

**BUSINESS NOTICE**  
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mail of each 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 non-paral, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.  
Yearly or season advertisements are taken as the rate of \$10.00 an inch per year. The maker, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed with arrangements made therefore with the publisher.  
The MIRAMICHI ADVANCE having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Hastings, New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agriculture, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address: Editor, Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

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# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 26. No. 23. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 18, 1901. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, if paid in advance, \$1.00.

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Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.  
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office  
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

**SERVANTS' BIG INCOMES.**  
SOME OF THEM MAKE OVER \$5,000 PER ANNUM.  
Salaries of the Junior Lords of the Treasury—What the Chief on the Household Staff of a Millionaire Gets.  
The title of this article does not refer to the much talked-of and gradually diminishing suburban "general." Our servants with big incomes are those who have the good fortune to be in the service of our modern money kings.  
The stately homes of England are owned by stately families, and these palaces are in the main, and to all practical purposes run almost entirely by servants whose stipends, in many instances, would put to the blush those of gentlemen who are supposed to be in fairly good positions.  
There are numerous chefs and butlers in receipt of bigger stipends than those paid to many of our permanent Under Secretaries of State in the service of the Government, gentlemen who virtually run the Empire.  
The three junior Lords of the Treasury, to go no higher, get a salary of £1,000 a year each, but there are some chefs in London on the household staff of great families who find roasting, baking, boiling and stewing and the making of roily-poly pudding a far more profitable source of income.  
It must not be thought that the chef does not earn his money; he does, for it is a more difficult task to please the palate of the epicure than it is to satisfy the taste of a nation in matters diplomatic.  
A CHEF'S BIG SALARY.  
A chef on the household staff of a certain British millionaire, who is not wholly unconnected with our cousins over the water, gets the salary of one of the secretaries of the Home Office, just below £1,000 a year, while the chef at a popular hotel in London is paid over £100 per annum.  
These wages are high certainly, but they fall below those paid to at least three or four chefs in New York, the servants stipend up to \$2,000 a year; that is the sum paid to the cook whose unbroken prowess in the culinary art is so agreeable to the tastes of a certain millionaire railway king.  
To come back home to the wages, with emoluments, given to our butlers are rarely below the salaries paid in the Admiralty—generally with the royal handling of the greatest navy of the world.  
Of course, we are referring more directly to the domestic-like wages, servants employed by our greater aristocratic families. Those engaged in the lesser distinguished families are not paid so extravagantly, although they are highly paid for servants.  
For instance, a butler would consider he was getting poor wages if he could not command, with "tips," more than £300 a year—not a bad stipend, you consider that all is found him besides. That £300 is worth £500 to you, when you have to pay for it.  
There are very few people so placed as to practically save the best part of their gross income, but the higher domestic, and in other words, the best families can do so, unless they are otherwise improvident.

**SALARY OF THE BUTLER.**  
After the butler comes the first man, but though this serving man's position ranks immediately after that of the butler, yet there is a vast difference in the status of each and in the wages paid.  
What the butler is paid and what he makes besides in gratuities from visitors and in other ways, often these perquisites exceed his wages, he deserves, for the duties he has to perform are very responsible and important. He is quite not a butler.  
The wages then of the first man varies from £6 or £7 only, to about £10 or £12 a month. There are others who get less than the first-named amount, but they are not so valuable assets, though servants do not regard them as part and parcel of their wages.  
With the exception of personal expenditure necessary and common to us all, in the way of wardrobe and so forth, the amounts we have mentioned represent, added to the butler's wages, the emoluments, net savings, since servants are housed and fed at their employer's expense.  
The wages of servants of all grades below the rank of butler—and they are very numerous in a large representative household—are nothing out of the common; chefs, butlers, and first coachmen, seen to monopolize it, there is in the way of fat incomes derived from tips and wages.  
**VAN DERBILT'S COACHMAN.**  
Alluding to coachmen reminds us of the fully-deserved but nevertheless magnanimous salary paid to the coachman of a certain Lord Mayor, within these realms who, for the privilege of driving the chief magistrate, is allowed something like £300 a year and perquisites, a respectable sum and yet a very poor and miserable pittance compared with that which was paid to the Jehu who drove the inventor of the Waterbury watch; that coachman got over £1,000 a year.  
Vanderbilt paid his coachman a similar sum.  
Where there are a large number of servants they want supervision, and require someone to give them orders. As "my lord" and "my lady" do not in their programme for the day include instructions for the servants, they pay responsible people to do this.  
When servants with big incomes have amassed a fairly considerable sum they retire from domestic service and go into business on their own accounts, either as landlords of country hotels or as owners of cafes and restaurants.  
An amusing story has just been told in regard to the Duke of Norfolk's recent visit to Rome. At the Rome railway station, a lady, seeing the Duke rushing about in a most energetic fashion, went up to him and asked, "You are one of Cook's men, are you not? Just help me with my luggage." Whereupon Henry Fitzalan Howard, Premier Duke and Earl, Hereditary Earl-Marshal and Chief Butler of England, seized the lady's packages and, without a word, saw her safely into a cab.  
In 1885 there were at work on the Panama Canal 10,000 men, 169 locomotives, 12,000 wagons, and 7 dredgers, each capable of digging 100,000 cubic yards monthly.

