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Board Works Jan 1 01

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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BUSINESS NOTICE

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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

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White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, $1.90. Clothes Wringers, $2.50. Daisy Churns, $3.75.

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Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

BARONESS BURDETTE-COUTTS.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has just celebrated her 86th birthday, and is in excellent health and spirits. She is forty years older than her husband, who, it will be recalled, though born in New Bedford, of American parents, has been, since his alliance with the wealthiest woman in Great Britain an Englishman. He might have been an Italian or a Russian, but then he wouldn't have $200,000 a year for pocket money. The baroness has already given over $5,000,000 in charity, and has built more churches than any other of the queen's subjects. Mr. Carnegie's fad is library giving, Mr. Rockefeller's is college endowment, while the Baroness Burdett-Coutt's is churches for the heathen world.

In Portugal married women retain their maiden names.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the speech made by Lord Salisbury at a meeting of the City of London Conservative Association we have an authoritative announcement of the treatment that may be expected by the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The words of the Prime Minister, however, should be examined carefully, for much stress has been laid upon the declaration that "not a shred of really independent government should be left to them." This sentence must be construed in connection with the context and in view of the political state of things to which the war has put an end.

We should bear in mind that, up to the outbreak of the contest, the Orange Free State was an absolutely independent commonwealth as regards not only its internal affairs, but also its foreign relations. The sole restriction imposed by the Convention of 1884 on the independence of the Transvaal, or South African Republic, was the following: The Pretoria Government was at liberty to negotiate and conclude treaties with any foreign Power, but these treaties would not be valid, provided, within six months after their conclusion, Great Britain should exercise the option of protesting against them. With this single exception the Transvaal had as much independence as the Orange Free State or the United Kingdom itself. It is obvious that, if such independence should be suffered to continue, the Boer republics might again employ their revenues in the collection of military stores and await a second opportunity of using them when England should find herself involved in a struggle for her existence. It is manifestly this contingency which Lord Salisbury has in mind when he says that precautions must be taken that will render it impossible for war to break out again in South Africa. Such independence, therefore, as was formerly enjoyed will be henceforth deemed inadmissible from the British point of view.

But can the Boer republics, transformed into British colonies, be forthwith permitted even to exercise such almost unlimited powers of local self-government as are conceded to Canada and Australia? The Canadian and Australian commonwealths have the right, it must be remembered, to accumulate military stores and to organize a militia on a large scale. It is evident from Lord Salisbury's speech that, for the present, at all events, that right will be withheld from the citizens of the annexed republics. That is to say, the form of local government, which will be at first devised for them will resemble that applied in the so-called Crown colonies, wherein only a minimum of political privilege is delegated to the voters, or else it will be a type intermediate between that and the almost complete autonomy enjoyed in the self-governing dependencies. The precise nature of the provisional institutions will depend largely, no doubt, as Lord Salisbury pointed out, on the conduct and temper of the Boers. It is probable, also, that the views of the large, if not preponderant, Afrikander population in the Cape Colony will have considerable weight. It would not be expedient to convert into violent hatred of England the sympathy which the Afrikanders have naturally felt for their kinsmen of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Boer is already a hero. It would be imprudent to make him a martyr.

Lord Salisbury's speech itself conveys an intimation that no such course will be followed. He distinctly says that in dealing with the annexed commonwealths England will be animated by the same spirit which she has exhibited toward her colonies for many years. That is to say, she will pursue in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal the same policy of appeasement and conciliation which she has followed in French Canada. The fruits of that policy in the Province of Quebec have been loyalty and affection, and, under similar conditions, a like harvest may be ultimately garnered in South Africa. Such, at all events, is the hope expressed by the Prime Minister. "Our utmost efforts," he says, "will be directed toward that goal. Our motives will be the motives that have guided many generations of English Governments in their treatment of the colonies, and, before many years, we trust that the affection which will unite the colonies in South Africa to the Government of the Queen will be as keen as the affection which unites Canada and the Australian colonies to ourselves." It is not by harshness and opposition that such affection is evoked. A fair inference from the words just quoted is that, at the earliest practical moment, the inhabitants of the territories which have been hitherto known as the Orange Free State and the South African Republic will obtain the largest measure of local autonomy which is compatible with adequate precautions against an insurrection.

ANTIDOTES FOR CARBOLIC ACID.

