend upon their relatives and friends and those that have saved must share with those that have wasted.

WOMAN'S BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST.

One of the newest and, already, most popular models for the new shirt waist takes its name from the famous artist of American girls and is quite charming enough to be taken bodily from one of his popular drawings. As shown it is made of soft finished white pique and is both smart and serviceable, but chambray, batiste, madras, Oxford, silk, light-weight wools and all the list of waisting materials are equally suitable. The features, which are the plaits running from the shoulders and the ornamental stitching, are entirely new this season and make a most distinctive effect.

The fronts are laid in one deep plait, each of which runs from the shoulders to the waist line where the extra fulness can be arranged in gathers or adjusted to the figure as preferred. The back may be either plain or made with an applied yoke but must be drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style with cuffs three inches in width and at the neck is a plain stock worn with a fancy tie. The closing is effected through the usual box plait which, however, is slightly wider than those of last season.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size, 3¾ yards of material 21 inches wide, 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

THE UP-TO-DATE BABY.

It isn't correct any more to have things daintily pretty for the new born baby just in order to have them daintily pretty, says a writer. It is no longer the proper thing to swathe the little body in yards and yards of muslin and lace and put him to bed in billows of down and silk perfumed with rose and violet. Up-to-date mothers no longer vie with each other on the point of delicate elaboration. They do not vie at all any more. Their one object is to make everything as sanitary and comfortable as possible for the new comer. Sometimes they give a sigh for the pretty bow or frill of lace, but after all, everything in the new fashion looks so clean and sensible and wholesome they come to see the other was only a perverted taste and take no pleasure in it. Things have advanced in the last few years. The nursery is one of them.

PLASTER STATUES.

Many of the cheap plaster of Paris ornaments are in reality quite ornamental, but they soon show the effects of dust and smoke, and must be cast aside unless one knows how to clean them. They can easily be cleaned to look like new by the following plan: Make ordinary cooked starch as for starching clothes, only thin it a little more. While it is still quite warm, cover the whole of the statue with it, being sure that some of the starch adheres to every part. Set it away for a day, when the starch can be peeled off, leaving the statue clean and white. Sometimes a second application is needed, if it is badly soiled, but usually one will suffice.

RESTLESS GOLD FISH.

It may not be generally known that there is cruelty in the keeping of gold fish. Half of such captives die from sheer want of rest. As fish have eyes so formed that they cannot endure the light, in a glass vessel they are in an entirely wrong place, as is evident from the way in which they dash about and go round and round until fairly worn out.

Dew falls on a yellow surface more readily than on green. On black and red it will not usually form.

BONBONS AS STIMULANTS.

Chocolates Said to Be a Long Way Ahead of Liquor.

It is a well-known fact among certain business men and women who are apt to become tired before the end of the day's work that two or three chocolate creams or a piece of sweet chocolate eaten in the middle of the afternoon will have all the reviving effect of coffee and none of its deleterious results.

"It has been determined by science that sugar is a much better stimulant than liquor of any sort," says the Worcester, Mass., Gazette. "An experiment was tried several months ago upon dogs, with some very remarkable results. The animals were a breed of runners, and two of equal speed and endurance were taken and especially trained for the purpose. One was given a regular allowance of whiskey, and the other a ration of sugar. After a period of time had elapsed the two dogs were taken out for a long run, with the result that the sugar fed dog ran faster and further with less fatigue than his whiskey fed brother. At the time the various scientific journals made some considerable comment about the experiment. Now the circumstance is again called to the public attention, owing to the fact that the soldiers in the Philippines have consumed 40,000 pounds of a certain brand of chocolate bonbons each month. The use of candies in the Philippines is explained by the army surgeons on the ground that in tropical countries plenty of sweet is necessary for the preservation of health. The experiment made by the men has proved the correctness of the theory

BEYOND A DOUBT.

The soldier boys find that the feeling of a need of liquor is absent when they have plenty of chocolate or other kinds of sweetness.

