

BUSINESS NOTICE
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Editor: Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

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There are less than eighty thousand English soldiers in India, or about one white soldier to every thirty-five hundred natives.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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HIS LAST WITTICISM.
Of the late Doctor Poor, a missionary in Ceylon, a man of pleasant humor, the New York Observer tells this anecdote.
During one of the periodical epidemics of cholera which swept Ceylon, Doctor Poor was violently attacked. A messenger was at once dispatched for Samuel F. Green, M.D., a medical missionary, residing about five miles away. When Doctor Green came in to the room, Doctor Poor exclaimed: "Well, this is a bad prospect! Here is a Poor patient, and a Green doctor."
This was his last witticism.
Jimmy—I guess you feel pretty bad that you have lost your job. Johnny—I don't care a bit about the job but I wish I had the pay, just the same.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.
So far as legislation can accomplish it all of Africa lying between Egypt and the Sahara on the north and the Zambesi and German Southwest Africa in the south, has been turned into a game preserve by the European Powers which have seized the continent. Representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and of the King of the Belgians, acting for the Congo State, signed a convention at London for the preservation of wild animals, birds and fish in Africa. Within a month after the certificates of ratification have reached London the convention comes into force and will last for fifteen years. The signatories comprise all the nations to any part of the protected area with their exception of the Republic of Liberia.
Among the commissioners were sportsmen, naturalists and explorers as well as diplomats. They prepared schedules of animals, the hunting or killing of some being prohibited, of others limited and of others permitted and encouraged. No one will be allowed to hunt in Central Africa without a license from the local governments. Reserves are to be established as far as possible within which all hunting is prohibited and which are to be established for the protection of breeding. Dynamite and poison shall not be used, while restrictions are put on the employment of nets and pitfalls. Measures are to be taken to prevent the spread of cattle disease and other epidemics and for interfering with the destruction of specific animals.
The classification of animals is interesting. Those which must not be killed at all are partly useful, namely, the vulture, the owl, the secretary bird and the rhinoceros bird, and partly rare and likely to be exterminated, the giraffe, the gorilla and chimpanzee, the mountain zebra, the wild ass, white-tailed gnu, the eland, and the little Liberian hippopotamus. On the other hand harmful animals are marked out for destruction, and special efforts will be made to reduce their numbers. These are lions, leopards, hyenas, hunting dogs, Lycan pictus, otters, baboons and other harmful monkeys, crocodiles, poisonous snakes, pythons and large birds of prey which are not useful.

A distinction is made between the protected animals which may be hunted under restrictions. Of some, the young and the females, when accompanied by their young or otherwise recognizable, must not be killed. This picture list includes the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the zebra, the buffalo, the antelope and gazelle, the ibex and the chevron. Export duties will be imposed on their hides, tusks and horns. In regard to the elephant, especially, severe penalties will be imposed, and tusks weighing less than ten pounds shall be confiscated wherever found. For others the restriction is merely that the number to be killed shall be limited by the local authorities. Among these are fur monkeys and small monkeys, dugongs, manates, small cats, various pigs, jackals, large tortoises, bustards, guinea fowl, and other game birds, whose feathers have commercial value like marabou and egret, and ostrich, for the preservation of whose eggs special measures are to be taken.

It will be seen that hardly a single inhabitant of the African jungle has escaped the watchful eye of the convention. The London Times, in commenting on the report, thus summarizes the results: "The convention is merely that the number to be killed shall be limited by the local authorities. Among these are fur monkeys and small monkeys, dugongs, manates, small cats, various pigs, jackals, large tortoises, bustards, guinea fowl, and other game birds, whose feathers have commercial value like marabou and egret, and ostrich, for the preservation of whose eggs special measures are to be taken."
The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Harris are that bacon hogs should be bred from large white Yorks or from those crossed with pure Berkas; that pigs should be fattened in dry, warm, well-ventilated buildings placed if possible in a sheltered, sunny position for fattening; the meal should be soaked in cold water; barely meal should be the staple food, supplemented as far as possible with fresh separated skim or buttermilk at the rate of one gallon per pig per day, together with three or four pounds of boiled potatoes.

CARE OF SHEEP.
There are two things that the sheep need as much as any animal on the farm. They need fresh air and they need exercise. The sheep shed should be so built that when it rains or snows so that the sheep cannot take their daily run in the field, the windows or upper half doors can be opened to allow the fresh air to enter freely. If they have not been shorn they will not feel the cold, and only those who grow winter lambs shear in the fall, but whenever the weather is suitable they should have a run out in the field, not a yard bare of grass and filled with mud and manure, but in an open field. Even in a damp day they may be out for a short time, but not enough to get their wool wet through. The usefulness of sheep when in a pasture shows their need of exercise. They will not eat and lie down as a cow does, and some of the smaller breeds are more ready to jump on a wall for the fun of jumping as goats are.

