The address slip pasted on the top of this paper shows 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. 26. No. 4. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 6, 1900. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & 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 $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

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

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. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Kethre'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 or no charge.
J. 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. C. 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.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works
RITCHIE WHARF, - - - CHATHAM, N.B.
(Succesors 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.
TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order
Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.
Repairs effected with quick dispatch.

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, Dri rs.
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 Guards, 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 his by calling.
The COGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

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, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WEARING OUT THE BRAIN.

A French scientist has determined that the military and naval profession most quickly wear out the brain. Out of 100,000 naval and military men, 199 are confirmed lunatics. Next come the liberal professions, artists heading the list, followed closely by lawyers, and more distantly by doctors, clergy, literary men, and Civil servants. The number of those who go mad is 177 to each 100,000. Domestic servants and day laborers run the professional man very close, sending 155 out of each 100,000 to the asylum. These are followed at a long distance by mechanics, only 66 of whom go mad in each 100,000. And the group which is most favorable to sanity is contrary to general belief, that of commercial men, which sends only 42 out of 100,000 to the asylum.

About the House.

TO CLEAN JARS.

Sweetmeat jars or bottles may be cleaned without scraping them by pouring in the jars hot water and a teaspoonful or two of pearlash. The contents which remain sticking to the sides and bottom of the jar will be disengaged by the pearlash and float loose in the water.

Wash kettles the same way, or other vessels which you wish to purify or clear from grease. Strong lye poured off clear from good hickory ashes will answer nearly as well for the same purpose, and for kegs, buckets and other large cooking utensils, lye from wood ashes may always be used. A convenient method of cleansing a jar, bucket, tub or barrel is to place a small quantity of lime on the bottom, and then shaking it with hot water in which as much salt has been dissolved as it will take up. It will purify it like a charm. Cover vessel to keep steam in.

A housekeeper writes; "Having some stone jars in which lard had been packed until they became unfit for ues, I made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh earth and letting it remain two or three weeks. This is an experiment with me, and I suspect it would be equally effective in any case of foul earthen or stoneware."

TO MEND BROKEN DISHES.

As soon as a plate gets cracked part way across, crack it the rest of the way. Don't wash it after breaking, but cement it at once. Pie or baking plates that have been used, even a few times after being cracked cannot be as successfully mended as those freshly broken, for cementing materials will not adhere to greasy surfaces with much tenacity.

TEA CAKE.

Break up half an ounce of fresh compressed yeast and put it into a basin with just sufficient tepid milk to cover it, and when the yeast is thoroughly softened beat it to a paste. Put a quarter of a pint of milk into a saucepan with one ounce of sugar, and when the milk is quite warm stir it gradually into the yeast. Put one tablespoonful of flour into a medium sized mixing basin and pour in very slowly the milk and yeast, stirring the flour all the time with a wooden spoon so that the mixture may be smooth; cover the basin with a cloth and place it on the fender. The mixture will take some time to rise, but it must be carefully watched, and when it has risen well it will "fall." As soon as this takes place add by degrees half a pound of fine flour, less the tablespoonful already used, stirring it in with the hand, and then work it up to a smooth, soft dough and set it to rise as before in the basin covered with a cloth.

When the dough is nearly double the original size, put it into a round tin which has been well buttered and dusted with flour. Prick the top with a fork and let it rise for a third time. When risen thoroughly bake the tea cake in a well heated oven until it is nicely browned; then turn it out of the tin on to a flat tin which has been warmed and brush the top over with a sirup made by dissolving some powdered sugar in milk.

Put the cake back into the oven to finish baking and to set the glaze, and when it is ready let it cool on a sieve before it is put away. If the above recipe is successfully carried out, the tea cake will have just the same appearance as a baker's tea cake, and it should be cut into slices and toasted and buttered. It is well to remember that some flour absorbs more moisture than others; therefore a certain amount of discretion is necessary when mixing the dough, which on no account should be stiff, and, therefore, it may be found advisable to use rather less than half a pound of flour.

HEALTH HINTS.

