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# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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Rooms and see our work and compare it with that of others.  
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## EDITORIAL NOTES

Today England's enemy among the great nations is Russia. Yesterday it was France. The day before yesterday it was Holland. The day before that it was Spain. When in 1066, William the Duke of Normandy, a vassal of the King of France, overthrew Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings of England, at the battle of Hastings and established the Norman line of English monarchs with himself at the head, the feud between England and France began which placed these two nations in opposite camps in most of the great wars of Europe down to Waterloo, over a half century later. In Europe, Asia, Africa and America, those two rivals confronted each other in countless battlefields from the invasion of William the Conqueror to the overthrow of Bonaparte. In the shifting combinations and collisions of European politics England confronted Spain many times between the destruction of Philip II's armada in Elizabeth's days down to Carlos IV's temporary affiliation with Bonaparte, in George III's time. Cromwell's commonwealth assailed the commonwealth of Holland, and the enmity between the two countries, despite the transition which made one of the Williams of Orange England's William III, lasted, with brief interruptions until long after Holland had ceased to be a great power.

The Anglo-Russian vendetta is more recent in its beginning, and its progress than were any of those international feuds, though a trace of it can be discerned as far back as the days of Peter the Great. In the seven years', 1756-63, war Russia for a time was in the coalition against Chatham's friend, Frederick the Great of Prussia, though Chatham overlooked this divergence and aimed to secure a Russian alliance. Chatham's son, the second Pitt, at the nineteenth century's opening, unwisely began that Russophobia policy which has been maintained by most of the Tory ministers, by many of the Whigs and by some of the Liberals down to today. The Czar, Alexander I., was in turn, against England, and with her during the Bonaparte wars, but was on her side in the critical days when Bonaparte's destruction, in the opinion of most of Europe's potentates, became necessary for the peace of the continent. The European balance, that England has often and longest been in antagonism to Russia. It was in defense of Turkey that England, France and Sardinia fought Russia in the Crimea in 1854-56 the last war which England has waged against any great nation. The protection of India against the Russian advance across Asia has been a leading influence in keeping those two nations in opposite camps.

Yet there will be no war between England and Russia in 1901. The Tien Tsin episode will not disturb the peace of those countries. Neither nation is in a position at the present moment to wage a war on a large scale. England's hands are tied by the Boer conflict. Russia's resources are taxed by the vast expenditure which the Trans-Siberian Railroad entails. Until that road is finished—two three or four years hence according as to whether the reports be true or false which say that much of the road already constructed will have to be built over again—Russia will keep the peace. Moreover neither country knows just how the other nations would divide in a conflict of this kind. England is far stronger on the sea than Russia, and Russia has an equal predominance on land. In a war between these two alone most of the fighting, at least in the beginning, would be on the ocean, and in this element England's superiority would probably be decisive. Then, too, Japan seems to be much more anxious to fight Russia than does England, and Japan has an army near at hand which could quickly drive out of China all the Russian soldiers who are there. Here are a few considerations which show that the world's peace will not be broken over the Manchurian incident. That universal war which Europe's diplomats and statesmen have been predicting and dreading ever since the close of the Franco-German conflict is not in sight.

**SUN FACTORIES.**  
The fields of our farms are so many factories driven by sunshine. In which raw materials are being worked into finished products. If we would double our output, we must double the stock out of which the wares are made. In the soil there are no inexhaustible stores from which the stock may be drawn. The nitrogen, it is true, comes from a boundless atmosphere, but with the best tillage we are able to maintain, it can only enter the soil at a limited rate and not such as to utilize the full power of the stream of sunshine flowing by, nor to match the carbon carried in the wind. There is phosphorus and potash enough in the soil and rock beneath for 10 large crops a year, but the rate at which the best amount of water can bring it into soluble form is too slow for even one. But the raw material whose deficiency lowers the key of the factory hum of nature is any other, is soil moisture, and this is true even in very humid climates, when humidity is measured by inches of rainfall.

**IT EVENS UP.**  
Helen—Men are strange beings! I refused Ned Klinger young ago, because he is so much younger than I am, and he proposed again last week.  
Ethel—Oh, well—he's nearer your own age now!

