

BUSINESS NOTICE
The "MIRAMICHI" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mail 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 in advance.
Advertisements, other than short notices, are charged at eight cents per line per week, for insertion in a three cent per line for each day insertion.
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 less, may be changed under arrangement made with the publisher.
The "MIRAMICHI" ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, N. B., and in the Counties of Westmorland, New Brunswick and in the Province of Quebec, in communication with the publishers, offers superior inducements to advertisers.
Editor M. F. Mitchell Advance, Chatham, N. B.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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TERMS—\$1.00 a Year, in Advance

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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
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Building Stone
The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes. Apply to
J. L. TWEEDIE,
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Solicited.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anesthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Keane's Barber Shop. Telephone No. 6

Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.
STOVES
COOKING, HALL and PARLOR
STOVES at low prices.
PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers, etc. very best, also laparated stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.
A. C. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and on Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles
The undoubted 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.
2nd.—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3rd.—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES BARROU's improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
4th.—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the best 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 on no charge.
J. D. B. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORK
Chatham, N. B.
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, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CAN DIERS.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.
DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR
MONARCH
Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works
KITCHEIE WHARF, CHATHAM, N. B.
(SUCCESSORS TO GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852.)
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.
TUGBOATS, 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.
Jas. G. Miller

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware
Ready Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.
School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Graining Colors, all kinds.
Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint.
Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints
Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 lb. a. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 " Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 lb. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Kegs 100 lb. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil
Finish, Pure Shellac, Driers.
Joiners' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tanned Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes.
10 Tons Refined Iron.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.
Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Wringers, Daisy Churns,
Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wave Wire, Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales, Weigh Beams, Steadyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.
Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions, Violins, Tows and Fixings.
Farming Tools, All Kinds.
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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.
WE DO
Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills
WE PRINT—
ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Come and see our work and compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

YOUTHFUL ANARCHIST ASSASSINS.
Italy has been the birthplace of most of the Anarchists whose names have been made infamous by their deeds, and the editors have all been young men. Caserio, who stabbed the French President was just over 20 years of age; Goli, who shot the Spanish Premier was 26; Lucchesi, who stabbed the Austrian Emperor two years ago, with a file set in a wooden handle, was 35; and the murderer of the King of Italy has reached his 31st year. The miscreant who shot at the Prince of Wales in Brussels was only 15.
Never think any portion of time too short to be employed.—Lord Chesterfield.

HOUSEHOLD.
JELLY RECIPES.
Peach Butter.—To every pound of peaches, weighed after peeling and stoning allow one half pound of sugar. Pare and slice the peaches which should be very ripe and mellow cut in pieces and put through the press. Put over the fire in a porcelain kettle let the pulp heat slowly and cook, stirring occasionally until it is of the consistency of marmalade. Add the sugar, stir until it is dissolved and cook rapidly for 15 minutes. Place the kettle on the back part of the stove where the butter will not become cooled until it is quite solid. Pack in jars or tumblers while hot.
Apple Butter.—Pare and core the apples, cut in pieces and put through the press. To every pint of apple pulp take one quart of new sweet cider. Cider not more than two days old will make the best apple butter used with tart apples. Boil the cider down one half; then measure using in the proportion given above. Add the apple pulp and cook very slowly stirring often. When it begins to thicken, sweeten to taste with brown sugar. Stir until the sugar is entirely dissolved; cook until the butter is the desired consistency—that of soft jam; pack in jars or tumblers while hot, and keep in a cool place. If preferred speed, allow the following quantities: every five quarts of apple pulp, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon.
Citron Preserves.—Three pounds of citron, two lemons, three pounds of sugar, one eighth pound of ginger root. Pare and slice the citron. Extract the juice from the lemons and cut them in slices. Bruise the ginger root slightly, tie it in a muslin cloth and cover with three pints of water. Add the slices of lemon and boil until the water is highly flavored; strain saving all the water. Add to this the sugar and juice of the lemons, stir until the sugar is dissolved, boil and skim until clear. Add the citron and boil until the slices are transparent, but not too soft to keep their shape. Put them carefully in glass jars, pour the sirup over them and seal while hot.
Coffee Jelly.—Half a box of gelatine, two cups of boiling water, half a cupful of cold water one cupful of sugar, three fourths of a cupful of clear, strong coffee. Cover the gelatine with the cold water and let it stand for half an hour, dissolve in the hot water and add the sugar and coffee. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and strain. Turn into a mold previously wet with cold water, and when solidified serve with whipped cream.
Grape Catsup.—Five pounds of ripe grapes, two and a half pounds of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful each of whole cloves, cinnamon, and allspice, two cupfuls of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two blades of mace. Put the grapes through the press, add the sugar, vinegar, salt, and spices. Boil until thick as ordinary catsup, remove the whole spices and bottle while hot.
Chili Sauce.—Eight ripe tomatoes, three good-sized onions, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful salt, pinch of red pepper, one cup sugar, three cups vinegar, cut tomatoes and onions in small pieces, add spices, vinegar, and sugar, and cook until as thick as you wish it, seal and it will keep any length of time.
Tomato Marmalade.—To two pounds of tomatoes add two pounds of sugar and the juice and grated rind of one lemon; scald the tomatoes and take off the skin; mix the sugar with the tomatoes, and boil them slowly for an hour, skimming and stirring; add the juice and grated rind of the lemon and boil another half hour, or till it is a thick, smooth mass.

