

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.

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The COGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

ANCIENT BABYLON. Recent Discoveries of the German Oriental Society. The members of the Babylonian expedition sent out by the German Oriental Society have, in spite of the heat, wind and dust, held out steadfastly at their post, and have brought to light many valuable memorials which, with those already unearthed, will some day give a faithful picture of the ancient metropolis, its streets, temples and palaces, and its social, intellectual and religious life. Up to now four hundred inscribed clay slabs have been found in the centre of the ruins of Babylon. Of only two of them are the inscriptions yet deciphered. One tablet contains a great part of a celebrated Babylonian compendium which explains the Babylonian cuneiform characters. It is a very ancient dictionary of great linguistic interest, and of exceptional value practically. The second tablet contains nothing less than the litany which was chanted by the singers of the Temple of Esagila on the return of the god Marduk to his sanctuary. Marduk, or Merodach, was the son of Ea, and one of the twelve great gods of the Assyro-Babylonian Pantheon. His temple, Esagila, "the exalted house," became the national sanctuary of the whole empire. He also had a sanctuary at Sippar. He is twice mentioned in the Book of Jeremiah, and in Isaiah, as Bel. It was the custom to sing the litany which has now been found after the periodical procession to that grand pantheon which has been brought to light by the expedition, and which, it is hoped, by

About the ...House

COOKING PEAS. Peas pudding hot, peas pudding cold. Peas pudding is the pot pie days old. This rhyme, accompanied by a slapping of hands, is a familiar game to most young people, but few of them know the dish, which is an old English one. This is the recipe: Put a pint and a half of split peas in water overnight with a pinch of carbonate of soda. Before boiling remove any of the leaves that float. Boil the beans until tender with a little salt and any desired flavor, a bit of lemon peel, grain thyme, or a little of any three. Drain and rub them through a colander. When smooth add two ounces of butter, a dash of pepper, and two eggs well beaten. Flour a pudding cloth or steamer, turn in the pudding and boil for an hour. Finely chopped bacon may be added to the pudding if desired. As bacon and split peas may be kept on hand, this pudding makes good dinner when emergencies arise. Split Pea Salad—An excellent winter salad may be made with dried lima beans or peas. Soak until they are very soft, and boil in salted water until tender, but not mushy. Drain and cool. Squeeze over the beans or peas the juice of an onion and add one or two bits from a can of substantial and fat to be emptied and saved for another occasion. When tomato is used a pinch of dried thyme gives a delicious flavor. Serve with a French or sour cream dressing. Split Pea Cutlets—A delicious dish sold in vegetarian restaurants, usually under the name of cutlets or vegetarian beefsteak is made as follows: Soak the split peas overnight in water enough to cover them and a sprig of thyme, two cloves of garlic and a green pepper, from which the seeds have been removed. Steam until the peas are tender, drain and partly mash them. Mix with the peas a little very finely minced onion or celery. Form into balls like fish cakes. Shave into them a dash of pepper, dip first into a beaten egg, and then in Indian meal or bread crumbs and fry. These cutlets are very substantial and little, if any, meat should be eaten with them. Dried lima beans may be prepared in exactly the same way, except that the onion or minced parsley adds greatly to the flavor. Split Pea Soup—This is really a hearty meal in itself. Soak a quart of split peas overnight in a large kettle. Pour off the water and rinse; cover with three quarts of water and put on the fire, with a spoonful each of salt and sugar and two cloves of garlic. Don't omit the garlic. Remember the beans of American cookery is the lack of flavor. If you have a ham bone or a chicken bone to put in so much the better. Let this soup simmer for several hours on the back of the stove, until one or two cups of milk, a bit of butter and a dash of black pepper and it is ready to serve. Baked Peas—A delicious baked dish is made by rubbing a large baked dish with clove of garlic. Turn into this a pint of split peas soaked until soft. Chop a large onion very fine and spread over the top of the peas with pepper and salt. If you have left over gravy or stock pour it over the mixture. If not cover with water, spreading over all beans cut the finest possible slices. Bake in the oven for two hours and add a little boiling water if the peas get too dry. This will be found a great improvement on baked beans. As split peas are so low priced as 4 cents a quart, these dishes will be found very economical.

PEOPLE LIKE POTATOES.

