

BUSINESS NOTICE
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The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westmorland, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspé, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address
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George, dreamily—I have always seriously thought of it—that's why I am a bachelor.

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We do more and see our work and compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHINA'S LEADING PEOPLE.
CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Brief Sketches of the Princes and Generals on Both Sides Who's Names Figure in Every Day's News—Those Who Fear Foreigners and Those Who Do Not.
The Emperor, Kwang Su, "Succession of Glory," son of Prince Chung, who was seventh son of the Emperor Taou Kwang. Present Emperor was born Aug. 15, 1871; succeeded to the throne in 1875, and married in 1889, at the age of 17, the present Empress, Yehonala. Kwang Su is of feeble physique and incapable of wielding the authority which belongs to him. According to latest reports, which have not yet been contradicted, Kwang Su is supposed to have committed suicide by taking poison under compulsion of Tuan. The Dowager Empress rules China.
The Dowager Empress, Tsu-hai, aunt of the present Emperor, and widow of the late Emperor Tung Che was born in 1834. Has for many years been the real power and controlled the destinies of China; was for some time Regent. For many years past has been at the head of the anti-foreign party in China and opposed to the young Emperor. She was born a slave, became the favorite wife of the late Emperor and has more brains and courage than any one else at the Chinese court.
Prince Ching, uncle of the present Emperor and until the first days in June head of the Tsung li Yamen, when his position was usurped by Prince Tuan. Ching has invariably been amicably disposed toward foreigners—and has always, especially during recent troubles—counselled moderation toward them. Ching is the only member of the Tsung li Yamen with a broad knowledge of FOREIGN POLITICS.
He leads the forces in defence of the foreign legations and is opposed by the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan.
Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent to the throne in China, is the fifth son of the great Emperor Taou Kwang. Is over 40 years old. Has spent most of his time in the mountains to the west and north of Peking, destroying robber bands. Prince Tuan is practically the "Queensberry" of the capital, as he is inordinately fond of athletic sports, and fist-fights. He was a constant spectator of the races at the international Club. Rarely mingled socially with foreigners. He is a daring rider. His son, tho not entitled to the throne by the conditions of his birth and the laws of the dynasty, is the heir-apparent to the Chinese throne. Tuan is noted for his vigorous action on hasty impulses. Rabidly anti-foreign in sentiment. To Tuan is attributed the order to all the Viceroy's to attack and exterminate all foreigners in China. Got himself elected President of the Tsung li Yamen, Council of Ministerial Board of Foreign Affairs, early in June when he seized the reins of government and supplanted Imperial power. Tuan is generalissimo of all the Chinese forces—now estimated at 950,000—leader of the Boxers and prime mover in the present movement against foreigners. He is the brains and personal leader of the "yellow hordes" that are slaughtering and burning.

LI HUNG CHANG
The Talleyrand of China, General and ex-Prime Minister of China. Born in 1823. In 1860 co-operated with Gen. Gordon in suppressing Taiping rebellion. For 24 years Viceroy of Province of Chili and virtually actual ruler or chief administrator of the Chinese Empire since 1860. A man of liberal views and versatile talents; favorable to railways; the originator of the Chinese navy. In a word, the atlas on whose shoulders the whole rotten fabric of Chinese administration has rested for more than 30 years. Though degraded on more than one occasion by his Imperial master, for early in the Chino-Japanese war Li was deprived of the yellow jacket and peacock feather. Li Hung Chang has none the less, like the famous Talleyrand, in the end, always succeeded in regaining the favor of the Emperor. The pioneer of the social and educational interests of his country. Li Hung Chang has negotiated many treaties, and in 1896-97 made an extensive tour through Europe and the United States. He is the greatest living Chinese man, and one of the richest men in the world. He is at present acting the part of the "homest broker," between the great powers and his 400,000,000 countrymen and his 400,000,000 countrymen.
Sheng, the Taoist of Shanghai. One of the richest and most influential men in China. Much of his fortune is invested in the telegraph lines, railroads and other modern enterprises embarked in by his country. He is Director-General of Telegraphs in China, and, during the recent crisis, and present trouble, no telegrams have been allowed to emanate from China except by his special consent. He is really VIOLENTLY ANTI-FOREIGN.
Through his agency the news of the Peking massacre transpired.
Yung Lu, nephew of the Empress-Dowager was, until quite recently, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese Imperial forces. He was dismissed by Prince Tuan from his post when the latter seized supreme power in China last month.
Gen. Ma, one of the enlightened progressive forces of the Chinese Imperial forces. Left Nankin on June 18 for Peking with his army of 4000 men, and is supposed to have been "obliged" to join Prince Tuan's Boxers.
Gen. Sung Ching, another of the sane generals of the Chinese Imperial

