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. 25. No. 52. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 8, 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
Sellcitor 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. 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.

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, Driers.
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 GOGGIN 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.

ONE WHEAT GRAIN.

Did you ever stop to think of the responsibilities of a grain of wheat? We are so used to seeing the field sown with wheat and the crop come up and ripen that we quite forget how each little grain does a great work through the summer days in multiplying and adding to the farmer's harvest. A farmer once planted one grain of white Australian wheat, and at harvest time from it had sprung 1,360 grains of large, fat wheat. He planted 10 acres of this wheat and harvested 177 sacks, each weighing 138 pounds. The single grain spoken of produced 36 stalks, so you see even a grain of wheat helps wonderfully.

Do not carry on conversation with another in company about matters which the general company know nothing of. It is almost as impolite as to whisper.

YOUNG FOLKS.

THE HAPPY SEA GULL.

In madcap glee I whirl and fly
Where storm winds rip and rave,
I drift and circle in the sky
And skim the purple wave.
As happy as the day is long
Am I because my boast
Is like the burden of my song,
I'll ne'er be served on toast.

I shimmer where the beach plums bloom,
Among the shells I bob,
And hear the billow billow boom
In symphony and sob.
And to its twilight lullaby
I flap along the coast,
And in my rosy rapture sigh:
I'll ne'er be served on toast.

I often flap my wings at fate
When all is bright or black,
And gliding down the sky elate
In triumph loud I shriek.
And oft when I outsoar the lark
And graze the sun almost,
I fondly to myself remark:
I'll ne'er be served on toast.

When on the brine I rise and sink
Or float the clouds above;
I'm lost in joy until I think
I'm Aphrodite's dove,
Because of time I'm not the slave
That knows the chain and post—
A wistful waif of wind and wave.
I'll ne'er be served on toast.

I am no caged ringed cockatoo,
That mopes from morn till night—
I cleave the shining ether through
The storm king's acolyte.
And such I'll be until this shell
So frail shall slip the ghost,
Which oft will whistle on the swell;
I'll ne'er be served on toast.

SHOES FOR DOGS

In his interesting book, "The Apostle of the North," Egerton R. Young tells of the importance of carrying a large supply of shoes for the dogs when travelling by dog-train, with the thermometer from 50 to 60 degrees below zero.

Shoes for the dogs are essential, as a dog's foot is very liable to injury. Sometimes on the rough, sharp ice they cut their feet so that they bleed very much. At other times in the rough places they break off the nails from their toes or run sharp spikes through the webbing between their toes. When thus injured they are quite unfitted for work, and speedily let it be known that something is wrong.

An experienced dog will stop and refuse to move until his sore feet are attended to. The wise missionary will have handy a bunch of cotton wool as well as dog shoes. A little of the wool, saturated with balsam, gum, is fastened over the wounded part of the foot, then the dog shoe, which is like a long mitten, without the thumb, is drawn on the foot and securely fastened with a piece of deerskin.

The dogs get to be very fond of these shoes, and sometimes resort to queer expedients to get them on. They will sometimes pretend to be very footsore; and if the night be especially cold at the camp, they will howl and whine for them in a way that is pathetic, though at times very laughable. Mr. Evans' famous train of half dogs, half wolves, would lie down on their backs, and, holding up their four feet, would howl for him or Henry, his native Indian helper, to put on their shoes. Other missionaries have had their dogs do the same thing.

ETIQUETTE AMONG CHINESE.

According to the laws of good socity in China young widows should not remarry. Widowhood is therefore held in the highest esteem, and the older the widow, the more agreeable her position becomes. Should she reach 50 years, she may, by applying to the Emperor, get a sum of money with which to buy a tablet, on which her virtues are named, the tablet being placed over the door at the principal entrance to her house.

Contrary to the practice that prevails in other countries, the deference shown to women in Austria increases with age. No Austrian would ever dream of receiving a lady's extended hand without bowing to kiss it. Children, even when grown, always touch the hands of their parents with their lips before venturing to raise their faces for a kiss. Girls and young married women, no matter how lofty their station, do not consider it beneath their dignity to kiss the hands of ladies who have attained a certain age. Austria, indeed, is the paradise of old ladies. The men are also extremely courteous, not only to ladies, but to each other.

