BUSINESS NOTICE

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Board Works Jan 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 GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

FRIENDS BEFORE GOLD.

Interesting Sketch of Cecil Rhodes by Dr. Sauer.

Dr. Hans Sauer, who knew Mr. Rhodes for twenty years, and in his company rode many thousands of miles over the veldt, furnishes in the May issue of the Empire Review an interesting sketch of the great man's personality.

This writer says he never met Mr. Rhodes' equal as a business man. He could as easily have made fifty as five millions, if money-getting was his object in life. But it was not. Money, as money, did not interest him in the least; he regarded his fortune as merely held in trust for his country.

"Probably no man who ever lived in South Africa has given away so much and so unostentatiously as did Cecil Rhodes. His purse was always open to his friends—in fact, to any one in need. Rhodes once showed me two large drawers in his study at Groote Schurr, full of letters recommending young men from the Old Country, and I can safely say that every case received his consideration, and 90 per cent. his help and assistance.

SIMPLE OUTFIT.

His personal expenditure was almost nominal, and his gear and outfit always of the simplest. On the Rhodesian veldt the ordinary camp fare was good enough for him.

Here is a characteristic story. At Marandella's, while waiting for dinner, he came across a ragged old prospector. The man was munching a loaf of dry bread given him by the innkeeper. In his usual jerky way Mr. Rhodes said to him: "Don't eat that bread, come and have dinner with me."

Very few people knew that Mr. Rhodes could have possessed practically the whole of the Witwatersrandt goldfields in 1886. But he left all to nurse a friend who was ill at Kimberley, remaining for months until the end came.

Dr. Sauer urged him to secure options now worth hundreds of millions. "I must go to my friend," was Mr. Rhodes' reply. Next morning Mr. Rhodes started by the mail-cart to go 300 miles to Kimberley.

Telegrams despatched to Kimberley were unanswered. Mr. Rhodes was sitting and watching by the bedside of his dying friend. The opportunity was lost for ever.

BRITAIN'S COAL SUPPLY.

There is discussion, and some alarm, every now and then about the probable duration of the coal supply of Great Britain. A royal commission was appointed to investigate the question, about 30 years ago, the results being such as to quiet the alarm; but unexpected changes in the local trade have affected the question since then, and another commission has been appointed. It is said that no fear of early exhaustion is felt, one of the principal duties of the commission being to enquire into the feasibility of substituting some other fuel for coal, or of utilizing power that is not dependent on coal.

The Krupp 9½-inch gun can pierce 18 inches of steel. The British 11½ has failed to do so.

About the ....House

THE MEAT LEFTOVERS.

Why I buy such a large roast of beef or mutton is often a puzzle to some of my good neighbors, who don't happen to manage just as I do—you know we're not all alike in this world, anyhow, says Laura Whittemore. But the fact remains that when the roast comes onto the table it is not greeted with a boarding house smile, and no one remarks that "it is beef all this week."

In the first place, I get a roast without bones—I like a rump roast pretty well. It is possible to cut off a few slices of steak for the first meal. Then comes the juicy roast, cooked rare. Such a piece of meat can be warmed in the oven and served a hot roast twice in succession if desired. The main thing is to let it remain in the oven the second time just barely long enough to heat through, so as not to allow it to dry. After that, the large, thin, delicate slices of meat that can only be cut off with a very sharp knife, are arranged evenly on a platter with some bits of green stuff scattered around the edge, to make it look real pretty.

The warming over stage has now arrived, and to be prepared for it I try to keep some nice soup stock on hand and a supply of bread crumbs. We like it sliced very thin and then placed in plain hot gravy for a few minutes. It should never be allowed to boil, as that toughens it. Or sometimes I just cut it up into little pieces and warm it the same way. It depends upon whether it can be nicely sliced or not.

Another nice way I find is to cut into pieces about two inches square and one inch thick, fry a good brown in drippings, and bake very slowly in a tightly covered dish, keeping it supplied with enough water to cover. This also makes a delicious foundation for a potpie. A little bread dough rolled out makes a nice crust; so does mashed potato. Be sure to be particular about the seasoning, for that and the way the cooking is done are the necessary points. Use salt and pepper always, then a little celery salt, some Worcestershire sauce and tomato catsup are often desirable.

Sometimes I scallop meat and carrots. Slice the carrots very thin and cut the meat into small, thin pieces. Put them into a well-buttered pudding dish, layer upon layer, seasoning as you proceed. Moisten thoroughly with soup stock. Cover closely and bake ever so slowly for a long time. A few moments before serving remove the cover and brown slightly. A finely chopped onion improves it for some tastes. Cabbage, potato, cooked rice or bread crumbs are all suitable to scallop with.

