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Board Works

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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BUSINESS NOTICE

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The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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THOSE DEAR GIRLS.

Miss Chellus—What a lovely piece of lace that is.

Miss Amy Bell—Yes, isn't it? Mamma gave me that when I first came out.

Miss Chellus—Really? How well it has worn!

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STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
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JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR
Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
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(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852.)
Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing.
Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country. All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere. Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.
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Repairs effected with quick dispatch.
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Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
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THE BEST EVER MADE.
School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
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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, Dri ra.
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, $2.45 per Keg.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes, $3.90 per keg; 15 Boxes Horse Nails, $3.00 box.
10 Tons Refined Iron, $2.50 per 100 lbs.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, $1.90. Clothes Wringers, $2.50. Daisy Churns, $3.75.
Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire 14c. yd., 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, 70c. doz. Heads, 40c. each. Knife Heads, $3.00.
" " Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, Oilers.
My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
J. R. GOGGIN.

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, NEW BRUNSWICK.

RUN BY WOMEN.

The State Besjukovschtschina, in Russia, is probably the only place in the world that is run entirely by women. This state is made up of seven villages, each presided over by a Mayoress, the whole under the superintendence of a lady named Saschka, who acts as President. There are women Magistrates, women preachers, women policemen—in fact, every capacity in the state is filled by women. The roads are made by women, and women sell milk and deliver letters. If you want to bring an action against your neighbor in this state you go to a woman lawyer; and if there is anything in your house to be stolen, then a burglar of the weaker sex steals it. No place of any importance is filled by a man.

SYMPATHY.

Watts—I think I feel as bad as Mudge does over his losing his job.

Potts—I feel worse. He's already touched me for ten.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Public interest is so centered upon the progress of events in South Africa that little thought is given to other parts of the great continent, though the reorganization of the Soudan under Sir Reginald Wingate, in succession to Lord Kitchener, is well worthy of attention. The opening of this vast region, closed to the outside world for more than sixteen years, took place in November last, when the Khalifa was killed and his army annihilated in an advance toward Omdurman, by the last of the three Anglo-Egyptian expeditions sent against it. The government set up to succeed the hideous tyranny of the Mahdi and the Khalifa is necessarily military, the natives "owning no argument but force," an army of 11,000 men being permanently concentrated at Omdurman and Khartoum, and its command carrying with it the governor-generalship of the Soudan. As the old rule was also that of force, the new rule differs from it less in the means employed than in the object aimed at, which is, broadly speaking, to develop the nation which in a rude and degraded form came into being as a result of the Mahdist revolt, and to prepare it for inclusion among civilized peoples. In this process first place is given to the establishment of law and order, and the first step has been to prevent the possibility of another insurrection by the deportation and confinement at Rosetta of all the relations of the Mahdi and the Khalifa likely to foment one. Of the remaining Dervishes, the blacks have, following the British custom, been freely enlisted in the Soudanese battalions, while the Arabs have been scattered over the country to till the land, or are engaged on canal works and in rebuilding Khartoum.

Next, for administrative purposes, the Soudan has been divided into five provinces and three small districts, each of the former being in charge of a British officer, with two British officers under him as travelling inspectors, and under them the magistrates and police officers. For martial law has been substituted a Soudan Penal Code framed after the Indian Code used in British East Africa and Zanzibar, and a Code of Criminal Procedure, based on English military law, and so familiar to the officers called upon to administer it. As for slavery, while it has been found impracticable to at once abolish it, the institution being firmly rooted in the Soudan, the traffic in and ill-treatment of slaves is prohibited by heavy penalties, and no greater right is recognized on the part of the master as against his slaves than against other servants. Almost as important as the establishment of order is provision for adequate revenue, a problem which with a people so poor is one of great delicacy, any heavy taxation threatening to prevent the revival of prosperity essential to the payment of taxes at all. The plan of levying new taxes monthly as trade increases has, however, been adopted, and thus far found to work fairly well, though the danger of overdoing it is evident, and could revenue be otherwise provided, a more rapid increases of prosperity would follow were no taxes to be imposed for the next three years. Of the other objects which must precede the larger development of the possibilities of the country, the redistribution of the population, establishment of communications, rebuilding of cities, etc., come in natural order, and the energy with which they are being pushed must go far to convince the natives that the purpose of England in the Soudan is not destructive but constructive.

