

**BUSINESS NOTICE**  
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.  
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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 with the publisher.  
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the States of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westchester, New Brunswick and in Ontario, Quebec, and in communities engaged in Lumbering, Agriculture and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address: Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

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Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers, etc., best and also Japanese stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.  
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The long evenings are here and you need a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or so charge.  
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Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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**THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.**  
SHE—Then it's all over between us?  
HE—Yes. All that remains now is to go back to the ones we were engaged to before.

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# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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TERMS—\$1.00 a Year, in Advance

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STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS  
Chatham, N. B.  
JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, PROPRIETOR

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GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.  
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THEY NEVER LET GO,  
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Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.  
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**Jas. G. Miller.**

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Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shear, Accordions, Violins, Bows and Fixings.  
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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 mercurious 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.  
**J. R. GOGGIN.**

**WE DO**  
**Job Printing**  
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.  
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WE PRINT—ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.  
Compare it with that of others.  
**Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office**  
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

**MECHANISM OF A SHELL.**  
How It Is Timed to Explode Over the Enemy.  
The Difficulties of Timing the Fuse Showing How the English Have so Far Excelled the Boers in Accuracy of Firing and Bursting.

Scarcely one person out of every hundred or more knows the exact manner in which a shell is made to explode at a given distance in its aerial flight.  
In reading the war news in your daily paper recently, you have doubtless seen it stated that the British gunners worked their guns with the most deadly effect, "timing their fuses with great precision," whilst, on the other hand, the Boers have in many instances—more particularly in the bombardment of Ladysmith—been doing little better than wasting valuable ammunition, their shells failing to explode in innumerable instances.  
The case of the Boers is brought about partly by defective ammunition and partly by rank carelessness in firing.  
The accompanying diagram will show at a glance what is known as the time fuse, or percussion cap of a shell. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and, although the workings are delicate, it is surprising how reliable it is when handled by trained men. The drawing we give is on the most simple scale possible, a few technical details having been left out as being unnecessary to those who want only an elementary knowledge.  
We will presume that a battery of artillery has got into position and the officer in charge has ascertained by the range-finder that the enemy is 3,000 yards away. Orders are given, generally, at the outset to fire "common shell," which is filled with powder. The object would be to fire at a 3,000 yard range, and then, by the volume of smoke which would arise from the explosion of the shell at the range, the officer in command would be able to tell if his calculations were correct and adjust them longer or shorter accordingly.  
Having found the range, it is probable that "shrapnel shell" would be ordered. This is a terribly destructive shot, the case being filled with bullets with a small charge of powder to "open" the shell, and send the contents on their death errand.  
It might be incidentally mentioned that "case shot" is used mostly in bombarding a town, or against a big obstacle, such as a fort. It is filled with small balls of iron, well arranged, and the explosive force is greater. Shrapnel would be used against an army in comparatively open ground.  
Orders having been given, say, for "Shrapnel—3,000 yards," the man in charge of the ammunition would take a shell in one hand, and with a key extract a piece of brass which is screwed into the head. Having removed this, he would take a time-fuse, of which an outline drawing is given, and would screw this tightly into the head of the shell. The fuse is about three inches high, and the exterior is of brass. He would then proceed to unscrew the top nut or cap, thereby loosening the numbered ring, which is moved round to a certain point. The numbers on the ring indicate so many seconds, and a rough scale is that a shot travels 200 yards a second, varying, of course, with different guns.  
So that 3,000 yards range the number 15 would be brought precisely over the lower broad arrow shown on the fuse. The two pins are of vital importance. If it is required that the shell shall explode in the air the upper pin is withdrawn; but if it is required to explode on impact the lower pin is taken out.  
It is believed that the Boers have been careless as to these pins, which, in some measure, explains away the bad results of some of their artillery fire. So as to make certain the shell exploding, our men frequently withdraw both pins, so that if the shell should meet an obstacle before the limit of the time-fuse expires, it would immediately explode.  
The pin or pins having been withdrawn and the time ring moved into the desired position, the nut on top would be screwed down tightly and the shell given to the man who would place it in the breach of the gun. Immediately before doing so, however, the officer in charge of the gun inspects the fuse to see that it has been correctly set.  
Having explained how the fuse is set, we will, in a few words as possible, undertake to make clear the internal workings—"the brains of the shell."  
The mechanism in the top left-hand side of the drawing, is the part that acts when the shell is required to explode on impact. The safety-pin having been withdrawn, the pellet with steel needle attached is jerked back into the shell. When the shell is discharged from the gun, the needle strikes a cap, which explodes and ignites a slow burning powder. The latter is arranged almost round the cap, and bursts into the time it is set, at, say, fifteen seconds for 3,000 yards, when it will have reached the perforated pellet shown on the right-hand side of the diagram. It will then flash down the perforated pellet and ignite