COOK THEM IN THIS WAY. It is the only way, indeed, in which they may be appropriately served with turkey or meat. Too long cooking impairs the flavor. Always cook cranberries in granite or porcelain. Metal will give them an unpleasant taste and a bad color.
To make cranberry sauce to perfection, allow to one quart of cranberries one cupful of cold water, and let cook 10 minutes, until the skins have begun to break. Then add two cupfuls of granulated sugar, and let boil 10 minutes longer, stirring frequently with silver or granite spoon, to prevent scorching. Pour into earthen or granite molds, and let set for 12 hours before serving, although in a cold place it will become firm very quickly if made as directed. Pint bowls make very good molds, and large-sized egg-cups make pretty individual shapes.
Cranberry pie is delicious, and a frequent dessert. To make it, wash and pick over one quart of cranberries, and place in a deep granite pie dish, with two cups of granulated sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Cover with nice puff paste, and bake in a moderate oven for three-fourths of an hour.
Cranberry tart, if nicely made, is as handsome as it is good. Line a granite pie dish with puff paste, and fill it with cranberries, lemon juice, and sugar, as for cranberry pie. Twist little strips of puff paste, and lay them across the top of the pie to form a neat lattice work. Bake in a brick oven. Serve cold.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.
For Summer Diarrhea.—Listerine, one ounce; potash carbonate, one dram; syr. rhei aromat., seven ounces. Half an ounce every four hours.
Varicose Veins.—Tincture colcolonia is a specific in the treatment of varicose veins. Tendrops four times daily, all other conditions of the patient receiving proper attention, will produce prompt benefit.
Tonsillitis.—Let the patient wet his forefinger and dip it into powdered bicarbonate of sodium. The surface of the tonsil should be rubbed with the end of the finger every five minutes during half an hour, and afterward every hour during the same day.
Powder Stains on the Skin.—They may be removed by painting with the following solution: Biniodide of ammonium and distilled water, equal parts. Then dilute with hydrochloric acid to reach the tissues more deeply affected.
Infantile Diarrhoea.—At the onset give a tablespoonful of the following mixture: Oil of ricini, one ounce; glycerine, two ounces; oil of cassia, one drop. After it has operated freely give listerine combined with a small dose of Batle's papine.
Gargle and Mouth Wash.—Diluted listerine makes a pleasant and efficient gargle and mouth wash, acting kindly on irritated or inflamed mucous surfaces, and removing any unpleasant odors of the breath.
For Sore Eyes.—Bathe in weak solution of salt and water, before going to bed.
For Scald or Burn.—If only on the surface, make an ointment of sulphur and lard stiff and cover the sore.
Diphtheria Remedy.—Inhale the fumes of slaked lime, put some lime in a small vessel and inhale with a funnel.
Onion Earache Cure.—Roast small onion until soft, dip it in sweet oil and insert in the ear. When the pain is relieved take out the onion and put raw cotton in.

SELECTED TESTED RECIPES.
A New Mackerel Dish.—Thoroughly freshen two fish by soaking over hot water in fresh water in the morning, wipe dry and squeeze lemon juice over the flesh side. Lay one of the fish in the bottom of a baking-pan, and cover with a thick dressing made of bread-crumbs well seasoned with parsley, pepper, salt, butter and some bits of thin lemon peel, the outside yellow part. Lay the other fish on this dressing and baste with melted butter and hot water. Bake until brown, remove to a hot platter without disturbing the layers, use a fish-fish in the baking pan to make handling easy, and cover the top with bread-crumbs moistened in melted butter and baked to a pretty brown. Garnish with thin lemon slices and parsley.
Ginger Snaps.—One cup butter and lard mixed, one half cup sugar, one cup New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful soda scalded in one cup hot water, three teaspoonfuls ginger. Beat well and handle slightly. Roll out very thin, cut and bake in a hot oven. Bake on the slide, so that they will brown quickly without raising and be very brittle. This recipe is very fine.
Make soft ginger cake by the same baking powder and using one half the quantity of flour—one and a half cups.
Currant Jelly Omelet.—Make a plain egg omelet, and just before serving, spread with currant jelly—considered a great delicacy either as a breakfast or luncheon dish.

