

BUSINESS NOTICE
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for dispatch by the earliest mails of that day.
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The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation is distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Hants, New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, is commencing engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agriculture. It offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address
Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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TERMS—\$1.00 a Year, in Advance

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This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the comfort of guests. Sample Rooms on the premises.
TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains.
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THOS. FLANAGAN,
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Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices

STOVES
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STOVES at low prices.
PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers &c. very best, also japanned stamped and painted in endless variety, also the best stock, which will sell low for cash.

A. C. McLean, Chatham.
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Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shade
Dry Goods,
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Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
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The undermentioned advantages are claimed for Mackenzie's spectacles:
1st.—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
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4th.—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or sent home on charge.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1899.

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JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, PROPRIETOR
Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds
Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES,
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RITCHIE WHARF, CHATHAM, N. B.
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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 on order.
TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order
Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.
Repairs effected with quick dispatch.
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White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers: \$1.90 Clothes Wringers,
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Screens, Green Wire Wire 14c. yd., Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales,
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Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions,
Violins, Bows and Fixings.
Farming Tools, All Kinds
Mower Sections, 70c. doz. Heads, 40c. each. Knife Heads, \$3.00.
Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, Oilers.
My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too
numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on
me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest, prove this by
calling.

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GRATHEM, NEW BRUNSWICK

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

A GARDEN FRIEND.
Not always do we know our friends. They come at unlooked for times, in unthought of places, and in unwelcome disguises. The farmer kills the robin which seeks for insects among his sprouting corn, the amateur floriculturist destroys the lady bug which tries to keep her plants free from aphids, and in the same way many gardeners wage war against the batrachian hermits that seek to do them good. To kill a toad was once considered a virtue; he would bite, bewitch, cover you with warts; he was venomous, spiteful, and had long and fearfully sharp teeth; he would lurk in dark and out-of-the-way places, and would spring out at you with the fury of a mad dog. No wonder he was harried and killed by the superstitious, who regarded their superstitions as knowledge.
But with other progress came a more just conception of the batrachian's usefulness. It was discovered that he had no teeth, that he subsisted entirely upon the insect enemies of the garden, that instead of being spiteful he was shy and gentle, coming out mainly at night to do his foraging. Enlightened gardeners began to welcome and protect him as a benefactor, until now in France and England he has grown to have a market value. Even more than the birds is he the gardener's friend, and he secures no heavy toll of fruit for his services.
The toad propagates in the same way as the frog, depositing its spawn in the shallow ditches and puddles, and in water early in the spring. When being thus deposited, the hatching process is the same as in the case of the frog, and the same is essentially true in the development of the tadpole into the perfect toad. (The spawn is usually placed in the first convenient shallow water, which is apt to be some roadside ditch or rain puddle that soon dries up. When the tadpoles ever reach perfect toadhood. In these little rain puddles they can be seen about the first of June by the million, and would soon cover the land, were it not for the drying up of the ponds and the greediness with which the farm poultry and many of the birds gobble them up. When, however, the embryo tadpoles successfully into the mature state, he differs entirely from the frog in one particular—he is not amphibious, but exclusively an air-breathing creature.

HEN MANURE.
An exchange says that an analysis of hen manure and well-rotted barnyard manure show that a ton of the hen manure contains more than eight times as much phosphoric acid, four times as much potash and six times as much nitrogen as the barnyard manure. Omitting small fractions the hen manure is a fertilizer with nearly 2-1/2 per cent. phosphoric acid, two per cent. potash and 3-1/2 per cent. nitrogen, and should be worth as these elements are figured about \$12.30 per ton, as compared with the cost or raw materials to make a fertilizer of the same strength.
But we have heard farmers and gardeners who had tried it assert that they wanted no more of it on their land. This may have been because it contained so much nitrogen, which their fields, long manured with horse manure, did not stand in need. It may have been because it was so dry that its strength was not imparted to the soil until the winter's rains had thoroughly soaked it or from its not being well adapted to the crop it was used on.
We have composted or mixed it with loam or sand, preferring the sand, and received good results from it in a garden on poor soil and as a topdressing on grass, and we would advise it to barnyard manure when it was thrown over in the spring, and thought the manure much richer for its use; and this also we have thought the best way to use the contents of vaults and cess pools, allowing the whole heap to heat or ferment together, but not allowing ammonia to escape. We think the poultry keeper who has land in grass or in cultivation will find that the manure the hens make is of considerable importance as an addition to the income from them.

