

**BUSINESS NOTICE**  
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" 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 and FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. If paid in advance the price is One Dollar.  
Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line per week, for its insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.  
Special 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 Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Westchester, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspé, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agriculture, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address: Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

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Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.

**STOVES**  
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES at low prices.

**PUMPS! PUMPS!!**  
Pumps, Iron Pipe, Baths, Steamers the very best, also Japanned copper and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.

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**Roger Flanagan's**  
Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.  
Also a choice lot of

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**  
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**Spectacles**  
The undenied advantages are claimed for Mackenzie's spectacles. It is 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 BARDOU'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 finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.  
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or see Mr. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1898.

**Insurance.**  
COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL IMPERIAL, LONDON & LANCASHIRE, LANCASHIRE.  
ETNA, HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION, PHENIX OF LONDON, MANCHESTER.  
**Mrs. Jas. G. Miller.**

**WOOD GOODS!**  
WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale  
Laths  
Paling  
Box-Shooks  
Barrel Heading  
Matched Flooring  
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Dimensioned Lumber  
Sawn Spruce Shingles,  
**THOS. W. FLEET, Nelson.**

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# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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**JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, PROPRIETOR**  
Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds, Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete. GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.  
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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,  
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N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

**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, Floor Paints  
Weather and Waterproof.  
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100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.  
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Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.  
100 Kegs 100 lbs. 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, Dri.  
Joiners' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.  
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.  
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75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.  
75 Kegs Wire Nails.  
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**Farming Tools, All Kinds.**  
Mower Sections, Heads, Knife Heads, Mower Section Guards, Rivers, Oilers.  
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.**

**DOGS OF WAR.**  
Exhibitions of Their Practical Utility.  
Some clever dogs—an Irish wolfhound and some collies—have been for more than three months most carefully and patiently trained by Major Hantoville Richardson in all the varied duties of dogs attached to a regiment in war time, says a London letter.  
They are trained to guard baggage, guard ammunition, carry messages from one part of the field to another and await a reply; give the alarm on the approach of the enemy by running into camp without barking, and to do ambulance duty by seeking the wounded in cover or carrying first aid appliances.  
Major Richardson has for some time been in Germany investigating the method of training there, and is now giving daily exhibitions in the grounds of the Crystal Palace in connection with the ambulance section of the Naval and Military Exhibition of the practical uses of dogs attached to regiments in war time.  
The performance opens with an attack by the enemy, who are repulsed. When firing ceases the dogs begin their work of carrying first aid to the wounded and seeking those who are wounded in cover.  
Attached to the collar of each ambulance dog is a small bottle of brandy. On either side of his saddle cloth, on which the red cross is conspicuous, are pockets, one containing bandages and the other necessities for "first aid." The other ration of biscuit for the dog himself. Strapped across the back of each is a waterproof sheet for the

**About the House.**

**HEALTH RULES FOR SUMMER.**  
In any valuable advice about the treatment of oneself in summer, the "don'ts" must largely prevail. During the hot months the gospel of abstinence should be most strenuously and continuously taught and accepted. Life is the result, writes Dr. J. Livingstone.  
First, don't entirely shut out the sunlight because it makes the room somewhat warmer or fades the carpets and germs destroyer. You need, of course, have the sun streaming in all day, but let it come in freely for an hour or two in the morning.  
Use as little gas as possible for lighting purposes. It is estimated that one gas jet consumes as much oxygen as six people and adds to the heat. A lamp makes far less heat, but must be used in a room with light, which uses none of the room's oxygen. Luckily, the hours of summer daylight are so long that one usually has all the time he needs to work or read before the darkness comes, and requires little artificial light.  
Don't neglect your sleeping room. This is a most important matter. Be sure that, during the hour when the sunlight is being admitted the bedclothes have been removed and are spread out so that they, as well as the bed, will become thoroughly aired. Do not sleep in a draught.  
But although you should not sleep in a draught, the air should circulate freely through the room. Be sure the people close their windows at night, because they are "afraid of the night air." Night air cannot in the absence of the sun, be as blighting as day air. It is a thousand times less dangerous than the air which, in a closed room, becomes heavy and poisonous from the exhalations from both body and lungs.  
Don't drink too much ice water. This is a dangerous practice. Ice water always thirst for a few minutes without quenching it. For this reason, if you are addicted to ice water, usually drink enough to cause a full and bloated feeling, and to stop digestion by unduly cooling the stomach. Lemonade, made from clear, cool—not ice cold—water is the most refreshing and satisfying food for summer.  
Let your heartiest meal be at night. Make your breakfast a light day is over. Fruit, toast, soft-boiled eggs and oatmeal make a good breakfast. Where the intermission between hours of labor is short, no heavy food should be eaten, but the stomach. Hundreds of people who eat heartily and return to work almost immediately afterwards have dyspepsia.

