The address slip pasted on the top of this page has 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

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B

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Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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THE WORLD'S GOLD.

Additions That Have Been Made to It In Recent Years.

The annual meeting of the Royal Statistical Society was held on Tuesday in the rooms, Adelphi Terrace, London, Lord Avebury presiding, says the London Telegraph. Afterward a paper was read by Wynnard Hooper on "The Recent Gold Production of the World," in which he gave a statement of that production in five yearly periods since the year 1851, showing the value of the mineral won, according to the various standards of valuation. After remarking on the way in which that valuation had fluctuated, and on the effect which modern improved methods would be likely to have in the gold fields where a large amount of stuff even of inferior grade, was likely to be available, he showed the output of gold during the last twenty years, classifying it according to the countries of its origin. From this it appeared that of the five great gold producing areas, only Russia seemed not progressive. The auther affirmed that, whatever the world's stock might have been, there could have been no material additions to it until, at all events, within the last five years and probably till within the last five years only, but that there was every probability of a material addition being made within the next five or ten years.

Taking the period of 1870 to 1885, Mr. Hooper showed that, assuming the requirements of the arts and of the coinage to be, say, £20,000,000 a year, there could not have been added, on balance, to the stock of gold more than, say, £1,000,000 a year, or £15,000,000 in the fifteen years comprised in that period. Since 1885 there had been an increased output, the average rising to £20,366,000 a year during the decade 1886 to 1895. This fact, standing alone, would suggest that during this period there was added to stock some £63,660,000. But Mr. Hooper argued that £20,000,000 on the other side of the account for wear and tear and the demands of the arts, would be too small to figure during a period in which the world was so prosperous, and accordingly he argued that but £38,660,000 could have been put by.

But things appeared very different in regard to the figures of the last five years. During the quinquennium ending with the year 1900, the average yield in the goldfields was nearly £50,500,000 a year, and thus in the period as much as £127,000,000 must have been added to the world's gold stock. Thus, for the first time since the year 1855, there was an appreciable addition. Mr. Hooper did not think oven these additions to stock had been sufficient to bring about a fall in the value of gold. He suggested that in the period 1901-10 the average annual gold output was likely to be nearer £70,000,000 than £60,000,000 a year. He pointed out that changes in prices caused by alterations in the value of gold must be necessarily much smaller and must take place much more slowly than those caused by alterations in market conditions or by improvements in the methods of production and transportation.

I say, father, what is an adult? An adult, Jimmy, is a person who doesn't kick out a good pair of shoes every two weeks.

THEY CURE EACH OTHER.

MICROBES ARE WELCOMED BY SOME AILING PEOPLE.

Best Cure for Several Diseases is an Attack of Some Other Disease.

"Set a microbe to catch a microbe" is likely to become a medical proverb. The cases which led to the discovery are very interesting.

Come time ago, at Brixton, London, a lady and her husband were attacked by quinsy at the same time. When this was at its height and the patients were almost choked by the swelling in the throat, the husband got a

BAD FIT OF THE GOUT

in his toe. This turned out a blessing in disguise. For, as if by magic, his quinsy disappeared immediately. The wife's quinsy showed no signs of abatement, but ran the usual course, thus proving that the gout, in her husband's case, cured the quinsy.

At South Kensington there lived a lady who suffered so severely from dyspepsia that she was on the point of losing her reason. Doctor after doctor tried his hand, but without avail. But one day the patient developed eczema on the back of the neck. For the first time in ten years she felt hungry, ate a good dinner, and felt quite free from the dyspepsia. When the eczema disappeared, however, the indigestion returned. Later on the eczema came back, and the indigestion went. And the two diseases have continued to keep at this see-saw up to date.