IMAGINATION AND DISEASE.

How a Doctor's Letter Almost Killed a Comparatively Healthy Man.

In "A Journalist's Note-Book" Frank F. Moore tells an amusing and significant story of the influence of imagination upon health. A young civil servant in India, feeling fagged from the excessive heat and from long hours of work, consulted the best doctor within reach. The doctor looked him over, sounded his heart and lungs, and then said gravely: "I will write you to-morow."

The next day the young man received a letter telling him that his left lung was gone and his heart seriously affected, and advising him to lose no time in adjusting his business affairs. "Of course you may live for weeks," the letter said, "but you had best not leave important matters undecided."

Naturally the young official was dismayed by so dark a prognosis nothing less than a death-warrant. Within 24 hours he was having difficulty with his respiration, and was seized with an acute pain in the region of the heart. He took to his bed with the feeling that he should never arise from it. During the night he became so much worse that his servant sent for the doctor.

"What on earth have you been doing to yourself?" demanded the doctor. "There were no indications of this sort when I saw you yesterday."

"It is my heart, I suppose," weakly answered the patient.

"Your heart!" repeated the doctor. "Your heart was all right yesterday."

"My lungs, then."

"What is the matter with you, man? You don't seem to have been drinking."

"Your letter!" gasped the patient. "You said I had only a few weeks to live."

"Are you crazy?" said the doctor. "I wrote you to take a few weeks' vacation in the hills, and you would be all right."

For reply the patient drew the letter from under the bedclothes, and gave it to the doctor.

"Heavens!" cried that gentleman, as he glanced at it. "This was meant for another man. My assistant misplaced the letters."

The young man at once sat up in bed and made a rapid recovery.

And what of the patient for whom the direful prognosis was intended? Delighted with the report that a sojourn in the hills would set him right, he started at once, and five years later was alive and in fair health.

On the Farm.

MILKING TIME.

If there be one time above all others when peace and quietness should reign supreme in the stable, it is during the milking hour. Let us reason out why we should not irritate or in any way excite the cow at this particular time, writes Laura Rose, of the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School.

First we will briefly consider what milk is, and how produced. The average composition of milk is: fat, 3.6 per cent.; casein, 2.5 per cent.; albumen, .7 per cent.; sugar, 5.0 per cent.; mineral matter, .7 per cent.; water, 87.5 per cent.

We know that milk is made from the food the cow eats, and that the food is first converted into blood; after that the process it undergoes is, as yet, largely a mystery.

There are two general theories advanced—the metamorphic and the transudation. The advocates of the first claim that the cellular tissue of the udder is built up and then broken down, and so changed into milk. This theory cannot be accepted as the only source of milk production, for it would be hardly possible for a cow giving from sixty to eighty pounds of milk a day to build up and break down her udder four or five times in the course of twenty-four hours.

The transudation theory is that the milk is simply filtered from the blood as it passes through the udder.

If this be true, then we would expect to find in the blood the same properties, to a large extent, as are in milk. Such is not so, for the blood contains but a small per cent. of the constituents found in milk. A combination of the two theories is a reasonable solution of the process of milk production, the fat, casein and sugar to a large extent being formed in the udder, while the other properties are filtered from the blood.

When is the milk manufactured? Just while you are milking the cow—all but perhaps a quart. That is the fact I want to impress the most deeply.

The manipulating of the teats excites the nerves in the udder, thus stimulating the milk secretion. Any harsh treatment, fright or unusual excitement prevents the nerve action in the udder. We say "The cow is holding back her milk"—in reality she has ceased to make it.

One hasty blow not only materially lessens the quantity of milk, but also greatly affects its quality, and experiments along this line have shown that it takes several milkings to bring a very sensitive cow back to her normal record.