fine grain powder, and in a series of minute flashes, which all set in less than a second, the powder within the shell will become ignited, and the explosion will take place.  
The details on the right-hand side of the lower part of the fuse act when an explosion is desired on impact.  
The safety-pin having been withdrawn, the pellet is jerked back on the discharge of the shell from the gun. It falls into the recess—shown with the dotted line—and the metal ball, bearing the fuse, having nothing to hold it in place, rolls out and falls on top of the pellet. The steel needle is free to set, but it is kept in place by the rush of the air striking it immediately on impact, however, the steel needle jumps forward, as a necessary consequence to a sudden stoppage, strikes a "detonating cap," and the flash from this passes down beside the needle, and ignites the "fine grain powder," which in turn catches the "high explosive powder." The latter bursts open the shell, and scatters the contents.  
There are many other complex parts about a fuse, such as gas escapes, fine and important wires. In fact, the fuse of a shell is a delicate mass of complications, and the reader can well imagine the difficulties under which artillerymen work when such intricate work as setting a fuse has to be done under heavy fire. The decimal part of an inch out in the setting probably means the waste of so much ammunition.  
The importance of Cleanliness—the greatest factor to health is absolute cleanliness. It is impossible for a baby to be healthy and sweet tempered unless he is thoroughly clean. It would be hard every day of his life from head to foot, and allowed to splash and kick in the water to his heart's content.

**DIFFICULTIES OF ARTILLERYMEN**  
Although many wonderful range-finders have recently been invented, they cannot always be trusted, and the gunners have often to trust to their judgment of the distance.  
But the same distance seems different under different circumstances. When the sun is at your back things seem nearer than they are; when it is in your eyes they seem farther. Looking over level ground, water, or snow, things seem nearer than they are when looking over broken ground. In misty weather and in the dusk of evening they seem both larger and farther than they are.  
Here are some of the distances at which certain objects can be seen with good eyesight, as measured by the following situations.  
On an ordinary clear day you can distinguish:  
Roofs—tilts at 250 yards.  
Windows—at 300 yards.  
Single-posts at 1,750 yards.  
Chimneys at 3,500 to 4,000 yards, or 2 to 2-1/2 miles.  
The tops of trees at 300 yards.  
Soldiers' head-dress at 600 yards.  
Movement of legs and arms at 1,000 yards.  
A good artilleryman ought to be able to judge accurately how far away of these things are up to 4,000 yards.

**WHEN BULLETS FALL.**  
Falling bullets kill many men, even when they are lying sheltered behind trenches. If a bullet is fired in the air it falls with a curvilinear force as it goes up. But, curvilinear force is a certain limit of height, beyond which a bullet gains no more falling force; the reason being that when the motion is very rapid the resistance of the air balances the attraction of gravity. In the siege of Sebastopol—and, in fact, during every campaign—a great many men were killed by falling bullets. And the terrific force with which they come down is shown by a case in which the bullet entered the shoulder of a cavalryman, passed down through his legs, and penetrated several inches into his horse's back.  
A curious incident occurred not long ago in India. While a native was leaning back in the open air, he was seen to drop dead without a cry. On examining him, they found that a bullet had entered the top of his head. It had been heard, and the person who fired it must have been very long way off. The French reverse our names, and while they call rifle-bullets "balles," they call cannon-balls "boulets."  
**THE COW AND THE GOAT.**  
I have the best cow in these parts, said Brags; she gives a pail of milk twice a day and the cream from each pail makes two pounds of butter.  
An you think that's pretty good, do you? Guess you never heard of Mary's goat?  
No.  
Well, it turned to butt'er.  
Lines to the afflicted and unprotected. Ah, simple man! when a boy two precious jewels were given thee, time and good advice; one thou hast lost, and the other thrown away.

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**The Home**  
CARE OF THE BABY.  
Are Infantile Maladies Compulsory Ills—No, certainly not. There is no law of nature that compels a baby to have thrush, or take convulsions whilst teething, and after a year to succumb to complaints from measles to scarlet fever. I say emphatically that disease can be avoided, but it rests wholly and solely with the mother. If she looks upon her offspring as nuisances or necessary evils, good-bye health, and welcome to doctors and disease; but if she is a sensible, womanly woman, and loves and respects her babies, the medico need be an unknown quantity, and illness will be conspicuous by its absence. Teething, with ordinary care, need not be a time of anguish and tribulation of spirit; there is not the slightest need for your child to suffer from convulsions, or to sleep badly.  
**How to Avoid Them**—The way to avoid illness in your home is by practising Care, Caution, and Cleanliness. These are the important necessary factors for successful life. Recollect there are two words that must be unknown to us, and they are Trouble and Fatigue. We must hound them out from our vocabulary, for they are impossible words in a well-regulated household. Of course the mother must not lie in bed of a morning; she must be up and about, quick, active and alert.  
Three Things that a Mother Must See to Herself—No matter how good and careful a mother she may be, if she has, there are three things that it behooves every mother to see to herself. She must bathe her baby every day, she must see that his bowels are regular; and, above all, be scrupulously particular in seeing that all the articles used for the preparation of his food are spotlessly clean. Dirty bottles and unclean saucers are largely the cause of the great infant mortality which is such a disgrace to our civilization. I have known in several cases, the most painful and dire results ensuing from a careless nurse feeding babies from dirty cups and spoons. It is in this respect that so frequently causes "thrush." Faulty as the nurse may be, how much more to blame is the mother for neglecting to see that her privilege to see herself after these matters. A careful mistress makes careful servants, and vice versa. It is impossible to expect strangers to be particular if an example of neglect and thoughtlessness is set them.  
The Importance of Cleanliness—the greatest factor to health is absolute cleanliness. It is impossible for a baby to be healthy and sweet tempered unless he is thoroughly clean. It would be hard every day of his life from head to foot, and allowed to splash and kick in the water to his heart's content.