Cholera is another cure for chronic dyspepsia. A gentleman lives in North London who had to give up his business, some years ago, owing to the terrible state of his stomach. He happened to go to Hamburg when cholera

WAS RAGING IN THAT

city, and he was stricken by the disease. He pulled through, and found when he recovered, that his dyspepsia had gone. Since then he has been in perfect health, and says he could digest horses' hoofs, or even boarding-house roast beef.

But much more serious ailments than dyspepsia have been cured by other diseases, and so successful are one or two of these strange remedies that they are being used in Germany at the present moment. The German doctor has added to his pharmacopoeia the poisons of typhoid fever and erysipelas. Of course, he uses them most carefully, gives the smallest possible dose, watches how it acts, and keeps it under strict control.

Used with proper care and judgment, typhoid fever can be made to cure diabetes. It is supposed that the typhoid bacillus eats all the sugar, and causes some mysterious change which prevents the waste of any more of this substance.

Typhoid fever also cures

AN EXHAUSTING DISEASE

called leucocythaemia. This arises from the presence of too many white corpuscles in the blood. When the typhoid germs enter the blood these white corpuscles make instant war on them, and the casualty lists are so heavy that the patient is rid of both enemies.

When anyone is afflicted with rheumatism, nothing better could happen to him than to get an attack of typhoid fever. Innumerable cases are on record where people crippled by most painful rheumatism have been perfectly cured by typhoid

It has dried up many festering sores over which antiseptic dressings had no influence; it has caused the absorption and disappearance of tumors, and may yet be turned to account in the treatment of cancer. It has also cured many cases of consumption. But its most successful cures have been effected in the lunatic asylum. For a long time it has been known to asylum physicians that the most violent mania subsides when the patient gets some severe bodily disease. Cholera, erysipelas, and typhoid fever are especially effectual. This knowledge is now being turned to account, and when all drugs, moral influence, and the great healer Time have failed, the patient is given a dose of typhoid bacilli. In a few days his madness begins to fade away. And by the time he is well enough to leave his bed, he is perfectly sane once more. But, though the cure is often permanent, it sometimes is effective only for a few weeks or days.

Erysipelas holds the next place to typhoid fever, and it is often used by doctors as a remedy because of the ease with which

IT CAN BE CONTROLLED.

Erysipelas has cured the worst form of eczema of thirty years' standing. This is a wonderful feat, for eczema is one of the most intractable of diseases. But erysipelas works greater wonders. It has been known to cure cancer, to cure lupus, and many kinds of skin diseases. It has permanently cured epilepsy, and has removed a polypus from a man's nose.

It would be supposed that nothing good could be said of influenza. But the wretched microbe of this disease sometimes makes compensation for the injury he does. In fact, he is a most powerful curative agent at times. A lady who had consulted the doctors in London for severe chronic catarrh got a bad attack of influenza a couple of years back, and on the very day of the attack the catarrh disappeared. Influenza has cured chronic bronchitis, and other diseases, and may, under proper control, become a very useful remedy.

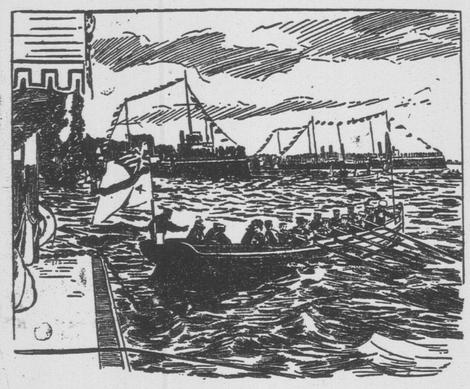
Typhus fever is too terrible an agent to employ voluntarily. But when it comes of itself it sometimes does good. An Indian Army officer records that for many years his liver was so bad that he could scarcely eat sufficient

TO KEEP HIM ALIVE.

He had become mere skin and bone, when, fortunately for him, he was attacked by typhus fever. On recovering from this he found his liver in perfect order, and it has never troubled him since. Typhus fever also cures erysipelas, dropsy, consumption, and St. Vitus' dance.