SHYING HORSES.
Horses often have what is called the vice of shying—that is, of starting suddenly at the rustle of a leaf or a piece of paper or at the approach of any object to which they are not accustomed. Clearly this is the result of an instinct inherited from their wild progenitors in the steppes or prairies, where the sudden rustling of a leaf might indicate the presence of a wolf and where everything that was strange was therefore suspicious. It is idle as well as cruel to beat a horse for shying. That only increases his alarm and may easily reduce him to the state of terror in which he loses his head entirely. Forces in that state seem to lose not only their heads, but their perceptive senses, and a horse in that condition may dash headlong against a stone wall. The habit of shying when once formed is difficult to cure, but it may almost always be prevented by such consistent kindness of treatment as to overcome the inherited instinct of fear. It is a light from possible danger in which the habit originates.

THE WAR IN ASHANTI.
The Ashanti troubles seem to be proving more serious than was expected. Kumassi, the capital, where the Governor is besieged, is surrounded by large bodies of natives fairly well armed, the garrison being composed of 700 native troops, under the command of Major Morris. This officer, however, with six others, has been seriously wounded, and one officer has been killed.
This was according to despatches from Kumassi dated June 4. Since then an attempt made by the relieving force to cut a way through the natives holding the country between the Prab River and Kumassi has been repulsed with some loss. The road from Prabu is blocked by a great number of armed natives, who constructed stockades and placed trees and other impediments to obstruct an advance of the British troops. The climate also adds to the difficulties of an advance, the rains being incessant and torrential, and the rivers flooded, while the bush with which the country is covered, besides being almost impenetrable, is at this season of the year turned into one vast swamp in the lowlands. It is true that the native Af—troops do not suffer seriously in health from the exposure, but the English officers fall victims to the malaria and heat.
The chief difficulty, in the absence of railways, is the transport of supplies and ammunition. So violent is the climate that horses succumb after a brief period, and at present the only source from which carriage can be provided are the natives; but they are untrustworthy, being subject to panics at the least alarm to drop their burdens and flee into the bush. There is, moreover, the additional difficulty that a sufficient supply of carriers cannot be had. It was proposed ready at the least alarm to drop their burdens and flee into the bush. There is, moreover, the additional difficulty that a sufficient supply of carriers cannot be had. It was proposed ready at the least alarm to drop their burdens and flee into the bush. There is, moreover, the additional difficulty that a sufficient supply of carriers cannot be had. It was proposed ready at the least alarm to drop their burdens and flee into the bush.

CAUSE OF CRIMEAN WAR.
One of the most bloody wars had a most trivial origin.
As an instance of what great events can follow trivial happenings, the genesis of the Crimean war is interesting.
In 1851 Louis Napoleon demanded of the Sultan that the Latin monks should have a key to each of the doors of the Cave of the Nativity, and the privilege of setting up there a silver star bearing the arms of France.
After a year of arduous negotiation the Turkish Government yielded, and in February, 1853, the keys were handed over to the Latin monks and the silver star was established in the sanctuary of Bethlehem.
Unfortunately, the Emperor Nicholas, as head of the Greek Church, considered this an infringement of his rights, and immediately ordered 150,000 men across the Turkish frontier. At the same time he demanded that the claims of the Christian population of Turkey should be secured by treaty with himself; but the Sultan refused this, with the support of France, Austria and Prussia.
The Czar then proceeded to seize the Danubian provinces, proclaiming at the same time that he had no intention to commence war.
The central European countries attempted to secure a compromise, but England and France joined him, and, from such slight beginnings, sprang the most mercurial, bloody and fruitless struggle of the nineteenth century.