**TRAINING OF ARMY COOKS**  
THE BRITISH ARMY SCHOOL OF COOKERY AT ALDERSHOT.  
Regular and Militia Forces Are Represented—Length of Training Required—Bill of Fare of British Soldier—Cost Per Diem to the Nation.  
Catering for Tommy Atkin's palate is considerably more difficult than the majority of people imagine, for the cook must be an adept at his art before he can have the honour of serving such an epicure as the British soldier. In the olden days men who knew practically nothing of cooking were told off to prepare the daily meal, but the bad effects of this system became so apparent that the authorities founded the Army School of Cookery at Aldershot some years ago.  
At this school, forty non-commissioned officers who are being trained as cooks may always be found. Of these thirty represent the Regular forces and ten the Militia. There is no regulation compelling the would-be cook to become a student there, though special advantages are extended to those who do in the form of an increase in salary. After leaving the school they receive sixpence a day in addition to their ordinary pay, and at the expiration of three years' service a further daily increase of threepence. Moreover, unlike their comrades, they can select their quarters outside the barracks, if they wish, for their services are only required during the daytime.  
The period of training covers four months for the Regulars and three months for the Militia, the difference being that the former have to be initiated into the mysteries of cooking while on active service, which is not necessary for Militia students.  
**THE INSTRUCTION**  
begins in the apparatus department and wash-house, where the novice is taught to handle the gigantic appliances that boil potatoes, roast meat, bake bread at the same time—in short, they turn out dinners for nearly 2,000 hungry Tommies every day. He also learns how to cleanse pots and pans properly; indeed, everything must be so spic and span that the beginner comes in for more reproof while passing through this, the first stage, than any other. Caring is not to his mind, and he is told to dissect a joint properly even before he can cook one.  
After three weeks have been spent in this manner he is considered qualified to be put on his feet as one of the instructors in order to be made acquainted with the rudiments of plain cooking. The ingredients and directions are given him, and he is told to make a good plum "duff" or a loaf of bread, with the result that the finished article would fail to tempt the appetite of a starving man.  
When the student has mastered the art of making a good plum "duff" and a loaf of bread, and then he is ready for the third stage known as "interior economy."  
To prove the importance of this department it is necessary first of all to give

**THE AVERAGE MENU.**  
set before defenders of the Empire. For breakfast: bacon, bread, and tea or coffee. Dinner: soup, roast meat, 12, bread, potatoes, and pudding. Tea: bread, butter, jam and tea. Calculating the cost of this allowance per man, and even, taking into consideration the vast numbers catered for, it is impossible to realize that the nation is only called upon to lay out 5-1/2d. per man per diem, with an additional farthing for coal. Yet this is all, and the system known as interior economy is the cause of it.  
This consists of using every atom of edible material in the ingredients supplied, which are measured out so exactly that there is absolutely no waste. Bones are employed for making soup, half a hundredweight going to feed five hundred men, and upon leaving the pot they are sold. The fat extracted from the meat in making brawn is likewise a saleable article, and with the old bones brings in £25,000 per annum!  
When the soldier has learnt all these things and knows something about field cookery on active service, including the purification of water for drinking purposes, he is called upon to pass an examination. After this he may assume the rank of sergeant-cook, and returns to his regiment to supervise the work of his comrades who have not taken advantage of the free instruction the school offers. Moreover, the sound knowledge of all matters appertaining to the art which has been instilled into him during his period of training often stands him in good stead, when, in after-life, he throws aside his uniform and dons civilian attire once more.

