BUSINESS NOTICE

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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 season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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Board Works Jas 1 01

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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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 COGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM

DOG DAY RECIPE FOR BASS.

How to Catch Them at One Spot With Certainty.

In the heated dog days when fly fishing is over, much exertion and rowing from one likely hole to another is work which the soul of the average man loathes, it is well to have a recipe for catching bass at one spot with certainty. It may not be sportsmanship of the most exalted type, but it is comfortable.

Select a spot near a shady shore, where the trees will throw a beneficent shade and where there is an approved submerged bass bar. It should not be within sight of the haunts of men and prying eyes. On this bar a little buoy—a small piece of board weather-stained so as to be unobtrusive is best—is moored with a cord so as to sink a few inches beneath the surface. To this get a lad to fasten a boat every day for a week or if possible a fortnight, while he deals out into the water as much fish provender in the shape of chopped liver, angle worms, gentles, dead minnows, etc., as you can furnish. A pint or two of crayfish and a few suckers cut into pieces may also be distributed with great advantage.

After the first few days the lad should remain for half an hour or so to accustom the fish to the boat. Then when the day appointed comes the master fisherman sails, drifts or quietly rows over to the little moored buoy near which the fish have learned to congregate. Arriving there he throws out a few handfuls of boiled bullocks' liver rubbed fine, to give the fish a relish for their coming meal, as caviare is served around before breakfast in Russia. A good-sized bunch of worms, a small green frog and a fresh water mussel are the popular baits for this time of year. The hook should be fastened to a stout casting line of gut. When a fish is hooked care must be taken to keep it on one side of the bar. For if the ground bait has been well distributed on both sides of the bank above which the boat is moored, the fish should be taken alternately from opposite sides, and as little movement made as is possible.

As the object of such fishing is to get fish, with as little exertion as possible, it is prudent to use only one hook on a line, since two fish make much more splashing, and give more trouble than one, no matter what their weight may be.

A small quill float, to maintain a uniform depth, is a good thing to use in such a case. It will generally be noticed that on a lower level than the bass affect, catfish and suckers are found, and no one cares to drag up an ugly great cat instead of a big bass. Besides, it is apt to disgust the lordly bass to have a catfish obtrude its objectionable company among them. And if the bass become alarmed or sail away in bad temper, good-by to them for some hours at any rate. Why that luscious alderman among fishes, the chub, should almost invariably be found along with the bass on baited ground is a mystery. But so it is, that one or two of these handsome fish may commonly be looked for. And while the chub has not anything like the endurance of the black bass, it puts up a very strong, vigorous fight as long as its strength holds out.

The British army has seven field-marshals.

The New British Premier.

Something About the Balfour's Of Whittinghame.

Every great man has had a splendid mother. And that Lady Blanche Balfour was such a one is the unanimous testimony of her many sons and daughters, every one of whom holds a notable position in English life and has achieved distinction in more than one field.

"I wonder we are only what we are with such a mother," Lady Rayleigh once exclaimed to a visitor. But surely, any mother's heart might well be proud of them, for the Balfours of Whittinghame are a remarkable family. The eldest son of Lady Blanche, named after his godfather, the great Duke of Wellington, with whom the noble daughter of the Cecils was a prime favorite, is now, at the early age of 52, Prime Minister of England. He has written two books which set the world talking. A second son, Mr. Gerald Balfour, after having for five years filled the difficult position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, is now President of the Board of Trade and a Cabinet Minister high up in the councils of the Tory party. Her third son, Francis Maitland Balfour, by many accounted the most brilliant member of a brilliant family, had been for several years professor of animal morphology at Cambridge, when he died at the age of 30. Darwin said of his books that they were among the most valuable contributions to natural science of the country. "He will some day be the chief of the English biologists," wrote the veteran naturalist to Balfour's mother.

FOURTH SON IN THE ARMY.

