Board Works

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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 24. No. 18. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 16, 1899. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR TERMS—$1.00 a Year in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

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Agricultural

SPREAD MANURE AS SOON AS MADE.

It has been my usual practice to scatter manure as I haul it the year through, and I think I get better results by so doing in nearly every instance, writes G. W. Dewey. Some of my neighbours argue that it will wash away when spread in winter. I admit that some of the virtue washes out, but most of it is deposited over the surface of the ground before it has gone far, and is in just the proper condition to stimulate early growth when the ground thaws. The valuable elements of the manure should be in a liquid form and distributed over the surface of the ground. When the ground first thaws it is porous and saturated and will easily absorb the liquids of the manure as the water settles into the soil.

If the manure is put on in piles the ground will be settled before the frost is out of the manure sufficiently to spread. Then the manure lies up loose and the drying winds make it of little value, while if the manure be spread during fall and winter, before the snows and spring rains are over it is firmed down to the ground, does not dry out quickly and the mechanical effect of a mulch alone on the oil at that time of year is very important. If a piece of clay soil is fall plowed, then manure spread on a part of it in the winter, the uncovered ground will settle earlier and work up lumpy if not disked at just the proper time while the mulched portion will remain mellow and moist and continue in a finer state of tilth the season through.

The writer who objects to spreading on frozen ground must either suffer the objections named or leave the manure in the yard until the ground is settled in the spring and suffer a greater depletion of values by the spring rains on it while it is yet in the wrong place. Spring hauling of manure is damaging to the soil trampled over, and the manure is valuable only when plowed in at this time of year. My aim is to get as much on the land as a surface mulch as possible, and get it there as directly as possible after it is made. When I plow I turn in as much roughage as possible either dry or green to supply humus, which is a quality lacking in clayey soils more than most any other. If we had the virgin humus in our soil today we would be troubled very little with either drouths or soggy fields.

COMMERCIAL CULTURES UNNECESSARY.

The discovery of the important part played by various bacteria, in producing the flavor and aroma of butter has led to the introduction of what are known as commercial butter cultures, and dairymen have been led to hope that by the use of such cultures and of the process by pasteurizing, the quality of their butter might be materially improved. Recent trials indicate that cleanliness, the careful selection of milk, and close attention to details, promise to effect more in improving the flavor of our butter than pasteurizing and the use of commercial cultures.

With pasteurized cream, the acid-forming cultures were found to give slightly but distinctly better results than were obtained from unpasteurized cream ripened spontaneously, while non-acid forming cultures gave results, if anything, slightly inferior to those obtained by spontaneous ripening. With unpasteurized cream, as might have been expected, the results were less marked. A homemade starter, however carefully prepared from skim milk, was found to give as good if not better, results than the more expensive commercial cultures and this was true both with pasteurized and with raw cream. No distinctly beneficial results were observed from pasteurizing, although the experiments were not specially planned to test this point.

These results are similar to those recently published by the Wisconsin experiment station and the two taken together do not seem to indicate that, under present conditions, marked advantages are to be anticipated from the use of the commercial cultures. Trials were also made of heating milk to a temperature of about 165 degrees F. before separating, but without any marked effect on the flavoring of the resulting butter.

BEE KEEPING.

The main-spring of profitable bee-keeping in the way of money crops is strong colonies. This is the principal object the apiarist keeps in view from the time he begins work in early spring until the honey harvest opens. With strong colonies he is sure of good returns if the honey season is a good one, and it must be of very short duration if he does not get fair returns. Colonies of bees that are thus brought up to a high state of perfection will in two weeks of time during which there is a good honey flow, store quite a large amount of honey.

