

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "Miramichi Advance" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

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Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for first insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation. Yearly or by the 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 with the publisher.

The "Miramichi Advance" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westmorland, New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, commences engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address, Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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SCOTCH UNION AND NATIONAL IMPERIAL LONDON & LANCAIRE LANCASHIRE ETNA, HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION, PHENIX OF LONDON MANCHESTER.

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WE DO Job Printing.

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ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.

Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office CHATHAM, N. B.

FOOD IS IMPROVING. How it Has Been Adulterated in Various Ways.

Striking testimony to the decrease in the adulteration in food, which has taken place in recent years is borne by A. W. Stokes, public analyst for Paderborn, England, in his quarterly report.

In the course of twenty-five years," he says, "the percentage of impure food samples has diminished from 52 per cent. to 5 1/2 per cent. During the past quarter only one out of 125 samples were found to have been adulterated.

In the early days, says Mr. Stokes, water was largely used in milk, butter and lard, and was mixed with iron-sand and exhausted leaves, coffee contained as much as 90 per cent of chicory—and even now contains in some instances 50 per cent. Sage and sugar were formerly used in the manufacture of cocoa to such an extent that it was more fit for making pulchice than for drinking purposes.

The once prevalent sale of jam made from decayed fruit is now, he declares, totally unknown, and the poisonous ingredients used for coloring sweets have also disappeared.

Bread was at one time made very indigestible by the introduction of alum. This form of adulteration has been completely stamped out.

Mrs. Noolwey—"And if I had really refused you when you proposed, would you have given up?" Noolwey—"I should say not. I would have kept on trying to get you, even if you had thrown me over half a dozen times." Mrs. Noolwey—"Oh, what a lot of fun I missed!"

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE Vol. 23, No. 13 CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 10, 1904 D. G. SMITH, PROPRIETOR TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, 7 paid in advance, 81, 82, 83

The Great Gold Robbery

One lovely night in June, just upon half a century ago, an out at about 11 o'clock, "Bill" Pierce, by name, was lounging listlessly about London Bridge Railway Station.

"Stand back, there!" shouted a porter, who was wheeling something bulky and heavy towards the barrier. Pierce "stood back," and at that moment his eye caught sight of the object the man had in charge. It was a huge bag, iron-bound and very massive.

The tout's quick curiosity was aroused, and, turning to another of the company's employes, he inquired the nature of the contents. "Gold," replied the individual addressed.

"Garn," answered Pierce. "Who're ye getting at?" "Whereupon the other, indignant at his being doubted, proceeded to explain that the box did really contain the precious metal in question, and that it was being sent from London to Paris.

"Get out, you looney; the thing can't be done. If it could me long ago, I'd have done it long ago." And Agar left him, and soon after to America, where he was due to engineer a big bank robbery.

"This rebuff, so far from discouraging him, only spurred him to greater exertions. He got a job as clerk to a well-known bookmaker, and spent every penny of his earnings in the furtherance of his pet scheme.

"After a while Burgess introduced him to fellow-conspirators of the company. William Archer, Tester, a goods clerk at London Bridge, but formerly employed at Folkestone, the port where the bullion was transhipped from the steamer.

These three plotted and planned, and plotted. It was a formidable task Pierce had set himself; how formidable he only realized fully when he had explained the exact arrangements in force for the custody of the gold consignments.

The boxes containing the precious metal, were, it appeared, sealed, clamped, and carefully weighed before being dispatched from London. On the road, also, they were again weighed on three separate occasions—at Folkestone, Boulogne, and Paris.

At this juncture Agar returned from America with several thousand pounds in his pockets, and Pierce, as soon as he heard of his arrival, hurried to him, and told him how affairs were progressing.

"First he did several days' hard thinking. Then he handed over to Pierce three hundred sovereigns, which the latter was to despatch to Folkestone per train, assigned to a mythical "W. Archer."

Agar, meanwhile, travelled down to Folkestone, and when the gold arrived he was there to claim it—of course as "Mr. Archer." This enabled him to be present when the bullion safe was opened, and, needless to say, he took careful note where the key was kept.

A little later the clerk left the office for a few seconds. Agar slipped in, took the key from the drawer, pressed the wax he had ready upon it, and the trick was done.

An impression of one of the other keys was afterwards obtained through Tester, who found out that it was to be sent to the maker's for repair, and managed by an adroit piece of machinery to obtain possession of it for a brief period. Having done this, he hurried with it to a beer shop in Tooley Street, where he met Agar, who took two separate impressions at his leisure, thus making assurance doubly sure.