Rule 1. Pure air for breathing is the first rule for the prevention of consumption.

Rule 2. Active exercise, outdoor as much as possible, is also essential;

Rule 3. Uniform climate is also important.

Rule 4. The dress should sustain uniform warmth.

Rule 5. The hours of rest should be carefully regulated.

Rule 6 Outdoor occupation is preventive.

Rule 7. *Amusements should favor muscular development and sustain healthy respiration.

Rule 8.—Cleanliness in the broadest sense is of special moment.

Rule 9.—Every precaution should be taken to avoid colds.

Rule 10. The diet of consumptive people should be ample, with full proportion of the respiratory foods.

EATING TOO FAST.

Eating too fast generally involves eating too much—more than is needed for the support and nutrition of the body—the organs of taste, which are our guides in this matter, not being allowed sufficient voice or time to take cognizance of the presence of food ere it is pushed past them into the recesses of the stomach. They do not, therefore, have opportunity to represent the real needs of the system, and hence allow the crowding of the stomach. Thirty minutes should be spent at each meal—and spent, too, in chewing the food a good portion of the time, and not in continued putting in and swallowing, but in a pleasant chat and laugh, instead of a continuance of the intense nervous pressure of the office or library. If you spend 30 minutes in this way at your meals you may rest assured you will not eat too much, and that what you eat will be in the best condition for appropriating to the needs of your system.

A PYTHON IN A GUNBOAT.

The ship's company of H.M.S. Rattler had an exciting and, as it turned out, not altogether unamusing experience recently. The event must have given actors and spectators a lively quarter of an hour.

There were two pets on board the gunboat, a big Borneo orang-utan and a fine specimen of a python. The reptile, which was nineteen or twenty feet in length, having dined heartily on a deer about three weeks before, began to feel its appetite returning and in searching about its box for a place of egress, found one side in bad repair. It did not take that python long to come through the weak part, and quite unobserved, it began its perambulations around the gunboat.

Seeing the orang-utan chained up a few yards off, the big snake invited itself to a dinner very much to its taste, and at once coiled for a spring, It would soon have been all over with poor Jack if the quartermaster had not at this moment made the discovery that the two pets were about to be merged into one. He promptly cut Jack loose.

The orang-utan was up at the masthead before any mischief could be done, and Lieutenant Larking,—the proprietor of the orang-utan,—the quartermaster and another of the crew flung themselves on the hungry python, one at the head, another at the tail, and a third in the middle.

Then the fun began, for the python wanted to get one of the aggressors nicely into its coils, and cuddled up against something hard, and the men were determined it should be kept out in something as nearly approaching a straight line as possible.

For a minute it was the Laocoon group over again, only in this case three men and one snake were sprawling all over the deck instead of standing upright in a classic attitude.

iRe-enforcements, however, arrived in hot haste, and about twenty sturdy bluejackets, each embracing a foot of python, reduced the reptile to comparative quiescence. The procession marched back to the python's box, coiled the creature inside and shut it up. But Jack sat aloft at the masthead for a long time before he came to the conclusion that he was off the menu for the day.

IN MEMORY OF DRAKE.

A civic function that is peculiar to Plymouth is the yearly "Fyshynge Feast." The last celebration took place on August 15th, when the mayor, wearing his scarlet robes and his chain of state, proceeded at the head of a perfect cavalcade of cabs, landaus, and private carriages to Burrator Lake. Here a halt was made, and, two lines having been formed, two golden goblets of ancient date were produced by the borough chamberlain, and filled with water from the lake. They were then passed down the lines crosswise, each one in turn drinking to "the pious memory of Sir Francis Drake," who, when Mayor of Plymouth in 1581, brought water into that town by a cutting of twenty miles from that very spot. Once again were the goblets filled—this time with wine—and emptied to the toast. "May the descendants of him who gave us water never want wine."