The Arabs show their friendliness when meeting by shaking hands six or eight times: Arabs of rank go beyond this and embrace each other several times. The social etiquette of the desert, or among the Arabs, is a factor in life to be considered seriously if one wishes to live among them without friction. Thus, no greater insult can be offered to an Arab than a friendly inquiry as to the welfare of his wife, to us a natural civility, but to him a gross impertinence, bitterly resented.

Sons will never sit at meal with their fathers in the presence of a guest, but will wait upon both until the father, rising, allows them the opportunity of breaking bread with their visitor.

A Turk always stands in the presence of his mother, until invited to sit down, a compliment he pays to no one else.

The Moor pays great respect to his elders, and to see two elderly, or dignified Moors salute is a pretty sight. With measured pace, the eyes of each fixed on those of the other, they approach with a slight inclination, holding the right hands slightly advanced. They press their finger tips together and begin a volley of prescribed salutations, greetings and inquiries, hardly pausing to insert replies, and ejaculating frequently, "God be praised." Then each presses the finger tips which have been honored by contact with those of his friend against his lips and then upon his heart, as he raises his head and redoubles his salutations. The old custom of falling on one another's necks is still in vogue between friends long separated. Inferiors saluting superiors usually kiss the hand, shoulder, top of turban or feet, or the knee or stirrup of a horseman, according to the terms on which they approach. In the extremity of humility, the very feet of one's horse are embraced.

When a Moslem meets a European accompanid by a Moor, though the latter be the servant, he not infrequently ignores the presence of the foreigner, and offers the salutation to his co-religionist only, but if he passes a party of Moors, Jews or Christians, he exclaims, "Peace be on the people of I'sla'm." The way to speed the parting guest is to exclaim, "God give thee peace." To those whose presence has never been desired, it is usual to exclaim in tones sufficiently explicit, "God protect thee." "Be welcome, at home and at ease," is the welcome. Courteous interrogatories fall thick and fast. "How art thou? Thy house?"—the nearest approach permitted to inquiry after a man's wife.

CLOWNS AND CIRCUS BOYS.

The average boy cannot help thinking that to travel with a circus must be the grandest life in the world, but to be the clown as well would be the very height of bliss. Even the children who travel with the show envy the clown and want to learn his business. With one of the big shows out this year is a "circus rider" only 8 years old. His father and mother are riders, and where the law allows it he takes part with them in their act. In spangled white he rides a white horse bareback, leaps through hoops, is hoisted to the shoulder of his father and is carried at a swift pace around the ring. This is all fun for him—but what he really wants is to be a clown.

All his spare time he can be found turning "flipflaps," and handsprings and practicing on the parallel bars, for a clown, as everybody knows, must be more skillful at everything than everybody else. Then, too, when he does a clever acrobatic trick it comes as a surprise, and he gets twice as much applause as anybody else.

There are half a dozen or more children with every large circus, and they have small chance of getting an education, except in the winter time, and very few of them attend then. Nearly always, however, there is some man with the circus who is well educated and who cares enough for the children to teach them what he knows and school is kept on the empty benches in the big tent after the afternoon show. Nearly always the teacher is a clown, for, strange to say, these makers of fun really are often good-natured and good-hearted fellows, who are well educated as well. These volunteer teachers get nothing extra for their work as teachers, but they do not expect anything. The idea that they are helping these bright youngsters on in the world is pay enough.

THE SAGACIOUS RAT.

One day a well-fed and sagacious rat came across an object made of stout wires, whose sole occupation seemed to be to take care of a liberal piece of cheese. Having had several years' experience with men and their machinations, the rat looked the ground over with great care, and he was still engaged in this occupation when a mouse appeared and wanted to know what was up.

"Why, the fact is," replied the rat, "I have more chees here than I can possibly eat at one meal, and as cheese quickly spoils in this climate I was waiting for someone to come along and accept a portion."

"You are very, very generous," said the mouse.

"Don't mention it. Just step inside and pass the cheese out, will you?"

The mouse no sooner nibbled at the bait than there was a crash, and he found himself trapped.

"Ah, that's the way it works, is it?" queried the rat. "I couldn't just make it out. Um! I see. Spring there somewhere. Very good idea."