Still another son, Eustace, who holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the British army, is an authority on military matters, President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and has written many authoritative books on architecture and military tactics. Like his elder brothers and sisters he is a finished and effective public speaker. Mrs. Zidgwick, who was Miss Eleanor Balfour before her marriage to the famous Cambridge professor, is the lady principal of Newham College, which was founded by her husband. Lord Rayleigh, next to Lord Kelvin, the greatest of English physicists, publishes many of his works jointly with his wife, Evelyn Balfour; while even "Baby Alice," the new Premier's hostess and housekeeper, has shown by her clever book, "1,200 Miles in a Wagon," that she does not lack the literary tastes and talents of Lady Blanche's children.

Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil was a daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and therefore a sister of the present Marquis, who has just resigned the Premiership. Both by training and natural bent her tastes were strongly literary, and she had received an unusually hardy training for a girl by her somewhat eccentric father.

OF BALFOUR'S MOTHER.

Although not beautiful, she had a fine, strong face, with delicate features, and the same wonderful blue eyes that flash from beneath the heavy brows of Arthur Balfour when he is now and then aroused. In almost every respect she was the opposite of the husband her father selected for her, James Maitland Balfour, a scion of one of the oldest and most illustrious of the families of Southern Scotland. Left a widow at an early age, Lady Blanche devoted herself to the education of her children and the management of the large estate—for the Balfours are wealthy. But the want of a father's authority was never felt by the Balfour family. For Lady Blanche Balfour's authority in her family and household is unquestioned. She was indeed a woman fully corresponding to Wordsworth's ideal:

"Nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command."

From their first years her children learned of her self-control, and if in public life, they have been commended for this characteristic, they owe it in no small degree to their mother and her training. A woman of strong religious feeling, though of broad views, she each morning gathered her family about her and gave them a Bible lesson. Anxious that each should acquire the power and habit of literary expression, for many years she edited a family newspaper in manuscript, called the Whittinghame Advertiser. All contributed to it, and it used to be read aloud, and in solemn conclave, every week.

SOMETHING OF WHITTINGHAME.

A charming place to visit is Whittinghame. The manor was built in the simple, almost severe, style which prevailed in Scotland early in the last century. But shortly after coming of age and succeeding to the property Mr. Balfour made various changes in the building, and with Grecian pillars, broad bay windows and a terrace with an ornamental balustrade, the house has lost all its original austerity. It has the charm of some of the prettiest scenery in the south of Scotland, the wooded banks of the Firth of Forth on one side, and on the other the picturesque Lammermoor country, familiar to all lovers of Scott. A large park, now entirely uninclosed surrounds the house, its entrance marked by two fine stone pillars. The gardens of Whittinghame are celebrated. There are eighteen glass houses and an acre of beds of flowers, giving constant employment to ten or a dozen skilled gardeners. Everything about the gardens as in the house is under Miss Balfour's supervision. She is passionately fond of flowers, while her brother cares absolutely nothing about horticulture and seldom goes near the gardens. Neither does he ever enter his fine game preserves, which furnish plenty of sport for his guests.

Whittinghame possesses two famous trees—one an Australian gum tree planted seventy years ago by the second Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour's grandfather, and the other a wonderful old yew under whose spreading branches the conspirators plotted the murder of Darnley.

THEIR WIDE CIRCLE OF FRIENDS.

Although neither Mr. Balfour nor his sister are very fond of general society, they have a wide circle of congenial friends and many a family party brings back memories of other days, though the echo of the children's voices is that of nephews and nieces. Mr. Gerald Balfour, who is wedded to a daughter of the Earl of Lytton, and Mr. Eustace Balfour, who is a brother-in-law of the Duke of Argyle, and the Princess Louise, his wife being Lady Elizabeth Campbell, are especially fond of visiting the old home.

