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 The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to MacKenzie's Hall and be properly fitted at no charge.  
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 How amiable your little boy seems to be!  
 Yes; we never object to anything he wants to do.

**MIRAMICHI ADVANCE**

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 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.  
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 Repairs effected with quick dispatch.  
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 Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated Weather and Waterproof THE BEST EVER MADE.

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 Mower Sections, Heads, Knife Heads, Mower Section Guards, Rivets, Chisels.  
 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 this by calling.

**The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.**  
 SPECIOUS REASONING.  
 A man who is old enough to be rheumatic is fortunate if he is still young enough to turn his disability into a joke.  
 A minister met a parishioner, and asked him the usual question: "Well, John, how are you to-day?" "I feel just as you, 'I replied John, cautiously, if it was for the rheumatism in my right leg.  
 "Ah, well, John, be thankful; for there is no mistake: you are getting old like the rest of us and old age does not come alone."  
 "Auld age!" said John. "I wonder to hear ye. Auld age has naething to do with it. Here's my rither leg, just as auld, and it's quite sound and soople yet."  
 Golfing skirts of green and brown, panted scented trees, are a late department.

**WE DO**  
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 WE PRINT—  
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 Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.  
**Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office**  
 CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

**The Home**  
 UNIRONED CLOTHING.  
 To iron flannel is a mistake. Let us spend as many hours as we choose upon table linen and cotton garments. But do let us be wise enough to retain the flannel as it is, and wash it in the fresh air and sunshine in underwear. A hot iron kills those life-giving forces. Don't laugh at this dear housekeeper. The flannel has enough to do as it is. It is the air which only our finer interior senses can appreciate. When once exhausted it can never be regained by proximity to all the orris root or saffron, etc., in stock and to order.  
 In place of ironing, if flannels are hung evenly on the line, then pulled out, smoothly folded straight and put under such pressure as the clothes basket will bear for the night, the next morning they will be found, the next morning they are smooth enough to satisfy the most fastidious. In like manner, our cut-hosiery, fold, and spread under the sheet with the flannels.  
 Sheets that are in constant use may be treated in like manner. Unless one has tried it, one cannot imagine how well they look after pressure. The hems and selvages may be rubbed over, nothing else. More than one eminent physician is a believer in the life-giving properties of air and sunshine, administered through the interstices of clean, unironed clothing.

**HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR.**  
 There is certainly a great satisfaction to be had from home-made underwear. In the first place, the material is sure to be good, the embroidery or lace is apt to be carefully selected, with an eye to durability, and each garment is well fitted and adapted to the wearer's individual whims and fancies. Hand-sewed underwear, which is almost the most expensive to buy, and incomparably the most beautiful, can easily be made at home, out of simplest materials, if only there are patience and even moderate skill.  
 Silk lingerie is but little used nowadays, because it does not wash prettily, and cleaning is so very expensive. The preferred material is a fine cambric or lawn. Lace is more used than embroidery, and elaborate patterns and tucks have quite gone out. Hemstitching is very much in fashion. There are pin-head tucks and narrow soft lace.  
 Chemises, corset-covers and many of the new night-gowns, too, are out of fashion, either heart-shaped, square or round. The prettiest chemises are dresses in inferior fabric, coffee sugar, and bonnet run through a beading, and the newest corset-covers reach just to the waist and are often filmy bits of lawn, lawn and ribbon. The wide umbrella dress, with its wistaria-like and of night-gowns there is an infinity of styles, including the Empire, Mother Hubbard, round-yoke and saque.

**NEW TOUCHES FOR OLD PRESERVES.**  
 Instead of being entirely supplanted by the more modern preserves, old-time "pound for pound" preserves were never more popular than now, for the reason that we have learned how to give them a delicate, natural flavor, and to give them the appearance of fruit instead of a pungent, cloying sweetness.  
 There are certain rules for every variety of fruit and method of preserving, but the gist of them all is that no skin making any give prime preserve it inferior fruit, coffee sugar, tin pans and iron spoons are used. Have a porcelain-lined or granite-ware kettle and use it solely for preserving; and in preparing as well as in cooking fruit, let every other vessel be of granite or earthenware, and spoons and ladles of silver or wood. This done, with prime fruit, granulated sugar, knowledge and careful work, you may do what you will. A sure success. Heating the sugar in the oven before it is added to the fruit gives a handsome color to jams and preserves as well as jelly.  
 Raspberry Jam.—Red raspberry jam has a far more refreshing flavor if it is made of one part red currants and three parts raspberries. Steam wash and dry the currants on a towel; if inferior fruit, coffee sugar, tin pans and iron spoons are used. Have a porcelain-lined or granite-ware kettle and use it solely for preserving; and in preparing as well as in cooking fruit, let every other vessel be of granite or earthenware, and spoons and ladles of silver or wood. This done, with prime fruit, granulated sugar, knowledge and careful work, you may do what you will. A sure success. Heating the sugar in the oven before it is added to the fruit gives a handsome color to jams and preserves as well as jelly.