"But I'm caught!" exclaimed the mouse, in great agitation.

"So I observe."

"And what's to be done?"

"Well, I leave that for you to decide. I let you in on the ground floor, and my responsibilities cease there. Fine day. Hope we shall have a large harvest."

There is a good moral to this anecdote. Think it out.

CHINESE FISHERMEN.

In this country the fisherman is a man who uses hook or line or the net in following his profession, and folks would stare with wonder to see him start off with a flock of birds to help in catching fish. Yet this is done in China. There the Chinaman may be seen in his sampan surrounded by cormorants which have been trained to dash into the water at his order, seize the fish, and bring them to the boat. Should a cormorant capture a fish too large for it to carry alone one of its companions will go to its assistance; and together they will bring it in.

If the Chinaman wishes to catch turtles he will do so with the aid of a sucking fish or remora. This fish has on top of its head a long disc or sucker by which it attaches itself beneath moving objects such as sharks, whales, and the bottoms of ships rather than make the effort necessary to independent movement.

The fisherman fastens the remora to a long cord tied to a brass ring about its tail, and when he reaches the turtle ground puts it overboard, taking care to keep it from the bottom of the boat. When a turtle passes near the remora darts beneath him and fastens to his shell. Struggle as he will the turtle cannot loosen the grip of the sucker, and the Chinaman has only to haul in on the line, bring the turtle up to the boat and take him aboard.

Mrs. Millions—The clergyman spoke quite bitterly of the extravagant entertainments given by wealthy members of the congregation. Millions—Did he mention any names? Mrs. Millions, with a sigh—No; he didn't mention a single name.

Do not intersperse your conversation with foreign words and high-sounding terms. It shows affectation and will draw ridicule upon you.

Pitiful Lives of Chinawomen.

It is a mistake to speak of the Chinese as mere barbarians. The progress of the world's scientific knowledge has not been kept pace with by their scholars, and their moral ideas, especially in regard to kindness and humanity are behind those of the Christian nations; but they are a most learned people in their ancient, mostly useless, ways, and they have made many discoveries in the past, and are highly skilled artistically. We need only remember, to help us to realize this, that the favorite beverage of the world—tea—was discovered by Chinese gardeners; that the silks that are still the best and most splendid of dress materials were first spun and woven by them; and that the "china" that is so pleasant and cleanly to eat off, and that has replaced the pewter and coarse earthenware plates and jugs of our own forefathers, was, originally, produced amongst the Chinese.

Since it is universally agreed by thinkers on social science that the position of women is at once a test of the standing in civilizaton of a nation, and a reason for its further progress, the very low position given to the Chinese women may be a cause as well as a token, of the inferior place amongst the nations that China now holds. In this respect the leading men of China have for a few years past been slowly awakening to the need for change.

The small feet of the women are the great indication of this being the truth. For countless centuries the feet of the little girls have been tied up in bandages, to keep them always as small as those of natural children at five or six years of age. This has been a barrier to the growth of the intelligence of the women as well as to their influence. It is designed to prevent them from moving about freely; and as the spread of thought and knowledge can only be made by communication from mind to mind, the enforced confinement of the small-footed women, joined to their not being able to read, has mainly kept them narrow-minded and ignorant. All the missionary ladies state that the Chinese women cannot think. Miss Miller, missionary at Amoy, says: "Generally they will listen for a short time, but it is not easy to make them understand, they are so dense. If the foreign lady wishes to speak she can, but if we question them as to the meaning of what we have said, they reply: 'I am unable to understand,' and laugh at the idea of its being supposed that women can understand."

But this does not exactly show that the women of China are naturally unable to learn. The subordination of the women to the men is so absolute that the small feet are a result of it, and the natural consequence of both causes is the stupidity. The Chinese Government made an official appointment of Pung Kwang Yu to give a discourse on Confucianism to the Chicago World's Fair Congress in 1893, on religion. The mandarin referred considerably to the views taken of the women in China under that religion, which is the State and the leading faith, though "Buddhism" and "Taoism" are also forms of religion followed by many Chinese. Confucianism, on which the laws and customs are based, teaches that the wife is to regard her husband in just the same light as man is to regard God. Women are not to be allowed to learn anything except from the male head of their own family, and only what he pleases; and the mandarin stated that the main cause for the native dislike of the missionaries is that they try to teach the women to believe in Christianity apart from, and independent of, their husbands. "In China," he said, "the responsibility of educating the women rests with the head of each family; the primary object is to preserve female modesty. If such a practice as giving religious instruction directly to women and girls is allowed it will have the effect of driving away from the Christians all those who value filial piety, truth, probity, rectitude, and sincerity, or who have any sense of shame!"