Every visitor to Whittinghame remarks upon the two bicycles placed side by side in the hall. Both the master and mistress are devoted to the wheel. Opening off the hall is a large, handsome, but little used, library. Mr. Balfour works altogether in his study. Indeed, most of the time spent indoors is passed in this characteristic den, where both the "Foundations of Belief" and the "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" were written. The large windows furnish an abunadance of light, and the book shelves which cover the walls from ceiling to floor leave no room for pictures. A large writing desk and a grand piano are the principal objects of furniture in the room. Mr. Balfour is an accomplished musician and far into the night one hears the strains of the violin and the piano from his study. Adjoining the study is Mr. Balfour's bedroom, a small, plainly furnished room, and a contrast to the splendid sleeping apartments upstairs.

THREE GREAT RAILROADS

PLANS FOR THEM COMPLETED IN AUSTRALIA.

They Will Stretch Across that Continent in the Near Future.

Attention has recently been called to the wonderful impulse given to railroad building in Australia by the merging of colonial interests in the union formed by the Commonwealth. There is, as yet, no line of railroad stretching across the Continent; but it is already certain that in the near future there are to be three such lines, and that each of them may be used to shorten the journey between Europe, Sydney and the southern ports by several days.

Sir John Forrest, the first Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth, is the author of the project, now authorized, to extend the southern system of railroads clear across the south part of the continent, forming a connection between Sydney on the east and Perth on the west coast. Port Augusta, at the northern point of Spencer Gulf in South Australia, is now the western terminus of the South Australian railroads. It is the outlet of the pastoral regions to the west and the wheat lands northwest of it. A line 1,068 miles in length is to be built along the coast on the southern edge of the Great Victoria Desert to Port Eucla, the frontier town between the States of West Australia and South Australia, and thence northwest to the well-known gold mining centre of Kalgoorlie, which already has a railroad connecting it with Perth, the capital of West Australia.

ON THE WEST COAST.

It is expected that this line, built along the level coast, may be quite cheaply constructed, the cost being estimated at something over $10,000,000.

A railroad has been for a long time in operation between Port Augusta and the town of Oodnadatta far north in the State of South Australia. The best harbor on the north coast of the continent is Port Darwin, the outlet for the neighboring gold and tin mines and the landing place of two of the cables that connect Europe with Australia. A railroad from Port Darwin, 145 miles long, extends to Pine Creek, in the heart of the mining region. Pine Creek and Oodnadatta are to be the terminal points of the new north and south railroad across the heart of Australia. When the road is completed the journey may be made by rail north and south through the middle of Australia from Adelaide on the south coast, to Port Darwin, the distance being 1,896 miles.

The second transcontinental road north and south will have the same terminus on the north coast, but will lie to the east of the central route. The town of Bourke is now the terminus in the northwest of the railroad system of New South Wales. A railroad will be built in a comparatively straight line between Bourke and Pine Creek, its direction being northwest and southeast. It will be 1,600 miles long and its completion will link Sydney with Port Darwin by a continuous railroad 2,247 miles in length.

THE FIRST OF THESE TWO

north and south continental roads will be the shorter, but it will have the disadvantage of running through the uninhabited and worthless desert of central Australia. The longer route between Sydney and Port Darwin, however, will have the decided advantage of running through a great region of grazing lands whose utility may be largely enhanced in value by the development of artesian wells. It may also be reached easily by the extension of the Queensland lines which now connect the east coast ports with the interior, and as the line will form a part of the shortest route to Europe it will probably draw some part of the east coast trade. It is expected that the opening of this railroad will have a great effect upon the fortunes of Port Darwin, which now merely serves the needs of a few thousand miners in the most isolated part of the continent, but when connected with the most populous parts both of South and Southeast Australia, has every prospect of developing into a port of large importance.

The plans for these three great railroads have been completed, the building of the roads has been authorized by legal enactment, and the beginning of the work is within sight. These facts show that in spite of her small population the Commonwealth of Australia is determined to do everything in its power to advance the industrial and commercial facilities of the continent which it embraces.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big battleship every day of the year.