forces. Left Nankin for Peking on June 15. Also supposed to have been forced to join the "Boxers."
Gen. Yuanshikan, commanding the best foreign-drilled troops of the Chinese army, numbering in all about 20,000 men. Is now marching on Shanghai.
Gen. Yung Lu. At one time the present Emperor's tutor; Chinese Imperial Treasurer; most favorably inclined towards foreigners.
Gens. Kang Yi and Tung Fuh Sian are both rabidly anti-foreign and have joined the "Boxer" revolt with passionate ardor. Both participated in the final destruction of the foreign legations in Peking.
Prince Ching, for some time a member of the Tsung li Yamen, possesses profound knowledge of foreign politics; most tolerant towards foreigners; endeavored to protect legations at Peking, but was finally compelled, with his troops to join the "Boxers."

A LOCK AS A DETECTIVE.
An "Indian Rajah" Plan to Watch His House.
A lock for which Messrs. Chubb, the famous English locksmith, not long ago received an order, taxed the ingenuity of all their experts. It is a point of honor with the firm that no order, however uselessly ingenious, shall baffle the inventive faculty of the designers or the technical skill of the workmen. Whatever a customer wants he must have.
The order came from an Indian rajah. After the manner of dusky potentates, he suffered from the dual possession of dishonest servants and magnificent diamonds. The diamonds had been disappearing at an alarming rate, and although only seven servants had access to the box containing them, it had been found impossible to discover the culprit. Whether the rajah dismissed his retinue or put them to death on suspicion, the thefts continued with unbroken regularity.
In his extremity he thought of Messrs. Chubb. An ordinary person would have contented himself with procuring a safe, the lock of which would answer to no key but his own, but the rajah desired something more. He wanted not simply to preserve his jewels, but to catch the thief. It was the fashioning of a lock that should carry out the rajah's idea that taxed the ingenuity of the designers of the great lock-making establishment.
The rajah's order was for an exceedingly complicated lock. He wanted a safe fitted with eight different keys, one for each of his servants and one for himself. A piece of glass about eight inches square was to be let into the front of the safe.
To carry out his wishes, the lock must be so constructed that upon the opening of the safe by any particular key the photograph of the opener should appear immediately in front of the glass, to remain there until another key was inserted. Thus it would be always possible to tell who had last opened the safe.
The clumsy ingenuity of the idea made it a hard one to carry out, but in less than a week an apparatus was designed which would contain the seven photographs. This was fastened inside the safe and made to communicate with the lock. By a clever mechanical device, the key of each servant, as it turned the lock, acted on the photograph and brought it into view.
Whether this unique lock answered its purpose is not yet a matter of history, but it was certainly a clever piece of mechanism.

NEW MODE OF CHEESE-MAKING.
Carleton Experimenters Have Now Caught the English Patent.
An interesting experiment in the curing of cheese is being carried out at Carp, Carleton county, under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying. The English palate likes a Canadian cheese of a flavour similar to the English Cheddar, which is cured at 62 degrees Fahrenheit. At Carp a special room has been set apart in the factory, the air of which is drawn into the room through the drains, cooling it so that the temperature of the room is continuously under 65 degrees, and a flavour is given to the cheese cured in it equal to the best English make.
Last year similar experiments were carried out, and the unanimous opinion of the Montreal Cheese Board was that cheese so cured was worth half a cent per pound more than cheese from the very same vat cured under ordinary circumstances. In addition, the shrinkage in weight of the cheese in the cooler room is much less. On the basis of last year's output of cheese in Canada the increased value represented by the new method would be about \$800,000, or to a small factory it would represent an annual increase of \$40,000 after the initial expense of \$250. The general adoption of the new system in Canada will certainly work a revolution in this important industry.