"While liquor will undoubtedly be used for a long time to come, a substitute which is harmless in every respect will be welcomed not only by temperance people, but by those who need some stimulant to accomplish their daily toil in a world where the so-called strenuous life is almost a necessity in the struggle for existence. The old-time notion that sweet was unwholesome is thus exploded. As a matter of fact, many of the old ideas are being relegated to the rear of the car of progress. One of these seemingly strange theories was the furnishing of sailors in the service of the Government with a daily allowance of grog. This was no army canteen beer, but a stiff glass of the ardent. It was supposed to give men the strength and necessary courage to go into battle and win. That was a long time ago, but the no distant future may see a ration of sweet chocolate distributed to the gunners just before the signal to begin firing is given. This is no idle dream, but the result of scientific investigation, which has made this generation healthier than its predecessor, and which should make the next one nearer perfection.

"A moderate indulgence in certain kinds of liquor will make their use a subject of discussion for many years to come. If, however, the time has arrived when alcoholics are no longer used as a stimulant for those who need something to make possible the completion of their tasks, a greater stride has been taken in the direction of temperance than all of the various organizations for the promotion of that virtue have been able to make possible since first they began to agitate."

PRIVATE CARS.

Once a Luxury, Now Almost a Necessity.

"The private car," said a railway man, "is the best evidence in the world of the continued evolution of the business man."

"More and more private cars are being turned out every year, and where one person had a private car ten years ago, there are now ten or twenty who own them, or lease them for terms.

"The presidents of railway companies were the first to have private cars. Then the heads of large concerns saw their possibilities, and soon found that they could hardly get along without them. The theatrical stars saw the advertising to be gained by having private cars, and, lastly, the rich man who wanted comfort and privacy for himself or his family began to use the private cars.

"The head of a corporation or other big concern, who does much travelling, finds a private car a great convenience. He makes the car his office, and where he formerly lost a business day or two in travelling, he now loses little time.

"A car built for the business man is practically a travelling office. Sleeping quarters are provided for only the man himself, his secretary, stenographer, and servants.

"A special car intended more as a vehicle for pleasure than business, contains stateroonis, a kitchen and a dining-room. The bedsteads are brass, there is an extension dining-table and there are arm-chairs, desks lounges, cabinets, wardrobes, and all the conveniences and luxuries that can be put in such a vehicle. Such a car may cost from $25,000 to $50,000, and sometimes even more."

Miss De Muir—"Papa, this is Mr. Galloper—no, I mean Mr. Pacer." The Young Man—"I beg pardon, but my name is Trotter." Miss De Muir—"So stupid of me. I knew it had something to do with horses, though."

NATIONS THRIVE IN TRADE

OLD IRON SOLD AND CHIMNEYS ARE SWEPT.

Russia Started in the Old Metal Trade at the Close of the Crimean War.

The idea of a nation going into trade seems at first incongruous, but as the majority of European Governments are constantly getting into financial quagmires they have perforce to make money by setting them selves up in business.

Russia first started in trade at the close of the Crimean War. Money was scarce, so the Government, noticing that people were making lots of money by selling the old iron picked up on the battlefields and in Sebastopol, decided to act as auctioneer. Officials were appointed as mediums between the vendors and purchasers, and for their services in this capacity exacted twelve cents from both parties on every hundredweight of metal sold. This brought Russia $75,000 by the time all the old iron was bought up, says London Tit-Bits.

Spain goes in for trade whenever her finances want attending to. Two years prior to the outbreak of the war with America she decided to turn an honest penny by linen and plate marking. Accordingly an Act was passed making it compulsory for everybody whose income exceeded a certain sum to have their linen and plate properly marked, with an alternative of a $100 fine for breaking the law. The Government did all the marking, and earned $7,500,000 before the law was repealed a year later.

Eighteen months passed, and then Spain decided to take up bookbinding. The Government made it imperative for all new books to be bound by the State, and supervised every bookbinding business in the country. Another law compelled the

OWNERS OF ALL MULES

born within a certain period to take the animals to Government officials for branding, at a charge of $1 a head, and these two businesses brought versatile Spain in several millions.