ORCHARD NOTES.
The pruning and spraying of fruit trees are two points in orchard culture that are closely related. Especially is this true in the case of the apple. Moisture, it has been found, is favorable to the development of the apple scab fungus, and if the trees are a tangled mass of branches, they are longer drying out, and not only shelter is given to the fungi, but their growth is encouraged and each tree becomes a distributing center of some disease. It is next to impossible to spray such trees to advantage, as it is as difficult for the remedies to gain an entrance, as it is for the light and air. The head of the tree should be open, so that all parts may be reached easily with the spray.
The time for pruning varies with the climate, variety of fruit, and the object to be obtained. Trees that are perfectly hardy may be pruned at any time between the fall of the leaf in autumn and its reappearance in the spring. The peach is often pruned just before mid-winter; but most growers do the work as soon as the little peaches are large enough so they can know how many bid fair to come to maturity. In this way much of the work of thinning is avoided later on. The amount to prune should be determined by circumstances; but we feel safe in saying that more trees are pruned too little than too much.
If limbs have to be taken off, the cut should be pared perfectly smooth and covered with shellac or grafted wax. By careful pruning and training a tree may be made to grow in any form desired. The lower limbs should be the longest and largest on the tree. The tendency of growth is toward the top. If any of the upper limbs outstrip the lower, they should be cut back.
If care is used in timely pruning and spraying a much higher grade of fruit is obtained.

UNRULY BOGS.
A correspondent gives the following on how to keep a rogish bog from rooting gates open: "Fasten a ring in

THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

THE OLDEST AND MOST CURIOUS COURT IN GREAT BRITAIN.
The Chief Magistrate has not presided over a more interesting account of its time honored functions.
One of the oldest courts in England, and one that attracts all who are interested in heraldry, is, strange to say, the one in which the chief officer has not presided for over a century. The Earl Marshal has not sat in his court for 150 years, but his jurisdiction remains, his court is swept and garnished daily, and although the business of heraldry is conducted nowadays on a simpler plan than of old, it is possible, but exceedingly unlikely, that His Grace may sit in court again some day to hear a heraldic case.
The present College of Arms was built by Wren over two hundred years ago. It is on the site of the Derby House, confiscated by Queen Mary when the Earl of Derby was attainted. The legs of Man and the eagle's claw in the court yard preserve the memory of the Stanleys.
The court is an interesting survival of the old Doctors' Commons days. None but the doctors of civil law had the right of audience there. Doctors' Commons itself has gone, but the Earl Marshal's court remains—a quaint, picturesque chamber, decked with the arms of Charles II, the shields of successive Earls Marshal, the banners borne at the coronation of George IV, and ancient heralds brought from St. George's Chapel. The Earl Marshal's throne flanked with lesser seats for the assessors, is beneath the royal arms. It is very solid, and, judging from appearances, must be very uncomfortable.
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The actual head is the Earl Marshal, who, together with the Lord Great Chamberlain of England, is among the oldest of the officers of state. The present Duke of Norfolk is the Earl Marshal, like his forebears for two hundred years past. At the time of the Restoration Charles II gave the office to the then Earl of Norwich and his descendants forever, failing them, to the descendants of his grandfather, so that a Howard should be Earl Marshal as long as the line lasted. The present Duke succeeds from the grandfather.
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When a man desires arms for the first time he first ascertain whether he is in the proper position to bear them. Then comes the selection of the arms. It frequently happens that the applicant desires arms which belong to some one else, and he has to try again. The ultimate selection is a matter of arrangement, the object being to let the arms mean something applicable to the case.
In this connection there is much less false pride exhibited now than formerly. A man whose grandfather made a fortune out of cotton, and whose title does not object to have that brought out on the arms. When Mr. Cubitt, the contractor, became Lord Ashbourne he was not too proud to be granted his arms and a carpenter as his supporters.
Sometimes when a newly created peer wishes to have his arms, he finds his opposition springing up from unexpected sources, as was the case when Lord Strathcona received his honors. Having at the time just purchased an estate in Scotland, which included the historic valley of Glencoe, he decided to be known to posterity as Lord Glencoe. The patent was about to be made out when the lairds and chieftains of the Land of Cakes, fully alive to the fact that the new peer had the life as a grand old boy in a grocer's shop, rose to protest at the idea of a mere self-made man assuming the historic name of Glencoe. They said it was so unpleasant to have a new peer that he compromised, and decided to bear the title of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glencoe.