These toasts having been duly honoured, a slight collation of Devonshire pasties, washed down with claret and other light wines was disposed of, and then, after a brief pause for digestion, the serious business of the day, in the form of a Gargantuan feast, was commenced. This, as is jinvariably the case, opened with a course of trout fish from the lake, and then sucking-pig was, according to immemorial custom, placed upon the table, and done ample justice to by the jovial convives. After this a series of other dainties was discussed, and the loving cup having been brough forward, the feast was concluded with the toast, "Prosperity to the borough."

THE HAIR HARVEST.

Perhaps there is no staple article about which less is known by the average person than human hair as an article of commerce. It will doubtless surprise many when it is stated that the dealers in human hair goods do not depend on chance clippings here and there, but that there is a regular hair harvest that can always be relied upon. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 pounds of human hair are used annually in the civilized world for adorning the heads of women.

Two-thirds of the ladies nowadays use false hair, more or less. The decree of fashion or the desire to conceal a defect or heighten a charm is the reason, of course. One woman, for instance, has a high forehead and wishes to reduce it in appearance. Another has worn off the front hair by continued frizzing, and would like to conceal the fact. Both make use of a front or top piece, with a choice of many styles.

The rarest supply of hair comes from Switzerland, Germany and the French provinces. There is a human hair market in Merlans, in the department of the lower Pyrenees, held every Friday. Hundreds of hair traders walk up and down the one street of the village, their shears dangling from their belts, and inspect the braids which the peasant girls, standing on the steps of the houses, let down for inspection. If a bargain is struck the hair is cut and the money paid on the spot, the price varying from 50 cents to $5 in our money.

THE SETTING OF A PLAY.

Storms at Sea, Blizzards and Thunder Storms to Order.

The success of a drama undoubtedly depends to a very large extent on the realism with which the various scenes are depicted. For it is realism which the public demands nowadays. Hence it will be readily understood that stage managers are always looking out for devices by which sensational scenes can be presented to audiences in the most realistic manner possible.

Take probably the best of Drury Lane dramas, "The Price of Peace," The great shipwreck scene is one of the most sensational pieces of stage mounting which have been seen for some years on the stage. The scene depicts a large "liner" crashing into and sinking a yacht in a dense fog. and the manner in which the collision is accomplished is really remarkable

Part of the stage—called the sinking stage—is cut into three parts. each portion being worked irrespective of the others, by separate hydraulic lifts. By working two of these shofts afternately the rocking motion is given to the yacht while sinking. The large "liner" is but a painted ship on a sea-scene, the latter being manipulated in such a manner by men in the "flies" and "wings," that she suddenly looms up through a fog of gauzes and crashes into the yacht with, to all appearances, terrific force. Of course the big drum, cymbals, etc., produce the necessary noise, while the lifts are slowly lowered, and the yacht, as viewed by the audience, gradually sinks into the depths of the ocean.

There are very few people who have not read the popular and exciting story of "Ben Hur." Up to the present time, however, no manager has been bold enough to produce the dramatized version on the stage, The sensational "hit" of the play is undoubtedly the chariot race in the scene representing the circus at Antioch. This race, it should be explained for the benefit of those readers who have not read the story, is one in which Ben Hur not only beats his enemy Messala, but also by a skilful manoeuvre upsets the latter's chariot when going at full speed. The wheel of Messala's chariot comes off, and in the crash he is maimed for life. Hence it will be readily understood that such a scene was by no means easy to depict.

The back of the scene, representing a circus filled with spectators, is worked on the panorama system, and travels slowly in the opposite direction to the chariots. But, as a matter of fact, the chariots themselves, do not move, although the wheels go round, and the horses, as viewed by the audience, are galloping away at full speed. The illusion is effected in this way: Part of the centre of the stage is cut away, and a number of very strong. narrow canvas, endless bands running on driving wheels worked by an electric motor take its place. It is on these the horses gallop, the belts being driven towards the rear of the chariot. The wheels of the latter do not touch the stage. the chariot being supported. They are driven round by a small electric motor inside the chariot. which can be switched on by the driver. Dust is forced up underneath the horse's feet and beneath the wheels. which completes a chariot racing scene as realistic as inventive genius can make it.