Stimulative feeding is the means by which colonies are made excessively strong, and almost every colony that is in fair condition and healthy in early spring can readily and rapidly be brought up by thus feeding. In the first place colonies must have a good reserve store of honey in the hives, and at no time should they run short. They should be fed regularly, and must be to get the best results. Feeding should begin as soon as warm weather begins, and every day each colony is fed a small amount of sirup made from the best quality of sugar, the amount depending upon what they consume, and convert in brood. If fed too heavily, the combs will be filled up, and thus shut out the queen's egg depositing space. They will consume on an average for this purpose about half of a pint of sirup daily.

Colonies that are thus fed will increase to more than double the numbers of those not fed. When feeding is thus begun it must be kept up or the colony is in danger of starving if feeding is stopped, from the fact that the large amount of bees and brood already in the combs will soon consume all the reserve stores in the hive, and starvation must follow. Frequently in spring time bees are able to gather some honey from blossoms sometime before the principal honey flow begins, so that feeding may not be kept up during any time they can gather honey from flowers, but as soon as the natural flow ceases the feeding must commence, and thus continued up to the honey harvest. In using the common frame hives, it is necessary to use two stories with two full sets of brood combs to attain the best results in strength of colonies, and at the beginning of the honey harvest remove the upper one and in its place add the surplus honey boxes.

SORT THE EGGS.

When the egg drawer is filled with eggs it requires but a glance to notice the great dissimilarity of sizes and shapes. While they are in the drawer they can be easily compared and the extremely small and large ones can be removed. Endeavor to have the eggs used for hatching as nearly uniform in size and shape as possible.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

How a Flock of Birds Rescued Sailors From Desperate Plight.

The stanch British steamer Kensington, arrived at Philadelphia the other day, with a cargo of sugar from Sourabaya, Java, and her captain, John Langwill, unfolded to a reporter a story of the trip which it is safe to say has not a duplicate in maritime annals. Tales of the sea have been written of ship and crews owing their salvation to various causes, but surely no one ever heard of a crew owing their lives to the intervention of birds.

The steamer was about five days out from Sourabava, which was left on September 10. She was ploughing her way through the Indian Ocean. It was terrifically hot. Capt. Langwill declares he never knew it to be better. The cargo of sugar was in baskets, of which there were 12,823, each basket being about five feet high. It was coarse, brown sugar, and as soon as it began to feel the effects of the sun's furnace rays it emitted an odour that resembled that which comes from a candy manufactory.

Just then the vessel's prow turned into a vast field of seaward, a growth peculiar to that portion of the Indian ocean, and then began the crew's troubles. These weeds extended for miles. Far as the eye could reach nothing else was visible. They covered completely the whole ocean's surface. These weeds were the home of the peculiarly large and voracious species of the dragon fly. The steamer was no sooner in their midst than, attracted by the savoury fumes of the sugar, they swarmed upon the decks in millions. They covered everything.

THOUSANDS OF THEM

penetrated the hold and feasted upon the sugar. Thousands were on the decks, seeking to get below. Then these got savage. A sugar laden vessel was something they did not strike every day. Big enough to do miscnief, they got savage and attacked the crew. Capt. Langwill had just thirty- two men, and they had the battle of their lives. The flies could not be driven off. Beaten of by the crew they only returned in greater numbers and renewed the attack. Their bites were something awful. Captain Langwill said, and it was not long before the body of each man of the crew was a mass of blood. This terrible pest of flies lasted for five days. How much longer it would have continued Captain Langwill could not say, but when hope had died in the breasts of the crew, and they were thinking of giving up a hopeless fight, a strange event occurred.

Far up in the sky the desperate sailors saw a flock of birds wheeling and circling. They were a mighty army of boatswain's birds, the deadly foe of the dragon fly of the Indian ocean. Upon the pest these birds chiefly subsist. They had evidently scented their ancient enemy, and just as the steamer was directly under them they swooped down. These birds of the sea resemble a[illegible]ve, but are many times larger. They have long tails and sharp beaks. There were hundreds of them.