ADVICE TO CAPTIVE BOERS

TOLD TO TAKE OATH AND STAY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Judge Hertzog's Address at Cape Town — South Africa for the Afrikanders.

A correspondent at Cape Town sends notes of an address made by Judge Hertzog, one of the leaders in the late South African war, to the Boer prisoners on parole. The meeting took place in the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Town by permission of the British military authorities.

The following are the salient points of the Judge's speech, which, throughout, breathed a spirit of determination to make the best of the new conditions and to work for the prosperity of the country.

"Brethren of the Free State and the Transvaal—We have received many requests for information as regards the future. I have been allowed by the military authorities to convene this meeting and address you on the subject. I cannot enter into details of all the events of the last few months, but I can tell you a few things which will be expected from you.

"Peace at last has followed the prolonged struggle. Peace has become a necessity. I shall inform you of our reasons. The conditions upon which peace has been concluded you know from the newspapers.

"It was impossible for us under the circumstances to do more than we have done; we could offer no further resistance and it is also for this reason that I invite you to submit to the inevitable. I am pleased to be able to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be generous in the amnesty it concedes to His Majesty's subjects who have taken part in

THE WAR ON OUR SIDE.

"With regard to our brethren in Natal and Cape Colony, we have the assurance of His Majesty's Government that they will be tried by civil judges—that is to say, those who have fought on our side after April 12, 1901. On their surrender they will be required to sign a document, and after inquiry from the High Court of Justice they will be examined by the magistrates or by a special court.

"The penalty of death will not be applied. You need not make yourselves uneasy on that score. The newspaper reports of the last few days were very unfavorable with regard to that question, but yesterday I spoke to Mr. Graham, the Attorney-General, who has received instructions in accordance with what has been agreed upon at Vereeniging.

"And now, what about the oath of allegiance? You will ask, Are we obliged to take it?

"It can hurt no one to take such a formal oath. But it has been decided that the prisoners of war who are at present outside South Africa need only sign a declaration, and I thought that a similar declaration might also prove sufficient in this country. I therefore called on Gen. Settle, base commandant at Cape Town, who, however, told me that you will be required to take the oath.

"I know it cannot be pleasant to do so, for you cannot possibly do so from the bottom of your heart. However, I expect to see Lord Kitchener on Monday, when he comes to Cape Town, and I trust we shall settle that difficulty. I have just received a letter

FROM HIS LORDSHIP.

"Some one has come here from South America with splendid offers for you to go and settle over there. Brethren, I wish to warn you against them. The war has not given us what we expected; that is, unfortunately, too true, but let us bear our misfortunes like men.

"The struggle in the field has come to an end, but another struggle awaits you. You and I, we have fought like men, and it would be cowardly now to run away. We have forced respect from our enemy, who was far stronger than we, as well as from the whole world.

"Continue to make yourselves worthy of that respect. Stand shoulder to shoulder. The boundaries of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have been removed; there are other boundaries now. We now have a task before us far greater than we had in the field.

"Fighting in the field is easy; there you are led on by your passions. But it is much more difficult to fight an enemy who has become a friend and to be careful not to exceed bounds of friendship.

"Our nation must remain here and prosper. We, the leaders of the war, have decided to remain here and do our utmost for the progress of the country.

"South Africa must belong to the Afrikanders. Our friends in Europe will not regret the sympathy they have shown us. You stand in the presence of an accomplished fact. Submit as subjects to the King; show him due obedience, and beyond that we remain as we are.

"Living by the side of our new friends, we will endeavor to strive forward by ourselves. But let me beg of you not because you are disheartened now to leave the country. A great work is awaiting to be accomplished. In times when hard pressed and when things look very black I have often been comforted by the words of Shakespeare:

'TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE.'

"Fight for your rights like brave men. I know full well that your hearts are sore because of that oath. I was free and I would not have taken that oath, but in your case, where it is indispensable, remember that your duty to your country is greater than your duty to yourself."