If the nerves have no part in the milk secretion, then the hornfly would not cause a shrinkage in the flow of milk, nor would the snapping and barking of the dog as he drives the herd from the meadow have a like effect.

To insure pure milk the atmosphere in which the cows are milked must be pure. Putting down hay or cleaning out the stable just before milking is a bad practice. The milk in passing from the teat to the pail through an atmosphere laden with stable odors and dust may become sufficiently contaminated to materially affect the flavor of the butter. For similar reasons we hear milking in the barnyard condemned, especially in dry, dusty weather.

I noticed in England the farmers had milking sheds in or near the pasture fields, and that the men had long linen ulsters which they slipped on when going to milk. I thought this a good idea, as it tended to cleanliness in milking and also to a saving of the clothes.

Before starting to milk, the flanks and udder of the cow should be wiped with a damp cloth to remove loose hairs and dirt, which otherwise might fall into the milk pail.

It is found a good practice to cut off the cow's switch and clip the hair from the hind quarters when putting her in for winter. Endeavor as far as possible to have the cows milked by the same persons, at the same hour, in the same place, and in the same order.

Milk with dry hands, vigorously and exhaustively. Nothing will prolong the milking period more than by getting the last drop, and remember the first pint has but one per cent. butter-fat, while the last pint has ten per cent.

Bacteriologists tell us the small amount of milk which has collected in the teat abounds with injurious forms of bacteria, while the remaining portion of the milk is practically germ free, and they recommend not allowing the first stream to go into the milk pail.

I have often heard a person say, "I can get more milk from that cow than anyone else," or "This animal will not let another person near her." Why is it? In such cases there is between the cow and her milker a sympathy and confidence. He has in some mysterious way crept into her affections, and it is her pleasure and delight to show her regard in the brimming pail. Does this sound sentimental? There is far more truth than poetry in it. Get a cow to love and trust you by feeding and caring for her kindly, and she will repay you by bringing you in additional dollars and cents.

CONDITION IN CATTLE AND HORSES.

"Condition", in a horse has a very different meaning to the same expression as applied to cattle. In the case of the latter, the more heavily-fleshed the animal is the better is its "condition" reputed to be, whereas in the case of horses it is not great wealth of flesh, but great muscular development, so essential to the performance of the work expected of it, that constitutes the highest condition. A considerable wealth of flesh is of course necessary for animals which are used for draft purposes, because in such cases "weight" tells, but in the case of animals required for fast work it is sheer hard muscle rather than preponderance of flabby flesh that is especially required. Good condition can only be obtained by the use of proper foods, and for this purpose there is nothing better than a ration having for its basis good oats and sweet, well saved hay. Oats should form the "foundation" of all rations for horses.

PRUNE LOW.

Don't let those fruit trees run away up out of your reach; there are lots of disadvantages in tall trees, and not one single advantage. It is more work to prune the trees; more work to thin the fruit, of course you do thin the fruit; more work to spray, and to pick the fruit. If any of the fruit falls to the ground it is bruised and badly injured, and if you fall while picking fruit from these tall trees you would perhaps get a broken arm or leg and perhaps a broken neck.

SPRING SMILES.

Mrs. Bunt—The new tenants next door are not a bit neighborly. Mr. Bunt—No; I notice they keep their confounded piano going almost constantly.

Dorothy—Papa, we girls have a new name for those men who call on us but never take us out anywhere. Papa—What is it, daughter? We call them fireside companions.

Milliner—This hat will last you several seasons, Miss Flyhigh. Miss Flyhigh—Oh, I don't want that kind of a hat; show me one that won't be fit to be seen in about four weeks.

Hix—What would you think of a man who divulged a secret intrusted to him? Dix—Well I should think he was on an equal footing with the man who intrusted it to him.

Mother, sternly—He kissed you twice to my knowledge, and I don't know how often after that. Daughter—Neither do I, ma. I never was much good at mental arithmetic.