**NEW IN UNDERLINEN.**  
 The important change which has taken place in making very thin shirts and waists, and a corresponding change in underlinen. We have escaped from the acute crisis which led many women—and those not the least delicate and careful—to abandon the wearing of stiff collared shirts and waists, and to substitute flimsy lace and fine ribbon and adopt odorous tight, light, and grotesque lines, making the female outline resemble that of bathers in bathing costumes, than the elegant and becoming appearance of the flimsy lace and fine ribbon. Nevertheless these garments are richly trimmed with lace, the thin under-petticoat, have become the indispensable basis of every woman's wardrobe. Nevertheless these garments are still buttoned and adjusted very low on the stays, so as not to increase the size of the hips. Some women wear their stays over them, but this is a practice which often makes troublesome folds, and the underlinen, being made of fine lawn or muslin, takes up a very small space beneath the silk petticoat, which should be more correctly parcelled up underneath. In fact, the silk petticoat has length and fullness around the bottom, intended to support the bottom of the skirt. The upper part is still very tight fitting. The front breadth is cut almost straight. A few gores are made in the upper part, and there are two breadths, cut on the cross on each side, very narrow at the top, which are fastened to the waist by a depth of forty centimetres, beneath which is a sort of ground of a skirt, widening largely down to the bottom.  
 The skirt thus prepared is trimmed with one or two flounces of filled taffetas, much shorter in front than behind. These flounces are edged with a ruche of taffetas ribbon or with shirred elastic. The trimmings are gathered on mouseline of soie, which widens the flounces and supports the skirt better.  
 Petticoats for the street are mostly made of light stuff, trimmings of lace or muslin being reserved for the evening. As soon as the evening comes, the flounces will borrow the brilliant colors of the flowers—turquoise, mauve, sea-green, orange or coral. A new idea is to match the shade of the petticoat with that of the lining of the skirt, all petticoats being lined with taffetas in striking color. This ingenious device for the joints of petticoats is still high and adds greatly to the expense of dress. Eminent women who therefore have some sort of uniformity in the linings of their different dresses. Still better, they could have their linings to match the color of the dress, which will enable them to wear the same petticoat without showing incongruous colors when the skirt is turned up.  
 A petticoat, though still in favor, are exclusively worn with evening dresses we are told, however, that they will be worn by day the number. Those made at the present moment are so trimmed with lace and very light materials that one almost doubts whether they are not entirely pure. But as they do not stain much, petticoats are sweeping up the microphone from the parlors of Paris.  
 We are to expect for the day wear what we saw a few years ago—many wide flounces of fine linen, lace and embroidered muslin, over silk petticoats bright or dark in color. In this kind the flounce should be bordered with a large andvare ruche of taffetas.

**GAINS MADE BY RUSSIA.**  
 Important Advantages Secured While England Was Busy With the Boer.  
 Now that the end of the war in South Africa is believed to be in sight attention is being turned in England to the advantages that have been gained by Russia during the eight months which it has lasted while the hands of England have been practically tied.  
 The first step taken by Russia immediately after it was seen that the Anglo-Boer war was going to be a much longer and more tedious affair than was first reckoned on was the mortgage she established over Persia, followed by the movement of troops to the Afghan frontier on the road leading to Herat. The next was the concession from the Turkish Government giving Russia the monopoly of railway construction in Eastern Asia Minor which virtually converts the great plateau of Armenia into a Russian sphere of influence. Simultaneously with the negotiations that gave her this foothold in the regions overlooking the low lands of Mesopotamia and facing the German sphere in Anatolia, Russia, acquired a lien on Bulgaria in return for a small loan; she obtained the use of the important harbor of Bourgas on the Black Sea, which is connected by railway with Sofia, the capital and the Servian and Macedonian railways; and the Bulgarian army becomes again the advance guard of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula. These are her gains in western Asia and the near East.  
 In the Far East, Russia has obtained two notable concessions, one of which is believed by many to endanger the equilibrium of her Pacific relations with Japan. The first of these concessions is the right to build a railway from Khabta, the Siberian customs frontier station, south of Lake Baikal, to Kiglon, on the great wall of China northwest of Peking. The obstacles to the construction of this road through eastern Mongolia, are nothing compared to those presented by the country through which the Manchurian railway passes to Port Arthur and Vladivostok.  
 ITS STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE is also greater, as it is so far removed from the coast that the chance of its being interrupted by an enemy force is reduced to a minimum.  
 The last concession was obtained from Korea on March 30, when the Korean Government made over to Russia a site on the shore of the harbor of Masampo at the southern extremity of the Korean Peninsula, to serve as a coal depot and naval base for the exclusive use of the Russian fleet. The value of the concession is doubly enhanced by a clause which prevents Korea from alienating to any other power any land in the neighborhood or even on Kojoedo or any other island, which would cover Port Hamilton and Quelpart, islands which England has had an eye on for a long time.  
 The last concession gives Russia an exclusive ice-free harbor midway between Vladivostok and Port Arthur thus securing a winter base for her Pacific fleet which is being steadily increased. It also gives her command of the sea road to Peking, and in a measure isolates Wash-hwei, and threatens Japan from across a very narrow channel. So secretly was this undertaking negotiated that it was still unknown to foreign correspondents at Tokyo in Japan in the middle of April, and apparently also to the Japanese Government.  
 The end of the South African war is therefore the more ardently desired, in order that the hand of the British Government may be sooner free for contingency which some believe are not very remote.  
 The best form of rod is that of a 3-4, say 1-8 of an inch thick by 3-4 or 1 inch wide. In rodding a building the points should be not over 40 ft. apart and stand 6 ft. above the roof. They should be connected through the ridge and the rods run to the ground on each end of the building. Sharp turns must be avoided in erecting a conductor, for electrical charges prefer to go in a straight line through the air rather than turn corners. The rods can be raised above the roof and away from the building by glass or porcelain insulators.  
 Unless the wire is well grounded the equipment will not prove satisfactory. The conductor should be attached to a ground plate of copper having at least 25 sq. ft. of surface, including both sides. An old copper boiler flattened out makes a cheap and effective ground plate. This must be buried in damp earth and if possible should be located near a spring or stream. If the rods are connected to the water pipes a better ground connection will be made. Moist soil is the only kind which will conduct electricity, and if the plate cannot be put in soil that is naturally moist, provision must be made to wet it occasionally.  
 WATER HORNS OFTEN.  
 In very warm weather and when horses are doing heavy work, such as drawing the binder, it is excellent practice to take water to the field and water the horses two or three times in the course of a half day. This is very little trouble and is of wonderful help to the team besides being humane. This can be accomplished by placing a barrel on a low sled, drawing it to a convenient point in the field and wrapping the barrel with wet gunny sacks. The water can thus be kept reasonably cool for half a day.  
 AN UNDESIRABLE GRACE.  
 Daughter, I notice that Harry isn't a bit gallant to other women.  
 No, indeed, ma, I broke him of that right after we were married.