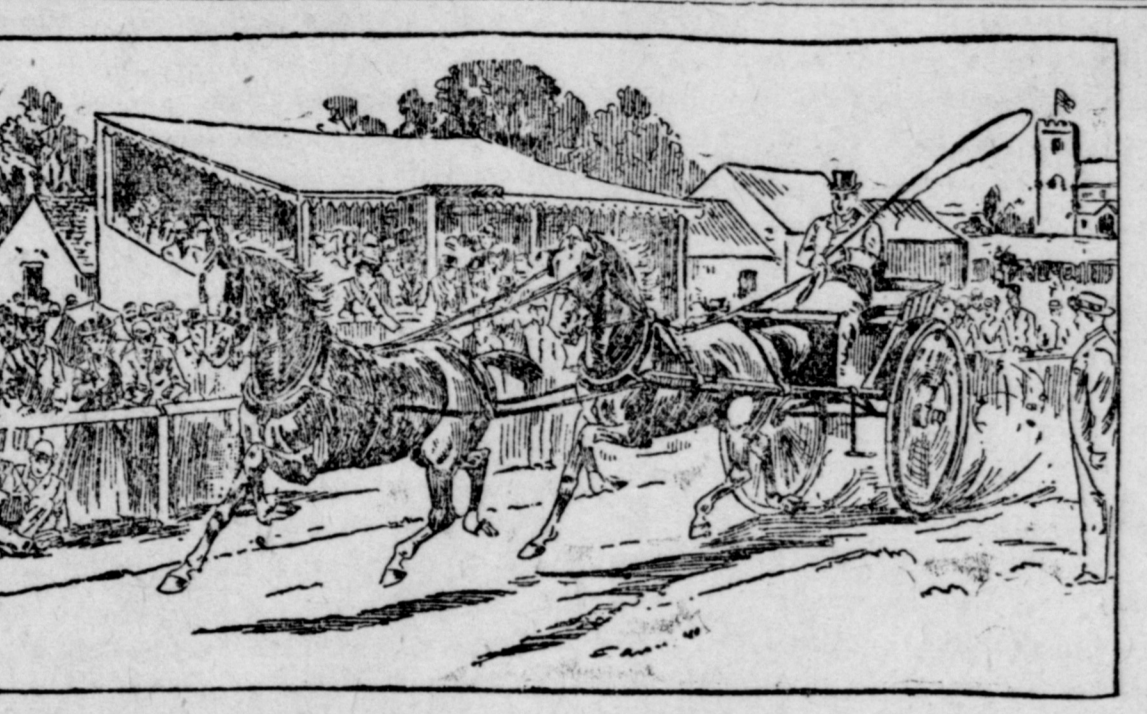
**LAUNDERING SILK EMBROIDERY.**  
To launder embroidered linen make a suds with fine soap and warm water. Dip the silk in the suds through and through until it is clean. Rinse in clear water and dry between towels. It is well not to expose embroidered work to the air while it is wet, and should never be dried in the sun, nor should it be folded or rolled while it is damp. Before it is entirely dry, lay it on a piece of thick flannel on a soft, padded board. Lay the embroidered side down, cover it with a dry cloth, over that place a wet cloth and press with a moderate heat. Instead of folding it, roll it on a large, round wooden stick.

**MENDING CHINA.**  
A clever housekeeper mends her broken china with a home-made cement. Make a thick solution of gum-arabic in water, then stir in plaster of paris until a paste is formed. Apply to the broken parts with a brush and set away to harden.