Merchant—I think I'll have to fire your friend Polk. He's as frightful lazy. Friend—Slow in everything, eh? Merchant—Well, no, not everything. He gets tired quick enough.

Ryan—An' did yes foind th' Frinch th' politest paple in th' wurrld? Shea, after his trip abroad—Oi did that. Why, ivery toime Oi'd call down wan av th' frog-eaters, he'd hand me his car-rd!

Mr. Gimp—Did you tell Judge Dwiggs that I was waiting to see him? Office boy—Yes, sir. Mr. Gimp—Did he seem pleased? Office boy—Oh, yes, sir. He said: The dickens he is!

What am I to get for it? asked the ward politician. Oh, you'll be taken care of, answered the boss. Not any, returned the politician. I'll have to see the cash. I'm no faith heeler.

He—You don't give me credit for doing anything well. She—Oh, yes, I do. There's at least one thing you can do better than any one else. He—And what's that? She—Make a fool of yourself.

London, May 4.—The latest list of casualties in South Africa shows that 271 officers and 2,552 men have been killed, 664 officers and 9,225 men wounded, and 171 officers and 3,925 men missing. Sixty-four officers and 2,028 men have died from various diseases.

DOMESTICS IN CHINA.

The question of domestic service in China is by far an easier proposition than in most other countries. In China a rich man gets as many servants as he wants, and yet he pays them no wages, while the common people have to pay them well. Even then they are hard to get, for the reason that the employe of the rich man can make more than triple the ordinary wages in perquisites.

EXTREMELY PLEASANT.

Mrs. Rivers—Do you find your new neighborhood pleasant?

Mrs. Brooks—Very. My nearest neighbors, Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Waters, are on the outs, and both come to me with stories about the other.

With Rich Red Blood
Throbbing Through the Arteries Weakness and Disease are Impossible--Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Makes the Blood Pure, Rich and Healthy.

Not a single day passes but we are reminded of the value of keeping the body supplied with an abundance of rich, red, life-sustaining blood.

Heart failure, brain troubles and nerve paralysis can only exist when the blood is in a thin, watery condition.

Deadly pneumonia and consumption cannot find a beginning in the healthy body, which is supplied with plenty of pure blood to rebuild and reconstruct the tissues wasted by disease.

To guard against disease, to prolong life, to insure health, strength and vigor to every organ you cannot possibly find a means so effective as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the blood builder and nerve restorative.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new, rich, red blood, and this accounts for its phenomenal success as a system builder. It is as certain as the laws of nature, because it gets away down at the foundation of disease and cures by making the blood pure and rich.

Mrs. E. McLaughlin, 95 Parliament St., Toronto, states:—"My daughter was pale, weak, languid and very nervous, her appetite was poor and changeable, she could scarcely drag herself about the house, and her nerves were completely unstrung. She could not sleep for more than half an hour at a time without starting up and crying out in excitement.

"As she was growing weaker and weaker, I became alarmed, and got a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She used this treatment for some weeks and from the first we noticed a decided improvement. Her appetite became better, she gained in weight, the color returned to her face, and she gradually became strong and well. I cannot say too much in favor of this wonderful treatment, since it has proven such a blessing to my daughter."

To allow the blood to get weak, watery and vitiated is to prepare the way for pneumonia, consumption, kidney disease, or other dreadfully fatal complications. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents and cures disease by creating an abundance of rich blood and nerve force in the system. In pill form, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Boy Was Benefited.

"The other afternoon," said the man in the box office of a theater, "a boy came to me and said, 'Are these any good?' and I took from him two front row seats for that night which had been torn into a hundred pieces or so and then cleverly pasted together again. 'Oh, yes, my child. But how did this strange accident happen to the tickets?'