Now, it has been shown that eczema cures dyspepsia, erysipelas cures eczema, and typhus fever cures erysipelas. Obviously, all we know want is something that will make typhus fever harmless, and we have a certain cure for dyspepsia. And to a great many people this cure would be cheaply bought at the cost of the whole cycle of diseases.

Many deaf people recover their hearing for a time on getting a fit of dizziness. And others, who suffer severely from dizziness, are relieved by an attack of deafness. A girl in a London hospital was lately dying from poverty of blood, when she got an attack of scarlatina. This, instead of hurrying her to the grave, cured her. A blind boy has had his sight restored by smallpox. A child on its last legs with whooping-cough was saved by an attack of measles. A medical man dying of consumption was cured by a bad attack of scarlatina.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK LEAVING AUSTRALIA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, when they left Sydney, New South Wales, also left the Australian continent behind them, having completed their visit as far as that particular section of the British empire is concerned. They sailed in the "Ophir" for Auckland, New Zealand, which was the first point of the royal itinerary in those islands.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some of the World's Great People.

The Earl of Seafield holds Great Britain's record as a tree planter with 60,000,000 trees planted on 40,000 acres in Inverness-shire.

The Khedive of Egypt is an energetic fireman, and has each of his palaces supplied with the latest appliances. Periodical drills of his domestics are thoroughly carried out. He occasionally turns them out on false alarms and finds they answer to his satisfaction.

Princess Maud can not only bind books and nurse a sick patient scientifically, but also sail a half-rater, ride a bicycle, spin as well as sew, play chess, and speak five languages, including Russian. She vies with her mother, Queen Alexandra, in being an expert photographer, and she is the Queen's favorite daughter.

Sir Henry Colville used to be a great athlete, and a story is narrated of a famous wager he once made that he would walk from the Guards' Club to Charing Cross, carrying a canoe on his back, take the train for Dover, paddle across the channel, catch the last steamer, and be back in London in time for dinner. Notwithstanding the apparent difficulties of the undertaking, Sir Henry won his bet.

It took Count Tolstoi five years to gather the historical material for "War and Peace." The preliminary writings from which the book sprang are now in the Rumjanzoff Museum, Moscow. But they had a hard time getting there. Some years ago, when Countess Tolstoi was ill, a careless servant took the manuscripts and threw them into a disused canal in the park near the house. They were discovered after several weeks and rescued.

Sarasate, the great Spanish violinist, did not begin to learn the instrument until he was twelve, at which age he entered the Conservatoire at Paris. Constant practice has made his fingers extraordinarily supple, and musicians used at one time to be astonished at the way in which he could move the last joint of his little finger, a fact which, no doubt, accounted in part at least for some of the extraordinary skill with which he is able to finger the difficult instrument, which he manipulates with such ease.

Diamandi, a native of Pylaros, one of the Greek Islands, is a remarkable calculator. After a mere glance at a blackboard on which thirty groups of figures are written he can repeat them in any order, and deal with them by any arithmetical process. It is said that he never makes an error in calculations involving millions, and he can extract square or cube roots with marvellous rapidity and accuracy. Diamandi writes poetry and novels in the intervals of business, and shows considerable intellectual capacity.

The shrewdest monarch in Europe, from a business point of view, is said to be the Sultan of Turkey. He is not much in love with Turkish banks, but deposits all his superfluous cash abroad, special messengers being sent at intervals to pay the money in. He also has a habit of secreting money in strange places in the Palace. He does not depend on his regal position solely for his income. He owns one of the main streets in Constantinople, a sugar plantation in the West Indies, and draws a handsome dividend from a line of steamships plying on the Bosphorus.

Madame Calve has made a great fortune by her singing, and now owns an extensive estate near her native town in the South of France. "I still work very hard," she said recently. "There is always something in my art that needs improvement, something that I can learn." It is this constant study that keeps Madame Calve to the front. It is her belief that there is no perfection without hard work, and she has always conscientiously refused to sing any role in which she has not perfected herself. The fine vineyards and pastures about the beautiful castle she now owns will yield her a substantial income long after her voice has lost its attraction.