To make Christian hearers understand the impossibility of Chinese women having any independent thoughts or actions, Pung Kwang further informed them that "Chinese law provides that in the case of a female person violating the law the punishment for it is inflicted upon the male head of the family. Chinese law provides that a woman burning incense to ancestors publicly, a sacrilege for a woman, shall be punished with stripes, but the actual person beaten shall be the male head of her house; and this principle is applicable to all violations of law in which the offender is a female person!"

At first sight this may seem like a "woman's privilege;" but like many other similar special provisions for women, it is in practice the cause of incredible misery to the "protected" females. The foot-binding is a device hardly unreasonable if the man must pay the penalty of his wife's or daughter's crimes, to prevent the women going about, acting, and conversing, and so learning to think, on their own account; and there has hardly been in the history of the world a practice that has caused so much agony, so protracted and so acute, as the foot-binding of China. Most of us know the misery of an occasional tight boot; think of the poor little girls whose feet, night and day without rest, are deliberately bound up so tightly that they shall not grow!

Mrs. Archibald Little, who has founded a Chinese society against foot-binding, to which a good many leading Chinamen have given in their names, tells us that it is quite a frequent thing for the crushed toes to mortify and fall off; and that the pain is always so insupportable that the tiny children are given opium as the only means of enabling them to sleep. Even then the unhappy little things cry aloud in the night, so that a Chinese mother sleeps with a big stick beside her in order to get up and beat the little one into silence. We remember our mothers as the beings to whom we owed our most tender soothing and most ready sympathy; Chinese women remember theirs chiefly as torturers who first inflicted unspeakable agony and then had recourse to violent beating to silence the wails of ceaseless pain.

It is not, as some English people think, only the rich women who are foot-bound. On the contrary, Miss Williams, missionary, of Kalgan, testifies that "the women and girls who work in the fields all day have smaller feet than the middle-class women have;" and Mrs. Little gives a sad picture of the women that she sees kneeling to do all sorts of heavy field-work, because if they try to stand their tiny feet sink into the land. No wonder that we are told, "One thing they are all conscious of, and that is that their burdens are greater than they can bear, and that life is full of sorrow."

Infanticide of female children is common, so much so that some twenty years ago a proclamation of a native Viceroy stated that not more than 20 to 30 per cent. of the girls born were permitted to live; "wherefore," he continued "you are now required to acquaint yourselves that all male and female infants being equally your flesh and blood, you may be visited by Heaven with some monstrous calamity if you rear only the male and drown the female children." The retribution that he threatened, however, was that "repeated female births follow in many cases when the female infants have been drowned!"

A Chinese father does not count his girls as children; he will say that he has no children when half-a-dozen famele offspring are running about his home. A husband may divorce his wife merely at his caprice and for no cause; but in no case of even the worst outrages, can a wife so free herself from a bad husband. Girls are sold as slaves, under the pretended name of "adoption" by their purchasers. The marriage of a widow is considered disreputable. The married women work very hard, and have to pay their husbands for their keep, as well as to find the men in clothing and other things. Marriage portions are always demanded in classes above the very lowest, and a girl who has no money has little chance of honorable marriage, but will have to be taken as an "inferior wife" in a polygamous fashion.

Yet while the women are thus degraded, the natural affection of a man of good feelings for his wife, and the influence of personal character in some women, results in a different state of affairs practically. A missionary says:—

"The true state of affairs in many households is well illustrated by the present position of the Emperor and Dowager Empress. In nearly all Chinese families the ruling power is really in the hands of some women, whose decisions with regard to domestic matters at any rate are final." And another says that it is useless to convert the men alone, as in that case idol worship will continue in the house just the same; and it is no good to ask the converted husband why he does not put a stop to it. All the writers are agreed as to the intense poverty of the majority of the Chinese. "Many of these women never know what it is to have a full, satisfying meal from one year's end to another."