"The boy replied: 'Why, papa came home with them last night and showed them to mamma, and he seemed to be in such good humor somehow that mamma thought it would be a good time then to tell him how she owed over $100 for provisions. She told him of it, but he got so mad that he said that every night now he wouldn't come home till after 12 o'clock, and he told me for heaven's sake when I got married to look out for a sensible woman. All the time mamma laughed, and he was getting madder, and so he said she wouldn't go to the theater with him after that, and he tore the tickets up and rushed out somewhere alone. He ain't back yet either, but mamma don't care. I picked up the pieces off the carpet and pasted them together, and if you'll exchange the tickets for matinee ones I guess I'll come down on Saturday with some other fellow and take in the show.'

"I gave other tickets to the candid kid, and he walked away very well pleased with himself."—Philadelphia Record.

Nerves and Hair Picking.

"Persons whose nerves are in any way out of gear should not pick hair," observed a well known specialist in nervous diseases to a reporter, "and indeed I am almost willing to go further and to say that they should not handle mattresses or pillows stuffed with hair. The tactile nerves, the nerves that are located in the ends of the fingers, seem to be specially affected by handling of hair or animal wools of any kind.

"Many good housewives do themselves great injury in picking hair in the repair or alteration of mattresses, and, while they think they will save money by doing such work themselves, they often find out that, besides the personal suffering in consequence, they pay out many times in doctors' and medicine bills what they save from mattress makers.

"I know of some persons, men more frequently than women, however, who would be thrown into nervous spasms if they were compelled to handle velvet for 15 minutes—that is, to handle it on the fuzzy or velvety side. Those who are unpleasantly affected by velvet know it and therefore avoid it as much as possible."—Washington Star.

The Spider and the Tuning Fork.

A gentleman was recently watching some spiders, when it occurred to him to try what effect the sound of a tuning fork would have upon them. He suspected that they would take it for the buzzing of a fly. He selected a large, ugly spider that had been feasting on flies for about two months. The spider was at one edge of its web. Sounding the fork, the man touched a thread at the other side and watched the result.

Mr. Spider had the buzzing sound conveyed to him over his telephone wires, but how was he to know on which particular wire it was traveling? He ran to the center of the web very quickly and felt around until he touched the thread against the other end of which the fork was sounding; then, taking another thread along, just as a man would take an extra piece of rope, he ran out to the fork and sprang upon it. Then he retreated a little way and looked at the fork. He was puzzled. He had expected to find a buzzing fly. Then, strange to say, he got on the fork again and danced with delight. Evidently the sound was music to him.

The Point of View.

The Bird in the Hand assumed his most winning aspect and addressed the Bird in the Bush.

"It is conceded," said he, "that my position renders me worth twice as much as you are, but I will trade places with you, even up, asking nothing to boot!"

But the Bird in the Bush thought he could detect something of disingenuousness in this seemingly magnanimous offer and flew away.—Detroit Journal.

The Real Thing.

Johnny (who is jealous of mamma)—Mamma likes me better than she does you!

Evelyn (who enjoys teasing)—Why, no, Johnny. Of course she loves Betty and me best! Just think, she was our mother long before she was yours!

Johnny (scornfully)—Hoh! What of that? You are nothing but a sample copy, anyway! And Betty's only a trial subscription! But I am the real thing!—Life.

And He Knew.

"Algernon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter.

"What does he talk about?" inquired her father.

"Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations."

"Young woman," said the financier sternly, "don't you let him deceive you. Don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There ain't no such stock on the market."—London Standard.

How Dan Rice "Fixed It."

To Dan Rice the people of Lewiston are indebted for their town clock. He exhibited his circus in this town in the fifties without a license and the next day was arrested at McVeytown. So that his show might not be delayed he promised to give a clock to the town if he was permitted to go on, and he kept his promise faithfully—Lewiston (Me.) Free Press.

There is no surer mark of the absence of the highest moral and intellectual qualities than a cold reception of excellence.—Bailey.

It is said that the color tones of the sky have an influence upon the character and temperament of the people who live under them.

Almost There Already.

Miss Fortee—Yes, dear, we have been engaged for a long time, but what has prevented me from taking the irrevocable step has always been the fateful question, "Will he love me when I grow old?"

Miss Tenny—Don't worry, darling; you'll soon know now.—Stray Stories.

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