There has been a great deal of talk lately anent model public-houses that are run by peers, but it is not generally known that the late Lord Wantage was the first to run an establishment of this kind at Ardington. He started the model inn long before the advocacy of the Gothenburg system by the Bishop of Chester, and gave the profits to local charities. What was more remarkable was the sale of soup at the public-house during the winter months, a boon that was greatly appreciated by the villagers. It was rather a strange article of diet for a public house to sell over the counter, but on some days more money was taken for soup than for beer.

About the House.

FRUIT FLAVORS THAT BLEND.

A sort of general classification of the various fruit flavors that blend will not prove amiss just now, but rather form a most convenient supplement to the numerous choice preparations that have preceded, and prove a ready reference for the busy housewife who wishes to substitute for fruit not at hand, or exercise her inventive skill on something a little different. They may be combined with the same palatable results in many of the well-known fruit salads; permitting various substitutions, as convenience or fancy may suggest.

Cranberries and raisins combine in a most delicious flavor, when used in the proportions of a half-teacupful of raisins to one quart of cranberries. Raisins and nice tart apples yield a mellow toothsome flavor, while upon the pineapple we may ring a great variety of changes. Pineapple and orange, for instance; pineapple, orange and banana; pineapple and lemon; banana and lemon; pineapple, banana and lemon; banana and orange; banana, lemon and orange.

Raspberries and currants, two parts of the former to one of the latter, blend delightfully, and there is a perfect harmony in red raspberry and lemon. Strawberries, so delicious in themselves, form delectable compounds when used as a basis with following additions: notably with orange; pleasing with lemon when sweet strawberries are used; while strawberries with vanilla yield a peculiarly delightful flavor difficult to analyze. strawberries, pineapples, bananas, lemons and sweet Florida oranges, all in one, combine in luscious effect if time be given them to blend in one harmonius whole.

Cherries blend with Maraschino or Noyau; they also blend with pineapple if the juice from a can of pineapple be added to one quart of cherries, and this frozen according to receipes for frozen fruits it will please the most exacting taste. Blackberries, blueberries or grapes will never disagree with the lemon, neither will pear, apple or quince; pear, pineapple and cherries, three delights in one, never disappoint; and for ambrosial effect in the way of a tutti-frutti of candied fruits you may add to a pure, sweetened, frozen cream, cherries, strawberries, apricots, angelica, pears, Chinese oranges and a little candied ginger. With perfect harmony of flavor you may combine sultanas, figs, dates and citron in the same way, all cut fine, and add also, if you wish, nuts and shredded cocoanut.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Spiced Beef.—Take from four to six pounds of beef from the middle cut of the shin. Wash it, pick off fragments of bone and cut away any part that is not sweet and clean. Cut into several pieces, put in a kettle and cover with boiling water. Skim as it comes to a boil, then simmer until the meat falls to pieces and the liquor is reduced to half a pint. Remove the meat, season the liquor highly with pepper, salt, sage and thyme, add it to the meat and mix with a fork until the meat is all broken. Place in a brick-loaf pan and when cold slice thinly. Nice for picnics and lunches.

Quick Bread.—Unexpected company sometimes decimates the supply of bread so that there is not enough to last over Sunday. Where short biscuits are not appreciated as a substitute, try this recipe: Scald one cup of milk and put it into a large bowl containing half a teaspoonful salt, half a tablespoonful butter. When the milk is lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one-third cup of lukewarm water, then stir in flour until it is stiff enough to keep its shape when smoothed over with a knife. Cover, set it in a warm place and let it rise until it doubles its bulk, about one and a half hours. Cut it down, shape into a loaf without kneeding, let it rise again until it doubles its bulk and bake about forty minutes.