Down they came upon the ship's decks. Against the crew's timely rescuers the flies had no chance. They were eaten by the boatswains as quickly as a flock of barnyard fowl dispose of their daily meal of corn, and soon there were not enough of the flies to cause further trouble.

When thirty days out from Sourabaya the Kensington entered the Suez canal. After that the voyage was uneventful to this port, but from skipper down to cabin boy all bear traces of the terrible experience of the vicious dragon fly.

TRANSVAAL LEADS IN GOLD.

Nearly $250,000 a Day Produced on the Rand in October Last.

It will be several months yet before all the returns of gold output of 1898 are received, but the five leading countries in gold production have been heard from and their relative standing for the year has been ascertained. For the second time the Transvaal leads the world after having steadily been creeping up on the annual figures of the United States and Australasia. The Transvaal exceeds the United States output in 1897 by $943,600 and in 1898 by $9,176,600. Here are the figures of the five leading gold producing countries for 1898:

Transvaal.	$73,476,600
United States.	64,300,000
Australia.	61,480,763
Russia.	25,136,994
Canada.	14,190,000

The first three countries contribute about three-fourths of the entire gold production of the world. The United States product last year was $6,927,000, greater than that of the year before, but the Transvaal, advancing by leaps and bounds, as it has been doing since 1890, except in the year of demoralization due to the Jameson raid, has surpassed it by over $9,000,000. In fact the results in the Transvaal have been very wonderful especially in the third quarter of the year.

On the little stretch of mining territory on the Rand, only thirty miles in length, gold to the average value of $243,325 was obtained every working day in the month of October last. There is no reason to doubt that this enormous rate of production would have been maintained to the end of the year if the mines had not run short of water.

The output from the Klondike and British Columbia has raised Canada to the fifth place in the list of gold producers. The Dominion has been making wonderful progress in this direction in the past two years. Its production of only $1,042,100 in 1894 had risen only to $2,810,200 in 1896. Then it jumped in a year to $6,027,100 and last year to $14,190,000. Russia still holds the fourth place and increased her output $1,891,294 last year.

PASSING OF OLD NEWGATE

THE HISTORIC PRISON OF LONDON SOON TO BE DEMOLISHED.

To Make Room for Products of Modern Architecture—Interior Once Resounded With the Tragic Screams of Helpless Victims of Barbarous Torture.

One of the ancient landmarks of London, which every tourist makes it a point to visit, is soon to be leveled to the ground. The awful memories of crime, torture and history are to be marked by suites of office buildings, palatial stores and other buildings of trade. Newgate Prison is the building that is to soon feel the transforming touch of the hand of progress, and pass into history that, to say the least, is tinged with all that is brutal and unsavory. The grim, forbidding structure, the mere sight of which has for the moemnt eclipses the sunshine in light hearts, has for centuries swallowed those unfortunates who wrote in letters of blood the annals of crime in the "tight little isle." It is to be swept from the face of the earth, and, although the work of demolition will not begin for many months, it behooves every visitor to look upon Newgate for the last time. The present prison was commenced in 1770, when Lord Mayor Beckford laid the first stone.

Its architect was George Vance. In 1780 the prison was set on fire by the Lord George Gordon rioters, and damaged so badly that it took until 1782 to repair them. In 1852 Holloway Prison was constructed, and Newgate was relieved of the unnatural demand upon its accommodation. It then became a place of detention for city prisoners, an annex of the Old Bailey. In 1880 it was closed under the Prison Act of 1877, but it is still the metropolitan place of execution. However, a jail has stood on the site of Newgate for over 1,000 years. The first prison is almost as old as

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

And the famous Bastile was a mere youth compared with it. It was from the twelfth century that the condition of the prisoners was too horrible to contemplate. The present structure derives its name from New Gate, originally a place of confinement over one of the city gates—the New Gate. Up to the time of the great fire the city gates were used as prisons. Newgate stands in the very heart of the city, within a stone's throw of St. Paul's, and on a continuous line with Holborn and Oxford street. The prison is almost opposite the famous Blue Coat School, and is in juxtaposition to the famous Old Bailey. The ground upon which the prison stands being in the very center of the most valuable business quarters, is worth millions of pounds, and the city fathers have awakened to the fact that it is worth while to pull down Newgate and either erect a new Newgate on a less valuable site or do away with it for good. Newgate has held within its thick walls many famous men who helped to make the history of the world. One of the first prisoners confined there was William Penn, the founder of the great Keystone State.