A machine has just been patented by which a most realistic blizzard and snow-storm can be made to order. It consists of two upright iron frames. each furnished with small motors and cylinders and operated by an electric battery of half a horse power The iron frames are placed on either side of the windows of the "stage house." The electric battery is then switched on the cylinders revolve at the rate of 1 200 revolutions a minute and the "snow"—cut paper—falling from the boxes above is whirled across the window. Salt is also thrown from the cylinders and whirling through the air gives a sleet-like appearance to the snow, on which a white light is flashed, while another one shines through a dull blue glass, adding to the coldness of the scene. Wind is created by rapidly turning a big revolving cylinder over which is tightly stretched a piece of silk, which produces the shrill whistle of stormy winds.

There are, of course, innumerable ingenious tricks worked behind the secenes, in order to produce minor effects, such as the pattering of rain, thunder, lightning and moving clouds. Most theatres have a special rain-making machine, a large metallic drum containing small shot or peas. This is worked by hand, and gives a capital representation of the pattering of rain or hail. Moving clouds are simply painted on the scene, the necessary motion being given by the man in the "flies." Thunder is generally created by upsetting a barrow-load of cannon-balls, while electric lamps quickly flashed and extinguished provide the accompanying lightning.

How d'y do? said the busy man. Will you marry me. O—er, she gasped. This is so sudden; I must have time to think. I— Say, don't keep me waiting too long, or I won't have money enough left to buy the ring. I came in an auto-cab, and they charge by the minute, you know.

He—Will you marry me, Eveline? She—Sir! He—Rejected again! She—Certainly. I only wanted to see whether you were in earnest or not.

Samuel, I think we will be more certain to get away without detection if we elope on a railway train. Well, ask your father to get us a pass.

THE ROMANCE OF TRADE.

The Manufacturers Try to Gain the Secrets of Their Rivals.

To guard a trade secret is a matter of greater diffioulty than one might imagine, but this is not altogether surprising when the tricks resorted to by rival, tradesmen to make it public property are taken into consideration. Dishonest workmen are sometimes the cause of their masters' downfall, but strategy succeeds twice where bribery does once.

Some years ago a large firm of American printers discovered how to print on tin by a far cheaper method than that hitherto employed. The result was a terrible fall in the price of tin boxes, and many other makers, unable to reduce their prices accordingly, were ruined. Filled with revenge, they tried to bribe the inventor's workmen to disclose the secret. but, although they offered them a thousand dollars apiece to change masters, loyalty triumphed, and the secret remained intact, The spying system was then resorted to, but failed likewise, for no stranger was allowed inside the building, however urgent his business.

But one day three men arrived at the factory in the guise of policemen. and said that one of the workmen had been found to be connected with a powerful gang of thieves, and was smuggling stolen goods into the building, which must, therefore, be searched. The owners expostulated, but the men displayed their warrant, so no more could be said. An entrance was effected, and while searching for the stolen articles the representatives of the law seized the opportunity of taking a number of snapshots with their cameras. After exploring the building for some time in vain they took their leave with profuse apologies for the mistake, and not long afterwards two other firms were able to use the printing secret. Then the inventors found how they had been duped. The policemen were spies and their warrant forged, but the perpetrators of this dastardly trick were never discovered.

The art of making cast steel was once a secret known only to one named Huntsman and his workmen, who plied their trade at a factory near Attercliffe. One stormy night a traveller in rags knocked at the door and asked for shelter from the snow, but was refused admittance. He pleaded hard, and was at length allowed to come in and sleep on the floor. But he had no intention of going to sleep, although he pretended to do so, and while the workmen continued to make cast steel he watched them with partly closed eyes. A few weeks later the great secret was public property, for the benighted traveller was no other than a well-known engineer.