DELICIOUS CRANBERRIES.
Cranberries are frequently served in a semi-liquid state, but are so much superior in taste and appearance when firm enough to be moulded that every housewife should learn to cook them in this way. It is the only way, indeed, in which they may be appropriately served with turkey or meat. Too long cooking impairs the flavor. Always cook cranberries in granite or porcelain. Metal will give them an unpleasant taste and a bad color.
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THE HOOPSKIRT.
Many Broad.
Some Arguments Pro and Con—What
A strong movement is again being made in favor of reviving the wear of the odious hoopskirt, in direct contrast to the present clinging style of dress. It is to be hoped that an emphatic and prompt protest will be made against the fashion as there was several years ago, when Mrs. Arthur Stannard's "John Strange Winter," crusade against its adoption brought 72,000 signatures, including women from every walk in life, from Duchesses to dairy maids.
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MEN'S BEARDS
Were subject to a Five Cent Tax in Good Queen Bess's Time.
In the time of Queen Elizabeth a tax was placed upon men's beards. In the first year of her reign a tax was imposed of about 85 cents on every beard above a fortnight's growth. The law, however, was never enforced, and so it lapsed. In France a tax on beards was imposed and enforced, and it is said that from it a handsome revenue was derived. Peter the Great of Russia also imposed a tax upon beards; a copeck to be paid by peasants and laborers and 100 rubles by those of a higher station in life. So strongly was this Russian anti-beard law resented that in more than one case it led to the spilling of blood. Officers were stationed at the city gates with swords, and if any beard wearer refused to pay the tax he was at once submitted to the ordeal of a gratuitous shaving.
CARE OF CLOTHES.
Girls should be early taught the importance of caring for their clothes. With some neatness is innate, but many, if allowed to follow their own inclinations, kick off their shoes, drop their clothes in a heap on the floor, and in the morning "jump into them" regardless of appearance or of hygienic laws. Teach the girls and boys, too, to hang their clothing—undergarments especially—over the back of a chair, at night, where the air will circulate through them, for this is as important as airing the night dress and bedding in the morning. Stockings, if left in a heap where no air is stirring, will be clammy in the morning, especially if they were wet with perspiration at night. Those who perspire freely should hang their waists wrong side out to air and never hang them in a close closet. Undervests that are worn all day should not be worn at night. Old loose ones should take their place. In the summer, nothing but the night gown is necessary.
As a girl grows older she should learn to shake and brush her gowns and jackets, especially her best ones, before hanging them up; also, to sponge off any spots tighten the loose buttons and repair any breaks, so that the garments are in perfect readiness for instant use. It is annoying to wait for a rip to be mended or a button to be sewed on at the last minute, when the horse is harnessed and you yourself are ready. Gloves, shoes and hats are in the same category.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.
A builder in New York City has just put up a block of flats in which the only arrangements for cooking are supplied by electricity. The kitchen furniture consists merely of three round platters or so-called stoves, an oven and a broiler, which are merely placed on an ordinary kitchen table. When the cooking is finished they can be put in a convenient cupboard. Not only is space saved but the room can be utilized for other purposes, and in summer the servants are not overheated.
SULKY RAZORS.
Most men will agree that it is a fact that a razor worked overtime does actually get tired, if not sulky. A razor, like a pipe, requires rest, and if it does not get a rest, though it may still be keen, it goes on strike, and nothing will induce it to perform its accustomed labor with credit.
BEAR VS. BEER.
I notice that a bear took possession of a Canadian backwoods brewery the other day.
What did the employes do—quit the brew?
No; they rallied and rushed the growler.
ROYAL ABSTAINER.
The Queen of Holland, it is stated, is a total abstainer, and ostentatiously refuses on all public occasions to partake of wine. The Queen is a patron of the Total Abstinence Society and of the Women's Social Party League, and it is said she is among the most active of workers.