Italy and France have both made a good thing out of their businesses as the national tobacconists. Italy pockets a profit of $40,000,000 a year in this manner and France $75,000,000, with an additional million from the sale of matches. The Italian Government also clears $15,000,000 a year by the State lotteries, retains a monopoly of all the flags used in the country, and makes a handsome profit by the sale of snow from her mountains, which is brought down in baskets by night and sold for refrigerating purposes.

Greece has tried many ways of making money of late, but none of them are very successful. The Government makes and sells all the playing cards used in the country, and also retails a little bronze badge which finds a ready sale at twenty-five cents as the national emblem. These two monopolies produce $2,500,000 a year. Sweden goes in for banking, and conducts a State bank which is responsible for a revenue of $750,000 per annum.

It is rather surprising that Austria should choose the uncongenial occupation of sweeping chimneys in order to raise the lacking millions, but such is the case. Some time ago the Government announced that every chimney must be swept once a month and the Government would do it for a fee of 35 cents per chimney.

ALL THE CHIMNEY-SWEEPS

in the country were pressed into the Government's service, for no competition was allowed, and Austria managed to accumulate $4,000,000 a year in this manner, in addition to fines of $50 each, which people were compelled to pay for breaking the regulation. Moreover, the Government built and conducts swimming baths throughout the country, and realizes $7,500,000 a year by her State lotteries.

There is evidently a large profit attached to pawnbroking, or France would not interest herself in the business in addition to her trade in tobacco. The Mont-de-Piete at Paris is the national pawn-shop, which the Government conducts, and it brings in the very respectable revenue of $5,000,000 a year. Anything may be pawned there, from a coffin to an elephant—both of which it may be mentioned, have figured among the pledges before now—and money is lent at the rate of 7 per cent. interest.

Other trades are well represented, for France also runs a theatre and does a big business as a soap merchant. Russia more or less controls all her theatres, and taxes every playgoer two cents for her supervision, the $880,000 derived from this source going towards the maintenance of the Empress Marie Foundation, an institution for the poor of the land. Germany keeps a corps of house-cleansers which she loans for spring-cleaning at a profit of $4,000,000 per annum, and Hesse acts as a matrimonial agent by taxing all her bachelors over the age of thirty.

NEW UNIFORMS.

The British Army's Future Fighting Kit.

The War Office has at last decided upon the new military uniforms in detail, and the transformation of the soldier is expected to commence about the middle of the year, says the London Daily Mail.

The ceremonial dress will be the full dress at present used, and will be worn with a cap for walking out, while the service dress—the fighting kit—will be an entirely new one, of special material, replete with the latest improvements, and designed alike for rough wear and comfort.

The service dress is, in fact, designed with a view to furnishing a comfortable uniform, light enough to be worn on service abroad and in warm weather at home, and also with the addition of warm, underclothing for wear in winter. It consists chiefly of a rain-proof drab mixture cloth. The great coat is to be light and supple, with a small cape attached, capable of being easily put on or taken off, and easily folded.

The jacket is of a very light drab mixture serge of Norfolk pattern. It will have a turned-down roll collar, shoulder rifle patches, two breast pockets with flaps, and two strong side pockets with flaps, pleated at the waist and with a false pleat down the center of the back. It is intended to be loose fitting.

Every man will wear on a particular colored ground the title of his unit. This will be a curved strip on the upper arm of the jackets and the great coats.

A headdress of new design of thick felt, with broad brim and ventilation perforations, has been decided on to be worn abroad only.

Trousers are to be of drab mixture tartan, made loose from the waist to the knee, and only reaching to the top of the boots. These are never to be worn in public without leggings or putties.

The leggings are to be of brown leather, with brass removable studs down the front. These will take the place of jack-boots for mounted troops and will be provided with spur rests. The spurs are of a new pattern, light and easily adjustable.