NEW CINDERELLA PARTIES.
London society has been amusing itself with Cinderella parties. The Cinderella party is not the usually accepted variety by that name where the guests are bound to say "Good-night" just at the stroke of midnight. That sort of entertainment has proved itself almost impossible except among the youngest set, for where guests do not arrive until the unholly hour of eleven or thereabout it is hard to have a cast iron rule concerning their departure.
This Cinderella party owes its name to the chief source of amusement—namely, the wooden shoe which is furnished by the Oriental store, and which in its primitive condition is used by the Eastern woman in going to her bath. The shoes is sometimes highly ornamented with painting, gilding, etc., and the trick is to find a foot that will exactly fit its rather unusual proportions.
The masculine sex is not deterred from this form of entertainment, as the Committee of Arbitration and Final Appeal has decided that the male members of the entertainment, and on them devolves the tremendous task of deciding when fair ones disagree. The wooden shoe is furnished by the Oriental fair-arms shops, is narrow and quite long, and the foot on which it is tried must not protrude an infinitesimal portion of an inch over the edge. Opportunities for dainty foot gear, for limitless discussions and coquetish attitudes are innumerable, and are usually made the more enjoyable by the pleasure of providing a suitable gift for the fortunate possessor of the prize foot and as a souvenir to some member of the committee.
There has always been a charm about the story of Cinderella, which has endeared it to the hearts of all to destroy. The prince and the slipper have formed the basis of many a girlish dream, and society, always amenable to the whims of the young, has taken into consideration, apparently, in providing the latest form of entertainment for its votaries.

USE FOR VOLCANO DUST.
Volcanic dust carried by the wind from the mountains of Fay in Auvergne enriches the soil of Limagne with phosphoric acid and potash. According to M. Nivois, Inspector General of Mines in France, it is owing to this natural fertilizer that the soil is so rich. A field at Gerzat, Clermont-Ferrand, has yielded a fine crop of hemp 18 years running without any other manure.

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WHE HURRIED BACK.
We got to Yokohama just as a naval expedition was being sent against the Choshu in England, France, and United States and Holland. We asked for permission to go ahead of the expedition to the Choshu and try to induce our people to acknowledge the fault they had committed. Sir Rutherford Alcock, then Britain's representative in Japan, sent us in the frigate *Barrett*. Next day we saw our chief and tried to show him how impossible it would be to avoid foreign intercourse.
Of course the Choshu were cut down by the expedition, and the two young fellows loved their country and their clan, they saw that Japan's salvation lay in the adoption of Western civilization, and for thirty years or more they have never rested in their labors.
It became the first Prime Minister of Japan at the close of 1868.

A TRADE LOST TO WOMEN.
In these days when women are gradually usurping men's places in nearly all trades and professions, it is refreshing to learn the fact that men are now paramount in a trade which used to belong entirely to women—that of dressmaking. This is due chiefly to the introduction of machinery used to-day for sewing and dressing the seams and to improved means for draughting patterns which were formerly of paper or wood. Glovemakers are divided into three classes. Those who seam the fingers and put in the thumbs are called the makers; those who hem the edges at the wrist, wrists, and those who embroider the back pointers. The earnings of all classes is, only \$2 a day.

OVERSHOES FOR DOGS.
Probably M. Vivier, the Parisian dog tailor, is not sorry that there is a fad for equipping pet dogs with overshoes. M. Vivier has a monopoly of the fashionable canine trade in Paris and says that it is harder to fit a blanket to a dog than a gown to a woman.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
ANYONE who has a sketch or description may quickly ascertain a patent free whether an invention is already patented. Handbooks on Patents sent free on request. This is due chiefly to the introduction of machinery used to-day for sewing and dressing the seams and to improved means for draughting patterns which were formerly of paper or wood. Glovemakers are divided into three classes. Those who seam the fingers and put in the thumbs are called the makers; those who hem the edges at the wrist, wrists, and those who embroider the back pointers. The earnings of all classes is, only \$2 a day.