LITTLE THINGS
That led to Some of the World's Greatest Discoveries.
The rolling of cold iron was first suggested, it is said, by a workman who was placing a piece of hot iron in the rolls and carelessly allowed his tongue to be drawn in also. Noticing that the tongue rolled without breaking, he called the attention of the Superintendent to the incident. The matter was investigated, experiments were made, and it was found that cold rolled iron is equal to steel for shafting purposes.
A Nuremberg glass cutter accidentally discovered the art of etching upon glass. A few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles and he noticed that the acid caused the glass to corrode and soften. He at once took the hint, drew figures upon the glass with varnish, applied the aqua fortis and then cut away the glass from around the drawing. Removing the varnish, he found the figures that he had drawn raised upon a dark background.
Figuierria, the master of early engraving, delighted in doing deeds of kindness. One day a washerwoman, in washing a piece of clothing in which a needle had been carelessly left, had the misfortune to run it into her hand. The needle broke, and more than half of it was left embedded in the flesh. It gave her much pain, and as soon as she could she went to Figuierria's studio, put down the bundle of damp clothes that she was carrying to their owner, and asked the artist to help her. After much patient, careful manipulation with his fine tools he succeeded in extracting the broken needle.
The woman thanked him, and as she lifted her damp bundle to leave the studio Figuierria noticed that it had rested upon one of his engravings and had received an excellent impression from it. The engraving, like all others of the time, was a metal plate complete in itself, and was regarded as a single picture. The impression made upon the damp cloth suggested to the alert mind of Figuierria the possibility of producing an indefinite number of pictures from a single original. By experimenting he perfected his discovery, and eventually made it possible for all homes to have beautiful engravings, for, previous to his discovery, only the wealthy could afford them.
SHELLFISH
Make a Curious Sound by the Closing of their Shells.
Most seamen can tell of curious clinking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems so altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.
A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions, and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny notes, each clear and distinct in itself, and ranging from a high treble down to a bass. When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the boat the sound grew more intense, and in some places, as the boat moved on, it could not be heard at all.
On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns and the note of an Aeolian harp.
For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by shellfish, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water, sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that, as the shellfish made the sounds, they probably had some meaning, and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.
A BRIDGE MADE OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.
A bridge so constructed crossed the Ghelum, or Bitasoa, one of the rivers of the Punjab, at Kohala. It was erected more than a year ago by Major Aylmer, V. C., on the site of the bridge that had been destroyed by the floods, and is on the Murree and Baramulla route to Cashmere. Lieutenant-Colonel Gallreid, during one of his expeditions in the Soudan, encountered with his troops the River Kokoro, which runs for long distances between banks 80ft. high, and descending almost perpendicularly to the stream. Lieutenant Willis, in this fit, borrowed from the telegraph department of the column several coils of stout wire, which were made into ropes, and fastened to enormous beams on each side of the river. Across these were placed blocks of wood attached to each other, and the column crossed the stream successfully.
THE CULTURED CONDUCTOR.
She drew a line from her purse and put it between her teeth while she crowded back the contents of the bag and snapped it shut.
When the conductor came along she took the coin from her mouth and extended it to him.
He saw the action and at once placed a nickel between his lips. Then he took the dime and handed her the nickel.
A fair exchange, ma'am, he pleasantly said.
Of what? she haughtily asked.
Of microbes, he replied, and passed along.
THE REAL "FLOWERY KINGDOM."
Flowers bloom in the Sandwich Islands all the year round; therefore it is believed that that country is more deserving than Japan of the title "Flowery Kingdom."