Alcohol and vinegar are effective antidotes for carbolic acid poisoning, a doctor announces. Whatever quantity of the poison has been swallowed, four times as much whiskey or five times as much vinegar should be administered immediately. No oil of any kind should be given. "Thus treated early enough," he adds," "all cases will recover."

THE INEVITABLE INFERENCE.

Mrs. Browne-Stone—My present husband reminds me so much of my first one.

Mrs. Joke-Smith—What's the matter with him?

HOUSEHOLD.

CURRANTS AND RASPBERRIES.

A most delicious jelly can be made of currants and red raspberries. Choose a sunny day to make all jellies; do not make more than two or three quarts at once. Gather the currants before they are fully ripe, remove all leaves, dry and withered stems and imperfect fruit. Cook slightly without stemming and squeeze through two thicknesses of cheesecloth. Crush the raspberries, heat and strain. Measure half as much currant juice as there is of raspberry; mix, and for every teacupful heat in oven a teacupful of granulated sugar, stirring often. Boil the juice twenty minutes, skimming as necessary. Add the sugar piping hot; stir with a silver tablespoon as it dissolves. When it boils up once, remove from the fire, place a tablespoon in each jelly glass or set in several thicknesses of wet cloth, and fill to the brim, as jelly shrinks considerably in cooling.

Jam.—Stem the currants, crush and add a teacupful and a half of sugar to each pound, let simmer until soft, then set aside until the next day, or for twelve hours. Crush black, raspberries, heat, adding a very little water, rub through a sieve to remove the seeds. Use one-third raspberry juice and two-thirds currants, with two-thirds teacupful of sugar to every teacupful of the mixed fruit. Boil slowly half an hour, or until when a little dropped on a plate will not spread, and looks shiny.

Currant Juice and Raspberries.—Make a rich syrup by dissolving six pounds of granulated sugar in a pint of currant juice; when it boils briskly add five pounds of red or black raspberries, cook ten minutes and can.

Shrub.—Mix a quart of currants with a quart of red raspberries, pour over a quart of good cider vinegar and let stand twenty-four hours; squeeze gently, and pour the liquor over a like quantity of fresh fruit, and set aside for twenty-four hours. To each pint add a pound of granulated sugar, boil for one hour, then put in wide-necked bottles and seal. Two or three tablespoonfuls in a glass of water is a cooling, refreshing drink for the sick room.

Soy.—It is a mistake to use inferior fruit for soys or catsups; that which is a little overripe may be used but it should be good. Crush two quarts of red or black raspberries, add three teacupfuls of vinegar, two heaping teacupfuls of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of ground mace, allspice, cinnamon, cloves and pepper; boil an hour, then bottle and seal.

Catsup.—A quart and a half of currant juice, the same quantity of raspberry juice, one pound of sugar half a teaspoonful of ground cloves, half a tablespoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and salt. Boil down one half, add a teacupful of vinegar, let boil up once, then hermetically seal in bottles or pint cans. If at any time white specks appear in catsup, take it up at once, as it is spoiling.

Spiced Currants and Raspberries.—Two and one-half pounds each of currants and black raspberries, two pounds of sugar, one teacupful of vinegar, three teaspoonfuls each of ground cinnamon and cloves; cook slowly an hour, or until sufficiently reduced to pour readily from a bottle, remembering that it thickens as it cools.

Ribbon Shortcake.—Bake a cream shortcake in four rather thin layers. Butter, a layer, cover with sweetened crushed black raspberries; butter another layer to cover, and spread with crushed currants, sweetened to taste—a layer of cake, one of berries. The fourth cake spread with a thin frosting, whole currants and raspberries dropped on, and sifted over with powdered sugar before the frosting sets.

Layer Pudding.—Bake five layers of baking powder biscuit dough rolled as thin as piecrust; butter as usual, spread bottom layer with red currants and cover with powdered sugar; the next layer with black raspberries, the next with red raspberries, and the last with white currants. Over the top layer spread white of egg, beaten to a froth with granulated sugar, and arrange the fruit used in the pudding in circles. To be served with a rich, sweetened cream sauce.

Raspberry-and-Currantade. — Heat over the fire a quart of currants and a quart of red or black raspberries, crush and strain. Bring two teacupfuls of granulated sugar and two teacupfuls of hot water to boiling point. When cold add the fruit juice and sufficient ice-water to make a pleasant drink. Serve with bits of ice in each goblet.

Blanc-Mange.—Add a quart of water to a quart of half-and-half crushed currants and red raspberries; cook until soft; then strain out the seeds, sweeten to taste, return to the fire and thicken with five tablespoonfuls cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water. Pour into cups and eat with whipped cream.