**HINTS FOR THE FARMER.**  
 KEEP COWS BY THEMSELVES.  
 I wish to emphasize the fact that milk cows should be kept separate from other domestic animals, both in the stable and pasture. This is not a matter of sentiment, but of practical business, as by thus doing more and better milk will be obtained. Too often when a cow stable is constructed, no other provision is made for the shelter of calves, horses, and perhaps pigs! I have even seen hens roosting on the poor cow's backs. What can you expect from such a menagerie? Well, all the other animals and fowls will probably do well except the milk cattle.  
 In the first place the bleating of young calves distresses their mothers, and causes the milk flow to become erratic. The small of horses and pigs in the same apartment is particularly obnoxious to cows, while the danger to milk quality thereby is incalculable. Cows are largely what man makes them, and so their environment should be of the best.  
 Farmers carrying on mixed stock raising as well as general agriculture are apt to keep all kinds of cattle in the common pasture, to the detriment of dairy interests. Such men often wonder why their milk stock never can be made to pay "like they never can in the farm papers." Is it any wonder that they don't "pay" when sheep are eating the grass from under their noses, and horses and dry stock crowding them out of the choicest bits of pasture? Give the cows a show in both the stable and grazing field, and they will reciprocate loyally.  
 A young dairy friend of mine once made the sad mistake of putting his calves and pigs in the same enclosure. He supposed that by so doing he was killing two birds with one stone, but the result was most disappointing. The calves were soon taken with the scour, and he had some most valuable young heifer ones too, and despite extra slopping with milk and ration of oil meal, they drooped and constantly declined. Then he placed them in a pasture far removed from the swine, and they soon began to recuperate. However, what was lost at the beginning was never fully regained that season so you see how costly the experience was.  
 Cows naturally are fastidious about the water they drink and they should not be compelled to frequent a watering place used in common by other domestic animals. I consider that the purity and abundance of the water supply has as much to do with assuring dairy success as does the quality and amount of food given to the cows. If you possess any dairy interests at all, do not let the rights and privileges of the milk cattle be in any manner infringed upon. Do not let other stock crowd upon them either in the stable or pasture, as it cannot be allowed without serious detriment to your milk yield.

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**SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**  
 The insipid taste of dried prunes is alleviated by stewing with them an equal amount of raisins. Cranberries perform the same kind of office for dried apples.  
 Some people can accomplish marvels with gasoline; others complain they "can't do anything with it." The trouble is that the unsuccessful ones don't go at it properly. Generally the trouble is that not enough fluid is used. A silk waist, for instance, should be wholly immersed and allowed to soak several hours; then it must be worked up and down in the gasoline till all the spots have disappeared. It must then be rinsed in fresh gasoline and dried out of doors. The same rule applies to the cleaning of a must of course be covered as the fluid is so volatile. Professional cleaners are said to use soap with the gasoline, exactly as if it were water. To clean gloves, wash them in the gasoline as if it were water.  
 The author of a book of salad recipes says that when the lettuce in the garden shoots up quickly during the summer into long scapes it is best to cut it by tying the stalks of leaves, cutting the tender portions into lengths, and tying in bundles like asparagus. Boil till tender and when cold and well drained serve with mayonaisse or French dressing.  
 Should any coral like oysters, cracked wheat, etc., remain after breakfast, peck it in a clean bag over a tin can and put in the ice-box. Next day pour it out into silos about a third of an inch thick with a sieve. It will then be sweet with maple or sugar syrup.

**NEW IN UNDERLINEN.**  
 The important change which has taken place in making very thin shirts and waists, and a corresponding change in underlinen. We have escaped from the acute crisis which led many women—and those not the least delicate and careful—to abandon the wearing of stiff collared shirts and waists, and to substitute flimsy lace and fine ribbon and adopt odorous tight, light, and grotesque lines, making the female outline resemble that of bathers in bathing costumes, than the elegant and becoming appearance of the flimsy lace and fine ribbon. Nevertheless these garments are richly trimmed with lace, the thin under-petticoat, have become the indispensable basis of every woman's wardrobe. Nevertheless these garments are still buttoned and adjusted very low on the stays, so as not to increase the size of the hips. Some women wear their stays over them, but this is a practice which often makes troublesome folds, and the underlinen, being made of fine lawn or muslin, takes up a very small space beneath the silk petticoat, which should be more correctly parcelled up underneath. In fact, the silk petticoat has length and fullness around the bottom, intended to support the bottom of the skirt. The upper part is still very tight fitting. The front breadth is cut almost straight. A few gores are made in the upper part, and there are two breadths, cut on the cross on each side, very narrow at the top, which are fastened to the waist by a depth of forty centimetres, beneath which is a sort of ground of a skirt, widening largely down to the bottom.  
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**THE PRESSING NEED.**  
 Mr. Harry Smith and the old gentleman.  
 "When complaints fall to the lot of Tommy Atkins, he knows what to do with the flint part of them."  
 Fifty years or more ago Sir Harry Smith, for whose wife Lady Smith was named, was Governor of Cape Colony, and led a number of campaigns against the Kaffirs. Returning from a particularly lively one he held a review of his troops, who were in a most dilapidated condition—broiled-out, ragged and half-starved.  
 When the time came for him to say a few words he uttered praise upon them, dwelling upon their bravery, endurance, and even upon their soldier-like appearance. This last compliment was too much for the patience of the old colonel-sergeant. He stepped forward, tattered and unkempt, saluted most respectfully, and then said: "Begging your pardon, Sir 'Arry, I don't want no garbion. We want boots!"  
 The Paria courtiers are cleverly combining cloth, silks, poplins and embroidered muslins with foudlers.