The best of authorities has it that it was in Newgate, and not in the Tower of London, that Penn wrote his immortal, "No Cross, No Crown." Daniel Defoe, who lives in the memory as the boys' best friend, once had the temerity to write a political pamphlet which didn't exactly meet with the approval of the Government. For airing his opinion he was

CLAPPED IN FROWNING NEWGATE.

He relieved the dreary monotony of his prison life by writing "Hymn to the Pillory." It is confidently believed that DeFoe found inspiration in his solitude and thought out the weird adventures that immortalized "Robinson Crusoe" while he was a prisoner in Newgate. Sir Robert Wright, the Lord Chief Justice who tried and acquitted the seven Bishops in the reign of James II., was confined for several weeks in old Newgate, during which he contracted the jail fever and died. Quinn, the famous actor, was also a prisoner while awaiting trial for killing a brother actor in self defense. He was acquitted. Tradition says that Jack Sheppard, the debonaire highwayman, was the only man who ever escaped from Newgate. The festive Jack's irons are still shown to visitors, as well as the chimney which he utilized as an avenue of escape. The cells once occupied by celebrities cannot always be actually determined.

Medieval Newgate was the scene of the most barbarous torture that ever emanated from the fertile brains of those men who made barbarity and cruelty a study. The punishments for real or fancied offenses that were the bloody concomitants of the Inquisition were of the same kind as practiced upon

THE HELPLESS INMATES

Of Newgate, One of the most exquisite tortures was applied to those prisoners charged with felony, who, under the old law could refuse to plead. In that case they could not be tried and their property was preserved for their families. However, there was an "inducement" to plead. The victim was laid out in the press yard and heavy weights piled on his chest until he consented to plead. The attendants loved to see the sufferer's tongue protrude and put on so much weight that the crushing out of life occurred in a few minutes. On other occasions the judge ordered that the tortures be prolonged for days until the prisoner gave up. One particular sentence is recorded at the beginning of the 19th century, in which the judge directed that the prisoner should be taken from that Court, the old Bailey, to a "low, scaled dungeon in the adjacent prison of Newgate in which no light penetrated." There he was to be laid on the floor, naked except for a loin cloth, and iron weights and stones were to be piled on his body at intervals until he had all he could bear. For the first day, if he lived, he was to have three mouthfuls of bread, on the second day, if he still survived, three draughts of water from a foul cistern, and so on bread and water on alternate days until he died. The wretch lingered for six days, but saved a comfortable income for his surviving wife and eight children. Surely this man, whatever his crimes were, displayed the heroism of a martyr.

In another case a man bore 400 weight upon his chest for two days and then gave in and consented to plead.

Newgate has been the scene of thousands of executions, which in the old days were the occasion of feasting and rejoicing, in which many people lost their lives by being trampled to death. On the occasion of one hanging 100 people were killed in this manner. Fully 100,000 persons assembled when Bellingham was executed in 1812 for the murder of Spencer Percival. There were no serious accidents beyond those caused by the goring of a maddened, over-driven ox, which forced its way through the great crowd. Precautions had been taken by the erection of barriers and the posting of placards at all the avenues leading to the Old Bailey, on which were printed "Beware of Entering the Crowd. Remember, 34 persons were pressed to death when Haggerty and Holloway were executed." It took the pen of a Dickens to give any idea of the actual horrors of those hanging scenes a few years ago. It would take volumes to give an adequate idea of the horrors of old Newgate, soon to become a memory.