WHEN CHERRIES ARE RIPE.

A delicious cherry cake is made by putting stale bread into a pint and a half of boiling milk; cover and let stand half an hour. Beat into the bread and milk, one by one, the yolks of six eggs, a scant teacupful of sugar. To this add the frothed whites of the eggs and three pounds of stoned cherries. Put the mixture into a shallow, well-buttered baking tin, bake an hour and a half, turn out while hot and sprinkle plentifully with powdered sugar and a little cinnamon powder.

Pudding.—Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two teacupfuls of flour; rub through the flour a tablespoonful of butter, and with milk, about a teacupful, make a batter. Drop a tablespoonful of the batter into buttered teacups; then a tablespoonful of cherries, and cover with batter. Steam or bake, and serve with sweetened cream.

Five Minute Pudding.—Heat to boiling a quart of stoned cherries and a teacupful of sugar. Wet four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with cold water, add to the cherries, stir evenly through and cook five minutes. Serve in saucers with a tablespoonful of sweet jelly on the top.

Pie.—Fill a fairly rich crust not quite full with pitted cherries, sprinkle evenly over them a heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch, a tablespoonful, if they are very juicy, a teacupful of sugar, and dot with bits of butter. Cover, wet the edges of upper and under crust, press well together, and gash the top. To prevent the juice escaping, place around the edge a narrow band of cloth, one side of which has been smeared with flour wet to a paste with water.

Cherry Tapioca.—Wash quickly a teacupful of tapioca, cover with cold water and let stand over night. Add a pint of boiling water and simmer until the tapioca looks clear. Sweeten to taste, add a pint of stoned cherries, and when cold serve with a spoonful of whipped cream in each dish.

Shirt-waist of white linen trimmed with clusters of tucks and bands of insertion. Shirt-waist sleeves with

narrow linen cuffs. Material required, linen, 36 inches wide, 2 1-2 yards.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST GAME

RULERS AND POTENTATES WHO ARE "UNEASY" POLITELY SCARED.

"Show-Off" Department Very Complicated, But Effective—Shah of Persia a Victim of the "Impressionists."—Oom Paul Kruger Skeptical.

All countries have their "show-off" department of the public service. By that is meant a system by which foreign rulers are impressed with the military and naval strength of the country they are visiting. This is for the purpose of letting the royal guest know that the country he is temporarily inspecting is ready for any trouble. Of all "show-off," departments perhaps England can boast of the most effective. That country has so many potentates hanging around her foreign possessions that it becomes a matter of necessity to occasionally impress her neighbor who may have warlike intentions that she is able to hold her own against all comers.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

This is usually done by a polite invitation for the uneasy potentate to visit England, and make a friendly social call. There's the Shah of Persia, for instance. His country, as is well known, abuts on the English Indian Empire. He could give John Bull a lot of trouble if so disposed. Some years ago, when he began to be somewhat belligerent, it was determined by the English Government that the best way to pacify him, was to send him an invitation to come and make a visit, and do a little "showing off." Having no clear conception of England's war power, on land and sea, the British Minister at the Court of Persia's ruler, gently hinted that England was a very nice place in which to spend a few weeks, and that the Queen would be very glad to entertain him as a guest. This little ruse captivated the Shah, and he went to London in great state.

The first ceremonies of greeting being over, and a few banquets held in his honor, the Shah was given over to the care and attention of a very clever diplomat, reinforced by a couple of Dukes or so, and he was taken, with a grand flourish of trumpets, to Aldershot. There he was shown a great mass of troops—as many as could be mobilized during the time at their disposal. The Shah was greatly moved at this magnificent show of military strength, as he said to the diplomat that he had no idea there were so many people in all England. He was told that these troops were merely a handful kept at this station as a mere matter of form; that the real army was scattered all over the British possessions; these were merely a sample. This made the Shah very thankful. The next day another officer of the "show-off" department took him in tow, and packed him off to Portsmouth in great shape.

A NAVAL REVIEW.

Here they gave him a naval review with plenty of cannon firing, cutlass drill and the rest of it. It was then explained to him how tens of thousands of soldiers could be easily shipped to any part of the world under convoy of these terrible ships of war. This information, taken into conjunction with the spectacle he had just witnessed, made him still more thoughtful and abstracted. With a final grand-stand play in the shape of a miniature bombardment the greatly impressed ruler of Persia was packed back to London to banquet some more. Here again, other "show-off" officers took him in charge and filled him full of such information as they thought he stood in need of.