To make mashed potatoes specially attractive, dish it up lightly instead of smoothing it down and grate over it the yolk of a cold hard boiled egg. It is but the work of a minute to grate the yellow and white shell, will be greatly admired. When potatoes are inclined towards sogginess, try steaming instead of baking and boiling; you will be amazed at the result. A very poor potato will turn out quite nicely. If the steamer is air-tight about thirty-five minutes for good-sized potatoes. When boiling, baking or steaming potatoes, plan to have them of uniform size, as the smaller ones will be ruined while waiting for the larger ones to get done. The objection many have to French fried potatoes may be obviated if as they are drained from the oil as they are spread upon clean brown paper, this absorbs all surplus fat in a few minutes, after which they may be served. Fry potatoes so that once in a while when tired of tomato vegetable and stock soups; boil about six potatoes, sift while hot through a fine sieve, add one quart of milk, a generous piece of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Chop parsley or sliced cold boiled eggs added at the last moment before serving adds to the potato so that a salad fine enough to grace any occasion and especially desirable served with cold meat, is potato salad. To make it use one pint of hot sifted potato, butter the size of an egg, one-quarter teaspoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little paprika, and one egg finely beaten, cream all together and add either vinegar or lemon juice.

COMPRESSED MILK. The Microbes Are Now Squeezed to Death.

After aerated milk, sterilized milk, peptonized milk, lactated milk, and malted milk there is now to be added a new kind of scientific hygienic milk, says the London Express. This is compressed milk. By a new process the microbes that abound in cow's milk are squeezed to death—by the action of heat, for there are about 500,000 germs to every teaspoonful of unboiled cow's milk. To investigate the effect of pressure on bacteria an apparatus has been devised which is remarkable for having produced what is probably the greatest hydrostatic pressure ever attained—over 450,000 pounds per square inch. The particular object of these experiments was to determine whether the bacteria in milk might not be killed by hydrostatic pressure, so that it would keep a longer time without going sour. Moderate pressures were first tried, but these were not sufficient. The pressure was then increased, and notable results were obtained. Milk subjected to pressures of 70 to 100 tons kept from 24 to 60 days without going sour. Milk that had not been subjected to compression. The degrees to which the keeping qualities of milk were improved also depended upon the time for which the pressure was maintained as upon the actual pressure reached. Pressures of 90 tons per square inch maintained for an hour prevented milk from going sour for from four to six days. Complete sterilization of the milk, however, was in no case effected, even at the highest pressures, and the milk in many cases acquired peculiar tastes and odors of keeping, indicating that certain species of bacteria were killed while others were not.

PINK AND BLUE OAK.

Oak of such colors as pink, blue, yellow and violet forms a pleasing variation to the ordinary kind, especially when the coloring is the work of nature, and the wood is exceptionally hard, even for oak. There is a timber merchant in South Russia who is at the present time in possession of a concession for exploring a large natural supply of such wood. Some years ago, a geologist discovered some huge logs in the bed of a river in South Russia; they had been in the water for many years, and the wood is exceptionally hard, even for oak. There is a timber merchant in South Russia who is at the present time in possession of a concession for exploring a large natural supply of such wood. Some years ago, a geologist discovered some huge logs in the bed of a river in South Russia; they had been in the water for many years, and the wood is exceptionally hard, even for oak. There is a timber merchant in South Russia who is at the present time in possession of a concession for exploring a large natural supply of such wood. Some years ago, a geologist discovered some huge logs in the bed of a river in South Russia; they had been in the water for many years, and the wood is exceptionally hard, even for oak.

A Wrong Idea of the Nerves.

The Action of the Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys Depend on the Nerve Force—Extraordinary Results from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. There is not a single organ of the human body that can perform its functions without a liberal supply of nerve force—the motive power of the body. The nervous system should never be thought of as a separate part of the body. Its branches extend from the brain and the spinal column to the tips of the fingers and toes. Just as the nerve force, by means of nerve fibres, is distributed and nerve force is just as important to life as is good, rich blood. When the nerve cells are wasted, by over exertion, worry or disease, more rapidly than they are replaced, the action of the heart becomes slower, the lungs begin to weaken, the stomach fails to do its duty, the liver and kidneys fail in their work as the brain and the excretory organs get into the impasse, and the whole system suffers from weakness and exhaustion of the nerves, and may have been attributing the trouble to the stomach, kidneys or other organs. Nervous exhaustion is marked by restlessness, disturbed sleep, languid, weary feelings, headache, dyspepsia, and bodily pains, inability to concentrate the thoughts, absent-mindedness, weakness, memory, twitching of the muscles and eyelids, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs in sleep, and other symptoms of nervous exhaustion. You can rely absolutely on Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to cure you. It does not stimulate, but thoroughly cures by forming new, red corpuscles in the blood and creating nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FETISH CHARNEL HOUSE. CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN WEST AFRICA. Fifty Human Beings Annually Sacrificed at the Great Religious Centre.