WONDERFUL RUSSIAN EGGS.
Faster souvenirs of the Crimea and the Downy Emperor shown in Paris.
Easter is celebrated in Russia with great ceremony, and the custom of giving elaborate Easter eggs has been carried to extravagance by the wealthy and aristocratic people in St. Petersburg; but no other Russian women have such collections of Easter eggs as the young Czarina and the Dowager Empress.
It has, for many generations, been a court custom for the reigning Czar, to give his wife at Easter time an egg containing some handsome gift, usually a souvenir of some particular event, and the present Czar and his father, Alexander III., have always observed the old custom. The two Empresses have, with considerable misgivings, it is said, allowed their Easter egg collections to go to Paris and be placed on Exhibition in the Russian section of the Exposition, and the French dramatic temperament is deeply stirred and moved by this testimony to the intimate and cordial relations between the two nations.
From the Easter eggs are being hatched fraternal sentiments and touching enthusiasm with regular incubator expedition and despatch. Many of the eggs are exceedingly interesting as objects of art.
The first received by the present Czarina was given to her in the year of her coronation. It is a large, golden egg, enamelled in rose color, and contains a tiny and perfect model of the state carriage in which the young bride rode to the Moscow cathedral, on her wedding day. The coach is of gold, cushioned in red enamel, and hung with tiny silver curtains which can be drawn on gold wires. The Imperial crown in beautiful diamonds ornaments the panels.
The last Easter egg added to the Czarina's collection was presented this year and includes a splendid gem, a heart set in rare, many colored gem, and surrounded by twenty-five tiny miniatures, portraits of the members of the Russian royal family.
Among the collection of the Dowager Empress is one egg that commemorates a family storm, and a royal problem. Nicholas II., the present Czar, when a boy, had, as all the world knew, a most irrational and vehement love affair. Society was shocked, the heir apparent's fond parents were distressed and altogether there was a very interesting exhibition of the temper that Cupid can, upon occasion stir up in a royal family. Nicholas was hurriedly sent around the world to complete his education, and, as usual, time and absence reduced the royal heart to its normal condition, but the Empress grieved greatly over the separation from her son, and on Easter of that year, the Czar gave her an egg, inside of which was a model of the ship in which her rebellious lad was sailing away from heart-entanglement. A goldsmith of famous skill had spent ten months making the ship, which was of solid gold, mounted on a beryl stone, and was complete and accurate in every detail, down to the smallest cable.

ENGLISH WOMEN.
The total number of women over 18 years old employed in the factories and workshops of the British Islands is about 500,000, of whom 11 per cent belong to trades' unions.
Wife—O John! I was shopping at Joblot's to-day, and I saw just the sweetest thing there—two husbands, diplomatically—Yes. That's a great scheme of Joblot's to have mirrors all through his store.

On the Farm.
BREEDING, FEED AND CARE OF THE BACON HOG.
John M. Harris, of the firm of C. & T. Harris & Co., and chairman of the Cane, Eng. Pig Feeding Experiments Committee, has an interesting article in the last issue of the Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association on the profitable production of the lean hog bacon.
For some years past, says Mr. Harris, his firm has been trying to find the best breed of pig for the class of bacon in request. First it tried Taps, both pure and crossed with Berkas. These, he said, carried a large quantity of lean, but took a long time to fatten, and were coarse and hard of skin. The Berkas pure were next tried, and were found good, but too much inclined to thickness in the shoulders, and in cross-bred ones there was a thinness in the belly, or streaky parts, a serious defect in a side of bacon. The large white Yorks were tried. In these, says Mr. Harris, either pure or crossed with Berkas, were found what the pig curers require. They feed well, mature quickly, are very prolific, not thin in shoulder or thick in the back, are thin in the skin and yield a side which is thick in the belly, or streaky part.
Mr. Harris also refers in his article to experiments carried on in feeding for bacon. In these experiments barley meal, corn meal, barley meal and bran mixed in proportion of two to one, corn meal and bran mixed in the same proportion, corn meal and pea meal in the proportion of three to one, corn meal and bean meal in the same proportion, and a ration made of barley meal, corn meal and pea meal and three pounds of potatoes were all tried. In the barley and corn meal experiments, in some cases, a gallon of separated milk was added to the meal, and in cross-bred ones there was a thinness in the belly, or streaky part.
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IN THIRTY YEARS.
Consumption May Be Abolished in That Time.
Sir J. Crickton Brown and other well-known medical experts in England are said to have endorsed the opinion that consumption will, in the ordinary course of events disappear from the United Kingdom in the next sixty years, but that by careful treatment it might be got rid of in the next thirty years.
No discovery of the century equals in importance to the human family the recognition of consumption as a contagious and curable disease. With something like the fatalism that curses eastern countries, the people of the west were long content to regard consumption as the one disease against which it were useless to cope. The victim was usually sent away to the mountain when too late and returned home in time to die. He was regarded as one marked by nature to perish at the moon of life. But now the erroneous idea that the disease is hereditary and not to be baffled, has been rejected entirely. In the blood there can be nothing more than a predisposition to lung trouble, and even when this exists and declares itself, there is no reason why the disease should win if the patient is withdrawn from unhealthy surroundings and treated scientifically as to diet and exercise.
Families have been wiped out who might have been saved if the houses they lived in had been barred down. There are doctors who say that small-pox and consumption, in its fatal stages, are the two diseases above all others in which the patients should be removed to isolation hospitals.