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About the ... House

In no branch of cookery is knowledge of the right way more essential than in that which has to do with making the best use of the ingredients. Without this knowledge, the cup that cheers becomes in its wake indigestion and attendant ills.

But the result on this occasion was disappointing. The keys would not open the lock. Agar tried again and again, filing busily at them all the way down. But in vain. When the train slowed up outside Folkestone, he was apparently as far from his object as ever.

Several times this was repeated. Agar, meanwhile, filing at the keys both at his own house and during the journey. He made, too, several duplicate keys, and filed these also in various fashions under a powerful microscope.

And at last there came a time when his patience and industry were rewarded. "Forewarned, as usual, by Tester that the bullion was travelling by a particular train, and by Burgess that it would be placed in this van, Agar slipped in once again.

The first key he tried failed, the second likewise, but the third, a new one only finished the evening before, fitted beautifully. The massive door swung back, and the gold-filled boxes were ready at his hand.

With the aid of a jemmy and wedge he had brought with him, he quickly had them open, and that without leaving any external mark or injury upon them. Gold to the value of £200,000 and £150,000 at a time," he concluded, "and never a penny of it's been lost in transit yet. We're too careful."

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roll them in powdered sugar while still warm.

Baking Powder Biscuit.—Take a quart of flour and sift it; mix thoroughly with the flour one teaspoonful of salt and two very heaping teaspoonsful of baking powder; add a little cold water, and mix with butter until the butter is reduced to grains as fine as meal. Stir into these ingredients enough cold milk to make a soft dough, and enough flour to enable you to roll out and cut into biscuits. Handle the material as little and as quickly as possible, and bake in a quick oven.

Savory Stew.—Cut salt pork into rather small pieces and cook in water till done. Thicken with flour and season with pepper, taking care it is not too salt, and add a little milk. Have ready some baking powder biscuit arranged on a large platter and pour the stew over them. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs and sprigs of parsley.

Chicken Pie.—Cook a chicken tender; remove the large bones and skin, and chop the meat into small pieces. Mix with a little milk. Thicken the gravy with flour, season with salt and pepper, pour over the chicken and set aside to cool. Have ready some good biscuit and drop the biscuits close together upon the chicken. Bake till the biscuits are done and send to the table piping hot.

CAUGHT ON THE SIDE. Camphor has the reputation of keeping away fleas, but should never be used near sealings, as it causes this particular fur to change color, producing streaks of gray and yellow.

Pie crust made of rich cream instead of lard will not hurt anybody's digestion. A good many people would use milk made of bread which is generally skimmed before it comes to the table.

Rice is one of the best foods for people with impaired digestion. Care for it the way it is usually served, a sodden, blue-tinged mess. Cooked quickly, without stirring, in a little water, each grain separate, and form a basis for a good many toothsome dishes.

Instead of putting the plates that are covered with egg into hot dish-water, wash them in cold water. If off with cold or tepid water first. A wornout pan inverted over the flatirons while heating holds the heat and keeps the iron from becoming too hot.

THE GREAT SMITH FAMILY. It beats the Joneses, the Browns, and all Others. If numbers make for greatness then is the Smith family incontestably the greatest of all the families in the British Islands says the London Daily Mail.

STANDS FOR COFFEE. All sorts of apparatus have been devised for making an infusion of coffee, but the best is the simplest. The French biggin is well known and furnishes the easiest and most satisfactory method of filtering coffee. The aroma, which is the life of the drink is preserved—a thing not possible when the ordinary method of boiling is practiced. A stronger drink is thereby secured, but at the sacrifice of other and more desirable properties. Yet, strange to say, nine cooks in ten persist in making coffee the old-fashioned way. There are three named sections of the directory are found containing the names of about ninety individuals who are already in the list, and there are at least 1,600 Smiths inhabiting the commercial world of London.

Foreign forms are Smith, Schmit, Schmitt, Schmitz, Schmitz and Smits. There are doubtless other variants, but the above are all that the eye of the untrained man is likely to see. The names of the Smiths may be left to Smith experts.

FOOD AND CLOTHING. As soon as the food becomes scanty and the clothes are provided, the animal reverts to its natural form, and while unable to do any more. The conditions that produced the improvement in the first place must be continued, or all that has been gained will be thrown away. It is therefore important that the farmer arranges to provide food and shelter before starting to improve his stock, for if he does not he will never realize much benefit from his work.