When there is a cup or two of tomato left and the gravy is all gone, I add a little water and stew the tomato slowly. Then I strain it and season carefully, adding 1 tablespoon butter and flour rubbed together. Cook this until thickened, then add the meat cut into small pieces. Let it heat through, but don't boil it one bit.

Of course, one can make various combinations for croquettes, the same as in scalloping. Always add a beaten egg, and dip into egg, then bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat. It only takes a jiffy to fry them, and the mixture can be prepared some time beforehand. Of course everything must be chopped very fine.

Moistening finely chopped meat with a little soup stock or tomato gravy in which has been melted a little gelatine, and seasoning with sage and summer savory, besides the salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce, makes a delicious loaf, after it has stood several hours, or over night.

Everyone thinks they know how to make hash, but really there is hash appetizing and hash otherwise. I always put a generous amount of drippings in the frying pan, then put in the hash, cover tightly and let it heat through slowly and evenly, stirring occasionally with a palette knife. Lastly, I mold it into a loaf shape and let it brown nicely. Then it can be turned over into a platter, and put on the table with some claim to be recognized as something more than "just hash."

TESTED RECIPES.

Puree of Split Peas—Soak 1 cup yellow split peas over night. Wash carefully in plenty of water the next morning. Boil steadily all the forenoon, keeping them well covered with water, to which has been added 1 scant teaspoon salt. A little while before serving, rub through a colander. They should be cooked to a soft pulp. Then return to the stove and add 1 qt hot milk. Boil up once and add 1 tablespoon melted butter and the same amount of flour stirred together. Boil a few minutes until the flour is cooked, season with pepper and a little tomato catsup. Serve at once. It should be the consistency of thin cream, and must not stand, as it will thicken as it cools.

Genuine Brown Bread—One cup entire wheat or graham flour, 1 cup rye flour, 1 cup corn meal, ½ cup molasses, 2 generous cups sour milk, 1 scant teaspoon soda. Beat well, pour into a brown bread tin or pail with a tight cover, and set into a kettle of boiling water. Cook five hours, replenishing the water in the kettle as it boils away. The longer it cooks the better, and the deeper brown it becomes.

A Substitute—Stale bread may be used instead of graham flour in brown bread. Soak about 1 cup in the sour milk until soft.

Graham Pudding with Fruit—Take 1½ cups graham flour, ½ cup molasses, ¼ cup melted butter, ½ cup buttermilk, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ cup English currants, ½ cup raisins, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, ¼ nutmeg. Steam three hours and serve with the following sauce:—One cup sugar and 1 egg beaten thoroughly. Melt a piece of butter half as large as an egg in ½ cup hot water and add guadually to the egg and sugar, beating all the time. Set in a double boiler until it thickens, and add juice of 1 lemon and serve.

Sugar Cookies—Take 2-3 cup butter, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda (or 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder), ½ cup warm water, and flour enough to roll out.

Cream Filling—Boil nearly 1 pt. milk, then stir into it 2 tablespoons cornstarch, or flour, moistened in water or milk, 2 eggs, 1 teacup sugar. When nearly done, add ½ cup butter, and flavor to taste.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

If you have to buy new baking tins for bread, get the long, circular pans, which give a brown, crisp crust all round. The crust, hygienists tell us, is the most healthful and nutritious part of the loaf.

Water bottles and vases are sometimes clouded by the deposit from the water. To remove it dry some egg shells, break them up fine, put them in the bottle with a little warm water and shake vigorously until the deposit is dislodged.

Baked bananas are nutritious food and can be eaten by those with whom the raw fruit disagrees. They are specially nice for breakfast. To prepare clip the ends, slit the skins from end to end, but do not remove, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. To serve, remove the skins and sprinkle with a little sugar.

The small brushes for cleaning vegetables are a necessity to the woman who cares for the appearance of her hands. They are too cheap to be dispensed with.

COALING STATIONS.

Lorenzo Marques Is to Have One 300 Outside of Europe

Senhor Albers, who is at the head of the Harbor Commission at the Portuguese port of Lorenzo Marques in East Africa, says it is intended to make that port a great coaling station.

In 1898 coal was kept as a commodity for purchase by steamships at 23 ports of the world outside of Europe, where every port is a coal depot. It is supposed that the number of coaling stations outside of Europe now is nearly 300. By far the larger part of these steamship supplies come from the British mines, which are near tide water. This is an advantage which England enjoys, for it makes it very cheap to send coal to sea. She therefore exports about as much coal as all other nations together and a great deal of it is used to replenish coaling stations in all parts of the world.