TURKEY'S RICHEST MAN.

He is an Armenian and Became Wealthy After a Pasha's Sudden Death.

The richest man in Turkey is an Armenian, who is an American citizen, says a correspondent. If the stories told in the diplomatic circle of Constantinople are true, he came by his money in a peculiar manner. It will be remembered that the Sultan Asiz was assassinated in 1876. For several years prior to his death he accumulated all the money and bonds he could obtain, which he stored away in his palace as a reserve fund in case of a war with Russia which had been impending for some time. The amount of his accumulations has been variously estimated from $10,000,000 to $40,000,000, and was undoubtedly considerably in excess of the latter sum. Most of it was in English, French and German securities that drew interest, and were easily convertible at any bank in any city of Europe.

Although the assassination was a mystery, it is believed to have been inspired, if it was not actually accomplished by Midad Pacha, the Minister of Finance, from avaricious motives, He alone was aware of the magnitude of the Sultan's hoard and the place of its concealment, and after his sovereign's death, by virtue of his position he took charge of the public treasury. But it is believed by those most familiar with Turkish affairs that he retained for his own benefit a large part—perhaps one-half of it—which, for motives of self-protection, he intrusted to the Armenian banker I have named, and directed him to take the bonds to London and Paris and there deposit them in such a manner that their ownership could not be traced to Midad Pacha. It is also believed to have been the latter's intention to withdraw a portion of this property from concealment as soon as he felt

SAFE IN DOING SO.

But not long afterward Midad Pacha was attending a meeting of the Ministry, when he was informed that a messenger was awaiting him in the ante-room with a confidential communication that must be delivered immediately, and to him alone. Midad left his colleagues and entered the anteroom, where an unknown man immediately plunged a dagger into his heart, The palace guard, hearing his death cry and the fall of his body, immediately rushed to the room and shot the assassin before he could escape. Although the police continued their investigation for months, they were never able to identify the assassin or associate any one else with the crime, but the knowing ones believe he was a ruffian imported from the mountains by the Armenian banker referred to, and was handsomely paid to commit the deed. On the evening of Midad's assassination, the Armenian merchant went to Midad's palace and informed his widow that there was concealed in a certain strong box a certain paper that would connect her husband with a conspiracy against the Crown and would undoubtedly cause the arrest and imprisonment of the entire family and the confiscation of the property if they were discovered. The frightened widow, already beside herself with excitement because of the assassination, begged him to search her husband's papers and destroy all questionable or suspicious documents. He spent the night at this work and among the papers burned that night are believed to have been the evidence of Midad's ownership in the bonds that have made the Armenian the richest man in Turkey.

HIS SMOKING HABITS.

Further Information From the Old Circus Man About the Greatest of All Giants.

"You say he must have smoked big cigars?" said the old circus man, talking about the greatest of all giants. "Why, his cigars were as big as that part of an ordinary hitching post that is seen above ground; a box to hold fifty was about the size of the case of a square piano. Fortunately, however, he was not much of a smoker; he didn't smoke more than two or three cigars a day, and he wasn't overparticular, not overly so, about the quality of his cigars; all of which was very fortunate for us. Even as it was it cost us something to keep him supplied.

"When he first joined the show he smoked a pipe always. He used a lager beer keg for a pipe bowl, boring a hold in the side lower down than the bunghole was and putting the pipe stem in that lower hole near the lower head of the keg, or the bottom of the pipe bowl, the other head, of course, being taken out. But after a while he got tired of the pipe and took to cigars and he never took up the pipe again.

"It was worth seeing to see the giant smoking his pipe; but to see him walking along the street smoking one of those big cogars just used to carry the people right off their feet."

TIGERS WASH LIKE CATS.

Cats make the most careful toilet of any class of animals. The lion and the tiger wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, india-rubber-like ball of the forefoot and inner toe, and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.

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