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These names have nothing to do with the heralds, but are in connection with Yorkshire, nor Richmond with Surrey. Generally the name of the office follows the title of the king who created it. Clarenceux perpetuates the memory of the Duke of Clarence, who had a fatal bath of Malmebury. Garter king is attached to the office of Garter, and Norroy is king at arms for the North of England and Clarenceux for the South.

WHEN IN FULL UNIFORM
These officers wear a scarlet coat, embroidered with gold, and the quantity of gold buttons and rank insignia on the purveyor's coat is merely embroidered, while on the Earl Marshal's coat the scarlet can hardly be seen for the gold embroidery. The pursuivants, except the Earl Marshal wear a tabard, a loose shirtlike garment blazoned with the royal arms back and front and worn over the shoulders. The Earl Mantle never wears a blue mantle, nor did Rouge Croix ever carry a red cross. Trappings are only worn on very great occasions, such as a coronation or a state funeral, when Garter king proclaims the style of the deceased. At the last two funerals of this character the Earl Marshal, as a coronator, was represented by Norroy king.
When a man desires arms for the first time he first ascertain whether he is in the proper position to bear them. Then comes the selection of the arms. It frequently happens that the applicant desires arms which belong to some one else, and he has to try again. The ultimate selection is a matter of arrangement, the object being to let the arms mean something applicable to the case.
In this connection there is much less false pride exhibited now than formerly. A man whose grandfather made a fortune out of cotton, and whose title does not object to have that brought out on the arms. When Mr. Cubitt, the contractor, became Lord Ashbourne he was not too proud to be granted his arms and a carpenter as his supporters.
Sometimes when a newly created peer wishes to have his arms, he finds his opposition springing up from unexpected sources, as was the case when Lord Strathcona received his honors. Having at the time just purchased an estate in Scotland, which included the historic valley of Glencoe, he decided to be known to posterity as Lord Glencoe. The patent was about to be made out when the lairds and chieftains of the Land of Cakes, fully alive to the fact that the new peer had the life as a grand old boy in a grocer's shop, rose to protest at the idea of a mere self-made man assuming the historic name of Glencoe. They said it was so unpleasant to have a new peer that he compromised, and decided to bear the title of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glencoe.

WHE HURRIED BACK.
We got to Yokohama just as a naval expedition was being sent against the Choshu in England, France, and United States and Holland. We asked for permission to go ahead of the expedition to the Choshu and try to induce our people to acknowledge the fault they had committed. Sir Rutherford Alcock, then Britain's representative in Japan, sent us in the frigate *Barrett*. Next day we saw our chief and tried to show him how impossible it would be to avoid foreign intercourse.
Of course the Choshu were cut down by the expedition, and the two young fellows loved their country and their clan, they saw that Japan's salvation lay in the adoption of Western civilization, and for thirty years or more they have never rested in their labors.
It became the first Prime Minister of Japan at the close of 1868.

A TRADE LOST TO WOMEN.
In these days when women are gradually usurping men's places in nearly all trades and professions, it is refreshing to learn the fact that men are now paramount in a trade which used to belong entirely to women—that of dressmaking. This is due chiefly to the introduction of machinery used to-day for sewing and dressing the seams and to improved means for draughting patterns which were formerly of paper or wood. Glovemakers are divided into three classes. Those who seam the fingers and put in the thumbs are called the makers; those who hem the edges at the wrist, wrists, and those who embroider the back pointers. The earnings of all classes is, only \$2 a day.

OVERSHOES FOR DOGS.
Probably M. Vivier, the Parisian dog tailor, is not sorry that there is a fad for equipping pet dogs with overshoes. M. Vivier has a monopoly of the fashionable canine trade in Paris and says that it is harder to fit a blanket to a dog than a gown to a woman.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
ANYONE who has a sketch or description may quickly ascertain a patent free whether an invention is already patented. Handbooks on Patents sent free on request. This is due chiefly to the introduction of machinery used to-day for sewing and dressing the seams and to improved means for draughting patterns which were formerly of paper or wood. Glovemakers are divided into three classes. Those who seam the fingers and put in the thumbs are called the makers; those who hem the edges at the wrist, wrists, and those who embroider the back pointers. The earnings of all classes is, only \$2 a day.

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