In Natal while there is much satisfaction felt at the annexation by the British Government of those parts of the Transvaal lying east of the Drakensberg Mountains, to that colony, the terms are severely criticized. A Natal letter states that one of the conditions is that Natal shall assume a large share of the cost of the war, which it is estimated will amount to about $150 an acre of the area annexed, and be a serious burden on the resources of the colony.

Another matter which is causing concern to the new Government of South Africa is the rapid conversion of the natives to Mohammedanism. A correspondent writes that this in great part arises from the war, which was taken advantage of by numbers of zealous proselyters from other parts of Africa as well as from Asia; and he further says that at the present rate another fifteen, or at most twenty, years, will see native South Africa an integral part of Islam, banded in the brotherhood of a common faith. This he regards as a great danger, and one that can only be met by the cordial co-operation of all the white races in South Africa.

RECORD OF A TRIP ABROAD

PICTURE BOOK MADE OF A TOUR OF EUROPE.

A Pretty Idea for People Who Want to Keep a Diary of Their Travels.

A young man who spent a season in England is the proud possessor of a fifty-cent book for which, so he says, he would not take $50, even if anybody should beg him so to do. The volume is of the scrap-book variety and contains a novel record of a summer vacation spent in England.

It consists of an autograph journal, extra-illustrated with cuts, engravings, and photographs pasted in great profusion from cover to cover. The record begins with the sailing of the steamer, a picture of which together with the sailing list occupies the first page. Then follows the journal of the voyage, the second batch of pasters including a menu card for an entire day on board, a receipt for the purchase of a draft for £20, and one or two pictures of life on the steamer. More details of the voyage occupy the following pages with here a picture of a game of shuffleboard on deck, there a group clinging to the rail and finally the scene on deck when England was first sighted.

The steamer landed at Liverpool and this page has along with the written description some interesting pictures of the docks. Many of the pictures in the book, according to the owner, were cut from local guide books, magazines and illustrated papers. As they describe the appearance of a place much better than a written account would, the author of the volume has wisely confined his journal to

A RECORD OF WHAT HE DID,

what happened to him personally and what his own impressions were.

After Liverpool comes Chester, with charming pictures, the well-known poem "The Miller of Dee," clipped from a newspaper, a daisy picked at Eaton Hall fastened to a corner of a picture of the hall and, finally, the hotel bill with its familiar "Settled with Thanks" across its face. All through the book one finds these hotel bills pasted in along with the account of a place. There are other extra-illustrations which while not exactly pictorial, are perhaps even more interesting in their power of association. Here is the printed coupon given to the traveller at a Birmingham hotel, and designateing No. 77 as his room. Here is a printed sketch of Burne-Jones, who was born in Birmingham, and beside it are some really good, if small, reproductions of his most famous pictures.

Soon after comes Kenilworth with a leaf of the ivy, and Warwick Castle with a spray from one of the famous cedars of Lebanon, a picture and printed account of the Warwick vase, a picture of the Countess and many other interesting pictures and clippings.

Stratford-on-Avon has pictures galore, of course, but to anyone who has not been there the ticket "to see Shakespeare's grave 6d. each," and the ticket for his birthplace, showing the ground plan of the house, are just as full of interest. There is a map of Stratford, one of about a score of municipal maps scattered through the book.

ABOUT THIS TIME

the tourist gets around to the subject of railway travel, his remarks being illustrated with pictures of American and English trains, showing both the exterior and the interior. The peculiar custom of collecting tickets when one is leaving the station at one's destination is mentioned and the frequency with which one's ticket is not taken up at all. By way of demonstrating this, a ticket from Stratford to Oxford is pasted on the page. Near it is the tag which was attached to a parcel sent by post.