Coaling stations are found in the most out of the way places. Any vessel putting in to little islands like Nossi Be and Comoro in the Indian Ocean and Samoa and the Fiji Islands in the Pacific may always fill its bunkers. The local merchants keep a good supply of coal on hand and practically their only customers in these tropical regions are passing vessels.

At such places ship captains buy only a sufficient quantity to carry them to a port where coal is a more generally used commodity; for dealers where there is little or no competition in the article often charge exorbitant prices for it.

Except in the Pacific supplies of coal are now scattered so widely over the world that usually a vessel requires only a few days' slow steaming or sailing to reach some port where it may replenish its bunkers.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

AN UNOFFICIAL ORDER.

Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald, at his death vice-admiral in the English navy, tells in his "Autobiography of a Seaman" of an incident on board the Hind, on which he served as midshipman. The pet of the ship was a parrot, the aversion of the boatswain, whose whistle the bird learned to imitate exactly.

One day a party of ladies paid us a visit aboard. By the usual means of a "whip" on the yard-arm several had been hoisted on deck. The chain had descended for another. Scarcely had its fair freight been lifted out of the boat alongside when the parrot piped, "Let go!"

The order was instantly obeyed, and the unfortunate lady, instead of being comfortably seated on deck, was soused in the sea.

Luckily for her, the men were on the watch and quickly pulled her out, and luckily for the parrot the boatswain was on shore, or this unseasonable assumption of the boatswain's functions might have ended tragically for the bird.

HOW THE "PLANET" CAME IN.

Happy Ending to a Grim and Gruesome Voyage.

The story of the rescue of the scurvy-stricken sailing ship Planet, from Mexico for Queenstown, by Fred W. Bryant, second mate of the steamer Crown Point of Philadelphia, is one which no invention of Mr. Clark Russell could surpass in interest. The Planet, delayed by head winds and hurricanes, was one hundred and sixty-seven days out, and her food had "gone bad," when she signaled the Crown Point and asked for a tow. Her erratic movements had already attracted attention; something was clearly wrong. Mr. Bryant was sent aboard her and the case explained. A hawser was then attached, but it parted with the first strain, and his captain decided not to try to tow, if Bryant would undertake to sail the vessel into port with such help as her sick crew could give.

The young man thought he could do it; it should be but a week to Queenstown. He found that the first mate had already died; the second mate and the captain were dying. There was no well man on board, and some were suffering terribly. The vessel belonged to Hamburg, and of the German crew but one man spoke English, and he employed this language promptly to inform his new officer that there were other foes besides the scurvy on board—the second mate's terrier, which guarded his berth and would not leave it, had hydrophobia, while the vessel was infested with poisonous "schmall schnakes mit feet"—that is, scorpions, which had escaped from the logwood of which the cargo consisted.

Another trouble was that the ship's medicines—and Bryant had to be prescribing physician as well as sick nurse and navigator—proved to be labeled in German, which he could not understand nor his ignorant interpreter translate.

THE CROWN POINT

had left good provisions for a week, but the ship was becalmed and they ran short. Worse than lack of food was lack of sleep, which he could not be spared to take. From the logbook which he kept during that dreadful fortnight some entries have been published. They need no touch from any romancer's pen to heighten the picture.

"Friday. Called at 1.30 a. m. to go to second mate, but went on deck first and found ship staggering under mainroyal with nearly a gale of wind blowing. Took in royal, foretopgallantsail, mizzentopmast staysail, gaffsops and outer jib. Saw second mate, who appears to be delirious and wants me with him all the time. I saw that he couldn't possibly last long, poor fellow. * * * Second mate died. Nobody but the boy Max and I was with him at the end. I am pleased to say that he lost consciousness about 4 o'clock, and his death was a very peaceful one. * * * Took in maintopgallantsail. What with the death of that poor man and a gale blowing, my hands are pretty full. I do wish I could get some sleep. * * * 7:37 p. m. Buried second mate, Max reading prayers for the dead from the German prayer-book. Blowing a gale with mountainous sea. Ship plunging heavily at times.

"Sunday. Breeze dies away again, and we are becalmed. This is perfectly sickening, and I feel nearer disheartened to-night than I have done before. My head is very funny, and I am afraid to lie down at all, for I feel I am thinking of three or four things at once. I hope I shall not go off my head. I don't think I have far to go."

His strength held out, however, and port was reached in safety. The rescued crew, already recovering under his care, thanked their exhausted preserver with three deep-throated German cheers as he left the ship.

The story became public through the testimony necessary to adjudicate the salvage, and Mr. Bryant was thanked by the British Board of Admiralty, and promoted by the owners who employed him—a happy ending to a grim and gruesome voyage.