**COMING FASHIONS.**  
NOTABLE POINTS GATHERED FROM EARLY SPRING MODELS.  
The Long Shoulder the One New Feature Accented—Fullness About the Hips a Change to Be Tried—Shirring For Thin Stuffs.  
The only changes in skirts with which we are threatened so far are the plots about the hips and a fuller skirt of some sort, whether it is gathered or plaited. The very latest models show conclusively that this is to be one of the experimental features of the spring fashions.  
There is a subtle motive in bringing out this mode with the thin fabrics

**Condition Women Who Have Danced With the King.**  
When His Majesty was a handsome youth of nineteen years he paid a visit to Canada in response to an invitation to Queen Victoria from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. This was in 1860 and those who figured in any way in this memorable event were ever afterwards proud to refer to the occasion. As might be supposed he was received with Royal honours and at a number of points balls were given at which H. R. H. honoured quite a number of Canadian belles by giving them his hand for one of the numbers. The first was at St. John's Newfoundland at the Colonial House. Thousands of people were in attendance and the Prince danced until half past one opening the ball with Lady Brady afterwards dancing with Miss Grant, Mrs. Major Bailly, Hon. Mrs. Kent, Miss E. Carter, Mrs. Ridley, Miss Mackarroll, Mrs. Young, Miss Robertson, Mrs. E. D. Shea, Miss C. Jarvis, and Miss Tobin.  
At Quebec the Prince opened the ball with Madame Languevin, the Lady Mayores, and then with Miss Irvine, daughter of Lt.-Col. Irvine, A. D. C. and afterwards with Madame Caron, Miss Price, Miss Le Mesurier, Miss Derbishire, Miss Sewell, Miss Caron, Lady Milne, Miss Napier, Mrs. Serce, Miss Dunscomb, Miss Fisher, Miss Mountain, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Bell, Miss Tilley and Mrs. R. H. Smith.  
There were very elaborate ceremonies at Montreal where His Royal Highness formally opened the Victoria bridge. The ball held in that city was opened by the Prince and Hon. Mrs. Young. His Highness was very fond of dancing and the music was kept up till 4.30 in the morning, he having danced twice with Miss Napier. His other partners were Miss Delisle, Miss Servante, Lady Milne, Mrs. King, Miss E. King, Miss Tyre, Mrs. F. Brown, Miss Leach, Miss Fisher of Halifax, Miss Scobie, Miss De Ruchelieu, Miss C. Freer, Miss Laura Johnson, Miss Belsom, Miss King, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Sophia Stewart and Hon. Mrs. J. S. Macdonald.  
It is related of His Royal Highness that he was so much fatigued on his return to Montreal after one of his junkets that he actually fell asleep while eating his dinner.  
At Kingston and Belleville many people were disappointed as the Duke of Newcastle who was conducting the Prince's tour heard the Orangemen were making a party demonstration and His Highness accordingly was not permitted to even stop there.  
At Coloung, however, the usual festivities were indulged in the honoured ladies being Miss Beatty, the Mayor's daughter, Miss Ewart, Mrs. Ed. Miss Fortune, Miss Pringle, Hon. Mrs. Sydney, Miss Dainty, Miss Powell, Miss Buraham, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Cubitt, Miss Hall, Miss M. Boswell, Miss Grover, Miss Barron.  