Canned Tomatoes.—Prepare the tomatoes, choosing good solid ripe ones, by scalding and peeling, cut in pieces and fill the jars with the solid part of the tomato, leaving out the juice. Screw the caps on the cans without rubbers; have the wash boiler ready with strips of wood on the bottom, or what is better, a perforated wooden bottom. Set the cans in the boiler, not allowing them to touch each other, fill with cold water till about three-quarters up the sides of the cans, and boil an hour and a half, reckoning the time from that at which boiling actually begins. The contents of each can will have shrunk a little; fill up from one jar. Moisten the rubbers in the juice, put on and seal quickly. There is no question of their keeping if properly done, and you have your tomatoes in glass instead of tin.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

In summer-time try folding sheets, tablecloths and pillow-cases and running them through the wringer instead of ironing.

Profuse perspiration is very bad for the hair, so in warm weather it is best to go without a hat as much as possible and when one is worn it should be light in weight and well ventilated.

Teach the boys and girls to put their things in their proper places. You have heard that before? Seems to me I have. But I was going to add that the best way to teach this to the youngsters is to have a place for everything and then not forget where that place is.

When badly sunburnt do not wash the face soon after; wipe it gently with vaseline or cold cream and dust it lightly with corn starch. If you do wash it use water as hot as can be borne; dip soft cloths in the water and lay them over the face, renewing as they grow cool.

Fold a dress skirt across rather than lengthwise; it gets lengthwise creases in wearing, so fold it across to counteract them. Stretch it out full width, then fold down from the belt to fit the trunk. If too wide, give the last folds lengthwise. This tends to smooth out the lines and mussiness of wear.

Do not allow the kitchen sink or the bench by the well to serve as a common toilet room for the men when they come in from their work. If each one cannot have a room to himself, each room can have a washbowl and pitcher, and every member of the household his own comb and brush. The privacy of one's own room is the place in which to make the toilet.

Skimmed milk is too little appreciated upon most farms. To be sure it is a little thin as a drink, but when used instead of water in bread-mixing, the loaves are about ten per cent. richer in flesh forming food. But from one to three hours longer are required by the sponge to rise.

Be sure to have your mattresses not only turned daily but aired for at least an hour. Each child as it becomes old enough should be taught to remove the covers from the bed daily and place them in a current of air, and also to upturn the mattress. If you do not require the child to make her own bed, at least require her to air it.

DOILIES FOR TABLES.

Exceptionally light and airy-looking mats for a sideboard or table are made with a round white linen centre, into which a full frill border of crochet is made of fine linen thread as follows: Turn the edge or the linen under narrowly and catch it down; then cover the fold with a row of solid double crochet. Using the latter as a foundation, make the first row, 3 chain, one single crochet in every double crochet; second row, 4 ch. 1 s. c. in centre of every 3 ch. loop; make ten more rows after the same manner as the second row, making the loops one stitch longer in every row. Starch the edge slightly and iron out very thoroughly.

FRAMING PICTURES.

The best taste of the day inclines to framing photographs and prints without mats, bringing the frame close against the picture, as is done in oils. If mats, however, are preferred, take the pictures to the dealers and try each mat on each picture, never trusting to chance, or anything but actual experiment. Artists invariably do this. You must consider the color of the prints themselves and the color of the walls on which they are to hang. The simplicities are always to be preserved, and no frame ought to distract attention from the picture itself.

A GOOD SHAKING.

Certain Diseases Said to be Cured By This Means.

A medical man has discovered that certain diseases can be cured by giving the sufferer a good shaking, and establishments are now being opened at which this curious method of treatment for illnesses may be undergone.

The theory upon which the vibrationists go is that all things are in a state of vibration—light, sound, and heat are forms of vibration. But even those things which are popularly supposed to be inanimate—the houses in which we live, the very furniture upon which we sit, are in the same condition. And so the very act of living is a matter of vibration. In other words, every animal and vegetable pulsates according to its individual wave length.