Other features that help to modify the sad position of Chinese women are the natural love of a father for his child, even if it be a despised girl; and the great respect paid by all Chinese to their ancestors, in which the female parent has some share. A lady doctor in China gives an interesting account of the care that Chinese sons sometimes bestow on afflicted mothers. In one case an old lady was operated on by the doctor for cataract in the eye. She was dreadfully afraid of the operation, and her sons actually carried her to the hospital and back home again three times before she finally went through it. Then, for three weeks, during which her eye was still under treatment, they never both left her at once, one of them staying in the darkened room in attendance on her incessantly.

THE LAND OF CHOP-STICKS.

Some of the Peculiar Ways of the Chinaman at Home.

In all the walks of life the Chinaman is always widely different, often exactly antithetical, to us. The divergence in customs is, then, of essential and vital disparities of type. Below are some everyday matters, intended to throw a little light on his life as it is in and around Pekin.

When the Chinaman wishes to marry the first requisite is to secure a middle man to transact the business. Of all untrustworthy people the worst is the middle man—who is usually a woman. In case the young man desires to see the bride before marrying, he bribes the middle man to find out at what time he can stand on some street corner and see her go by in a cart. If she happens to be beautiful she is allowed to go; if homely, a beautiful girl is substituted for her, and the young man goes home satisfied and happy, the middle man in the meantime pocketing the money. When the wedding day arrives, the girl is put in a closed chair and carried about for an hour or two with a great retinue of beggars bearing mottoes or lanterns before her until the time to take her to the bridegroom's home. She is brought up to his door, a red cloth put upon the ground or floor, and she steps out of the chair into his home and by this act is married.

White is the Chinese hue of mourning. It does not stay white long, however, the more soiled and dilapidated a Chinese mourner looks the greater is the respect implied to the dead. For this reason the afflicted ones leave their heads unshaven until they attain a remarkable degree of disreputability.

Smallpox is almost universal. No precautions are taken against its spread. When a child is taken ill with the disease he is carefully tended until he has blossomed out, as the Chinese term has it, when he is allowed to go out in the street and play with the other children. It is taken for granted that every one must have smallpox; the sooner the better.

On all sides one comes across blind people. Blindness is mainly the result of smallpox, and is so common as hardly to be regarded as an affliction. No provision is made for the blind in the shape of homes or hospitals. Many of them wander about as travelling musicians, sometimes singly, sometimes in small bands.

Our travelling restaurants have been anticipated many years by the Chinese purveyor of food, who carries his table on one end of a pole, balanced by his stove and cooking utensils on the other. With his dough, his hashed vegetables and a little oil and salt, he roasts, fries, bakes, broils or toasts quite a surprising number of dishes and their taste would be more surprising than their number to an Occidental.

Even the confectioner is a wanderer. He carries a bowl or jar of mixed taffy and a number of straws in a box. He winds up a little of the liquid taffy on the end of a straw and blows it after the style of a glassblower into the shape of birds and animals.

The Chinese early discovered that there is less friction caused by one wheel than two, and that a one-wheeled cart runs easier on a bad road than a two-wheeled vehicle, and on this account the wheelbarrow came into requisition and now is universal. In Shanghai the wheelbarrow is used to carry people. The wheel is in the centre, the passenger on one side and his baggage on the other. In Shantung a sail is attached to the barrow to get the benefit of the wind. In Pekin one often sees a donkey or two or a mule or two, or a donkey, mule and horse hitched to a wheelbarrow. Sometimes they have four mules hitched to it with two men in front at the sides to drive and help balance it, and a man behind to hold the handles and assist in balancing it. The wheel is without tire, or if it has a tire it is put on in sections a foot or more in length.

The Chinese are eminently a practical though in no sense scientific people. Everything that we can do, they can do, though in a very primitive style. They have an expression, "hsiang fa tzu," which, in English would mean that we will think out some method for bringing about a certain end. The European invents a machine which, when it is got going, accomplishes the work. The Oriental has not yet arrived at that condition of intellectual development. He can do nothing more than think out a plan by which he can do the work himself. In order words, while the Chinese are the most practical people in the world they lack the mental power to save muscle.

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.
Morsereau'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.