Next come two weeks at Oxford, with lovely pictures, flowers from famous spots, scenes on the river, the cards of students with whom the young man became acquainted, coats of arms of his favorite colleges, a picture of one of the eights, and Taunt's chart of the races which came off just at that time. Rather more personal, but on that account quite as interesting, is a laundry bill from which we learn that in Oxford collars are done for two cents apiece, cuffs for two cents a pair, three shirts for 14 cents, and handkerchiefs and socks for a cent apiece. Here, too, are the weekly bills from the landlady with whom the traveller took lodgings.

Windsor has pictures of the castle, of course, but not the least interesting illustrations here are nine engravings from portraits representing Queen Victoria from youth to old age.

London occupies a good many interesting pages, with over a hundred pictures of buildings, interiors, street scenes and famous personages. The Queen had a birthday about that time, which was an excuse for pictures of the celebrations of the time of

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

It was also the time of the beginning of the talk of war in South Africa and pictures of Oom Paul and Cecil Rhodes are side by side on the same page. Clippings from the daily papers of the time enlarge on references in the written text.

One page is completely surrounded with bus tickets. There are playbills and a programme of a performance of "Faust" at Covent Garden. Next comes Gadshill with interesting Dickens pictures, and Canterbury and Dover and a Continental spin. The book ends with a picture of the homeward-bound steamer, the sailing list, cards of passengers and finally letters from acquaintances made on the trip.

"How's the earth divided?" asked a pompous examiner, who had already worn out the patience of the class. "By earthquakes," replied one boy; after which the examiner found he had had enough of that class.

"Are you a fortune-teller?" "Yes, miss, that's my business." "You can read the future, can't you?" "As clearly as I can the past." "Well, I'll bring round my 'future' to-morrow. I want you to read him, so I can tell if his affection is sincere."

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Sts., Chatham.

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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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Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
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Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
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Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
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We have the BEST Studio, BEST assistants and the largest and most varied EXPERIENCE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore produce the

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Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.

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THE BEST TONIC AND
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50c Bottles
We Guarantee it at
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WE DO Job Printing

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.

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, N. B.

GARDENS AT FROGMORE.

In the King's gardens at Frogmore the asparagus beds have an aggregate length of a mile and a quarter. The rows of peas sown during the year would extend to about five miles if placed end to end. The length of the walls upon which fruit trees are grown is over two miles; pears occupy 1,235 yards, plums 985 yards, cherries 810 yards, and apricots, peaches, and nectarines the remainder of the space. Many thousands of strawberry plants are annually potted up from growing under glass.

HIGHEST ALTITUDE.

The credit of having reached the highest altitude in a balloon is given to Dr. Bersen and Dr. Suring, of Berlin. They first went up to the height of 30,000 feet, losing consciousness for brief intervals. They continued to ascend to 33,790 feet, when one of them became completely unconscious and could not be aroused. The other aeronaut, after making a great effort in opening the valve to descend, also became insensible, and neither of them recovered till the balloon dropped to 16,000 feet.

MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

In some parts of Brittany a curious marriage custom prevails. On certain fete days the marriageable girls appear in red petticoats, with white or yellow borders round them. The number of borders denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter. Each white band denotes 100 francs per annum; each yellow band represents 1,000 francs a year.

PIGMY CAMELS.

The western part of Persia is inhabited by a species of camel which is the pigmy of its kind. These camels are snow white, and are on that account almost worshipped by the people. The Shah presented the municipality of Berlin with two of these little wonders. The larger is 27 inches high and weighs 61 pounds. The other is four inches less, but the weight is not given.

LIFE-SAVING POCKET-BOOK.

A new life-saving apparatus, weighing 1¾ ounces, has been invented by Herr de Irsa, a Hamburg engineer. It is the shape and size of an ordinary pocket-book. The action of the water causes a small cartridge to explode, generating sufficient gas to enable the apparatus to sustain 206 pounds for three days.

REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

Sprinkle two or three drops of petroleum on a piece of lump-sugar, and the feeling of sickness will disappear immediately. This is not nearly so nasty as it seems, and, it is alleged, has never been known to fail. If a second dose is required it may be repeated in about ten minutes. But the first is generally quite effectual.