At Toronto the ball given to the Prince and suite was only excelled in grandeur by the Victorian Era ball. His Highness danced until four in the morning with the following ladies: Mrs. Adam Wilson, Lady Mayores, Miss De Bloqueurs, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. M. C. Cameron, Miss Killally, Miss E. Ridout, Miss Powell, Miss McNab, Miss Helen Gzowski, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Miss Wallace, Miss Young, Miss Moffatt, Miss Harris, Miss Shanley, Miss Denison, Miss Sprague, Miss S. Jarvis, Miss Murray.  
At London the ball was given at the Teutons and attended by a "rookie 600." The following ladies had the honour of dancing with the Prince—Miss Moffatt, Mrs. Watson, Miss Becher, Mrs. Howell, Miss Pringle, Miss Askin, Mrs. Judge Small, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. W. L. Lawrance, Miss J. Meredith, Miss Bell, Miss Gzowski, Mrs. Revers, Miss Hope, Miss Dalton, Miss Paul, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Jas. Daniel, Miss Brough.  
At Hamilton another great reception was given followed by the usual gaieties in the evening. The ball room was arranged in the Royal Hotel where the following ladies enjoyed the privilege of a number with His Highness—Mrs. David McNab, Miss Mills, Miss McNab, Miss B. Wilder, Miss Smith, Miss Thomas, Miss Lawrance, Mrs. Strickland, Miss Murray, Mrs. Brydges, Miss Powell, Miss E. Murray, Miss Broadfoot, Miss Benson, Miss Gedd, Miss Reynolds.  
His last address of welcome was presented at Windsor after which H. R. H. proceeded to Detroit and thence on his tour of the States.  
As His Majesty is now nearly 60 years of age and it is more than likely his partners in the ball referred to were as old or older than he was it stands to reason, that many of them are dead, and most of them if not all have since changed their names. Some of them are hale and hearty however, and though they may not feel any more disposed to dance to-day than those of the King still they will look back with interest and pleasure to the time when they danced with "King Edward VII" a privilege not accorded to a great many.  
A pretty tale is told of Leopold II, King of the Belgians. In his own laud he is devoted to long walks. On one of these expeditions he stopped at a farmhouse and asked for a glass of milk, and then said something to his companion in English. The dame who went to fetch the draught was heard to say, "I wonder what the long-nosed Englishman will pay for when she came back, King Leopold handed her a five-franc piece. Here," he said, "is a portrait of the long-nosed Englishman."  
Jewellers provide ingenious devices for doing away with ear piercing, thus making easy the path of the newly favored ornament.  
A Magistrate who prided himself on his sense of justice was called upon to estimate the damages which a cow had done in a garden. He viewed the premises and gave liberal damages, whereupon he was introduced to the marauding cow, which turned out to be his own, whereas the conscientious