But the Shah is shrewd. He asked: "What would you do if Russia invaded India from the north?"

The Commander-in-Chief of the army, who was in attendance, replied: "There are only two roads into India, and we have in that country now more men than are necessary to hold both roads. In the meantime our fleet would sink every ship in the Russian navy, and then destroy all Russia's coast towns."

A few days later the Shah went back to his own dominions as peaceful as a little lamb, and has not been uneasy since.

SERVICE COMPLICATED, BUT EFFICIENT.

The workings of the "impressionist" service are complicated and efficient. As soon as it is known that any foreign monarch intends visiting England, or is asked for the purpose his peculiarities are studied at once, and not only he, but all of his suite, are taken in hand and politely scared. Young and old men, each having their parts to act, get everything ready to impress their guest. The arsenals are overhauled, garrisons "restocked," men on leave recalled, and the word goes out that everybody must, so to speak, look fierce and do their best. The consequence is that the foreigner, though treated with charming politeness and royally feasted and amused, sees to right and left of him the teeth of the enemy. If he is intelligent enough to understand them, the latest inventions and explosives are set to work for him. If he is a savage, such as the Zulu monarch, the main thing is noise and bustle and Maxim guns.

LI HUNG CHANG TROUBLESOME.

But a shrewd Oriental like Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Minister, gives a lot of trouble. The "impressionists" exercise all their wits, and the cleverest talkers and smartest officers are sent to show him round. Li Hung Chang once said to one of these "show-off" people:

"Suppose a continental army made a dash at you from the French coast and dodged your fleet?"

"Ah," that reminds me," said the officer. "I was going to show you that to-morrow. In the meantime, just see how this battery of Maxims works."

He gave some illustration, in full practice, showing the impossibility of advancing up a smooth grass slope, in the face of a Maxim fire.

Meanwhile, wires were sent off in all directions, and next day the famous Chinaman was whirled off to the shores of the Channel, and a splendid display of torpedo boats and destroyers performed before him, blowing hulks and targets sky-high; and the impressed Chang saw where his error lay when he learned how many of these death-dealers England possesses. The smooth Downs behind him were a good illustration of ground for trench defense. Li Hung Chang has been careful to avoid quarrels with Britain ever since, and advised his country to the same effect.

OOM PAUL KRUGER

The most difficult and pig-headed man to deal with was Kruger, when he visited England a few years ago. The fleet he saw, but did not trouble about, as he knew it was powerless to touch him. The "impressionists" worked hard, but somehow nothing could efface from the old man's mind the reverses of Majuba Hill, and the surrender that followed. Still, he was largely impressed, and would not have entered on the South African war but for the hope of help from outside. His weakness was not believing what he was told.

"I might mention," said the head "show-off" to Kruger, when they were reviewing some soldiers, "that we have a little matter of some scores of thousands of discharged soldiers who would be ready within a few days for anything that might turn up,—the Reservists. The old Boer shook his head solemnly, and that made the point blank assertion that he did not believe it. This was not only rude, but wrong, as he has since learned to his cost by the recent reverses his army has suffered, ending in the occupation of their last ditch, the said-to-be wonderful stronghold of the city of Pretoria, by General Roberts. It cost Paul his country, and likely his personal freedom, by not being sufficiently impressed by England's "impressionist service."

MILKMEN, DON'T READ THIS.

When Thomas drove up to deliver the usual quart of milk, the gentleman of the house kindly inquired, Thomas, how many quarts of milk do you deliver?

Ninety-one, sir.

And how many cows have you?

Nine, sir.

The gentleman made some remarks about an early summer and the state of the roads, and then asked, Thomas, how much milk per day do your cows average?

Seven quarts, sir.

Ah, um! said the gentleman, as he moved off.

Thomas looked after him, scratched his head, and all at once grew pale as he pulled out a lead pencil and began to figure on the waggon cover. Nine cows is nine, and I set down seven quarts under the cows and multiply; that's sixty-three quarts of milk. I told him I sold ninety-one quarts of milk per day, sixty-three from ninety-one leaves twenty-eight, and none to carry. Now, where do I get the rest of the milk? I'll be hanged if I haven't given myself away to one of my best customers by leaving a big cavity in these figures to be filled with water.

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The Headquarters for Drugs, Patent Medicines and Toilet articles is at the
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