**TRIOUBLE AT DARLEY'S.**  
It all arose over a little mouse and a Black Beetle.  
"Oh, dear," gasped Mrs. Darley, as she rushed out of the house and sank into a garden-seat by the side of her husband.  
"What is the matter?" asked Mr. Darley, as soon as he could remove, with great deliberation, the cigar from his mouth.  
"It was a mouse. It ran just across the floor of the dressing-room."  
"Did it attack you severely, dear, and did you escape only after a terrible hand-to-hand combat?"  
"Now, you are making fun of me, Frank," the little woman pouted, "and I think it is unkind of you."  
"I don't intend to be unkind, dear, but you must own your fear of mice is very foolish. Of course, I know that it is a very general fear of your sex, but that is no reason why individuals should not try to rid themselves of the habit of getting frightened into fits every time a mouse makes its appearance. It is a small weak little thing, and it will kill you."  
Mr. Darley interrupted himself to insert the fourth finger of his right hand to wriggle with his shoulders, while he said:  
"What on earth has got down my back?"  
"It's only a blackbeetle, dear," replied Mrs. Darley. "I saw it crawling over my collar. I tried to push your hand right down! Oh, dear, I can feel it getting down into the small of my back. Oh, oh! I can't sleep. I can't do anything to help myself, instead of standing staring like that?"  
"If you don't stand still, dear, I'll stand still! How can I stand still with a venomous thing like that parading up and down my spinal column?"  
With this Mr. Darley threw himself on his back, while his faithful wife hovered over him, anxiously trying to be of some use. A neighbor, who had called, thought that Mr. Darley was writing the notes of an epileptic fit, and, with rare presence of mind, rushed for water, having obtained which he threw it all over Mr. Darley before Mrs. Darley could stop him. The water must have drowned the blackbeetle for Mr. Darley arose, and was about to expostulate with the man who had "brought him to," but his wife stepped between the two men and stopped what might have been a quarrel.  
"You had better go to your room and change your clothes, dear," she said to her husband, who had just stepped into the water.  
After he had gone she explained the cause of the trouble to the neighbor, and the latter departed. After Mr. Darley had put on dry clothes he said to his wife:  
"Did I understand you to say that you saw that blackbeetle crawling over my collar, and never said a word about it?"  
"Why, dear," replied she, "I did not want to interrupt your discourse on woman's fears of mice, and I knew that nothing was to be feared from a little blackbeetle. It is a small, weak little thing, and it must, of course, be just so!" snarled Mr. Darley, as he walked off in a huff, without waiting for his wife to finish her sentence.  
"What inconsistent creatures men are," soliloquized Mrs. Darley, as she watched her husband's form disappear round the corner.

**NEW WAYS TO COOK CORN.**  
Corn Oysters: Grate one dozen ears corn in a pan add a pinch of salt and a little pepper, drop in spoonfuls into a well-greased skillet, and as soon as brown, turn over like griddle cakes. It should be the size of large oysters. Excellent breakfast dish.  
Corn Fritters: Cut the corn from 5 or 6 ears corn, break an egg in it and add salt and pepper to suit the taste. Drop from a large spoon into a frying pan with hot butter in it, and fry on both sides to a rich brown.  
Fried Green Corn: Cut the corn from the cob, and put it in a skillet that has hot butter and lard mixed. Season with some pepper and salt, stir it often to keep from burning, and cook it with a cover over it. Corn cooked on the cob, if any is left from the meal, may be cooked in this way and put in the oven and browned.  
Corn Custard: Cut corn from the cob, mix it, not too thickly, with milk, add two or three beaten eggs, pepper and salt to taste, and bake half an hour. To be served as a vegetable.

**ASKING THE DOCTOR.**  
Don't be afraid to ask too much of your doctor; you pay him for his visits, and they should be more than worth the social calls. Some doctors rush into a room, repeat a stale joke or two to make the patient laugh, or pay her a flattering compliment; then feel her pulse, and look wondrous wise. Then write a prescription for the dear knobs what—but we doubt very much if the doctor does; then rush out again



**The Sale of the King's Horses at Wolferton: A Tandem Pair.**  
King Edward VII., as is well known, is, and has been for many years, an enthusiastic breeder of horses and stock. With the care taken in their selection it is not to be wondered at therefore that much interest is shown by horse dealers of the best class and the horse-loving public generally on the occasion of the sale of any portion of His Majesty's stud. As can well be imagined, there is active competition at these sales, and the bidding is invariably realized.  
On the occasion of the sale of the King's horses at Wolferton, a tandem pair of horses was sold for the sum of \$1,000. The horses were of the best class and the horse-loving public generally on the occasion of the sale of any portion of His Majesty's stud. As can well be imagined, there is active competition at these sales, and the bidding is invariably realized.

**WORLD IN GLASS HOUSES.**  
RESIDENCES IN WHICH DUST CANNOT COLLECT.  
Day Not Very Far Removed When Vitreous Materials Will Play Principal Role.  
According to M. Jules Henriaux, who originated the famous Palais Lumineux, or palace of light, at the late Paris Exposition, and who was until recently director of the great glass manufactory at St. Gobain, in France, the world will ere long consist of residences in which dust cannot collect. It is not to be wondered at therefore that much interest is shown by horse dealers of the best class and the horse-loving public generally on the occasion of the sale of any portion of His Majesty's stud. As can well be imagined, there is active competition at these sales, and the bidding is invariably realized.