QUEEN HELEN CAN SHOOT.

Beats Her Husband at the Target, Who Is a Good Shot.

Queen Helen of Italy is an expert with rifle and revolver, and beat her husband's best target score, although he has the reputation of being a mighty hunter. Her record is by no means confined to target practice either. When she was Princess of Montenegro hunting was her favorite sport, and she had many exciting adventures with big game.

When she went to Italy as Princess of Naples she missed her hunting more than any other feature of her girl life. The Prince had targets put up in the gardens at Capo di Monte villa and shooting matches were held there. The Princess invariably carried off the honors, even when pitted against her husband's men friends or the Prince himself. Still target practice did not quite take the place of real hunting, so her husband guessed again.

This time he gave his wife the Island of Monte Cristo, to have and to hold as a happy hunting ground, and there she had glorious sport with her guns and her dogs every season, until the assassination of King Humbert called her to a throne.

Now she has left off killing game and has gone back to target shooting, but she does not neglect her practice or lose her enthusiasm.

SOME DEADLY THOUGHTS

DON'T LET YOUR MIND DWELL ON MORBID SUBJECTS.

Any Thought That Is Unpleasant Is Detrimental to the Health.

It is certainly a startling fact that one may think one's-self to death, which indeed, thousands of people do in the course of every year; but there are thoughts, different in individual cases, which are as deadly as the germs of smallpox to unvaccinated persons.

Very few persons properly appreciate this danger, simply because so little is generally known of the immediate influence of the mind upon the body, but it is hardly too much to say that every thought that enters the human mind affects the human body; and the echo takes the same color and shade as the thought itself, so that if the thought depresses the mind it reduces the physical vigor. This is a simple explanation of why, for instance, one feels inert when one is in a melancholy frame of mind. How frequently one hears of persons suffering from physical collapse through brooding over love troubles or financial difficulties.

As a rule, the thought that kills is the thought of something the individual dreads more than anything else in the world. There is the germ of fatal thought in ninety-nine persons in every hundred, and the exception is only proof against the thought-disease by having been inoculated with the lymph of profound optimism or philosophy.

The idea that one has some incipient disease is one's system, the thought of financial ruin, that one is getting on in life without improving prospects—any of these, or a thousand similar thoughts, may carry a healthy man to

A PREMATURE GRAVE.

A melancholy thought that fixes itself upon one's mind needs as much "doctoring" as physical disease; it needs to be eradicated from the mind, or it will have just the same result as a neglected disease would have. The thought-disease sometimes cures itself after running its course; so does smallpox. But who would settle down to suffer from smallpox and chance recovery, as thousands of foolish persons settle down to let the thought disease, which has attacked them, do its worst?

Every melancholy thought, every morbid notion, and every nagging worry should be resisted to the utmost, and the patient should be physicked by cheerful thoughts of which there is a store in everyone's possession, bright companions—cheaper than drugs, and pleasanter.

There is no time when the thought disease is so liable to do its fell work as during meals. This particularly applies to people with weak hearts, of whom there are hundreds of thousands totally unsuspicious of their condition. The thought disease is peculiarly dangerous to such people. Depressing thoughts during eating insure indigestion. Indigestion cramps the heart, and imposes upon it a tax it is incapable of supporting without suffering; in a little time, which accords with the horror of the thought brooded over and the original weakness of the heart, the latter becomes incapable of forcing the blood through the body. In other words, its action fails, and everyone knows what that means.

Again, melancholia is responsible for quite as many cases of diseased livers, as diseased livers are responsible for cases of melancholia. The two troubles go hand-in-hand; each acts upon the other:

THEY ARE ALLIES.

It is imperative for a "liverish" subject to keep his mind as free from depressing thoughts as possible; the less he does so the more enduring will the moods become, and the more acute the liver troubles.

There have occurred scores of dozens of cases where healthy persons have thought themselves into having tumors and cancers—cases which admit of no doubt whatever that the disease resulted from constant morbid fear. We should have far fewer cases of cancer if some great doctors could assure the world that it is not a hereditary disease; but morbid-minded persons, on hearing that there is cancer in their families, generally do the very worst thing they can do under the circumstances—they conceive an awful dread that they will be afflicted with it. They dwell upon the fear constantly; and every trifling ailment which troubles them is at first mistaken for the premonitory symptoms of cancer. The morbid condition of mind produces a morbid condition of body, and if the disease does happen to be in the system it receives every encouragement to develop.