LONDON'S GREAT DOCKS.
London has a larger commerce than any other city in the world. Liverpool comes next, and Hamburg probably ranks third, although Antwerp closely approaches her. The docks of London cover a greater area than those of Liverpool, and some of them individually are, or were until recently, larger than any on the Mersey. The Victoria dock, opened in 1855, measures 3,000x1,050 feet. The Royal Albert connecting with it and completed in 1880, is 6,500 feet long and 450 feet wide. The two with their locks, constitute a chain almost three miles long, across one of the great horsehoe bends in the lower Thames.

WHEN WOMAN IS SUPREME

"Liberia is the paradise of mother-in-laws," says Miss Agnes McAllister, the author of "A Lone Woman in Africa," who has been for the past twelve years in charge of the Garraway Mission, Liberia. "A woman can command the services of her sons-in-law for certain duties, and it matters not what their other obligations are, they must obey her. For that reason daughters are exceedingly desirable possessions among Liberians.
"When a child is born some member of the family is sent at once to the devil doctor to inquire who it is and what its name shall be. He goes up into the house top, taking with him a cow horn. This he blows to call the dew, and the devil is supposed to tell who it is that has come back into the world. For the people believe that every new-born child is some deceased member of the family who has returned to life among them. It sometimes receives the same name it had before, and sometimes the name is changed.
"A young mother is never permitted to have the care of her child, an older woman being called in. These nurses may be seen any morning sitting on one of their common chairs, which is nothing more than a stick of stove wood, out of doors, with a pepper board by their side. They will rub one finger in the pepper on the board, then thrust it as far down the child's throat as possible, and massage and stretch the throat thoroughly until the poor little creature is almost strangled and throws up all that is in its stomach. The wretched infant is then laid down to sleep on its little mat on the floor by the fire.
"When a child is 9 to 10 months old small bells are tied to its person at its wrists, waist and ankles. These are intended to coax it to walk. The mother then takes it to a devil doctor, who makes a charm, which she ties about its waist. But often I have seen children without even these charms, and when I asked for an explanation I was told that the child was supposed to be some one who had returned from the spirit world only to find articles to carry back. If its parents should dress it or give it anything it would not stay, but would take the things and be gone. So it is forbidden clothing and ornaments, in hopes that it will change its mind and remain on earth.
"When a girl is from 6 to 10 years of age she wears on her forehead brass rods, sometimes twisted in a spiral and sometimes bent into separate rings. These are put on half way up to the elbow—put on with a hammer to stay. They are worn night and day until the arms become sore. Then they may be taken off, for the scars will always be there to prove that the girl wore jewelry when she was young. If a woman grows up without these marks on her arms it is a lasting source of annoyance to her; for should her neighbors become vexed they cast it up to her that her mother was too poor to put jewelry on her child. This is a great insult, as they all aspire to be considered wealthy.
"Girls are usually betrothed at 7 years of age, and when about 10 she is taken to live with her betrothed's people, where she will be associated with him and learn "his fashion." She is supposed to study his wishes and live to please him.
"A man going off to his work in the morning is never sure he will find his wife on his return. It is a common thing for her to run away, and she is considered a very queer woman who has not at some time left her husband. When he goes visiting he usually takes her with him, to carry his chair, light his pipe and to make sure of having her when he gets back. After harvest the women go on dancing parties from town to town, and are entertained with feasting by their friends.
"Every town has its head women, who judges and punishes offenders without asking the advice or consent of the man. I have asked for an explanation of this custom, and have always been told. Woman is the mother of man, and he ought to listen to her. Some of these women are remarkable orators. I have often seen one of them standing in the midst of a crowd of people—kings, chiefs, soldiers and women—all seated on the ground, and according profound attention to the "queeda," as they call her. The men of a town dare do nothing to which the women seriously object, as they think women have more influence with God and the spirit world."