**SQUASH GRIDDLE CAKES.**  
It is hardly worth while to cook squash purposely for griddle cakes, but often a portion will be left over, not enough for another dinner, but it may be utilized in many ways, and reappear at the breakfast or luncheon table.  
For one cup of dry, mealy squash add one cup of scalded milk and mix thoroughly. Stir in while still hot one rounded tablespoonful of butter, one rounded tablespoonful of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. While it cools mix one level teaspoonful of baking powder with one cup of flour, and beat one egg yolk and white separately. Add the yolk to the squash and mix thoroughly. Add the flour and beat well, then add the white. As the squash will vary, it may be necessary to add more milk or more flour to make the mixture of the right consistency. Drop by spoonfuls on a well-greased hot griddle and turn when brown.

**BEEFSTEAK AND ONIONS.**  
Broil the steak, which should for this dish be at least one and one-half inches thick; butter and season it and place it in a hot covered dish. Over the steak you will place the onions, prepared as follows: Slice very thin a half dozen onions and fry them in pork fat half an hour; then add half a cupful of boiling water; cover tightly and simmer for half an hour longer. While cooking season with salt and pepper. Allow the steak covered with the onions to stand in the dish tightly covered for five minutes before serving.

**DON'T WASTE COLD FISH.**  
1. Fish Fritters.—The remains of any boiled fish can be made into tasty cakes or fritters, as follows: Remove all bones from the fish, and put it in a pan, beat it up with a fork, and mix with it a small quantity of grated bread-crumbs, a little very finely chopped onion and parsley, pepper, salt and a couple of well-beaten eggs. Put some lard into a frying-pan, and when quite boiling, drop the mixture into it in small cakes; fry them a light brown on both sides. They can be eaten hot or cold. Tinned salmon, treated in the same way, make delicious fritters; of course the liquor in the tin must be drained off before using the salmon. As half the contents of the tin will make a good dish of fritters, the other half can be utilized by pouring spiced vinegar over it, when it will keep good for some days.  
2. Cold Fish Cakes.—Melt one ounce of butter, add one ounce of flour and a quarter of a pint of milk—let it boil and thicken. Then stir in the flouring—lemon juice or vinegar, salt, cayenne, a little anchovy sauce. Last of all add about a breakfast-cupful of cold cooked fish, cut small. When cold, shape into balls, egg and bread-crumbs them, and fry in lard.

**BAKED MUSHROOMS.**  
Select fresh ones—the size should be nearly uniform—cut off nearly all the stalks and arrange the mushrooms, neatly, gills up, in a pie plate. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and lay a little butter on each. Bake about half an hour, basting often with butter and water so they will not dry up. Serve in the dish in which they are baked with maître d'hôtel sauce.  
**TO PRESERVE A BROOM'S USEFULNESS.**  
Every housewife knows that the broom is damaged as much by sitting in the corner and behind the door as by brush end as by use. And yet a string in the end of the handle is always breaking, and to set it with the brush end up means that it will tumble over inside the next five minutes.

**AN OLD STORY.**  
Have you heard about the three eggs?  
Too bad!  
A gentleman in telling it said: "Wat you tink of the little story about dose tree eggs. Two of dem was rotten."

**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**  
JOH. McDONALD & CO.  
(Successors of George Cassidy.)  
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, AND—  
Builders' Furnishings generally. Lumber Planed and Matched to order.  
BAND AND SCROLLSAWING.  
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.  
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

**INSURANCE**  
The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased, is continued by the undersigned who represents the following companies:  
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**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 patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.  
—IF YOU WANT—  
Picture Frames Photographs or Tintypes  
Come and See Us.  
**Mersereau's Photo Rooms**  
Water Street, Chatham.

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WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale  
Laths  
Paling  
Box-Shooks  
Barrel Heading  
Matched Flooring  
Matched Sheathing  
Dimensioned Lumber  
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**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  
—AT—  
**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 now, as usual, a  
**Large & Fresh Supply**  
of the different Mullons, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, 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, etc.

**NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.**  
**E. L. STREET - Proprietor.**  
**MACKENZIE'S**  
**Quinine Wine and Iron**  
THE BEST TONIC AND  
**BLOOD MAKER**  
50c Bottles  
We Guarantee it at  
**Mackenzie's Medical Hall,**  
CHATHAM, N. B.