MAGNETIC STORMS. The occurrence on October 31st of a great magnetic storm, which interfered with telegraphic lines more or less all over the northern hemisphere, coincided with the appearance of vast groups of spots upon the sun, has reawakened discussion of the question of the influence of sun-spots, or rather of the magnetism of the earth. The prevailing opinion among astronomers and physicists is that disturbances of this kind, recurring at intervals of about 11 years, do exercise, in some as yet undefined manner, an electromagnetic influence upon the earth, and that it is this influence that produces the appearance of brilliant displays of the aurora borealis and the occurrence of magnet: storms that affect telegraphic lines and magnetic needles. But not every group of sun-spots is accompanied by these extraordinary phenomena.

IN DENMARK AND NORWAY. In Denmark and in Norway the posts of short-handled writers, and the parliaments of those countries are chiefly occupied by women, it having been found that they, as a rule, succeeded far better than men in this form of writing.

FERTILITY OF ORCHARDS. From an article on fruit growing by a correspondent, we take the following remarks on the necessity of keeping up the fertility of the soil in orchards: "We have often heard the question asked as to what would be the best fertilizer for orchards, and I know many cases the answer has been brains. Now in the use of brains as a fertilizer I think we would find something more expensive than commercial fertilizers, and we could not make a free use of their brains."

DUTY OF A CHEERFUL FACE. To wear a cheerful face when the heart is aching is not deceit. When a good housekeeper cleans the front steps and porch before she sets the table, she is not deceiving her guests to deceive passers-by; she merely shows some pride in her house, and some consideration for her neighbors. We oughter our hearts to be engaged by the day or week, while an experienced valet—he is known by another name—must be engaged to superintend the work, usually at a large salary. Then again, the soap used in the process must be purchased by the hundredweight, the sandpaper by the gross, and the oil, an important ingredient, is used by the barrel. The toilet of a single elephant will not infrequently cost so much as \$400.

WASHING AN ELEPHANT. It requires at least four weeks to complete the toilet of a single elephant. The operation is very expensive. The assistance of the elephant's vet de chambre must be engaged by the day or week, while an experienced valet—he is known by another name—must be engaged to superintend the work, usually at a large salary. Then again, the soap used in the process must be purchased by the hundredweight, the sandpaper by the gross, and the oil, an important ingredient, is used by the barrel. The toilet of a single elephant will not infrequently cost so much as \$400.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK. To the farmer who has his land in good condition to furnish what is necessary for the proper care of his stock, he has become convinced that it would be to his advantage to make a start in the work, the next question is, how shall I begin? This looks like an easy question to answer, but it is not, as it must be settled with due regard to his financial standing and other circumstances connected with his surroundings. If he has not the capital to buy good stock, he at least has time to grow it, so that he must determine which he shall depend upon most in his work. If he decides in favor of the phosphoric acid, he will select the safest plan, as very few men can afford to purchase a sum of money, purchase freely in any line of stock, and feel entirely satisfied with the result. We have seen a good many herds and flocks started in this manner, and many proved failures. Those that did not were saved by changing their breeding stock after the first year, and by the time they wanted to sell, the other man who starts in slowly, and studies the business carefully, there is little danger of loss and good opportunities for doing.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS. If the farmer has some ordinary native, or unimproved female stock on hand, progress is comparatively easy and not at all expensive when the returns are considered. He purchases the best native, or improved sires owned by his neighbors of the particular breed he thinks most suitable for his purposes. Having made the first cross he should stick to the same breed, and for the first year or two of the best females to add to his flock or herd, and replace others that are not up to his standard. If sires are carefully chosen each succeeding cross will show an improvement. By the time he has females with four straight crosses of an improved breed, he has animals that are practically as useful to the farmer as if they were pure bred. His added cost to secure such animals, compared with the unimproved stock would have cost him, would be in a little while repaid, and the better stock is usually given scrub stock. This would only be a small part of the benefit he would receive from the improvement he had made. Whether the improvement be in the cow, the sheep, or hogs the results would be equally good. Meanwhile he had learned the business of caring for the stock, making the best selections for carrying on the work of improvement, and at a minimum of cost. This is the safest plan for the new beginner, and substitutes time, which is sufficient to pay for the interest he has. He does not run in debt and have to pay interest. The danger is that he will not persistently follow the course.