**PLAYING THE ROYAL GAME.**  
As a boy, and for twenty-five years he lived solely for golf, playing day and night—literally, for he had his own links at Alderley. He had electric arc-lights, at a cost of over \$35,000.  
At St. Andrews and all the great golfing centres he spent thousands, staying at the most costly hotels, and practically living on the links. He did the thing well, certainly, for he held five amateur championships, or glass greyhounds of the ocean, nor does he contemplate the substitution of vitreous machinery for that now employed in the various processes of manufacture, but he does claim that glass is the best substance known for every kind of structural purpose, and especially for dwelling houses. In short, if the visions of M. Henriaux are realized, the London Daily Express, all the world will be living in glass houses before long.  
The point of the idea is found in the inexhaustible supply of the material, which glass is made of, in its adaptability to all shapes and forms, its durability, and its cleanliness. With regard to the second point, it is obvious that glass can be shaped, colored and decorated to an extent of which no other material is capable, and it is upon this aspect of the idea that M. Henriaux lavishes his imagination.  
GLASS STATUES AND DRESS MATERIALS.  
There are six ways in which glass can be manipulated. It can be cast into window panes, paving stones, panels, &c. It can be moulded into cornices, slates, wall decorations, and other objects. It can be blown into bottles, tumblers, vases and all the utensils comprised under the name of "glassware." It can be blown into a ground into crystals, lenses, prisms and other objects of art and utility. It can be drawn into the finest threads and made into pipes, baskets and dress materials. It can be blown into mosaics and enamels, and can be brought into the closest imitation of most of the precious stones.  
Imagine, with M. Henriaux, the construction of a glass house. The foundation and the walls would be constructed of a variety of glass, recently invented, called "stone glass," which is already successfully used in the severest tests. When crushed it gives a resistance three times as great as granite. When subjected to heat or cold it is found less brittle than steel. When submitted to friction it shows less wear than porphyry. Shock, as of a hammer blow, it resists to a degree which is unparalleled in any material which would fracture under the same conditions of tension has practically no effect on it whatever.

**GLASS HOUSES.**  
The walls, then, would be built of glass, held together by angle-iron, so as to permit a hollow space through which pipes could pass (the pipes themselves being glasswork) conveying hot air, hot and cold water, gas, electric wires, steam, and everything needed for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Stairs and balustrades, ceilings and wall place would all be constructed of glass. Some of M. Henriaux's conceptions in the way of decorations, in which the glass is made opaque or tinted in brilliant colors, or made silver and golden, or arranged in prisms and crystals with facets like diamonds, are perhaps too fanciful to be taken seriously, but through them all there runs the same enthusiasm, the same belief that glass, as Thiers once said of Louis Napoleon, is capable of anything.  
Chairs and tables, in the new glass age, will be made of vitrified material, toughened to the strength of oak and mahogany. Cooking utensils, plates and cups and saucers, will be made of the same substance. Even knives and forks will have glass handles, if not glass blades.  
The new glass blade will be absolutely clean and practically indestructible. The whole of its surface can be washed from the top story to the basement, without a trace of humidity being left. Dust cannot collect on its polished face, and the spider will find no place on which to hang its cobwebs.  
They have already begun to pave the streets of Paris with glass, and it is found that the substance, while practically indestructible, is admirably suited to the feet of both men and beasts, and as it neither holds nor makes any dirt, it is abundantly easy to clean. Its only fault is that it somewhat increases the noise of the traffic, but even this might be and by be overcome.

**COST NOT EXCESSIVE.**  
The question of cost has not been left out of account. Glass can be made out of almost anything amenable to the influence of fire. The stone glass, to which reference has already been made, is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure mining districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and slates are numbered. Perhaps it might be possible in

connection with one of the many projected exhibitions to construct on a modest but scientific scale a dwelling of the kind M. Henriaux describes, in which people would then be able to experience the actual sensation of walking along glass floors, of climbing a glass staircase, of being surrounded by glass walls, of sitting on glass chairs, of eating and drinking tea out of glass cups and stirring it with glass teaspoons.  
How far this could be accomplished with the assistance of monopoly it is hard to say. M. Henriaux is enthusiastic enough to believe in the fullest development of his idea.