Cardigan jackets of brown wool, drawers of Shetland worsted yarn, fatigue comforters and Bedford cord pantaloons are also to be issued.

A soldier who was asked what he thought of the new uniform was not at all pleased; "but it's something to be thankful for," he said, "that they ain't giving us the fireman's 'frying-pan' yet."

His opinion of the tartan trousers is interesting: "Nothing good in the new uniform?" he said. "Oh, but there is, though. Don't you know they're going to put us all in tartan trousers—drab tartan, like the picture of the fat boy you see in advertisements? That's a clever idea if you like. When they wear in holes we shall be able to mend 'em, and you won't know patches from pattern. They're going to be made short so that we shun't get 'em muddy, wide at the hips and narrow downward—I call that neat." But this was all in the way of sarcasm.

THE GUNS OF THE MIKASA.

The trials of the improved Elswick gun mountings for the barbette guns of the Japanese battleship Mikasa seem to prove that they are a long way in advance of anything yet in use in the British navy. From the after barbette, firing unaimed shots, the gun was on one occasion loaded and fired in thirty seconds, an improvement of twelve seconds on the best previous performance. But the most remarkable result was achieved by the forward barbette, which, firing aimed rounds from one gun, got off three shots in a net period of 97 seconds, or at an average rate of one round in 32 1-3 seconds. As, however, the gun's crew was merely a scratch lot, it is probable that the Mikasa will beat this performance in the future. She will at any rate approach the rate of two rounds per gun per minute, which means that from her four 12-inch guns alone she will be able to hurl three tons of steel at an opponent within that time.

"I can't understand, Bobby," said his father, "why you should quarrel so much with Tommy White. Your mother tells me that you quarrel with him most of the time." "I can't help it, pa," replied Bobby, thoughtfully; "I think I must get my disposition from you or ma."

In setting and distributing type a compositor's hand travels on an average 11 miles a day.

How to Know La Grippe.

The Symptoms and Dangers of This Deadly Disease Which is Driving so Many to Beds of Sickness---Effective Treatment by

Dr. Chase's Famous Remedies.

Chill followed by fever, quick pulse, severe pains in the eyes and forehead, and dull pains in the joints and muscles, mark the beginnings of la grippe. There is also hoarseness, inflamed air passages, and obstinate cough, furred tongue, distress in the stomach, and diarrhoea. The one unmistakable feature of la grippe is the depressed spirits and weakness and debility of the body.

With the very young and very old and with persons of low vitality, the dangers of la grippe are very great. Pneumonia of a violent and fatal form is a frequent result. It is also claimed that very many cases of consumption can be directly traced to la grippe. The after effects of la grippe are most often felt in the nervous system. The extreme debility in which this disease leaves its victims is more than most nervous systems can endure—paralysis or prostration follows.

The most successful doctors advise their patients to avoid exposure to cold or over-exertion, and recommend both general and local treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to strengthen and tone the system, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough and protect the bronchial tubes and lungs from threatened complications.

Any honest and conscientious doctor will tell you that this combined treatment recommended by Dr. Chase cannot be surpassed as a means of relieving and curing la grippe, and restoring the weakened and debilitated body to its accustomed vigor. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is too well known as a cure for bronchitis and severe chest colds to need comment. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food seeks out the weak spots in the system and builds them up. It rekindles the vitality of persons weakened by disease, worry or over-exertion, and cannot possibly be equalled as a restorative and reconstructant to hasten recovery from la grippe, and to prevent serious constitutional complications. For sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

Canada House,
Corner Water and St. John Sts.,
Chatham.
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM
Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first-rate.
Wm. Johnston,
Proprietor

The Factory
JOHN McDONALD & CO.
(Successors to George Cassady.)
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—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
Water Street, Chatham.

MACKENZIE'S
Quinine Wine
- and Iron
THE BEST TONIC AND
—BLOOD MAKER—
50c Bottles
We Guarantee it
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
IS 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.