FIRST MARKED OUT and will shift from one breed to another so that his stock becomes mongrelized, and no better for practical purposes than when he first began to improve. Or he may get a half-blood male that looks so good that he decides to breed to him, and a greater mistake could not be made, as the half-blood is nearly certain to show more of the scrub dam than of the half-blood sire.

It should always be borne in mind that unimproved animals, or scrubs, are strongly bred, as they are the result of the environment. They have been neglected, and nature, which never makes mistakes, adapts them for their surroundings. The more they are neglected the more worthless they become to man, and the better they become to stand hardships and privations. Thus the improved hog, if turned loose in the woods, in a few generations becomes a razor-back, and the improved turkey, a lean, gaunt and muscular as a Texan long horn, and the mutton sheep gains in speed and activity at the expense of fleece and mutton. The tendency of all stock is to revert to its natural condition when left to care for itself, and the Holstein or Jersey that gave milk nine or ten months in the year, in a few generations, reverts to its natural condition, and while unable to do any more. The conditions that produced the improvement in the first place must be continued, or all that has been gained will be thrown away. It is therefore important that the farmer arranges to provide food and shelter before starting to improve his stock, for if he does not he will never realize much benefit from his work.

GOOD LIFE STOCK ON A FARM has a moral influence that should not be ignored, and its tendency to make better farmers, and to interest the farmer and his family in improving their surroundings. It also develops sociability, for good cattle, or sheep, or hogs, will naturally draw the attention of neighbors. It also acts as a strong incentive for them to improve their stock also. Good stock, therefore, is always doing missionary work in a neighborhood, and is a benefit to the entire community. A good farmer will not long be content with scrub stock, nor will a scrub farmer ever keep improved stock, for he starts in, one or two things will happen, either the farmer improves or the stock deteriorates, and soon becomes worthless. The kind of stock a farmer keeps is therefore a pretty good index of the kind of farming he is doing.

FERTILITY OF ORCHARDS. From an article on fruit growing by a correspondent, we take the following remarks on the necessity of keeping up the fertility of the soil in orchards: "We have often heard the question asked as to what would be the best fertilizer for orchards, and I know many cases the answer has been brains. Now in the use of brains as a fertilizer I think we would find something more expensive than commercial fertilizers, and we could not make a free use of their brains."

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THEY CONTROL THE WORLD MEN OF HUMBLE BIRTH WIN LIFE'S BATTLES.

Leaders in Every Walk in Life Are Men Who Sprang From Lowly Origin. His friends and enemies alike allow that Mr. Chamberlain, the man upon whom—more than on any other—the destinies of the world's greatest empire hang to-day. Yet Mr. Chamberlain is not a man of lofty birth. His parents were essentially middle-class, and he himself was the architect of his own fortune. If he becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain, he will be the first of his class to rise to such a position, says London Answers.

The fact is that the barriers of class have been broken down within the past few years more than ever before in the history of the world. One need only glance at the House of Commons, or the House of Lords, to realize our Empire—to realize this fact. There are between 160 and 170 merchants and manufacturers in the House of Commons, and the number only two-thirds as many.

Men of the legal profession—most of whom have risen from the middle classes—also far outnumber the landed gentry, while there are also about fifty brewers and financiers, about thirty newspaper owners, and a few shipping owners to add to the overwhelming majority of our rulers who have not been born in the purple.

It is easy to pick many individual instances, but it is only forty-four years that have risen not merely from the middle ranks of life, but actually from the laboring classes. There is Joseph Arch, the son of a field laborer, and a member of the House of Commons. He founded the National Agricultural Union, and has been a GUEST OF THE KING at Sandringham. Though no longer actually sitting in Parliament, a man of his rank is not to be despised.

Mr. William Abraham, M.P., better known as "Mabon," and president of the Miners' Association, was once himself a collier, toiling with pick and shovel in the dark depths of a coal-mine. Mr. Richard Bell, the son of a Welsh police-sergeant, is one of the most important men in the House of Commons, and represents half a million railway workers.

Henry Broadhurst, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is one of the best-known speakers in the country, was a stone-mason in his younger days. J. Keir Hardie was at work in a coal-pit at eight years of age, and taught himself to write with a piece of chalk upon slabs of coal. Michael Davitt has only one arm, the other cross being lost in a quarrel, and when he was working as a boy in a cotton-mill.

Such instances might be multiplied to the limit of this article without exhausting the list of the great men of our time, but there are other important examples to be noticed. IN OTHER WALKS OF LIFE.

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