**RUINED BY THEIR HOBBIES**  
AMUSEMENTS THAT WRECKED GREAT FORTUNES.  
Passion for Golf Ruined Kenneth Price—Spent Three Fortunes in Horses.  
Without counting betting as a hobby—which it is not—170 wealthy people have been driven to bankruptcy, and in many cases to death as a result of a violent passion for one particular amusement. This ranges over anything between deer-stalking and collecting stamps, says London Anarchist, and the most costly hobby is golf.  
Kenneth Price, who died six months after his bankruptcy last year, owed his disaster to golf, his one mastering passion. His fame as a golfer was such that he was the son of Gordon Price, the wealthy Scotch ironmaster, who left him the business. Kenneth started

**PLAYING THE ROYAL GAME.**  
as a boy, and for twenty-five years he lived solely for golf, playing day and night—literally, for he had his own links at Alderley. He had electric arc-lights, at a cost of over \$35,000.  
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**STILL LIVED ON HER.**  
He had an example of every new style of racing-yacht built for him when it appeared, and he bought and sold his yachts almost weekly, giving away his money as fast as he could, but never getting much for them when he sold them. He talked and dreamed of nothing but yachting, and was a splendid hand at it, commanding all his own boats, and had every kind of yacht conceivable, except a steam-launch, which was a thing he abhorred.  
However, his \$30,000 a year would not stand such a strain long, and at his bankruptcy his yachting expenses were given—truly enough—as the reason for his failure. The yachts were his only assets, every penny of his capital being spent, and they were sold by official order. Elliot Reid committed suicide at Dartmouth on the week's later, dying absolutely penniless.  
No man ever loved horses better, or knew more about them, than Whyte Morley, and they were his hobby. Not by gambling, for he never made a solitary bet in his life; but he spent three separate fortunes.

**EACH OVER \$75,000.**  
in breeding and training horses. He raced to a moderate extent, never gambling, and was very successful, making \$100,000 in Leicester, and as his earnings were modest, he kept always between forty and fifty thoroughbreds tending them like babies, and paying out as much as \$25,000 for each establishment. He bought, on an average a couple of new dogs every week, sometimes making presents of entire batches to his friends. There are not many dog-lovers who do not know of Arthur Griffiths, and as his expensive hobby brought him nothing in return—he frequently said he would as soon think of selling his own brother as of taking money for a dog—the weight of it broke through his means, and brought him into insolvency. He showed that he had given up his hobby, and that he then had in hand, to say nothing of the hundreds he had parted with; but when the kennels were sold at the famous Astley sale, they did not fetch \$2,000. Griffiths died in the States, about eighteen months ago.

**MILITARY CYCLISTS.**  
The decision of the War Office to send nearly a thousand Volunteer cyclists to the front is a striking instance of prejudice overcome. Fifteen years ago the idea of a military cyclist was treated with mild derision. Now, however, there are from 10,000 to 15,000 Volunteer cyclists in Great Britain, at the beginning of 1898 they numbered 3,400. It is interesting to notice that other countries are beginning to regard the bicycle as a serious item in modern warfare. The French Minister of War has decided that two companies of regular soldier cyclists shall be formed.

**NESTS IN CROMWELL'S GUN.**  
For the past twenty-five years at least, starlings have regularly built in the gun which Oliver Cromwell placed in the Curfew Tower of Windsor Castle when he was in possession there, and for many years a pair of jacksaws found a nesting-place in the old gun on the North Terrace. It was "roght from China, and weighs 7 tons 3 cwt. 3 lbs. The starlings sit on the end of Cromwell's gun, and it is interesting to watch them teaching the young birds to fly. The nest-builders say that the same pair of birds come back to the gun year after year.

**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 free.  
Wm. Johnston, Proprietor.

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Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, AND—  
Builders' Furnishings generally. Lumber Planed and Matched to order.  
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CHATHAM, N. B.

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Printing For Saw Mills  
A SPECIALTY  
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.

a hopeless case, and a year afterwards, he died, in extreme poverty, being, as the attending doctor certified, to death. On his sister's death the collection was sold, but did not fetch a tithe of what he had spent on it.  
What Arthur Griffiths, the famous dog-fancier did not know about dogs was not worth knowing, and though he was wealthy, they landed him in the net of insolvency at last. Considering that he never had less than a couple of hundred at a time, and never sold any, they often gave them away, this is not surprising, especially as he seldom had one worth less than \$50. The prices he gave for special favorites, and though he was wealthy, they landed him in the net of insolvency at last. Considering that he never had less than a couple of hundred at a time, and never sold any, they often gave them away, this is not surprising, especially as he seldom had one worth less than \$50. The prices he gave for special favorites, and though he was wealthy, they landed him in the net of insolvency at last. Considering that he never had less than a couple of hundred at a time, and never sold any, they often gave them away, this is not surprising, especially as he seldom had one worth less than \$50. 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