Every part of every animal has its rate of vibration, which, when normally maintained, keeps the member in a state of health, but when the rate departs from the normal, a state of disease is induced. Therefore the use of medicine is a very roundabout way of producing what can be accomplished with a few odd shakes. The machine used to do this is not so complicated; in the hands of an ingenious man it might be constructed from an old sewing machine.

Diseases which have already been successfully treated in this way include dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, and gout.

THE KING AND RED TAPE.

What Edward VII. Can Do and What He Can Not Do.

The King of England may not leave the confines of the Empire without being accompanied by a Minister of State. The existence of the State itself might well depend on instant action, for instance, an army of invasion might suddenly appear off the coast of England, in which case it would be necessary to call out the militia. This could not be done legally without the signature of the King. Therefore it is provided that a responsible Minister of State shall accompany the King wherever he may go, to present emergency Acts of Parliament to him for signature.

No matter how tired the King of England might grow of his responsibilities, he could not abdicate. There is no precedent for such an action, and, as is well known, precedent is an important factor in the British Government.

No King of England can force a subject to accept a peerage or other title of nobility. There are few Englishmen, indeed, who would refuse to be made earls if the honor were offered them, but the King can do no more than offer it.

In time of peace the King of England may maintain a standing army without the consent of Parliament. Every year it is necessary to introduce what is called the Annual Army Bill, and procure its passage by both Houses of Parliament.

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CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

LONG COURTSHIPS,

Some of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record.

Last year the Hungarian village of Keeskemat was the scene of a marriage between a bridegroom of eighty-two and a bride of seventy-eight. Although the couple had been engaged for fifty years extreme poverty had prevented their marriage, and it was only when the man felt that his end was near that he resolved to leave at least his name to the woman he had loved so long.

How unprofitable it is to wait for dead men's shoes must have been the experience of a couple who were not long ago married at Birmingham, England, When first betrothed they determined to wait until the death of the young man's father—then in a critical state of health—should place a sufficient amount of money at their disposal to enable them to buy a small business. The proverbial creaking door, however, hung long upon its hinges, and it was not until thirty-nine years had elapsed that the old man's decease enabled them to make an application to a clergyman to put up the banns,

The abduction of eligible recruits was often put into requisition to swell the ranks of Frederick of Prussia's giant Grenadiers. Almost on the eve of his wedding was Terrence Flynn, a stalwart Irishman, kidnapped by craft and constrained to join that celebrated regiment During thirty years of virtual bondage he contrived at intervals to let his fiancee know that his heart was still hers, and when at length, on contriving to reach his native land, he found that she, too, had been faithful, the long-postponed ceremony was celebrated,

Though a fifteen years' engagement is comparatively short, the circumstances attendant thereon in the case of a Cincinnati couple make it worthy of note, Their long probation is due, not to any indecision or dilatoriness on their part, but to their having never during the whole space of fifteen years been out of prison at the same time.

Though Miss M—— was engaged she was loth, by being wed, to forego the ardent letters which she received from her lover, who too was unwilling to stem the tide of his fiancee's amorous epistles. So their engagement continued, while the correspondence, if it in time lost its passionate fervor, grew ever more essential to their happiness. Years passed; they ceased to be lovers, and would doubtless have died unwed, had not the lady in her declining years experienced a reverse of fortune, which determined her betrothed to fulfil the promise he had made nearly half a century before.

Sixty-three years ago John Morgan, a young man of twenty-two, who kept a drug-store in New York, became engaged to a girl of seventeen. The couple were ambitious and sanguine, and, as John's business promised well, made a vow to wait until he had made $25,000. Then trade fell off and, though he tried his hand at many things, the requisite sum seemed as far off as ever, until two years since a lucky speculation placed it at his disposal. The following week he married his fiancee, whom he had courted for over sixty years.