ENGLISH WOMEN.
The total number of women over 18 years old employed in the factories and workshops of the British Islands is about 500,000, of whom 11 per cent belong to trades' unions.
Wife—O John! I was shopping at Joblot's to-day, and I saw just the sweetest thing there—two husbands, diplomatically—Yes. That's a great scheme of Joblot's to have mirrors all through his store.

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THE BEST TONIC AND
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We guarantee it at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.

GREENLAND'S EAST COAST.

There is a part of the east coast of southern Greenland that has not yet been visited by any explorer. Quite a number of Arctic investigators have been north and others south of it, but the region between 69 deg. and 67 deg. 22 sec. north latitude, a distance of about 100 miles is as yet entirely unknown.

While he is on this mission a party of five naturalists on the Antarctic will travel north to the point between the 68th parallel, and will then travel south between the island and the coast ice. His destination is Angmagssalik, 65 deg. 45 sec. north latitude, the only settlement in East Greenland.

STEAM PLOUGH.

One of the latest military inventions which has attracted the attention of army officials is a steam plow, which in one hour can dig a four-foot trench three miles in length.

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AN OPEN LETTER.

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM ANEMIA AND KINDRED TROUBLES.

Dr. Wm. Wilson, who is well known to the citizens of Sarina, Ont., writes: "It affords me a great pleasure to be able to add my testimony to the great benefit that I have derived from your famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It was in the middle of a sultry afternoon that Gerald Dorman arrived. Miss Neslie did not see him as he went at once to his room. She told Mr. Greston of his arrival.

"I am now about three months since I commenced to take your pills and to-day I feel almost completely restored. Two weeks after I began to take the pills I felt a decided improvement.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are praised amongst the highest in the land as a strengthening and tonic medicine, whether for men, women or children.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine for all disorders which arise from impoverished blood, such as muscular weakness, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains in the back, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and sciatitis.

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Through Storm and Sunshine

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Continued.

"Permit me to advise you, Miss Neslie, to do nothing of the kind. I have never liked her ladyship, and if I had dared to do so, I should have told Sir Arthur from the first that she was not a fit companion for you."

"I have sometimes," she said, "when I have been sorry tired, thought that his death might be the best thing for Lanewood, and I have often wished that he were out of the way; but now that I am happily engaged in my death—I am happily sorry for it."

"I understand Lady Neslie, and with your permission, Miss Neslie, I shall give her a hint that the Abbey is no longer her home. It seems to me that the whole place requires purifying. I have never met so motley a crowd of visitors, and Holmes tells me they stay for months at a time. I can manage it very nicely. I will ask her if she can be of any assistance to her by her removal."

"There was a wonderful difference between Lady Neslie, the mother of the heir, mistress of the Abbey, and the countess who looked at the lawyer when he put his kindly-expressed question."

"I am to go, am I? Well, I could not expect anything. I shall not go to that dreary old Dover House though. I shall go to Paris and live there. Thank Heaven, though I lose Lanewood, I do not lose my money."

"Do you mean that you said—I that you would know where I have been—that I have been doing?"

"Do you remember the evening I found you sitting by the sun-dial? Lady Neslie and the Comte de Caloux were walking on the terrace. Do you remember what you said—that you would give your life even to the man who should rid Lanewood of its heir?"

"Great Heaven!" she cried, raising herself to his feet, "I am not a woman of this sort. I would give my life for a man who should rid Lanewood of its heir."

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SOMETHING-QUITE NEW—SALIDA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

INDIA'S STARVING PEOPLE.

A Vivid Picture Suffering in the famine districts.

Every now and then in some newspaper or magazine, little known to the general public, one comes across passages which bring vividly before the mind the almost indescribable horrors of the Indian famine.

"Numbers of women, with children at their breasts vainly striving to get their milk out, were seen passing with such cries as: 'Sahib, I have had no food for two days, and have no milk left for my child; Sahib, I have no food for myself; how can I produce milk for my child?'

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WASHING CLOTHES.

Clothes soaked over night are more readily loosened of dirt than if washed without any preparation.

Soak all rips and tears before allowing the clothes to go to the wash, and remove any stains.

Prepare the clothes for soaking in this manner: Sort them into three piles, the fine white pieces that are little soiled, the medium soiled pieces and the dark, heavy pieces:

Fill tubs with tepid water, mixing dissolved soap shavings and washing soda well into the water. Let the water come to a boil in order to scald the clothes, then rinse them in two waters, and then in bluing water. The bluing water should never be too hot, and a little soda added to it if the water is hard. Let the water come to a boil in order to scald the clothes, then rinse them in two waters, and then in bluing water.

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