**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.  
 Goods of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.  
 East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

**Insurance.**  
 SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL, IMPERIAL, LONDON & LANCAIRE, LANCASHIRE, ETNA, HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION, PHENIX OF LONDON, MANCHESTER.  
 Mrs. Jas. G. Miller.  
**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 patron be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.  
 IF YOU WANT—  
**Picture Frames Photographs or Tintypes**  
 Come and See Us.  
**Mercereau's Photo Rooms**  
 Water Street, Chatham.  
**WOOD GOODS!**  
 WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale  
 Laths  
 Pallets  
 Box-Shooks  
 Barrel Heading  
 Matched Flooring  
 Matched Sheathing  
 Dimensioned Lumber  
 Sawed Spruce Shingles,  
**THOS. W. FLEET, Nelson.**  
**Medical - Hall**  
**BATH GLOVES AND MITTS PONGES**  
 A Beautiful Line of **Toilet Soaps**  
 From Five Cents to One Dollar per Cake  
**Just Arrived**  
**MacKenzie's Medical Hall**  
 CHATHAM, N. B.  
**Headquarters**  
 The Headquarters for Drugs, Patent Medicines and Toilet articles is at the  
**NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE**  
 We have on and, as usual, a **Large & Fresh Supply** of the different Malans, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dysepsia, Rheumatic Kidney, Asthma, and Catarrh Cures.  
 ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF **Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Powders and Pastes, Perfumes and Soaps.**  
 Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.  
 We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders.  
**NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.**  
 E. L. STRETT - Proprietor.  
**MACKENZIE'S**  
**Quinine Wine and Iron**  
 THE BEST TONIC AND **BLOOD MAKER—**  
**500 Bottles**  
 We guarantee it at **MacKenzie's Medical Hall, CHATHAM, N. B.**



General Business.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
QUALIFIED TENDERS are invited to compete for the construction of a railway line on Prince Edward Island...

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Miramichi Advance.

The Dreadful Mr. Blair.

According to some of the Opposition papers Mr. Blair is a dreadful person, who is constantly engaged in fastening the Grand Trunk Railway...

A Well-Earned Vacation is just entered upon by Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals...

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Lobster Hatching.

The Federal government of the United States (Congress) has made another comparatively large grant...

There are many foreign families in several towns in that town. Come over if you wish to see how their spears work.

There is no passing Do, Aar, once the advance base of the western front. That is where the spears and hold high day and holiday...

Reports from several sections of the Province show that the rivers are unusually high for the season. The St. John has risen seven feet above summer level...

This movement on the part of the ministers indicates that there will not be a Dominion general election at a very early date.

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The Chinese Slaughters.

London, July 13.—A news agency report says that an official message received in London states that all foreigners in Peking were massacred on July 6.

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Canada's International Exhibition.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Opens Sept. 10. Closes Sept. 19. Additional items have been sent to the Live Stock and Poultry Exhibits...

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The War.

On Wednesday last there was a British reserve within a few miles of Pretoria, which demonstrated the fact that the Boers are not quite so nearly out of the war game as has been popularly supposed.

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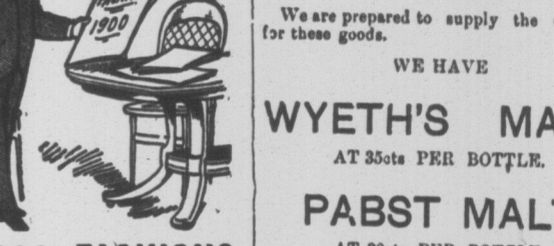
WANTED A Traveling GENERAL AGENT

An experienced canvasser, or a man with 'good character and address, with the necessary ability to travel from town to town and appoint agents. No canvassing. Salary and expenses paid. Position permanent and promotion according to merit.

THE BRADLEY-GARRETON CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD, ONT.

That Hang-on Cough

only needs to be attended to in a proper and thorough manner to be eradicated entirely from your system. Liniment rubbing and flannel wraps about the chest and throat are good enough but they are not sufficient, they don't get deep enough. The root of the disorder is pulmonary weakness—build that up—strengthen it with Adamson's Cough Balsam and your Cough is Cured.



OUR 1900 FASHIONS. Really the nicest line of Suits ever shown by us, we now have for your inspection. This is a sort of a Spring Opening, though it is not a formal opening at all.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. FIVE TRIPS A WEEK 19 Hours to Boston!

M.S.N. CO. TIME TABLE. Miramichi time table—30 minutes faster than Standard.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO Canadian Northwest FROM CANADIAN PACIFIC STATIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOTICE. COUNTY ACCOUNTS. All persons having accounts against the County are hereby required to render the same...

Notice to Collectors of Rates. Collectors of County Rates are hereby required to collect the same promptly and to render an account to the office of SAMUEL THOMPSON...

NOTICE. A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Miramichi and Chatham Railway Company will be held at the Miramichi Hotel...

Excursion Rates on Steamer Miramichi. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Excursion tickets good for day or party only...

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A barrel of flour will not please you, unless you get something good.

IF YOU GET GOLDIE'S STAR You will be Satisfied.

W. S. LOGGIE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Paper Farm Journal One Year, nearly 5 Years

PAY UP AND GET BOTH PAPERS AT PRICE OF ONE.

We want to get 500 new subscribers to THE ADVANCE, and are going to do it if we can; we therefore continue our arrangement with the Farm Journal...

paration of everything being all that could be desired. The ladies who served the tables discharged their duties in the most attentive and satisfactory manner.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close countries.