## HARD-HANDED.

A London paper announces that the Bishop of Liverpool has requested girls who are candidates for confirmation not to wear hairpins, as they prick his hands in the act of laying them on. When Doctor Crighton, the late Bishop of London, was asked some ago how he solved a similar problem, he replied:  
"I confirm all the boys personally, and transfer those young porcupines to my suffragan, who is an old varsity squireman, with the cast-iron hands of a blacksmith."

## THE ROMANCE OF THE WHITE CURL

By A. M. Kreeker.  
Frederic Yale was like Caesar, for his achievement, he conquered, and with this he did himself credit, even though his triumph pertained not to the farthermost parts of Gaul, but to a commonplace boarding house, where he tarried during his sojourn in a certain inland town.  
This boarding house was by nature a weary wilderness—in the drawing room overgrown with weedy gossip and at table, under the surveillance of the proprietress, revealed the grotesque of silence. But from the moment of Frederic Yale's arrival it all blossomed as the rose. Merely his presence wrought a metamorphosis. For he sat at the table like a king and looked as handsome as Adonis and in manner showed himself a veritable William of Orange, caressing and familiar, yet civilly dignified.  
He talked too, delightfully. Evidently a man of wide travel, interestingly and picturesquely he interspersed into his conversation sundry anecdotes and recollections of many lands. He talked of proving the old fashioned literary conversationalist in monologue, he evinced cozy chattiness with every one individually. It was sports with the young ladies, and he talked of his own matrimonial life with the young ladies, and books and news with their mamma, while even with the silver-haired dowager in the corner it dwelt with unobtrusive loquacity upon her memories and reminiscences and the caprices of the climate.

As a crowning luster, however, over and above all his accomplishments and graces, the newcomer attracted attention as a man of secrets. For who does not find an alluring quest in the unravelling of the unknown by the unknown by the unknown? And of such a stranger! Frederic Yale was mysterious in two particulars, principally because of the perfect whiteness of his abundant hair curling about his youthful face, while a poignant subordinate interest attached to a handsomely gemmed locket, delicate and daintily feminine in outline, which dangled from his watch guard as a charm.  
Those who had scrutinized the trinket most carefully reported that one side of the embossed with a miniature of a young woman's face, framed in a richly splendorously plumaged hat. But this, pointing to an affair of the heart, there were those of the household who would fain discredit it.

For soft innuendoes were already afloat of an alliance between Mr. Yale and an engaging sylph of the boarding house, and had whispered to the dowager her opinion of him. Her confident, relying on the gentleman's advances upon herself, had promised her most masterly tactics in behalf of the girl, who, inexperienced in matrimonial matters, would certainly never have essayed the subjugation of so rich an empire as he unless aided by the counsels of some veteran commander such as the aged lady.  
As women are proverbial romancers, it goes without saying that the locket and the snowy curls and the incipient interest became pet themes of conversation. The ladies would propose to withdraw the locket from the gentleman's pocket by the landlady that they provoked an excitement which made their poor mother quiver lest in some unguarded moment they should disclose the mystery; and the landlady, who had her own share of the mystery, would never let the ladies forget that she had told them it might vex him, evoking severe reproaches before others, although there lurked within her the suspicion that he was, after all, too sweet tempered ever to become incensed at small offenders.

Gradually, however, it became apparent that the house were harboring similar designs to those of the children and that all shared on their own account the mother's expectations of leniency in case their queries should prove unwelcome to her.  
For some days they had hoped that his general communicativeness respecting his experiences as a traveler would lead to a voluntary disclosure of the mystery; but, none taking place and the time of his stay being limited, they determined to wait no longer upon his pleasure lest he should some day leave and his secret go with him, they being none the wiser.  
So whenever the gentleman was absent the others fell to plotting for some way of ferreting out the mystery, if possible, without laying themselves open to reproach. The chosen plan provided that at the close of some dinner a certain member of the company should begin an entertaining, exciting and prolonged tale; that the ladies should endeavor to draw to the reception room to hear it; and that the story should lead to a general desire for each one present to relate the most thrilling adventure to which he or she had ever been a party; that the lights should be snuffed lowered as an additional decoy, and that if Yale did not readily deliver himself of his history divers little tactful, persuasive hints should be thrown out, with a view to coaxing it from him. Then, if at last they settled or aggrieved the gentleman, they would rely upon his customary good humor for a happy issue out of their tribulations.  
Little need they, however, for any artifice beyond the first story, which was perpetrated during a certain dinner's