EASILY ARRANGED.
Patrick is a big policeman whose good humor and promptness in emergencies have endeared him to the people in the suburban ward over which he is guardian angel.
One day he noticed that a street workman was leaving an unsightly pile of dirt and gravel at the side of the road.
Come, now, you can't leave that heap there, said Patrick sternly.
Well, I've no place to put it, said the workman.
You can't leave it there, persisted Patrick.
What'll I do with it, then? asked the workman, sulkily.
Do with it! echoed Patrick. Dig a hole in the road, to be sure, man, and bury it!
CULTURED.
Wilkins—I should think you would make up to Miss Piantain. She is a very clever girl.
Walker—Heavens, no! Why, she has been too busy for the last eight years acquiring an education.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

FEEDING STOCK.
Farmers do not feed to best advantage. They make little distinction in the character of the food for growing and matured animals. They feed crops that will sell to at least advantage, regardless of nutritive value or drain upon the land. The tendency is to sell the crude products instead of feeding them and producing eggs, poultry, cheese, pork, mutton, etc. We should grow all we feed, mainly, and feed all we grow. The silo is the ideal method of utilizing the corn crop. Clover hay is more profitable than timothy; the nutrients in it are better balanced, and the fertilizing ingredients are 70 per cent. greater, saying nothing of the roots that store up a vast amount of fertility in the soil.
There are three methods of making clover hay, each of which has its peculiar advantages. The first method, and the one most generally adopted, consists in cutting the clover late in the day and as soon as it is fairly cured it is drawn to the barn. The second method consists of cutting after the dew is off in the morning, tending two or three times and drawn to the barn the same day. Bright sunshine is essential to the success of this method, and sufficient force must be employed to keep the machinery moving every available hour of the day. The third method is to cut the clover in the forenoon, rake and shock in the afternoon, then permitting the hay to remain in the shocks several days where the heat generated assists in curing the hay. The shocks are then opened and exposed to the air and sunshine a few hours before drawing to the barn. This method requires favorable weather for several consecutive days, and some extra labor, but it gives a superior quality of hay and is much favored in some localities.
When clover is cut too early in the season it sometimes contains more than 90 per cent. of water, and is very difficult to cure. When cut too late the crude fiber becomes too hard and woody, and the hay is largely indigestible, unpalatable and less nutritious. The largest per cent. of nutrition is secured when the plants are in full bloom, but the large amount of sap in the plants at that time makes it difficult to cure. The most approved time is when about one-third of the blossoms are turning brown.

TREATMENT OF MANURE.
All manure should be kept under cover. When exposed to the weather the loss to the farmer cannot be realized. It should be turned over and well mixed two or three times through the winter in order to rot it before applying it to the different crops, and all remaining over should be composted. A few barrels of lime to mix with muck and manure will add greatly to the value of the compost. Some good soil free from hard stones is also beneficial. When obtainable, sea and rock weed well chopped up by the action of the sea can be added, which is a great help to lighten up any heavy, stiff clay land; in fact, it is a benefit to any land. Too many farmers depend mostly on the manure saved from the stock to keep up the farm. In many cases the root and other crops use all manure obtainable, and when no attention is paid to the compost heap the meadows are neglected and in due time become exhausted. You must feed the farm if you expect it to feed you.
HOW TO STACK SMALL GRAIN.
In a wet season only the most carefully constructed stacks will escape without damage to the grain. Select a piece of level ground and start the bottom by putting up a large round shock. Increase this until it is the size of the bottom of stack, letting the bundles slant outward gradually but not so much as to permit any of the heads of grain to rest on the ground. The bottom should be perfectly circular. Otherwise a good stack cannot be made. One of the main points is to keep the stack high in the center and as solid as possible at the bottom. Some make the mistake of piling loose straw in the bottom. This will settle more than the outer layers of bundles and form a depression. The bundles will slant inward and the stack take water. The bundles especially in the upper half of the stack must slant outward. The mistake is often made of keeping the center too high in the lower half of the stack. When the upper part is reached, there will be great danger of the sides slipping out. The center is then permitted to become more flat as the top is approached. At the point where drawing in begins an extra circle of bundles should be laid inside of the outer row, so as to make the center considerably higher than the outside. As a rule, the stack should be smaller at the base than the middle. This will cause the outer rows of bundles to slant downward, as they settle faster than those in the middle. The top of the stack need not run to a very high point. Flat tops are, of course, to be avoided, but draw in gradually and do not run up too high. Do not allow one side of the stack to extend further out than the other, or it will lean when finished, or will settle to one side and take water if there is much rain.
It is best to use a fork with a rather short handle in stacking, as the operator can then avoid stepping on the outer rows of bundles, besides making it possible for him to place them steeper and more slanting on the outer row. The center of stack will also be firmer and settle least. The work will be more easily and quickly accomplished than when the operator simply uses his hands.

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