PERSONAL: Mr. R. F. Waddleton was unanimously elected last week president of the Chatham County A. O. H. at the Woodstock Convention of this order.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

A BIG FIRE—Thomas H. O'Brien, Jr., of Croton, Me., lately cut in an Orono pine tree that contained 3,000 feet and is claimed to be the largest ever or any kind ever cut for lumber on record in the New England states.

TRACED.—The ladies of Treasurie are making preparations for a picnic to be held on Tuesday, 31st inst., for a charitable object. Picnics at Treasurie are always enjoyable and the present one promises to be a great success.

RECURSION RATE.—The Miramichi Steam Navigation Company are offering very cheap excursion rates, available to all, and those who wish to enjoy long or short runs on the Miramichi will find needed information to be used in place of Royal Readers of common numbers.

DR. McCULLY OF MONTOUR, specialist in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, will be at the Bowser House, Chatham, from Tuesday July 17th till Tuesday July 24th inclusive. Office Hours, 9 a. m. till 12 p. m. till 5 p. m.

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MIRAMICHI MARKET WORKS.—Now is the time to place your orders for cemetery work and avoid the spring rush. We have now on hand and coming one of the largest stocks of marble and granite monuments, headstones and tablets ever shown on the north shore, all of the latest designs and worked from the best material the market can produce. Call and get our prices. They are right. J. J. LAWLER & Co.

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A PICNIC AND CONCERT, which will be one of the most enjoyable and melodious of the season is announced to be held at Douglastown, New Brunswick, 25th inst., on the grounds adjoining the new church building. The Har- lish-Bishop Barry is to lay the corner stone of the new church, and an appropriate address is to be delivered by Rev. F. Van de Moorhilt. There will also be a concert which will be participated in by the best musical and dramatic talent on the Miramichi, and music by the C.M.B.A. Band, together with the usual games and amusements. For ex- cursion rates, etc. see advt.

A HARDWICK BOY'S SOCIETY.—Ernest Harper Noble, of Hardwick, N.B., graduat- ing with high honours from the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, New Hamp- shire, on the 21st of June. Mr. Noble was class orator, and had a place in commencement, the latter being a very excellent address on "Anglo-Saxon and Latin Civiliza- tion." He was also the winner of the first prize for extemporaneous speaking in a list of seven competitors. He will enter Brown University at Providence, R. I. this fall for a college course. His brother Mr. A. A. Noble was with him during commencement at Meriden.—Freeman.

St. John's Church festival in the Chit- haming rink on Thursday afternoon and evening, last, was a great success with- standing the adverse weather conditions. The tea provided by the ladies was an excel- lent one, the bill of fare being of varied character, and the quality and pre-

entertainment by the gentlemen comprising His Lordship the Bishop's dinner party.

Friday, His Excellency, accompanied by Bishop Barry were the Rev. Nelson to Newcastle, where he was met by Rev. Fathers Dixon and Power, and welcomed, in behalf of the town, by Ald. Hennessy.

The C. M. B. A. Band was present and pre- sided at the marriage in which were His Excellency, His Lordship Bishop Barry and Father Dixon, followed by other carriers containing clergy and citizens. A call was made at the convent of Notre Dame, which was decorated for the occasion, and His Excellency inspected the different parts of the ladies' academy there.

After dining with Father Dixon His Excellency and Bishop Barry, accompanied by some of the clergy, took the afternoon train to Bathurst where a royal reception was given to the distinguished prelate.

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Dance Experience.

Has convinced many that to use any of the substitutes offered for the only sure-put and painless cure is attended with danger. Get always and use none other than Pat- man's Painless Corn Extractor, for sore producing substitutes are offered just as good as Patman's Corn Extractor. Safe, sure, painless.

Change in School Readers.

Dr. Inch gives notice in last week's Royal Gazette that the Board of Education has authorized for use, at the opening of the schools in August, numbers two, three and four of the "New Brunswick Readers," which has heretofore been done in the Com- mon houses at the different parts, is to be used in place of Royal Readers of com- mon numbers.

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GROCERY DEPARTMENT. It pays to sell Good Groceries because people want them and buy more.

Trunks, Valises, Etc. Desiccated Out Wheat, Jewel Gritz, Ralston's Breakfast Food.

Seeded Raisins and Cleaned Currants handled by us, are the best fruit used. ONLY NEW FRUIT USED.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS. CORN, PEAS, TOMATOES, PEAPEAS, PEACHES, PINE APPLE, BLUE BERRIES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, GALLON APPLES, JAMS and JELLIES.

Do You Do Pumping? THE BACON AIR LIFT CO. 100 Broadway, New York.

Wells operated with Bacon Air-Lift Pump, Remodeled as to obtain an increase of supply of water, and a saving of fuel.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER 1900. U.S. further trains, trains will run on the shore Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Deravin & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ST. MICHIE'S, N. B. Cable Address: Deravin LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

Wood's Phosphorine. The Great English Remedy. Sold exclusively in Canada. Only reliable Phosphate.

GOONEY'S HISTORY! NEW BRUNSWICK AND GASPE. Printed by Joseph Howe in 1882 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896.

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE. The history of the early struggle of the French and English for the possession of the country.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 13 of the Timber Act.

C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties.

BUILDING STONE. The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for



PRETORIA TEN YEARS HENCE.