**EVENING GOWN WITH BOLERO.**  
which prevail in summer, for they express all the charms and graces of which it is capable.  
Shirring in great profusion is promised as one of the coming features of dress and skirts of thin fabrics will be shirred around the hips to form a yoke. The entire bodice and sleeves may be shirred.  
A point in the coming fashions which seems to stand out rather prominently is the round bodices with slightly rounded belts are set forth as one of the newest features in gowns.  
The straight fronted corsets are still the favored shape, but this long line is not to be accentuated by any mode of trimming the new summer gowns. Empire waists, which are quite at the other extreme as to length, are very much liked now, but more especially for evening dress than any other. The one point in the figure which is to be accentuated is the shoulders, which have already the long effect made by trimming or by the use of the deep collar-ette.  
A novel bolero of lace is shown in the evening gown illustrated, where velvet ribbon is run through the edge and tied in a rosette bow. The gown is made of

**SMART SPRING JACKET.**  
white chiffon dotted over with jet set gulle, the skirt being striped with wide lace insertions.  
In jackets there is almost as great a variety as there is in waists, and the cutaway effect with the basque at the back is especially suited to the closely fitted waistcoat.  
Belts are a great feature of dress now and give promise of still greater variety when the thin gowns materialize, says the New York Sun, which is authority for the foregoing fashions.  
Jewellers provide ingenious devices for doing away with ear piercing, thus making easy the path of the newly favored ornament.  
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**STRENGTH OF ICE.**  
Two-inch ice will sustain a man or properly spaced infantry; four-inch ice will carry a man on horseback, or cavalry, or light guns; six-inch ice heavy field guns, such as 80-pounders; eight-inch ice, a battery of artillery, with carriages and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds per square foot on sledges; and ten-inch ice sustains an army or an innumerable multitude. On fifteen-inch ice a railway can be built, and two-foot thick ice will withstand the impact of a loaded railway carriage after a sixty-foot fall, or perhaps, 1,500 foot tons.  
London, whose population was not more than 1,500,000 when Queen Victoria came to the throne, has now a large aggregation of human beings within its boundaries at the whole of Ireland.

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Corner Water and St. John St., 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-class.  
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Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings—AND—  
Builders' Furnishings generally. Lumber Planned and Matched to order.  
BAND AND SCROLL SAWING.  
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THE BEST TONIC AND  
—BLOOD MAKER—  
50c Bottles  
We Guarantee it as  
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,  
CHATHAM, N. B.

**DIVERSIONS OF ROYALTY.**  
Opposite Effect of Caricatures Upon the Emperor and the Kaiser.  
The Grand Duke of Hesse is said to be never so happy as when he can snatch a moment from affairs to devote to embroidery. He is very skillful with the needle, and his work is said to be beautiful. He takes the greatest interest in it, and is particularly clever in the arrangement of colors. Besides embroidery he is devoted to music, dancing and acting.  
"I can sing as well as any of them," says the Czar of Russia, who has a fine tenor voice, which it is his chief pleasure to use. "My enemies say many harsh and unkind things about me," he once said, when in gay spirits he had been entertaining a family party with lively arias, "and accuse me of being destitute of any accomplishments, but I will defy them to say that I cannot sing as well as the best of them."  
Another royal tenor is King Oscar of Sweden, who is the most musical of monarchs. In his young days he was regarded as possessing the most accomplished voice in Europe, and he could have made a success of it on the stage.  
Wholly unmusical was the late King of Italy, on the other hand, and a story was once told regarding his lack of ear and voice for music by the present King, then Prince Victor. King Humbert disliked to be reminded in any way that the Queen was growing old, and he had a particular antipathy to seeing her.  
WEAR GLASSES.  
The Prince described one of the domestic scenes thus:  
"When papa saw the glasses going up to mamma's eyes he cried: 'Margherita, if you wear those glasses!' Mamma did not obey. 'Margherita, if you don't take off those glasses I shall sing.' And mamma had such a dread of papa's false notes that she obeyed at once, to save herself from torment."  
Singing is not the only pet amusement of the Czar. He has a passion for collecting caricatures of himself, and he is having a room papered with pictures of which he is the victim.  
On the other hand, the Emperor of Germany has no such antipathy to a caricature of himself. A caricature room has been suggested as a good way of taking a little vanity out of the Emperor's nature. All his pictures, both inside and outside, might be adorned with amusing presentments of himself, for he has supplied the caricaturists of two continents with bread ever since he appeared on the public stage.  
All the caricatures published in Paris and London the Emperor sees; that is, they are collected and passed into a book for his inspection, as well as everything important that is said about him. The foreign press, be it pleasant or unpleasant, polite or cynical, in this respect he is something like his grandfather, William I., who made a careful collection of the most ridiculous caricatures of himself printed in France from 1865 onward.  
Although not fond of caricatures, for photographs of himself the present German Emperor has a positive craze, and his favorite pastime is posing for the camera. A fad at present with him is the biograph. There is no request for privileges to take pictures of the Emperor. All his pictures are asked that he has refused. He even goes further, and is constantly sending word to the biograph photographers that he is not at home, and offering an opportunity of making photographs. He prefers himself as the central figure of every picture, when possible, no matter where the other fellows may be.

**PATCHING UP TWO NAVAL RELICS**  
Two of the most venerable relics of the French navy—the dispatch boats Inconstant and Papie—have been bought by the republic of Ecuador and are now being made up to be sent to their destination.  
In the manufacture of Great Britain alone the power which steam, electricity is estimated to be equal to the manual labour of 4,000,000,000 men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.