The following details have been received in London of the fighting in the expedition against the Aros. The correspondent says:— At dawn on December 24, 1901, the troops in the Esuita camp fell in with precise precision, reached the camp at Okorovi's farm in excellent time, and joined on to the tail of the column. The advance of No. 4 column in its entirety then began. Half way between our starting point and our objective, Aro-Chuku, six important chiefs were encountered, who surrendered unconditionally to the commandant, and at the same time we were informed that the natives of Aro-Chuku were prepared for us and intended to fight. We found, however, that the town was deserted and that the enemy, under the impression that we would go on further than the great fetich capital, had retired to the far side of it, and entrenched themselves. On our arrival at Aro-Chuku—the very day fixed—the advanced guard occupied the front portion of the town, the main body, the sides, and the rear guard the remaining portion of the town, which was burnt. No sooner had we made our dispositions than the enemy advanced and attacked us from the north. They were quickly repulsed, but only to return a very short time afterwards. From within an hour of our occupation the Aros never left the quiet either by day or night, for when they did not advance against us in sufficient numbers to make it



The Suppression of "Long Ju-Ju" Rites by the Aro Expedition. A Human Sacrifice in West Africa.

THE LONG JU-JU.

Aro-Chuku, or, as the natives also call it, Ono-Chuku (the sons of God), consists of 14 towns situated round the "Long Ju-Ju," which is under a mile from our present camp. The approach to the Long Ju-Ju is through dense bush, which gradually becomes thicker and thicker until one arrives at the entrance of a deep, oval-shaped pit, 70 feet deep, 60 yards long, and 50 yards wide. One then climbs down the precipitous sides of the rock into a narrow gorge, under running water, up which one wades, passing under two fences, made of logs and brush, and which are the water comes out of the solid rock in two big streams, which unite below a small island, on which are two altars, one made of many trade goods, stuck muzzle downwards into the ground and topped with skulls, the other of wood and supplied more skulls, bones, feathers, blood, eggs, and other votive offerings to the ju-ju, including the head of the last victim. Over the rock, where is the source of the water, is a roof of human skulls with a certain number of the other sides of this crater, draped with mats only. On the left of the entrance, centrally situated and opposite the island, has been built out of the rock a flat-topped ledge for sacrificial purposes. The water, about 12 inches deep, is full of tame grey-colored fish about two feet in length with long suckers and glaring yellow eyes, which have a most bizarre appearance as they glide noiselessly through the clear water in the dim light of this charnel-house of fetich lore, which is roofed with densely intertwined creepers. These fish are regarded as

HORRIBLE CHARNEL-HOUSE.

The lower portions of the rock, comprising the other sides of this crater, draped with mats only. On the left of the entrance, centrally situated and opposite the island, has been built out of the rock a flat-topped ledge for sacrificial purposes. The water, about 12 inches deep, is full of tame grey-colored fish about two feet in length with long suckers and glaring yellow eyes, which have a most bizarre appearance as they glide noiselessly through the clear water in the dim light of this charnel-house of fetich lore, which is roofed with densely intertwined creepers. These fish are regarded as

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TRADE OF THE YUKON. Machinery Men Are Overlooking an Opportunity. "There is now no doubt whatever that the Klondike Mines Railway is to be built, and that construction will begin in the near future. It will work wonders in the whole Yukon region, as it will render possible the working of many comparatively low-grade propositions, which are now handicapped by the enormous freight rates. Mr. J. A. Christie, of Vancouver, B. C., and also of the Canadian-Yukon Saw Mill Company of Dawson, is authority for the above statements. "There are an immense number of properties in the immediate neighborhood of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks and along the tributaries of Indian River which in any other country would be considered extremely valuable, but which cannot be worked satisfactorily because of the cost of supplies. These must be packed up now, and the rates run as high as \$150 to \$200 a ton, whereas, with the railroad built, the rate will be nearer to \$15 a ton. "Of the \$500,000 required \$260,000 has already been subscribed in Chicago, and about \$40,000 in Omaha, while the balance will be subscribed in Dawson. "Taking up another line of thought, Mr. Christie ventured the opinion that Canadian merchants generally, not even excepting those of Vancouver, were not yet fully alive to the importance of the Yukon trade. "It is true," he said, "that about 75 per cent. of the trade comes to Canada now, and that is a vast improvement on the old conditions, but I see no reason why Canada should not get it all. The machinery men are particularly slack. There are American boilers, engines, pumps, hoists, and other mining machinery sent into the Yukon country, and Canadian firms can supply articles every bit as good. They have the tariff in their favor, too, and if some of them only had the energy, they could assuredly capture the trade. There are other instances, too, but this is one particularly noticeable."

A NOVEL PASSENGER. On the Galle Force, Caylon, there has lately appeared a mail phaeton and pair driven by a native gentleman in a vividly-colored turban, one day pink, another green, another mauve, and so on. He has a friend behind him and two servants behind. There is another passenger seated between the driver and his friend who escapes attention as a rule, looking like a boy between the two occupants of the box seat. Closer inspection, however, discovers the fact that the Yukon country, an enormous orange-tinted fully dressed in coat, cloth and turban.