A Prediction That the Boers Will Make Good Royal British Subjects.  
Mr. Paulsen's Editorial in the well known American writer, in an article upon Pretoria, says:  
"In my mind's eye I have a vision of Pretoria ten years hence. It will be a city where all Afrikaners understand the Union Jack to do for that country what Canadians are doing at Ottawa, and Yankees at Washington. Even in the year of the Jameson raid, 1896, Boers and British mixed societies at the Pretoria club, and while there was much divergence of opinion on many matters, there was unanimity enough on certain vital questions to give me considerable confidence in a bright future for the united white races. Boer, Briton, Yankee and German—there were plenty of these even in that year who were heartily sick of Krugersman much as they honored the old man for his past services. Men of affairs, men who had money to invest, men who desired to grow up with the country—all men with progressive minds—were displeas- ed with the pretext put forth by the Krugers for keeping the country in a backward state. The modern Boer appreciates the necessity for liberal legislation inasmuch as any Afrikaner, and when England shall have demonstrated beyond question that she not only can conquer all obstacles in South Africa, and intend to remain the paramount power in that region, it is my belief, the best portion of the Boers will throw in their lot cheerfully with the British flag as loyal subjects of the Empire of Great Britain, and the Chinese of Wei-Hai-Wei."

A REALLY SICK MAN.

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY DUE TO KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.  
Medicine Apparently Had No Effect, Until the Administration of a Friend He Used, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Was Used.

From the Mail, Granby, Que.  
"Mr. Albert Fisher, accountant at Payor's cigar factory, Granby, Que., is known to almost every resident of the town, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In conversation with the editor of the Mail, recently, something was said concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when Mr. Fisher remarked that he had found these pills a very valuable medicine. It was suggested that he should make his experience known, and to this he readily consented, handing to the Mail the following letter for publication:-

Granby, March 16th, 1900.  
In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to add my testimony to the many which have seen in print. For several years I suffered most severely from pains up and down my back. It was thought these were due to liver and kidney trouble, but whatever the cause, they kept me in terrible agony. The pains were not confined to the back, but would shift to other parts of the body. As a result, I could get little rest, and my spirits were much impaired, and I was really a sick man. I tried many different remedies, without effect, and which suggested me with medicine. A friend told me that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I was not easily persuaded, for I had given up the use of medicine, as nothing had helped me, but as he insisted, I finally concluded to give them a trial. I purchased one box, and was astonished to find that before it was entirely used, I was quite a bit relieved, and after using six more, was fully restored to my former good health. I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable remedy, that others may profit by my experience, and not suffer the tortures that I did.

Yours sincerely,  
ALBERT FISHER.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.  
**BETS OFF!**  
An amusing telephone story is told of a certain lady named Betty. One morning recently she proceeded from breakfast table to the telephone in the hall to order some things from her butcher.  
Hallo! said Mrs. Brown. Are you Betty's the butcher?  
Yes.  
Well, this is Mrs. Brown's residence. Will you please send me a large, thick steak by 12 o'clock?  
The boy employed in the butcher's shop happened to answer the telephone, and promptly responded; "Well, you just bet your sweet life I will!"  
Do you know, sir, to whom you are speaking?  
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I am a mistaken, young man. You are speaking with Mrs. Brown herself.  
Is that so, madam, will the call be left?  
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The LIBB CO., 178 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Through Storm and Sunshine

"CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.  
"I wish," she said, hurriedly, "that he could be got rid of without being hurt—that he could be carried away into some far-off land. He is so young that he would forget all about his home—and it is really not his; it never ought to be his. Better that Lancelwood were rased to the ground than fall into the hands of a child of a strolling player, Gerald," she continued, calling him for the first time by his Christian name, "it could not be very wrong. He has no right to Lancelwood. He will grow up with his parents. He will grow up with his mother, and she will be as good as dead when he is twenty. If his mother were a lady, if he had in him one spark of the true noble spirit, I should be pleased, proud, happy, but he has none. He will grow up with his mother's false, cunning, cruel, tyrannical, and if his mother trains him dissipated. What will Lancelwood be in such hands? If he could be got rid of," she cried with wild passion, "if he could be taken away, brought up far away from here, without knowing his name or his parents—if it could be, I would give my life to see it done."  
He looked at the beautiful flushed face lighted up with passion and pride. He drew nearer to her and whispered low, a sudden, sweet gusty joy shooting through his veins and setting his very heart on fire.  
"Suppose," he said, "that some one did this—some one who would always be kind to him, who would provide him with the best of education, the most careful training, the means of earning his livelihood in all honor and honesty,—what would you do for such a man? What would you give him?"  
"My whole life," she replied, quickly. "Such a man would be a benefactor to the whole race of Nessies. He would do what I cannot do—preserve his honor unscathed."  
Gerald named for a minute.  
"If," he said, "some one did this for your sake,—mind, for your sake alone—what would you give him? Any reward he might ask?"  
"Yes," she replied, a little dreaming what shape that reward would take. "I would give him anything he asked."  
For the first time Gerald touched her hand, and one finger showed a glowing ring with a large beautiful pearl in the center.  
"Give me this," he said, "as a proof that you mean what you say."  
She took the ring from her finger and placed it on one of his.  
"Miss Nestie," he said, "look into my face and tell me—think over your answer—do you really mean what you have just said?"  
"I do, I do!" she cried. "It is the only way of saving Lancelwood. I cannot see it all clear just yet; my brain is bewildered—all that I have seen and heard has driven me mad, but I seem to have lost my self-control, to have forgotten the power of thought, to have forgotten much that I ought to remember; only that is clear to me, that if he could be taken away in that fashion, Lady Nestie would have to leave, and Lancelwood would be saved."  
She pressed her hand over her eyes as she spoke, and her expression of bewildered despair struck him.  
"How you love Lancelwood!" he said, almost bitterly. It seemed to him so strange, this morbid love of a home.  
"It is the love of my life-time," she replied.  
"You will remember" he said, pointing to the ring on his finger.  
"I never forget," she replied, speaking like one just roused from a dream.  
"Miss Nestie, I am going to London to-morrow," said Gerald in an altered voice, "he had seen 'miliadi' drive away again." "Is there anything I can do for you?"  
"To London!" she repeated, in surprise. "I thought you meant—"  
"I am going to London," he said, "I shall leave here by the early train, and in all probability I may be away for a week or ten days. Ah—her ladyship sees me! I will tell her now."  
Lady Nestie had caught sight of him as he stood by the old sun-dial. He left Vivian then, and went over to her.  
"I was just telling Miss Nestie that I wish very much to go to London to-morrow morning," he said, "and if I have your ladyship's permission, to remain there for a week or ten days."  
There was genuine surprise in Vivian's face as she listened. Lady Nestie repeated the nurse's story. "I have told him so often," she said, "that the river was dangerous—that he must not go near it. Oh, Vivian, what shall I do?"  
There was genuine distress in Miss Nestie's face, real pain.