To mention such matters, however, rather narrows the issue; any thought that is unpleasant is detrimental to health, and a really serious fear allowed exclusive possession of one's mind, and entertained for a sufficient length of time, will kill the strongest man, if the brain is strong enough to survive the body. If not, madness may save the life. It often does.—Pearson's Weekly.

CANNON VERSUS HAIL.

Congress at Lyons Does Not Proclaim Its Efficacy.

The third international congress on hail shooting was recently held in Lyons. The delegates included a considerable number of scientific meteorologists, who prevented the congress from making any wholesale indorsement of hail shooting as a means of destroying these storms. The reports showed the large extent to which cannonading against hail has spread through Italy, Austria and France.

Mr. Guinaud said that in France thirty-nine operators with 834 cannon had protected about 60,000 acres of vineyards. He reported perfect success in every place. The general opinion was that he was altogether too optimistic.

Mr. Suschnig reported for Austria that in general every one is satisfied with the results, and no one doubts that systematic shooting has been effective in protecting the vines.

Mr. Konkoly for Hungary said that the experiments in hail shooting there left much to be desired and expressed himself with great reserve as to its value.

Mr. Ottavi for Piedmont, Italy, said that in many cases the shooting seemed to be effective, but it failed in other cases. Mr. Alpe for Lombardy said the shooting stations there reported good results, and cases of failures were to believed to be in consequence of feeble cannon or tardy shooting. Other very conservative reports were read

FROM SOUTHERN ITALY.

It was reported that both in Switzerland and Spain weather shooting had been tried only experimentally and to a small extent and had contributed very little to the knowledge of the subject. Many other reports were presented from the countries interested, some of which were enthusiastic over the results, while others were doubtful.

Mr. Gastine, delegate for the Ministry of Agriculture of France, said it is impossible as yet to give a definite opinion as to the value of hail shooting, but he advised that the experiments be continued. He thought it very desirable that continued search should be made for an explanation of the formation of hailstorms which might result in clearing up the doubts and errors arising from our ignorance of this phenomenon.

One of the most important papers read was by Prof. J. R. Plumandon, meteorologist of the Observatory of Puy-de-Dome. He said that while it was not absolutely impossible that the firing of cannon may have dissipated hailstorms no one could affirm that this is so, since dissipation occurs very frequently without any cannon being fired. He analyzed all the evidence in favor of the theory and argued that the efficacy of the shooting is far from being demonstrated.

The result of the deliberations was that the congress merely resolved that protecting against hail demands the most earnest attention and study on the part of science and that satisfactory results in hail shooting require the greatest possible extent of stations and uniformity of apparatus. A committee was appointed to bring together all persons and societies interested in the subject and to call another congress at the proper time.

GOOD ADVICE, TOO.

A young doctor had among his first patients an uncommonly dirty infant, brought to his office in the arms of a mother whose face showed the same abhorrence of soap. Looking down upon the child for a moment, he solemnly said: "It seems to be suffering from 'hydropathic hydrophobia.'"

"Oh, doctor, is it as bad as that?" cried the mother; "that's a big sickness for such a mite. Whatever shall I do for the child?"

"Wash its face, madam," replied the doctor; "the disease will go off with the dirt."

"Wash its face!—wash its face, indeed!" exclaimed its mother, losing her temper; "what next, I'd like to know?"

"Wash your own, madam—wash your own," was the rejoinder.

Father: "I wonder what makes the dog afraid of me? He always behaves as if he thought I was going to kill him." Son: "I expect he's seen you whipping me."

Obstinate Case of Itching Eczema

Leg and Foot a Mass of Sores that Doctors Could Not Heal---A Thorough and Lasting Cure by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This letter from Tilsonburg, Ont., is an unsolicited testimonial to the extraordinary healing powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment. This is one more example of how this great ointment cures when all other means have failed. There is something almost magical about the way the preparation heals and cures. People who have not used it can scarcely understand how it can be so effective.

Mr. W. D. Johnson, Tilsonburg, Ont., writes:—"My father has been entirely cured of a long-standing and obstinate case of eczema by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. His leg and foot were a mass of sores, and he suffered something terrible from the stinging and itching. Though he used a great many remedies and was treated by one of the best doctors here, he could get no permanent relief until he began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"This preparation was so cooling and soothing that the very first application brought relief, and it was not long until the leg and foot were perfectly healed and cured. It is a pleasure for him to recommend this ointment because of the great benefit he derived from it, and he will gladly answer any questions from other sufferers."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful in a score of ways. For every irritation or eruption of the skin it affords prompt relief. It heals and soothes wounds, scalds and burns, and has never been equalled as a cure for eczema, salt rheum, tetter and scald head. Sixty cents a box at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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