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A Nuremberg glass cutter accidentally discovered the art of etching upon glass. A few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles and he noticed that the acid caused the glass to corrode and soften. He at once took the hint, drew figures upon the glass with varnish, applied the aqua fortis and then cut away the glass from around the drawing. Removing the varnish, he found the figures that he had drawn raised upon a dark background.
Figuierria, the master of early engraving, delighted in doing deeds of kindness. One day a washerwoman, in washing a piece of clothing in which a needle had been carelessly left, had the misfortune to run it into her hand. The needle broke, and more than half of it was left embedded in the flesh. It gave her much pain, and as soon as she could she went to Figuierria's studio, put down the bundle of damp clothes that she was carrying to their owner, and asked the artist to help her. After much patient, careful manipulation with his fine tools he succeeded in extracting the broken needle.
The woman thanked him, and as she lifted her damp bundle to leave the studio Figuierria noticed that it had rested upon one of his engravings and had received an excellent impression from it. The engraving, like all others of the time, was a metal plate complete in itself, and was regarded as a single picture. The impression made upon the damp cloth suggested to the alert mind of Figuierria the possibility of producing an indefinite number of pictures from a single original. By experimenting he perfected his discovery, and eventually made it possible for all homes to have beautiful engravings, for, previous to his discovery, only the wealthy could afford them.
SHELLFISH
Make a Curious Sound by the Closing of their Shells.
Most seamen can tell of curious clinking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems so altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.
A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions, and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny notes, each clear and distinct in itself, and ranging from a high treble down to a bass. When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the boat the sound grew more intense, and in some places, as the boat moved on, it could not be heard at all.
On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns and the note of an Aeolian harp.
For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by shellfish, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water, sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that, as the shellfish made the sounds, they probably had some meaning, and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.
A BRIDGE MADE OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.
A bridge so constructed crossed the Ghelum, or Bitasoa, one of the rivers of the Punjab, at Kohala. It was erected more than a year ago by Major Aylmer, V. C., on the site of the bridge that had been destroyed by the floods, and is on the Murree and Baramulla route to Cashmere. Lieutenant-Colonel Gallreid, during one of his expeditions in the Soudan, encountered with his troops the River Kokoro, which runs for long distances between banks 80ft. high, and descending almost perpendicularly to the stream. Lieutenant Willis, in this fit, borrowed from the telegraph department of the column several coils of stout wire, which were made into ropes, and fastened to enormous beams on each side of the river. Across these were placed blocks of wood attached to each other, and the column crossed the stream successfully.
THE CULTURED CONDUCTOR.
She drew a line from her purse and put it between her teeth while she crowded back the contents of the bag and snapped it shut.
When the conductor came along she took the coin from her mouth and extended it to him.
He saw the action and at once placed a nickel between his lips. Then he took the dime and handed her the nickel.
A fair exchange, ma'am, he pleasantly said.
Of what? she haughtily asked.
Of microbes, he replied, and passed along.
THE REAL "FLOWERY KINGDOM."
Flowers bloom in the Sandwich Islands all the year round; therefore it is believed that that country is more deserving than Japan of the title "Flowery Kingdom."

THE HOOPSKIRT.
Many Broad.
Some Arguments Pro and Con—What
A strong movement is again being made in favor of reviving the wear of the odious hoopskirt, in direct contrast to the present clinging style of dress. It is to be hoped that an emphatic and prompt protest will be made against the fashion as there was several years ago, when Mrs. Arthur Stannard's "John Strange Winter," crusade against its adoption brought 72,000 signatures, including women from every walk in life, from Duchesses to dairy maids.
Lady Jeanne, with strict impartiality, had something to say both for and against the skirt. She defended its wear on the ground that it supported the weight of heavy dress skirts and petticoats; and, for a second reason, that it was unique, namely, that "it would at least do away with spindle-legged furniture and sweep the drawing room clear of a multitude of foolish, fragile knock-knocks."
MEN'S BEARDS
Were subject to a Five Cent Tax in Good Queen Bess's Time.
In the time of Queen Elizabeth a tax was placed upon men's beards. In the first year of her reign a tax was imposed of about 85 cents on every beard above a fortnight's growth. The law, however, was never enforced, and so it lapsed. In France a tax on beards was imposed and enforced, and it is said that from it a handsome revenue was derived. Peter the Great of Russia also imposed a tax upon beards; a copeck to be paid by peasants and laborers and 100 rubles by those of a higher station in life. So strongly was this Russian anti-beard law resented that in more than one case it led to the spilling of blood. Officers were stationed at the city gates with swords, and if any beard wearer refused to pay the tax he was at once submitted to the ordeal of a gratuitous shaving.
CARE OF CLOTHES.
Girls should be early taught the importance of caring for their clothes. With some neatness is innate, but many, if allowed to follow their own inclinations, kick off their shoes, drop their clothes in a heap on the floor, and in the morning "jump into them" regardless of appearance or of hygienic laws. Teach the girls and boys, too, to hang their clothing—undergarments especially—over the back of a chair, at night, where the air will circulate through them, for this is as important as airing the night dress and bedding in the morning. Stockings, if left in a heap where no air is stirring, will be clammy in the morning, especially if they were wet with perspiration at night. Those who perspire freely should hang their waists wrong side out to air and never hang them in a close closet. Undervests that are worn all day should not be worn at night. Old loose ones should take their place. In the summer, nothing but the night gown is necessary.
As a girl grows older she should learn to shake and brush her gowns and jackets, especially her best ones, before hanging them up; also, to sponge off any spots tighten the loose buttons and repair any breaks, so that the garments are in perfect readiness for instant use. It is annoying to wait for a rip to be mended or a button to be sewed on at the last minute, when the horse is harnessed and you yourself are ready. Gloves, shoes and hats are in the same category.

LITTLE THINGS
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