"I am very sorry," she said, gently—"but we will not waste time in talking. Let us send people out at once."  
And, while the hot August sun beat down with merciless heat and power, a whole crowd of servants and laborers searched the grounds, the garden, the river bank, then came the trace of the little boat.  
Hour after hour passed, and no tidings were heard of him. Lady Nestie suffered keenly. Despite all her fervent prayers, her own worships, she loved the child after a fashion of her own. Vivian too was grieved. It was one thing to wish the boy out of the way, because of the evil he had brought on his father's house, it was another to find that he was probably drowned in the swift, clear river.  
Noon and afternoon passed; the heat grew less intense, a purple light seemed to glow over the trees. Then came news of the little Oswald—sad, terrible news. Some miles down the river, where the current was swift and strong, where it ran straight into the sea, there was found the child's hat and cape—they had evidently been in the water for some time, and the ebbing tide had washed them on to the bank. Further down they found the little whip which he had held in his hands.  
"He is drowned, sure enough," said the count, when these articles were brought to the house.  
The unhappy mother fell into a fit of violent hysterics.  
"If I have lost him, I have lost Lancelwood!" she cried; and Vivian, and the women who stood greatly in fear of her mistress's anger, hastened away.  
Half an hour passed—"miliadi" had forgotten the absurd little incident. She was listening to some of the sweetest and prettiest compliments she had ever heard—really the count had a genius for saying pleasing things—when the nurse came again, her face looking white, and even more scared.  
"My lady," she said, "I am very sorry, but indeed I am frightened—I cannot find Sir Oswald."  
"Where did you look, him?" asked Valerie emphatically.  
"He did not lessons this morning; your ladyship said that it was too warm, and that I was to take him out."  
"I know!" was the impatient interjection. "Where did you take him?"  
"We went through the Hyde woods as far as the river bridge."  
"Well?" said Valerie, for the woman stopped and began to sob.  
"Then," she continued, "Sir Oswald turned across; he said that he would fish, and that I must go back to fetch his fishing-tackle."  
"Miliadi's brilliant face grew pale. "Surely," she said, "you never were so foolish, so mad, as to leave the child alone on the bank of the river! He sat down on the fallen branch of one of the trees that overhung the river, and he was fishing. I went back with the fishing-tackle, he was not there."  
With a long, low cry, Lady Nestie sprang from her seat.  
"Call all the servants in the house together," she said, "and let them begin to search at once. Do not lose a moment!" she cried, wildly.  
"It would be wise," he screamed, "dragged," said the count.  
Valerie looked at him with dazed eyes.  
"Dragged!" she repeated. "Do you not know that the Kings is a swift deep stream, and that it flows into the sea? I remember—oh, heaven, how well I remember—Sir Arthur told me of a girl—a fair-haired girl—who drowned her head in the river, and her body was found many miles away on the southern shore."  
"Do not agitate yourself," the boy may have straggled into the woods, he may have chased butterflies, or followed a bird. It does not follow that he must have fallen into the river because he was left on the bank. That nurse of yours deserves to be reproved."  
"Fetch Miss Nestie," she said to one of the servants who had just approached—"send to Hyde-well—the keepers scour the woods! Oh, my boy, my boy, I have lost Lancelwood if I have lost you!" and then she rose up and hastened toward the house.  
The little motherly feeling that she possessed was all called into action, in a few minutes she stood in Vivian's room, panting, pale, and scared.  
"Vivian," she cried, "my boy is lost! He has fallen into the river I am sure."  
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"I wish," she said, hurriedly, "that he could be got rid of without being hurt—that he could be carried away into some far-off land. He is so young that he would forget all about his home—and it is really not his; it never ought to be his. Better that Lancelwood were rased to the ground than fall into the hands of a child of a strolling player, Gerald," she continued, calling him for the first time by his Christian name, "it could not be very wrong. He has no right to Lancelwood. He will grow up with his parents. He will grow up with his mother, and she will be as good as dead when he is twenty. If his mother were a lady, if he had in him one spark of the true noble spirit, I should be pleased, proud, happy, but he has none. He will grow up with his mother's false, cunning, cruel, tyrannical, and if his mother trains him dissipated. What will Lancelwood be in such hands? If he could be got rid of," she cried with wild passion, "if he could be taken away, brought up far away from here, without knowing his name or his parents—if it could be, I would give my life to see it done."  
He looked at the beautiful flushed face lighted up with passion and pride. He drew nearer to her and whispered low, a sudden, sweet gusty joy shooting through his veins and setting his very heart on fire.  
"Suppose," he said, "that some one did this—some one who would always be kind to him, who would provide him with the best of education, the most careful training, the means of earning his livelihood in all honor and honesty,—what would you do for such a man? What would you give him?"  
"My whole life," she replied, quickly. "Such a man would be a benefactor to the whole race of Nessies. He would do what I cannot do—preserve his honor unscathed."  
Gerald named for a minute.  
"If," he said, "some one did this for your sake,—mind, for your sake alone—what would you give him? Any reward he might ask?"  
"Yes," she replied, a little dreaming what shape that reward would take. "I would give him anything he asked."  
For the first time Gerald touched her hand, and one finger showed a glowing ring with a large beautiful pearl in the center.  
"Give me this," he said, "as a proof that you mean what you say."  
She took the ring from her finger and placed it on one of his.  
"Miss Nestie," he said, "look into my face and tell me—think over your answer—do you really mean what you have just said?"  
"I do, I do!" she cried. "It is the only way of saving Lancelwood. I cannot see it all clear just yet; my brain is bewildered—all that I have seen and heard has driven me mad, but I seem to have lost my self-control, to have forgotten the power of thought, to have forgotten much that I ought to remember; only that is clear to me, that if he could be taken away in that fashion, Lady Nestie would have to leave, and Lancelwood would be saved."  
She pressed her hand over her eyes as she spoke, and her expression of bewildered despair struck him.  
"How you love Lancelwood!" he said, almost bitterly. It seemed to him so strange, this morbid love of a home.  
"It is the love of my life-time," she replied.  
"You will remember" he said, pointing to the ring on his finger.  
"I never forget," she replied, speaking like one just roused from a dream.  
"Miss Nestie, I am going to London to-morrow," said Gerald in an altered voice, "he had seen 'miliadi' drive away again." "Is there anything I can do for you?"  
"To London!" she repeated, in surprise. "I thought you meant—"  
"I am going to London," he said, "I shall leave here by the early train, and in all probability I may be away for a week or ten days. Ah—her ladyship sees me! I will tell her now."  
Lady Nestie had caught sight of him as he stood by the old sun-dial. He left Vivian then, and went over to her.  
"I was just telling Miss Nestie that I wish very much to go to London to-morrow morning," he said, "and if I have your ladyship's permission, to remain there for a week or ten days."  
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Mr. Joseph Geroux, 22 Metcalf St., Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I was nervous and had headache and brain fog. I was restless at night and could not sleep. My appetite was poor, and I suffered from nervous dyspepsia. Little business cares worried and irritated me. After using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for about two months, I can frankly say that I feel like a new man.  
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Mr. James Simpson, Newcomb Mills, Northumberland County, Ont., writes:

"I am very sorry," she said, gently—"but we will not waste time in talking. Let us send people out at once."  
And, while the hot August sun beat down with merciless heat and power, a whole crowd of servants and laborers searched the grounds, the garden, the river bank, then came the trace of the little boat.  
Hour after hour passed, and no tidings were heard of him. Lady Nestie suffered keenly. Despite all her fervent prayers, her own worships, she loved the child after a fashion of her own. Vivian too was grieved. It was one thing to wish the boy out of the way, because of the evil he had brought on his father's house, it was another to find that he was probably drowned in the swift, clear river.  
Noon and afternoon passed; the heat grew less intense, a purple light seemed to glow over the trees. Then came news of the little Oswald—sad, terrible news. Some miles down the river, where the current was swift and strong, where it ran straight into the sea, there was found the child's hat and cape—they had evidently been in the water for some time, and the ebbing tide had washed them on to the bank. Further down they found the little whip which he had held in his hands.  
"He is drowned, sure enough," said the count, when these articles were brought to the house.  
The unhappy mother fell into a fit of violent hysterics.  
"If I have lost him, I have lost Lancelwood!" she cried; and Vivian, and the women who stood greatly in fear of her mistress's anger, hastened away.  
Half an hour passed—"miliadi" had forgotten the absurd little incident. She was listening to some of the sweetest and prettiest compliments she had ever heard—really the count had a genius for saying pleasing things—when the nurse came again, her face looking white, and even more scared.  
"My lady," she said, "I am very sorry, but indeed I am frightened—I cannot find Sir Oswald."  
"Where did you look, him?" asked Valerie emphatically.  
"He did not lessons this morning; your ladyship said that it was too warm, and that I was to take him out."  
"I know!" was the impatient interjection. "Where did you take him?"  
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SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

**CEYLON SALADA**  
CEYLON GREEN TEA  
Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

**GREAT FAMINES OF INDIA.**  
Twenty-seven Millions of People Swept away by Starvation in a Hundred Years.

Some statistics from India Government reports give an idea of the tremendous loss of life that has taken place from starvation since the date when Great Britain established her rule in India; and of the enormous sum of money expended in relieving the famine. It is computed that within nine months of a population of 30,000,000, one-third, or 10,000,000, perished from starvation and disease. In order to obtain food, parents sold their children into slavery to the British Government. For a time thousands subsisted upon leaves of trees and grass until even that source of nourishment failing, the living manly fed upon the bodies of the dead. As if this was not a terrible scene, it is recorded that while the rainy season of 1870 brought an abundant harvest, in the meantime millions of starving wretches crawled despairingly from one deserted village to another in a vain search for food.

**DYING IN MULTITUDES.**  
From inability to live through the few weeks that separated them from the harvest.

The effects of this famine were felt for two generations. The children and young people having almost succumbed, there was no living generation to till the field. So jungles grew up where there had once been flourishing farms and villages, and tigers and elephants multiplied to such an extent that the population lay at the mercy of the beasts.

In 1877 the Northwest Provinces were ravaged by a famine of which it is recorded that in two cities the inhabitants died at the rate of 1,200 a day, and in the rural districts human beings perished by villages.

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Bengal was again visited by a famine in 1876, when 3,000,000 people perished daily, and a total of 8,250,000 were perished by famine. On this occasion the previous opening up of the country by roads and railways, and the extraordinary efforts of the Government in holding the grain storage at bay, so that actually perished.

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FEW COOKS IN ENGLAND.

The Wide Wide World is suffering From a dearth of Housemaids.

The servant problem is, without doubt, an engaging one in London. There is hardly a town or country in England from which complaints on the subject have not been recently received. In addition, householders with experience abroad, in the colonies, India, China, Japan and America have contributed information.