**POINTED SAYINGS.**  
"He who fears God need never fear man."  
"You cannot do God's work with the devil's weapons."  
The approbation of self is seldom born of the approval of conscience.  
Christianity is to the Christian as the science of optics to the blind.  
Charity draws from an exhausted fountain; the more it gives, the more it has to give.  
It is hopeless consulting the compass of conscience when you lay the loadstone of lust beside it.

**The Factory**  
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—BLOOD MAKER—  
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We Guarantee it as  
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,  
CHATHAM, N. B.

**WOMEN IN OLD EGYPT.**  
They Shared With the Men All Their Pastimes and Pleasures.  
In ancient Egypt monogamy was practiced, although it was not enjoined by law. There is no evidence of the existence of a marriage ceremony, but the marriage contract secured to the wife certain rights, one of which was that of complete control over her husband, who promised to yield her implicit obedience! Nearness of relationship was no barrier to wedlock, the union of brother and sister being quite common.  
Women, both married and unmarried, participated with the men in all the pleasures of social intercourse. They took part in the public festivals, danced in banquets, drove out in their chariots and made pleasure excursions on the Nile. At banquets the guests were entertained chiefly in the public halls. Singing was also an esteemed accomplishment, and the more solid part of their education must have been attended to, as women often held the most important offices in the priesthood. They presided at births and officiated as mourners at deaths and burials.  
Ladies rarely occupied their spare moments in embroidery and in the cultivation of flowers, of which they were passionately fond and which were lavishly used on all festive occasions. Women of the upper classes were employed in spinning and in the rural districts in tending cattle and sheep and in carrying water, the heavier employments being left to the poorer classes.

This halcyon state of affairs lasted only during the days of Egypt's greatness. During the period of her decline her daughters were fearfully downtrodden and degraded. The heaviest manual labor was assigned to them, and they suffered cruel punishments for the crimes of their fathers, husbands or brothers, as the case might be. Sometimes they were publicly beaten with sticks, at others thrown into dungeons or sent to work at the mines, where the miseries they endured were so great that, as the old historian tells us, they longed for death as far preferable to life.

**A Kentucky Thought.**  
"It is very impressive," said the sentimental young person, "to look out on the ocean, to think that that immense body of water which forms so large a proportion of this earthly sphere."  
"Yes," answered Colonel Stillwell of Kentucky, "but that money they were publicly beaten with sticks, at others thrown into dungeons or sent to work at the mines, where the miseries they endured were so great that, as the old historian tells us, they longed for death as far preferable to life."

**Lyddie as a Dye.**  
Very curious is the action of lyddie on iron. This explosive is, it seems, not only damaging, but an excellent dye of a light mustard yellow color.—London Express.  
**Fond Recollections.**  
"Did you enjoy the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp when you were a child?"  
"Yes," answered Mr. Bykins. "I often look back on those happy days of innocence when I could read yarns of wonderful mechanical inventions like that without being tempted to put up my good money to help form a stock company."—Washington Star.

**A Distinction.**  
"You have a good deal of assurance to come to me for charity," said the man of the house, "with your face all bunged up from fighting. You're nothing but a bruiser."  
"No, sir," replied the seedy vagrant, "I was not wanting in spirit. The other fellow was the bruiser. I'm the misse."—Chicago Tribune.  
**COULDN'T BE DONE.**  
Ostensible Head of the Family.—Maria, there was a book agent around to-day who wanted to sell me a work on etiquette and good behavior. Teaches it in six lessons. I told him I'd ask you if you thought we wanted it.  
Real Head.—It's a humbug, John. I can't be taught in six lessons. I've been trying to teach it to you for 16 years, and haven't succeeded yet.  
An Englishman 39 years old may expect 33 years 2 months more of life; a woman, 34 years 1 month.