Citric acid was discovered by a chemist, and for many years was solely made by him at his shop in Fleet Street. This being before the days of the Patents Act, he had no protection for his discovery except strict secrecy. He kept his doors and windows constantly locked, but an ingenious sweep crept down the chimney one night, and having made full investigations returned by the way he had come. He soon afterwards changed his "profession," and eventually became the largest manufacturer of citric acid in England

A Manchester dyer some time ago discovered a great improvement in his art, and, when he had spent a great deal of money in experimenting, built a large factory and employed a heavy staff of workmen. For some time it seemed as if he were on the way toward making an enormous fortune, for the dye he produced was far superior to any other, and cloth colored at his factory was largely sought after by merchants. But his manager got married, and a rival, knowing that the newly-made wife would probably have great influence with her husband, offered her £5,000 down if she would discover and betray the secret. The Delilah, carried away by the offer of such a substantial sum, dragged the secret from her spouse and sold it, only to ruin the man who had made the discovery.

But there are other trade secrets equally valuable, namely, those relating to dress and furniture patterns, and they are just as liable to be stolen. Some Parisian milliners were robbed last spring of designs that would have meant a very successful season to them. Skilled artists were employed at enormous salaries to get out the patterns, and, when completed, a clerk was instructed to take them to the bank for safe keeping until the time arrived for their use. On the way he met a friend, and they adjourned to a public-house for refreshment. The clerk imbibed more than was good for him, and soon volunteered the information that he had the designs in his pocket, which the other asked to see. His request being complied with, he made notes of all the important points without his friend's knowledge, and ultimately, while the designs were lying at the bank, a rival merchant filled his window with costumes made from them.

But there are two important trade secrets that have defied human ingenuity to discover for upwards of a couple of centuries, despite the fact that a number of men are engaged in the work. One is connected with the manufacture of real eau-de-Cologne, the firm of Johann Farina being the owners of the secret. Only two men know how Salviati's Venetian glass is made, and when one dies another is trusted with the priceless information, and so the mystery goes unsolved.

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 at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.

REMARKABLE ACQUAINTANCE.

A charming story about a robin is told by an English writer. "A few years ago," he says, "I spent the summer at Kew, during which time I had the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with a robin that lived in and about the garden. He perched beside me on the seat which I usually occupied, took crumbs from my hand and often amused me with a song. I was reluctantly compelled to leave, and I did not see him again for two years, When I returned to Kew for another long visit I went back to my old seat in the garden. The robin came to me and recognized me at once. Of that I can have no doubt, because he took crumbs from my hand as fearlessly as before."

TRADE OF CHINA.

A remarkable fact that should be kept in mind in connection with the Chinese question is that, of the total annual trade of China—£69,000,000—the share of the British Empire is 63.5 per cent. It is British trade first, and the rest nowhere. Japan's share is only 11 per cent., while the United States of America come third, with under 10 per cent., and Russia a modest fourth, with less than 5 per cent. As for the other countries who have prominently taken hands in the Chinese game—France and Germany—their trading interest in China, plus that of all other nationalities, amounts to only 10 per cent.

HE WAS FRESH.

Have you any nice fresh eggs today? asked the woman with business-like ways.

"Madam," answered the man, who has just started in the grocery business, "permit me to remind you that nice eggs are necessarily fresh and fresh eggs are always nice. Moreover, if I have any, I have them to-day. My possession of eggs yesterday or tomorrow does not in the slightest degree effect the situation. Therefore, time being precious to a business man, I will simply content myself with replying that I have nice eggs."

INSINCERITY.

"Our civilization demands a greater or less degree of mendacity," remarked the abstruse person. "We are constantly encountering some empty phrase, some conventional remark which is absolutely devoid of sincerity."

"That's right," answered the book agent. "That's perfectly true. I am reminded of it every time I walk up to a front step where there is a door mat with the word 'Welcome' on it."

DYED FOR LOVE.

"Congratulations, old man!"

"What for?"

"Oh, don't be hypocritical. Joakley tells me your rich old uncle died last week."

"Joakley thinks he's funny, A pretty young widow moved in next door to my uncle, and he's dyed his hair and mustache."

LOGICAL EXPLANATION.

Why is it, asked the girl who tries to be funny, why it is that they always say that a young man pines for a woman? Why couldn't they just as well says he oaks for her, for instance?

Because, growled the old bachelor, because pine is about the softest wood there is.